

THE LIBERATOR

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 8.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1838.]

VOL. III.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LIBERATOR
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL,
BY W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.
\$2 Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—
at the end of six months—\$2.50 at the expiration
of the year.
Agents who act for the Liberator are authorized
to receive subscriptions for the Abolitionist. For every
subscription obtained by them for either publication
(papers being secured,) a sixth copy will be al-
lowed. Agents are desired not to remit less than \$3
for one year, unless they pay the postage.
New Yearly subscribers will be received for the
Abolitionist—terms \$1.00 in advance.
All letters and communications must be post
paid. The rule is imperative, in order to shield us
from the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those
who wish their letters to be taken out of the
Post Office by us, will be careful to pay their postage.

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THE LIBERATOR.
The Liberator is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 11, Merchants' Hall, Boston, Massachusetts. The price is two dollars per annum, payable in advance at the end of six months. Single copies are sold at five cents. The Liberator is sent free of postage to subscribers in the United States and to those in foreign countries who pay for it in advance.

LETTER FROM PROF. WRIGHT
HUDSON, (Ohio), Jan. 23, 1838.
DEAR SIRS,—I am delighted to learn that you have taken the stand of free inquiry, on a subject which seems, at the present moment, most loudly to call for it. You, who have been, for many years, the advocates of moral Christian reform, know well enough that this is a set of considerations or maxims, including under the term expediency, which is the very main question, and essentially pre-vent it from being approached by a large class

of minds. These prudential considerations have plainly been the adhesive mire, which has hitherto clogged, at its outlet, the wheels of every gospel reformation. Permit me to throw out a word or two, on this point, in relation to the slave system of the U. S. It seems clear to me, that if the main question could be approached, the following points would be settled into an overwhelming conviction by every man of the U. S. I. Slaving, under whatever mitigations, is a palpable violation of the divine prohibition—*Thou shalt not steal*—and it is as much more plainly so than any other case that can be named, as a human being is more valuable to himself than any other object that can be stolen from him.

II. The slave system involves, or directly occasions, the violation of every other commandment of the decalogue. III. No species of wickedness can be expelled from human society without openly availing itself before the divine law under its own proper name; the history of slavery furnishes no exception. Thereof slavery furnishes no exception. Therefore, every man who is presented to it for his own preservation, the committee were named accordingly, and the Secretary among the number. They omitted one of the old Managers, raised three or four more to the Vice Presidency of the Society, among whom were two or three of the most influential men in the District. The officers were so elected; and a new Constitution was also presented to the Society, which had been drafted by the Secretary without the concurrence of the Board of Managers, and the consideration of this was deferred to an adjourned meeting of the Society. In the interim, the ejected Manager, assisted by an unknown extent by the Vice Presidents elect, who were also dissatisfied, succeeded in getting up the elements of a tempest. Reports of an unpleasant kind, and also alarming to the friends, ran through the District, both Houses of Congress, the State of Maryland, and a considerable part of Virginia, with the swift force of the wind, and with the triple-tongued tongues, was never more busy since the days of Maro. It was told that there was a secret combination to let in the North to overshadow and blast the peace of the South, through the channel of the Colonization Society; and that the Secretary and the friends of the new officers and new Constitution, were radical abolitionists, ready to seize on the Society for the purpose of metamorphosing it into a machine for breaking the fetters of the slave population. Had Garrison been here, he might have claimed as friends, a number whom he has often and grossly vilified, as persons to the system of slavery. The ad-judged meeting was truly histerious, and was continued to about midnight, as were both the subsequent meetings. Scraping and brow-beating and calling to order prevailed throughout the evening.

