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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO: 37.

MASSACHUSETTS.]

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888,

THE LIBBRATOR is published weekly,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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The Dollars per annum, payable in advantable end of six months—\$2,50 at the every deep year.

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THE LIBERATOR.

[From the Genius of Temperance.] VERMONT CHRONICLE.

VERMONT CHRONICLE.
Character of Washington, &c.—The Editors of the Vermont Chronicle still insist that it was pericely fair and proper for them to represent the Liberator as holding 'General Washington a hypocrite, a thief, a man steal-typic property, and now in hell,' when a standard was made to that distinguished insight of the property of the Chronical and when the Editors of the Chronical Chronica

Suppose the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle to believe and teach—that there is no salvation for only human being that rejects the atonement of the Messiah. They lay down this as an 'universal proposition'—admitting 'no exception,' and 'take special pains' to have it 'so understood'—so that 'the whole force of their reasoning depended on its absolute universality. It is absolute universality in the state of the difference of their reasoning depended on its absolute universality, and the difference of their from the state of the difference of their reasoning depended on the refore, claiming fellowship, desiring 'cooperation,' and stuributing the want of it to the selfish policy of the Chronicle should publish an article headed 'Character of Thomas Jefference,' Suppose in this article, he should dwell on the 'high estimation' in which he stood 'in the civilized world '— as a particle—stood 'in the civilized world '— as a particle—stood 'in the civilized world '— as a particle—as a man of the strictes integrity,' &c. &c. &c. — and then say—' But it seems that all this is a delusion—the very reverse of truth. The honor of this discovery is due to the New-Enggland' Clergy and their Churches, 'whose delineation of his true character we proceed to copy.' Suppose he should then copy from the Vermont Chronicle sundry passages' describing every rejector of the Messiah, without copy.' Suppose he should close these extracts by saying of the distinguished individual in question—' Aleased—condemned already—and that 'unless he repents' he will 'likewise perish.' Suppose he should close these extracts by saying of the distinguished individual in question—' Aleased—condemned already—and that 'unless he repents' he will 'likewise perish.' Suppose he should close these extracts by saying of the distinguished individual in question—' Aleased—condemned already—and that 'unless he repents' he will 'likewise perish.' Suppose he should close these extracts by saying of the distinguished individual in question—' Aleased—condemned alrea

And so—the creed of the Vermont Chronicle would be honorably and fairly met, exposed, and confued—by such an opponent—would it?

sed, and confuted—by such an opponent—would it?

Just as much so, as are the principles of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, by the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle—and no more—the desire of the Vermont Period of the Period Science of the Science of the Science of the Chronicle of the Opponent of Orthodox Christianity to treat the doctrines of the Chronicle (we never knew one so@nfair as to do it] just in that manner, for aught we can discover, has the Chronicle treated the doctrines of the Liberator.)

manner, for aight we can discreve, has under Chronicle treated the doctrines of the Libera-Chronic treated the doctrines of the Libera-Chronic treated the doctrines of the Libera-Chronic treated the doctrines are also as they now do over the Liberator. 'Are they accure of this?'

They have laid down a principle, according to which no unbeliever in future retribution an ever bring the sanctions of the contract o

* The parallel does not require that Jefferson be re-presented as a Christian.—It is sufficient that he be represented an honest man—a patriot—a public bene-factor—the abuse of whom would incur' public indig-

*Both the articles may appear 'rather too whole-sale 'if taken literally; but the truth is, writers, in gen-ral, are in the shabit of using 'smicerail' expressions, when nothing but 'general depressions, when nothing but 'general depressions, when solving but 'general depressions, when the same and the stroy not the rich and even in the case of absolutely 'universal' propositions, the course of the Chronicle would be incorrect, as our illustration has shown.

