



BOSTON

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

IF our readers will need no apology for the absence of editorial matter...

Hudson, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1833.

FRIEND GARRISON—Though your arguments against African Colonization seem to me very clear and conclusive...

There are, you will know, in our country, a large class of men who hold the doctrine that the statute laws of the land are of paramount obligation...

When puzzled to reconcile such partial rights with the abstract rights which they violate, they refer to us, such as our excellent legislators...

Now, though Colonization, with reflecting persons, is in rather 'bad odor' at present, I have a scheme of Colonization to propose...

It would benefit our country. The principles I have spoken of are incompatible with a republican form of government...

They will always form a 'distinct class' in our country, who cannot sympathize with those who believe that all innocent men 'of right ought to be free'...

Such is the 'ordination of Providence'! How much more, then, will this fundamental difference in the structure of the soul, which prevents the subjects of it from comprehending the first principles of civil liberty...

These men, if they are not themselves slaveholders, are to borrow an expression, the 'chief incitements' to this species of tyranny.

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Here they must forever remain a distinct and despised class. No legislation, no humanity, no benevolence, no argument can unfetter their minds...

It would benefit Europe. Some, thinking people, would smile if I

should say, these anti-republicans would become apostles of liberty—would kindle up the light of free institutions every where amidst the sullen gloom of European despotism...

But I am told that the Lord's spiritual and temporal of the old world do, at the present time, very much need just such subjects.

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control them. Whoever he may be, so far as principle is concerned, his hold upon them is the hold of the assassin upon the innocent...

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business, the will and opinions of men, and scrupulous regard to supposed, probable consequences...

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all long-... For the... turn away... men will... turn away... why it do... preaching... wishes of... Again th... not steal... them? ... c... But, if... are exam... tor to co... the pers... because... And on... the w... surely di... wickered fr... in his l... at thy ha... Yes, wh... be called b... in, and sha... reformers... Tabor's... doctrine... Finally, revealed... human ap... and suitab... with him... controls...

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THE WOULD-BE-REFORMERS' vs. THE DOCTRINE OF THE DEVIL.

MR. ISHAM.—I understand the subject, the 'would-be-reformers' say, that to consult expediency, instead of the word of God, is the RULE of duty, is to consult the Devil.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE DEVIL. The doctrine of the devil is, that if a man's consequences render it inconvenient for him to go, he is under no obligation.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE WOULD-BE-REFORMERS. is, that the obligation rests as much upon man as another, and cannot be thrown off under any circumstances; and that every man is to learn how he is to obey, by consulting the whole word of God, especially such passages as Rom. 12 and Eph. 4.

THE WOULD-BE-REFORMERS' do not pretend that the duties of a legislator are precisely the same as those of a book-carrier, but they do claim, that in both cases they are to be regulated by the principles of God's revealed will, as the supreme rule.

THE WORD OF GOD says to the Christian minister: 'Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with

Fifteenth An. Report of the American Colonization Society, page 13.

See Mr. Madison's letter, in the Fifteenth Annual Report, pages 5 and 19, where the propriety of calling these 'articles' who believe that all innocent men 'of right ought to be free' is indicated by an allusion to expected 'interpositions' in different forms that must have a powerful effect.

See the letter of Chief Justice (J) MARSHALL, 'bound up with' the same Fifteenth Annual Report.

Western Reserve College, March, 1833.

MR. GARRISON.—Who the editor of the Boston Telegraph is, it is no disgrace to him, for me to be ignorant. Before this, he may have disposed of an article in the Recorder of Feb. 13, in which the editor, with a great deal of self-complacency, triumphs over him, as 'contradicted in every particular'...

So far as the points in discussion between abolitionists and anti-abolitionists are concerned, the question—whether or not, 'worn out slaves, in distinction from others, have been sent to Liberia,' is not worth a moment's attention. Whether I facts the editor of the Telegraph might have had on this question, I perceive no good reason for giving any reply...

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.

Western Reserve College, March, 1833.

But the laws! the laws! the laws! What shall a man do with laws, which require him to commit iniquity? Can a christian editor find any difficulty in deciding such a question?—the very editor, who has justly employed the strongest language, to expose the abominations of the Georgia legislation? Does he not know that the laws, which require men to lie in sin, are to be broken?—broken too, at the hazard of the gibbet or the stake? Why then does he not say, in tones of thunder, to the slaveholder, who complains that he cannot do right without exposing himself to the penalty of wickered laws; better die a thousand deaths, than keep your hand upon your brother's throat! Look into the faces of the legislators, who have dared, in the presence of Jehovah, to vindicate crime by law, and urge upon their abused consciences an appeal already prepared for you by the hand of Inspiration; 'whether it be right in the sight of God to obey man rather than God, judge ye'...

all long-suffering (makrothymia) and doctrine. For the time will make them not to stand round doctrine...

Again the word of God says, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Right, say the 'would-be-reformers'...

Yes, wicked man, (for men and things must be called by their right names) thou art guilty...

Take care, says the author of the other doctrine, you will 'exaggerate' him.

Finally, if any man is resolved to obey the revealed will of God, without regard to any human considerations of the 'fitness, propriety, and expediency'...

REV. MR. HAMMETT'S ADDRESS, BALTIMORE, March 7, 1833.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Sir:—It is known throughout the land that the free people of color clinging with unconquerable tenacity to this, their own, native land; and that nothing can drive them from it but persecution, injustice and cruelty without a parallel in the history of the world.