Let me ask the inquirer—what if an open, uncompromising espousal of the right side should throw you from your station? Were you station as responsible as Garrison's, you should abandon it at the first sentiment, by virtue of which you held it, required you to violate the rest of the Sabbath. Here the main question of duty has been already settled, and the contest is now as to how utterly irrelevant to the decision. Should public sentiment throw you from your station for your attachment to the Sabbath, you would regard it as the plain call of Divine Providence to devote your whole energy to sustain the Sabbath, and resist a sin, which had gained such a fearful ascendancy over the public mind? Why not apply the same reasoning to the slavery question?

At the next meeting of the Society, the Report, expulating the accused party entirely from the charges made against them, but proposing, on account of the discomfit, that it should be recommended to the new officers to resign, and that the new Constitution should be postponed till the next annual meeting of the Society. With them sided all the Members of Congress who were present, and nearly all in high places; and the vote was taken on the Report, in a forced and disorderly manner. It was adopted by a bare majority; and some of the members say it was not adopted at all, notwithstanding the immense influence in its favor, aided in no small degree by Bishop Meade, appealing in his solemn manner to the consciences of all, and to the gospel of peace. But the tumult, so far as it relates to public discussion, was silenced till the next annual meeting of the Society.

The absurdity of the charges against the accused, appears in this Report, and the persons have been slandered and vilified, by the organs of abolition, as the recent friends of perpetual slavery; and that the old Constitution admits all the members of auxiliary societies, amounting in the North to about 1000, to vote at all meetings both of the Society and Board of Managers, and also every person paying a dollar annually, amounting in the North to 20 or 30,000, to vote at all meetings of the Society, embracing the change of the Constitution and the election of Officers;—while the new Constitution shut up this im-

mense door, inviting the ingress of a sudden and improper influence almost entirely. Under the present Constitution, the affairs of the Society are really under the sovereign control of the people of this District; for the Managers till the last meeting, have uniformly elected themselves, by the usual manoeuvre, and the one dollar men, who vote in the Society, can be mastered by hundreds almost in a twinkling. It is high time that this should become in fact as well as in name, an American Society, and that the auxiliary Societies should avail themselves of their constitutional right—at least to see that the work, which is carried on from their own resources, should be done in a proper and salutary manner. The tocsin of Garrison is a bugbear; but there are other alarming considerations, which, though not so noisy, are a thousand fold more imperative.

Boston, *Allice of Monday.*

How is this? A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:—

'THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY had a very interesting and almost painful meeting this evening. It seems that reports had been set afloat that some of the principal managers of the Society, particularly Mr. Finley and Mr. Gurley, had become abolitionists. The committee to investigate the matters which had been referred to them, had been the actual fact—and to take such measures as should restore harmony among the friends of the institution. Disturbances had arisen from various parts of the Union took part in the discussion. Inferred from what was said, that the differences were altogether imaginary, the result of misapprehension, and would soon vanish, on a candid examination.'

The public, if we mistake not, will anxiously seek further information on this subject. The late intimation that Mr. Gurley, Mr. Finley, and the Society, as a body, were not in favor of abolition, would be sufficient, if credited, to put an end to contributions to the Society, by the great bulk of our northern citizens, who certainly have been led to believe that their contributions tended, in some way, to abolition. For his charges against the Colonization Society and the gentlemen above named, Mr. Garrison has been accused as a slanderer, and those who have passed to examine, have been thought fools for their pains. Yet those charges may chiefly be resolved into the assurance that they are not friendly to abolition. But now, it seems those gentlemen consider a contrary report to be injurious to themselves and to the Society. At least this letter says so. Is there not some mistake in the report? How is it?—N. Y. Moral Daily Advertiser, 12th inst.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES!!

The great Babel tottering to its foundation!!!

Washington, Feb. 11, 1838.
There has just been a hubbub here, which, within the sphere of its movements, and which has been far from small, has not been equalled even by that with regard to South Carolina. As it was on a subject which is deemed national, and which now attracts much of the attention of the people of this country, an account of it will doubtless be interesting to most of your readers; and in order to make it well understood, I must enter somewhat into detail.