report the lecturers as affiring that Deacon A, Judge B and Dr. C. who drank 'moderate by are intemperate? Or may the finished to imperance be seriously and first, challenged to affirm that the late Revered and prous President D—, a moderate drainer, who intemperate, and thus incur 'popular indignation,' or else relinquish their principle? Surely not,

not.
The course of the Chronicle therefore 'unfair' and its logic unsound. But, say Editors—

general expressions? Is it the avecaging charge without the specific exception? The 'university of the specific exception? The 'university of the

president D-y-a moderate distinct, was interested and promise temperate, and thus incur' popular indigent of the course of the Chronicle therefore size and the course of the Chronicle therefore and the course of the Chronicle that the course which we produced as evidence that the course to the charge in true that the extracted to inform the readers to have a superated the class of Anti-Slavery and the course of the Chronicle that the course which we produced as evidence that the course of the Chronicle than the course of the Chronicle that the course of the Chronicle than the course of t

equally so in Ricimona and on one coastact Africa. The laws of the United States assert the former, and common sense teaches 2. "That has a common sense teaches 2. "That no slaveholder ought to hold any public office." No consistent abolitomist will practically abjure this as hereay.

3. "That slaveholders must not be acknowledged as Christians. That the whole horde of men stealers must be excluded at once from the Christian Churches.—Har a guilty of the highest kind of the 1." This most obnoxious of his assertions, the phrase in italics, the writer copied from the Confession of Faith of the whole American Presbyterian Church, as it stood, in their books, until 1818, (two years after the formation of the Colonization Society, when it was considered the common control of the colonization for the c

*Will the Chronicle affirm that the whole Presbyte in Church in America made the 'discovery' has abington was a thief—a 'sinner of the first rank of guilty of the highest kind of the h'—and so bring on that body the same 'public indignation' so kind-intended for the Anti-Slavery Society?

EXTRACT FROM MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL After narrating several instances of cruelty, which have occurred under the system of slavery, she proceeds:

'I shall be told that such examples as these

'I shall be told that such examples as these are of rare occurrence; and I have no doubt that instances of excessive severity are far from being common. I believe that a large proportion of masters are as kind to their slaves as they can be, consistently with keeping them in bondage; but it must be allowed that this, to make the best of it, is very stitted kindness. And let it never be forgotten that the argo's fast depends entirely on the claration of chance whether he fall into merciful or entire the control of the control

merciful hands; his happiness, nay, his very life, depends on chance.

The slave owners are always telling us, that the accounts of slave misery are abominably exaggerated; and their plea is supported by many individuals, who seem to think that charity was made to cover sins, not to cure them. But without listening to the zealous opposers of slavery, we shall find in the judicial reports of slavery, we shall find in the judicial reports details of their nowspapers, more than enough to starde us; besides, we must not forget that where one instance of cruelty comes to our knowledge, hundreds are kopt secret; and the more public attention is awakened to the subject, the more caution will be used in this respect.

ject, the more cauting will be used in the sophis-spect. Why should we be deceived by the sophis-try of those whose interest it is to gloss over inquity, and who from long habit have learn-ed to believe that it is no inquity? It is a very simple process to judge rightly in this matter. Just ask/yourself the question, where you could find a set of menyin whose power you would be willing to place yourself, if the laws allowed them to sin against you with im-munity?

unity?
But it is urged that it is the interest of plans to treat their slaves well. This argument adoubt has some force; and it is the poor

the sake of dealing reproof to its overheated reproven? Was it in a case like this, that the Chronicle, by cool and cratly logic, any the content of "pattact trivines arrows". The chronical of "pattact trivines arrows" in the current of "pattact trivines arrows" in the current of "pattact trivines arrows" in content the head of his reprover? Or could it find a grateful task in resking to entrap the denomeres of shavery into a denunciation of George Washington, or in leading its readers to suppose that the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his Courrent instead of "Left" in the Farner or his course in the Far

slave to expect, when he becomes a mere win of expense?

It is a common retort to say that New-Englanders, who go to the South, soon learn to about the same of the south of the same of t

SLAVERY RECORD.

