

brother and sister. We all born one place. We always been live together. We love one another. Our old master always kind to us, and tell us he never separate us. But master, tother day, he die; and they call him bankrupt; and now they bring us here to sell and scatter us. Master, my mother old now; she want me, and my heart want to take care of my poor old mother. Perhaps they sell her away, and I see her no more. Perhaps cruel master get my children, and I no help them. And my wife, master. Oh, master—you got mother, master? You got wife? You got children? How you like, master, suppose they take away your wife, and your mother, and your children, and you no can help them, and you see them no more! Oh, master, matter enough! Groans choked his utterance, and we wept together. I rode away half despairing, till God converted my despondency into zeal, and my heart opened itself to receive with devotion, the Divine injunction to 'remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them.'"

S. Phoenix, a humble, simple man, of high and sweet Christian character, was subsequently one of the most fervent of the noble band of American abolitionists, and was faithful unto death in the cause of God, and of his brother.

Such scenes as the above, are among the every day incidents of slavery. There is no security for the slave! His master's humour, or his master's fortunes, or his master's death, may at any moment destroy his greatest happiness, even as the chaff is scattered before the whirlwind; and, in a manner, and with aggravations to which the slave alone is exposed.

The number thus situated, is upwards of 6,000,000. The places are, the United States of North America; the Brazils, in South America; and the Foreign West Indies; and the vast influence which God has given to Great Britain with all these nations, is a glorious talent, which cannot be abused without guilt, nor neglected without danger.

C. STUART.

December 27, 1842.

THE CASE OF NELSON HACKETT.

THE following important letter has been received from our respected correspondent, the Rev. Hiram Wilson, in reply to certain queries forwarded to him some time since, relative to Nelson Hackett, the fugitive slave, who, as we think, was improperly delivered up to the authorities of Arkansas by the present Governor-General of Canada. We regret that the *Western Herald*, to which Mr. Wilson refers, has not yet come to hand; and that in the present number we cannot publish his affecting account of another case of the attempted delivery of a fugitive slave to the authorities in Kentucky, and the fatal consequences which ensued.

Down Mills, County of Kent, Canada West, Nov. 4, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter respecting the case of the unfortunate Nelson Hackett, I beg leave to assure you that I have lost no time in possessing myself of such information as I deemed necessary to enable me to write to you intelligently.

The most important facts in the case have already been published in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* of New York, from the pen of Charles H. Stewart, Esq., of Detroit, in the state of Michigan.

I send you, herewith, a copy of the *Western Herald*, which will give you more definite information as to names and dates. In replying to your inquiries I shall be brief upon those which have already been answered in public communications, that have doubtless come before your committee.

1st. Nelson Hackett arrived in Canada about the 1st of Sept. 1841.

2nd. Application was made for his surrender soon after his arrival.

He was arrested in the town of Chatham, on the 7th of that month, and committed to the custody of the sheriff by two magistrates of Chatham, viz. James Read and Thomas M'Crae.

Application must have been made to Sir Richard Jackson, who administered the Government during the interim between the death of Lord Sydenham and the arrival of the present Governor, Sir Charles Bagot. Had Lord Sydenham survived to have attended to the case, I have no doubt the prisoner would have been discharged on restoring the property claimed.

3rd. He was kept in jail at Sandwich five months, from the 7th of September, 1841, until the 8th of February, 1842. From the best information I can gather, he was treated with as much humanity as a prisoner in like circumstances could expect. John Mercer, Esq., the deputy-sheriff, has lately informed me that the prisoner was treated with unusual lenity, and suffered to occupy the yard some part of the time, and that he manifested no desire to break away, for the reason that he had no idea that he should be given up.

4th. He was committed to prison on the authority of the magistrates above named, and on the ground of felony, having stolen property in his possession. So says Mr. Foot, the sheriff, with whom I have conversed. So says Mr. Mercer, the deputy.

5th. The demand for the prisoner was formal.

6th. In regard to your 6th query, I am not able to say "why he was not immediately delivered up by the Governor."

7th. He was finally delivered over by night, on the 8th of February, 1842, and on the ground of his having taken his master's horse, watch, and cloak; or, in other words, he was given up as a felon.

8th. He was conducted by Mr. Mercer, the deputy-sheriff of the Western District, to the Ferry at Windsor, opposite Detroit, and delivered up to the custody of Mr. Lewis Davenport, proprietor of the Ferry, and a British subject, who lodged him in jail at Detroit, and afterwards conducted him to the south-west, for the accommodation of the slave-master and of his own purse.

9th. Your ninth question, "What has become of him?" I am not able to answer. We learn that on his return to Arkansas he broke away from his keepers and fled, but was recaptured and carried, as was supposed, to his destination. We have heard nothing from him since that can be relied on.