The last annual meeting of the Colonization Society passed off, as usual, in a highly respectable manner, with every thing well dressed to a large, attentive and dignified audience. Near the close of the meeting, the Secretary presented to the chairman a list of names for a committee to appoint the officers of the Society, telling him at the time that he presented it on his own responsibility. The committee were named accordingly, and the Secretary among the number. They omitted one of the old Managers, raised three or four more to the Vice Presidency of the Society, among whom were two or three of the most influential men in the District. The officers were so elected; and a new Constitution was also presented to the Society, which had been drafted by the Secretary without the concurrence of the Board of Managers, and the consideration of this was deferred to an adjourned meeting of the Society. In the interim, the ejected Manager, assisted by an unknown extent by the Vice Presidents elect, who were also dissatisfied, succeeded in getting up the elements of a tempest. Reports of an unpleasant kind, and also alarming to the friends, ran through the District, both Houses of Congress, the State of Maryland, and a considerable part of Virginia, with the swift force of the wind, and with the triple-tongued tongues, was never more busy since the days of Maro. It was told that there was a secret combination to let in the North to overshadow and blast the peace of the South, through the channel of the Colonization Society; and that the Secretary and the friends of the new officers and new Constitution, were radical abolitionists, ready to seize on the Society for the purpose of metamorphosing it into a machine for breaking the fetters of the slave population. Had Garrison been here, he might have claimed as friends, a number whom he has often and grossly vilified, as persons to the system of slavery. The ad-judged meeting was truly histerious, and was continued to about midnight, as were both the subsequent meetings. Scraping and brow-beating and calling to order prevailed throughout the evening.

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The intentions of the Colonization Society have been a matter of dispute. It now appears that the dispute has reached the Society itself, a part of the members claiming, and the others denying, that abolition was a remote object for which the Society was originally established. For the protection of the opponents of abolition appear to be a decided majority, and the Society, if so, must take this course and character accordingly. Our consciousness as to the policy of the Society, as Colonizationist, and (unless his views are very recently changed), he is a zealous advocate of its claims. His statements, therefore, can have had no effect in hostility to the Society.—N. Y. Moral Daily Advertiser, 14th inst.

From our Washington Correspondent.
DEAR SIR—Last evening I attended an adjourned meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in the Rev. Mr. Post's meeting house. The object was, the acceptance of a Report of an honorable committee, who had been referred to a consideration of the best mode of conciliating conflicting sentiments, which had unhappily arisen from a disagreement in the officers of the Society, made at the last anniversary. The honorable committee entirely exonerated from blame all who had been instrumental in the changes made in the officers of the Society, and the committee subsequently circulated the effect of what was to throw odium on the Society at the South, by representing the change of officers as an effort to alter the policy of the Society, and make it an abolitionist Society, entirely contrary to the constitution of the Society, which limits the Society's operations to the removal, with their consent, of the free people of color. The committee were therefore unanimously recommending to the members recently elected, to resign their seats, and that the Board of Managers continue this year as last. The Secretary of the Society, who is a talented philologist, made a most powerful appeal, showing the simplicity of his views and the correctness of his conduct. It must, I think, have vibrated through every heart.—General Mercer, Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and other gentlemen, all deeply interested in the cause of African Colonization, spoke feelingly on the importance of pursuing such a course as should continue to secure the confidence of the South, which could by no means be done, if the Society had but the least appearance of abolition. On the other hand, it was strongly contended, that the founders of the Society had in the estab-

lishment of it abolition as a remote object;—and that this object ought by no means to be lost sight of, &c. &c.