[For the Liberator.]

PRACTICAL SLAVERY.

I have lately been induced to think that the friends of immediate and universal aboli-lition of slavery have been drawn aside to pay rather too much attention to some branches of rather too much attention to some branches of the corrupt system; while they are neglect-ing the grand points—the immoral and wick-ed attributes of slaveholding with its high and awful criminally before God. This truth was much impressed upon my mind during the an-niversary week in New York. Considerable excitement was manifested respecting the de-bategletween Mr. Jocelyn and Mr. Finley; and the question concerning the most efficient mode to abolish slavery in a very considera-ble degree, obscured all the other moral, sub-The question concerning the most efficient mode to abolish slavery in a very considerable degree, obscured all the other moral subjects which, in my estimation, are unspeakably more important. This impression was strengthened by an officer of one of the churches in New-York. That gentleman, some time-since, made a tour in the southern States on business. He detailed a number of circumstances which he himself had witnessed, and which he declared sometimes yet so herrowed his feelings, that he could scarcely be composed, from combined indignation at the slave-drivers and anguish for the tormented colored people.

He stated the following facts as common exhibitions which he had uniformly encountered in different places, and upon many occasions, south of the Potomac.

There was at that period, and most probably is now, a cage in Richmond, in which all the colored people who are caught at night are enclosed. The exhibitions in that cage, he asserted, were the most mortifying and oditions spectacle to an American citizen which his eyes ever behold, and which he should not

chtervise have credited. The description is too loathsome for the public eye.

I attended, said the gentleman, several actions of slaves, and vitnessed that direful, actionizing scene—the entire dissolution of all earthly relations. I saw every domestic bond sundered by the stroke of the actioneer's Tiammer, with as much indifference as if they had been disposing of hogs by successive bids; and less feeling manifested at the heart-breaking separation of women and their children, no doubt many of them the offspring of the sellers, than if they had been forced to dispose of their horses or dogs. In addition to which, the most indocent and debasing examination of the formales, and especially of the younger ones, that is so constant a part of the vendue, renders slavery, if there were no other wickedness attached to it, only worthy of utter excertation. utter execration

er wickedness attached to 11, billy would, viet utter execration.

One day, said the gentleman, when I was in Newbern, North Carolina, the alarm bell was rung, and immediately as they could arm themselves, the whites seized as many of the colored people as they deemed necessary, chained them by the collar which was rout their necks, and by their arms, put them in jail for the night, and in the morning drove them into the country, there to remain under a cruel guard, until the alarm subsided. Such a seene of misery in New-York would fill the city with rage and fury. Yet this is the comfort of American free born citizens.

Often have I seen the slaveholders, the gentleman also avowed, gamble for slaves;

Often have I seen the slaveholders, the grulleman also avowed, gamble for slaves; and the colored people are passed from one gambler to the other, by bets, the throw of the dice, the odd trick, the turn of a trump, or the result of a horse-race. This is American slavery; and it is enough to make any honest

the result of a horse-race. This is American slavery; and it is enough to make any honest man enraged, and destroy his patience at the mere recollection that some of these men fill the highest civil offices in our country.

'In the house where I boarded at Newbern'—these are his very words—we were constantly served by boys and girls from 10 to 14 years of age, perfectly naked. The boys and girls shove that age were partly covered, but the scanty clothing was of no use for the sake of decency; and yet the white women in the house, both the clder and younger, seemed no more affected by these boastly exhibitions than if the slaves hid been irrational brutes.'

He also stated some facts respecting the taverns, and especially at Fayetteville, which prove that the poblic houses of entertainment there, at the time of his journey, were not one jot less chargeable with habitual and unbounded igentiousness than the common brothels in the large cities. PAUL.

THREE MONTHS IN JAMAICA.

THREE MONTHS IN JAMAICA.