10th. The coloured population of Canada have generally been quiet in regard to the case of Hackett; perhaps more so than a proper regard to their security and welfare would justify.

They look upon this case as one of extremely rare occurrence, and I believe are generally disposed to confide in the protection of the Government wisely administered.

Soon after Hackett was imprisoned, I made a journey from Toronto, where I was then residing, to the Western District.

Hearing that a refugee slave was imprisoned at Sandwich, and would probably be claimed under the charge of felony, I called on the jailer, who referred me to the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Elliot, an aged and respectable lawyer, with whom I freely conversed; I laboured to impress upon his mind the fact, that the prisoner was a refugee slave, and that, in all probability, dishonourable means would be used to return him to bondage. I urged him to represent the case in the proper light to the Government, which he promised to do. He expressed himself very confident that the prisoner would not be given up. I was quite unprepared for such an act as that of Hackett's surrender, and knew nothing of it until it was over, and the unfortunate prisoner was beyond British jurisdiction.

To John Scoble, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANGLO-MALTESE ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, 6th December, 1842.

SIR IGNATIUS G. BONAVIDI, K.C.M.G., in the Chair.

The object of this day's meeting being that of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, in consequence of some very important preliminary measures lately adopted by His Highness, as well as to encourage him to follow out to the utmost limit the measures by him so well begun, Sir Ignatius Bonavidi proposed to the meeting the following Address, presented to him by the officiating secretary in the name of the committee.

To His Highness the VICEROY OF EGYPT, and Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

The Members of the Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Association have heard with extreme satisfaction, that your Highness has again directed your noble mind and generous feelings towards bettering the condition of that unhappy portion of your Highness's subjects, denominated African slaves, and that your Highness, listening to the reiterated and ever-impelling voice of the friends of the slave and African emancipation, and equally by the dictates of your own heart moved with compassion towards those miserable beings, who, though in the form of men, and possessing the same conscious spirit as ourselves, are bought and sold like the brutes that perish, has adopted some most important preliminary measures, such as,—“Abolishing all duties upon the traffic of slaves, both on their arrival at Cairo, and on their being exported to other countries.”—thereby most evidently showing to all the world, that your Highness does not and cannot participate in that inhuman commerce; and, moreover, that your Highness will not allow the revenues of Egypt to be dependent on such an ill gotten source of gain, although they are aware that this most merciful act of your Highness may not immediately tend to the decrease of that traffic: they, therefore, your Highness's most sincere friends, repeat their heartfelt satisfaction, and without presuming to suggest to your Highness any particular measures, they implore and beseech your Highness, in the name of humanity, and that God, who is most merciful, and the Almighty Maker of all men, Christians and Mussulmans, that your Highness would be graciously pleased to follow out to the utmost limit your Highness's "Preliminary Anti-Slavery Measures," so well begun, for the complete emancipation of every African slave under the government or protection of your Highness; knowing as they do, and affirming with perfect confidence, that this act of mercy, and indeed of justice, to long-oppressed and outraged Africa, and her desolate and weeping children, will not only infinitely exalt your Highness in the esteem of all enlightened and good men of the present times, but also perpetuate your memory to the remotest posterity as the friend of the human race (the greatest honour conferred upon a ruler or a sovereign)—will not only excite the best wishes and prayers of Egypt and her sons for the peace and prosperity of your family, but will, likewise, be to yourself a source of the purest and sublimest consolation, at the close of your long, eventful, and celebrated career.

The Address, after being well considered and maturely weighed, was unanimously approved.

The Chairman then proposed the following

Resolution,—“That it having come to the knowledge of the committee that His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has again directed his noble mind towards bettering the condition of the African slaves in his dominions, and has already adopted some most important preliminary measures to that effect, such as, 'Abolishing all duties upon the traffic of slaves, both on their arrival at Cairo, and on their being exported to other countries;' and the committee, therefore, having on its meeting of the 24th of November last, requested the secretaries to prepare a suitable Address to His Highness in furtherance of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade; which Address has been in consequence of such request prepared, approved by the committee, on its sitting of the 30th of the same month, and directed to be submitted to a General Meeting; that this address, therefore, now read, be adopted by this General Meeting, if approved of; and that, it being so adopted, His Excellency the Governor of Malta be requested to sign it, in the name of the Association, in his quality of President of the Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Auxiliary Association to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; and that the Address be also countersigned by the secretaries.”

The Resolution having been unanimously agreed to, and thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

(True Extract.)

G. TRAPANI, Offic. Sec.

P. S. His Excellency, we are happy to say, signed the Address this morning. Too much praise cannot be given to His Excellency for so warmly seconding these moral means for the emancipation of the poor Africans.

STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

THE Minister of Marine has this year given tables of the population, culture, commerce, and navigation of the French colonies, from which we make the following extracts, with the single