I am persuaded, that the Colonization Society can never succeed in reconciling these two opposite interests; for it cannot be distinguished that *shareholders*, saving a few solitary philanthropic exceptions, regard the Colonization Society as a means of riding the country over a troublesome class of blacks, and also as affording an opportunity for individuals so disposed, to give freedom to their slaves.—Northern colonizationists, however, look on the Colonization Society as tending indirectly to the utter extermination of slavery in the United States. The good of Africa is, in their estimation, one item in the account, and but one. Northern men will never go far in advocating any Society, which in its tendencies only rivets stronger the chains of slavery.—Still, the Colonization Society has done good. It has awakened inquiry, and by so doing, has more than any thing else, laid a foundation for the abolition Societies now so extensively forming at the north and east. If God has other good for it to do, he can hold its discordant elements longer together. The friends of colonization need not fear the accusations of abolitionists. If those accusations are true, they will stand, and we need not think to overthrow them. If untrue, they will fall of themselves. In the mean time, we shall all, I hope, keep our temper, and labor on, in every good cause. Let us prove all things, (the Colonization Society among the rest,) and hold fast whatever is good. X.

The parent Colonization Society has held its meeting at Washington. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, it was an interesting and almost painful meeting. It seems that reports had been set afloat that some of the principal managers of the Society, particularly Mr. Finley and Mr. Gurley, had become abolitionists. These reports, were treated by the gentlemen by a committee appointed to investigate the matters which had been referred to them, had been the actual fact—and to take such measures as should restore harmony among the friends of the Institution. Distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the Union took part in the discussion.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

[From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.]
ARNOLD BUFFUM—THE HATTER—AND REV. J. N. DANFORTH.

The first named of these gentlemen, is the President of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society—the last is an agent of the African Colonization Society. Both have been travelling, of late, in the New-England States, lecturing on the subjects of emancipation and colonization. Buffum is a member of the Society of Friends, and a Hatter. Danforth is said to be a Presbyterian, and by trade a Preacher. Further, we know little of him. The former was long an influential member of the Rhode Island Abolition Society; and he occupied a seat, as a delegate from said Society, in the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. at the city of Philadelphia. At that place the writer of this article became acquainted with him, and cheerfully bears testimony to his superior talents, moral worth and devotedness to the cause of philanthropy.

It appears that in urging the claims of their respective Associations to the consideration of the public, these gentlemen have become involved in a spirited controversy. Buffum challenged Danforth to a public discussion; but this, it appears, the latter declined, while (in the plenitude of his "philanthropic periphrasis" he undertook to give his opponent, by ridiculing his professional title, &c.—he represented him as a HATTER!!! The Colonization Society has been very unfortunate in selecting such a tool as this. He has rendered himself an extremely ridiculous while his conduct reflects no credit upon his opponents. Buffum did not fail to retort upon his assailant the pointed shaft of satire. Alluding to the grave and "rightly" charge of being a Hatter, he makes, among others, the following cutting remarks:

'Must I recite it? Well then, here it is.—The Agent of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society is a HATTER!!! What a Hatter, and by presume to know any thing about the rights of man! monstrous absurdity! He undertakes to give his opponent a lesson, and he tells him that he is a HATTER!!! He brings great men, like us, into his hot stew! That our never-to-be-forgotten friend, Mr. Garrison, who is of his broken bow-string, and thrown into his own dog-hole, still is black enough to be colonized, and then, to complete the climax of his punishment, be sent to Liberia!'

PAOLA BROWN.
We copy from the *Hampden Free Press*, the following caution respecting this city. When Mr. Brown was in this City, we had reason to fear his conduct was not such as became the representative of the Colonization Society. He was a member of the Society, and he had been breathing upon the spirit of intoxicating liquors in the forenoon, his habits were little marked by economy, his verbose conversation on religious subjects, and his impertinently, appeared

LIBERIA. The thought has occurred to us that this is a good...

ANSWER. About FOURTEEN HUNDRED BARRELS of spirit...

INVIDIOUSNESS. The last Brandon Telegraph, in a favorable notice of the Abolitionist...

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HUDSON COLLEGE, two of the Professors...

WHY the ground of W. L. Garrison? Why not say, the ground occupied by Brougham, Croghan...