The exciting cause of these remarks is the address on Colonization of the Rev. Mr. Hammett (a Methodist minister) published in the Christian Advocate of the 1st of March.

Mr. H. proceeds to reiterate the prediction, that 'that class of the community to whom it (the Col. Society) affords support, though nominally free, can, in fact, never be so in this country'...

It is in the language of an influential colonizationist, recently introduced in the Legislature of Maryland, on a different subject: 'Do, says, 'what is just, and then you will have nothing to fear.'

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Christian land, even indulge in hope? And how true that 'the land of the free and the land of the brave' has been converted into tophet.

But this is the true policy of colonizationists. They desire to see us miserable here, that we may emigrate to Africa with our own consent.

Resolved, That the course pursued by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. since he was admitted in our cause, has been and is still approved by us...

Resolved, That we highly approve of the principles and efforts of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, and give our hearty approbation to the course pursued by it...

Resolved, That we pronounce our parting blessing upon our friend; and while we earnestly commend him to the cordial reception and kind treatment of our English friends...

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the proceedings of the Colonization Society, as a gross violation of the law of God, and a diametrical opposition to the best code of man...

Resolved, That we give our hearty approbation to the recent establishment of the Young Men's Colonization Society in this city, as a measure which must operate oppressively upon the entire colored population...

A COLORED BALTIMOREAN.

[For the Liberator.]

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Colored Inhabitants of Boston and Vicinity.

Boston, March 21, 1833.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held by the colored citizens of Boston and vicinity on the 16th inst. at the African meeting-house, in Belknap-street...

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of this metropolis, regard the individual subject of this meeting, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. as a true philanthropist, and the staunch champion, firm friend, and zealous advocate of the freedom and happiness of the colored people...

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only those who were free, and thus they often sundered the holiest ties of affection.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. A contribution was then taken up, in aid of Mr. Garrison's mission, to the amount of Twenty Five Dollars.

The meeting was closed by an appropriate and fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gooch.

The assembly was large and respectable, and manifested the most perfect harmony of sentiment and decision of purpose.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Chairman. JAMES G. BARBADOS, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Quarterly meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Hall of the House of Representatives on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

THE EMANCIPATOR, New-York, published and edited by Charles W. Denison.

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OBSCURING NEWS!

A RESOLUTION OF SLAVERY in the British Colonies. The long-continued efforts which have been making to liberate in the British Colonies, appears to be fast approaching its termination.

The West-India interest were shown into considerable strength yesterday by a report that it was the intention of Ministers to recommend to the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West-India Colonies.

In consequence of these rumors, a deputation of gentlemen connected with West-India visited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury yesterday.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation, expressed the hope that the Ministry would be permitted to announce this important measure in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session.

The French Government have ordered the Polish Committee to leave Paris. It is stated that very extensive intrigues have been discovered against the Government of Louis-Philippe in Paris.

It is reported that Ibrahim Pacha has gained a new victory over the Turkish army, the remnant of which he has taken at Broussa.

The property destroyed during the recent dreadful fire at Liverpool, is now estimated at a quarter of a million. The insurance on it does not exceed £1,000,000.

Jamaica.—A new general ferment has been occasioned in the Island of Jamaica by the publication of a Pamphlet issued by the King of England, and accompanied by a circular from the Earl of Malgrave, the Governor, prohibiting the formation or accession of any new Society in that Island.

Virginia.—The Colonization Bill, which §18000 are appropriated annually for 5 years, for the colonization of free people of color, has passed the House of Representatives.

The Board of Managers of the New-York House of Refuge have undertaken to erect 'a house of refuge' for colored children.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday last, in the course of the suppression of Lotteries passed a bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote of three hundred and four persons voting in the negative.

The Chesapeake.—A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Courier contains the following particulars respecting the passage of the revenue collection act, given notice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Horatio.—The Lowell Journal relates, on the authority of a messenger to the streets of Lowell, N. H. that a horrid murder occurred there on Saturday last.

Lebanon.—It is stated in the Lowell Mercury, that Ex. the purport of the following article in Lebanon, N. H. was deranged and under guard.

James Madison was 83 years of age on the 5th inst. He was born on the 17th of March, 1751.

Nathan Johnson, New-Griffith, Mass.; P. A. Bell, New-York; William P. Beaufort, Albany, N. Y.; J. F. Babson, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Reason, N. York; Mass.; Robert B. Hall, New-Haven, Ct.; William H. Burleigh, Plainfield, Ct.; Elias Wray, Jr., Hudson, Ohio; Benjamin Green, do. do. N. York; do. do. N. York; Samuel Berr, Jamaica, Vt.; J. Smith, Albany, N. Y.; S. F. Deane, W. Hartford, Mass.; O. S. Murray, W. Hartford, Mass.; E. P. Conroy, New-York; Arnold, Boston, Mass.; James F. Otis, W. Hartford, Mass.; Norwich, Ct.; W. B. Benson, Providence, R. I.

MAILED.—In New-York city, by Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Peter H. Gern, New-York, to Miss Maria Ann Howard, of Albany, N. Y.

THE ABOLITIONIST. No. III. Vol. I.—FOR MARCH. A Record of the News, and of the Slavery Society. EDITED BY A COMMITTEE.

RETURNER thanks to their friends and the public for the contributions they still continue to keep on hand in aid of the abolition of slavery.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'THE ABOLITIONIST' and 'RETURNER'.