We present the following extracts from an English pamphlet, entitled 'Three months in Jamaica, in 1832. By Henry Whiteley.' Upwards of one hundred thousand copies of whole pamphlet have been circulated in England!

England!
On reaching the estate, [called New Ground,] I was received in the most friendly manner by the overseer, and entertained with manner by the overseer, and entertained with feer some inquiring the This gentlemany after some inquiring the some properties of the source of the source in England, began to enlarge on the comfort able condition of the slaves; and, pointing to some negre coopers who were working in the yard, asked if I could perceive any difference between the condition of these slaves and that of English laborers. I owned I could not: they seemed to work with great regularity and apparent good humor.

yard, asked if I could perceive any difference between the condition of these slaves and that to be the condition of these slaves and that to be the condition of these slaves and the condition of the dones to work with great regularly and the common negroes. The drivers had each a long staff in his books, accompanied by six common negroes. The drivers had each a long staff in his band, and a large eart-whip collection of the dones and the common negroes. The drivers had each a long staff in his band, and large eart-whip collections of the common doserved the sene which follows the hall doer, and the own that the other six negroes were to be punished.

When the overseer went out, the four drivers gave him an account, on nothed tallies, and the common of the commo

cried, 'Think me no man? think me no man?' By that exclamation I understood him to say 'Phink you I have not the feelings of a man?' The flogging substantly recommenced and continued. It was a segmental to the control of the contro

chausted. But he was instantly ordered to his usual occupation.

The next was a young man apparently about eighteen or nincteen years of age. If a was forced to uncover himself and was held down as mended as the former himself and was held down as mended as the former himself to held the himself to be flogged next. This latter was a mulatte—the offspring, as I understood, of some European formerly on the estate by a negrowman, and consequently born to slavery. These two youths were flogged exactly in the mode already described, and writhed and ground under the lish, as if enduring great agony. The mulatth. They received each thirty-nine lashes. Their offence was some deficiency in the performance of the task prescribed to them. They were both ordered to join their gang as usual in the afterneon at cane-cutting.

Two young women of about the same ago were, one after the other, then laid down and held by four men, their back patts most line contly uncovered, while inflicted upon each poor creature's posteriors. Their exclamation likewise was Lord! Lord! Lord! 'J They seemed also to suffer acutely, and were apparently a good deal lacerated. Another woman (the sixth offender) was also laid down and uncovered for the lash; but at the intercession of one of the drivers she was reprieved. The offence of these three women was similar to that offender) was also laid down and uncovered for the lash; but at the intercession of one of the drivers she was reprieved. The offence of these three women was similar to that offender) was also laid down and uncovered for the lash; but at the intercession of one of the drivers she was reprieved. The offence of these three women was similar to that offender) was a land laid of the control of labor.

The overser stood by and witnessed the whole of this cruci-operation, with as much seeming indifference as if he had been paying them their wages. I was meanwhile perfectly unmanned by mingled horror and pity. Yet! I have no reason to believe that the natural feelings of this young man (

the spell that commenced on Monday morning all day in the field and all night in the boiling-librace.

The sufferings of the slaves from this hard and continuous labor, and from the continual floggings of the drivers to exact it, are sevene beyond description. When they are digging and the frequently happens that the strong nearly continuous and the first that the drivers (who stand in four of the gang in holding, but behind in canac-cutting), the march up to those who have fallen back in their work, and fog them on to further exerction; the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to be continuous to the drivers being themselves hisble to the driver at the boiling house is called) hog old and young, and the boiling house is called) hog old and young, and the boiling house is called) hog old and young, and the boiling house is called hog old and young, and the boiling house is called hog old and young, and the driver hog a female above and the continuous the driver at the boiling house is called hog old and young, and the driver hog a female above the driver has been continuous. I have fire the driver has a child in the hoc-house (or hopsital), and she had wentured to leave her work a little carlier han used to see her child. For this she return the driver and the book hope were the house of the driver and the book hope were the king place incessantly upon the working nerves; insome that I came to this conclusion, after some observation,—that the slaves suffered more in the aggregate from the driving in the field than from the severer regular hold book here in the aggregate from t