CYRIL PEARL. This individual, it appears, is now peregrinating through Vermont, and displaying his talents and dogmance most advantageously...

LECTURE ON COLONIZATION.—We last Sabbath evening attended at the vestry of the Congregational church...

THE TARIFF. Since our last, a very unexpected change has taken place in the aspect of affairs in Congress...

THE EXPLOSION AT WASHINGTON. On our first page will be found two letters from Washington, giving an account of a mighty division between the Managers and prominent supporters of the American Colonization Society...

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY is now ready for delivery...

REMARKABLE SUICIDE. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, after he had opened the store of Messrs. Saml. Bradlee & Son, No. 142, Washington-street...

PAOLA BROWN—ISRAEL LEWIS. We are distinguished by the serious charges which are brought against these individuals. Whether they are true or false, we cannot say...

THE LARGE BUILDING at the corner of Baltimore and Chestnut streets, was appropriated in the upper most story, to a museum...

THE CAPTIVE DEER VERDICTS. The Gazette of Wednesday publishes the following highly interesting letter from a gentleman resident at Ila de Praya to a mercantile house in this city...

NOTICE. A LECTURE ON AFRICAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTY, will be delivered on Wednesday Evening, the 11th of the African Masonic Hall, No. 25, Cambridge Street...

WILBERFORCE HOUSE. FRANCIS WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color...

BOARDING AND LODGING. Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation as comfortable as possible...

THE ESSAYIST, AND YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE. This day published by GEO. W. LIGHT, & Co. The Essayist, for January, 1833.

NOTICE TO JOURNEMEN BARBERS. WANTED, a Journeyman Hair Dresser, one who is well skilled in the various branches of his profession. To such a one, a place is now open...

BOARDERS WANTED. FIVE or six respectable persons of color can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge-street...

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE. LYDIA WIRTH, No. 42, North Fourth Street. CONTINUES to give her attention to the sale of Sturge labor. She has a supply of domestic fabrics, recently manufactured from Cotton, cultivated by remunerated labor...

NOTICE. THE PROPRIETOR of the above House returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their patronage...

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR. THE Philomathean Society respectfully announce that they have engaged Professor Cleveland to deliver a Course of Lectures on Grammar, at their room, No. 161, Duane-street...

RETURN their thanks to their patrons. They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above Sixth-street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1832.

THE ABOLITIONIST. No. II. Vol. I.—FOR FEBRUARY. THIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society's Extraordinary Proceedings...

LETTER from the Board, P. A. BELL, Chairman. THOMAS JENNINGS, Jr. Secretary. New-York, Jan. 1, 1833. MOORE & BROTHER RETURN their thanks to their patrons. They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above Sixth-street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1832.

LETTERS received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued. Daniel Parker, Canterbury, Ct.; William Watkins, Baltimore, Md.; David Wilson, Mendon, Mass.; J. C. Colman, Salem, Mass.; Isaac Sturges, New York; George J. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Wilder, Md.; George H. Muzzard, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ambrose Kingman, Reading, Pa.; C. L. Leonard, Salem, Mass.; W. Denison, New-York; M. Peckham, Troy, N. Y.; Arnold Buffum, Salem, Mass.; Josiah Green, Rochester, N. Y.; William B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince; C. L. Cupidon, do.

MARRIED. In Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Luke Venning to Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Mr. North. At the Friends Meeting, near York Springs, Pa., on Saturday, the 11th inst., William C. Wierman to Susan Maria Lumley, daughter of Benjamin Lumley, editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

OFFICERS OF HIS SOCIETY. President—Rev. Samuel Lathrop. Vice Presidents—Rev. A. W. Grosvenor, Hon. J. S. Deane.

THE REMARKS OF THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR delivered in an address on Monday evening last at Salem, (as advertised in the last number), in order to secure a discussion on the subject of African Colonization, between Messrs. Danforth and Buffum...

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