When they do return, as they generally after a short space, it is with the certaint of after a short space, it is with the certaint of the concentrating a tremendous forging from coverseer and being condemned to sleep even night in the stocks for weeks running. Has ways turned out of the stocks in a morning, the ways turned out of the stocks in a morning, the ways turned out of the stocks in a morning, the ways turned out of the stocks in a morning, the ways turned out of the stocks and then brought back at night to be again loss in the stock. The fear of punishment, I was told, way the ordinary cause of their becoming run ways."

back at night to be again locked in the such. The fear of punishment, I was was told, we the ordinary cause of their becoming runsways."

On conversing with Mr. M'Lean, (as I is, a good of the punishment, I was a such as a suc

tation whites generally.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Board of Managers of the MesEngland Anti-Stavery Society.
Ammers, 7 sm. 24, 1633.
I came to this place on the 21st, where,
you are already informed, an Anti-Stavery
Society has been lately organized; the Serettery of which introduced me to the Prasdent, and one of the Professors of the College;
with whose liberality and cander I was made
pleased: notwithstanding, both being Conizationists, were rather fearful of the coaquences of my visit at this time. I seemed
them, however, that it was not my intented,
in any public discourse, to introduce the great in any public discourse, to introduce ject of Colonization; yet the learned profeser seemed to think it was hardly possible, that I could deliver a public address, without giv-ing a side thrust at the Colonization Society. ing a side thrust at the Colomization Society.

It was, however, finally arranged, that Ishadiler on deliver one discer use in the East Parish, or the evening of the 22nd, and another in the West, near the College, on the evening of the 23nd, and another in the West, near the College, on the evening of the 23d instant; both of which, were numerously attended, particularly by the College students. I have not learned, that any persus has made any objection to a sentiment expressed at either place, except one drunkes man, who was much disturbed by my allesies to the temporance reformation.

Twice liate to the temporance reformation. man, who was much desturbed of ym justice has the teleparance reformation. Twice last met the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, with such others as wished to ask questions for the removal of doubts. Both these interviews have been highly interesting to me, and I trust the cause of truth and justice has been proposed.

Here are between two and three hun Acre are between two and three hundressine young men, who, when they have finished their collegiate studies, will be scattered over the country, exercising a powerful influence in the community, as well as in the spiness learned professions. The vast importance of generally do certainty of certainty of certainty of ing from the pales every ning. I have norning, tamorning, tamber brought in the stocks. The coming runa-

sness of the almost as a. At New 182, and head 1 practice of . The trebe, and until the unconding vice, is Cone of the and to me, ives ' within e whites on (concubine,) c while she for a very trade myself the counhis point, I ceived, with y the plan-

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is new vaniped at New-Haven, and extensibly circulated, with other shang of about
an importance. Such things only serve to
rince the contempt with which our adversaries regard the common sense of the commutity in supposing that the public mind can
be directed from the great question of the unrighteesmess of the slave system, which is
rabing still their rights and privileges, even
the ownership of their Inortal bodies.

In relation, however, to the subject of ac-coming for funds, received from the public for a benevolent object, we cannot be too par-cular, and it may be well to let our opponents icols, and it may be well to let our opponents how, that should we be driven to the point we may publish some facts, with which we are acquainted, which will make them feel the face of the maxim, 'He that lives in a glass fired the maxim, "He that lives in a giass buses, should not throw stones," lest they be attract upon his own building. It is not herere with individuals, but with principles, and with pablic measures, which we contend. We oppose the system of oppression, which hild two millions of our countrymen in Slasman wo minious of our country men in re-eres, which are calculated to divert the pub-lic mind from the abominations of the system; re regard the whole nation as implicated in segue the whole nation as implicated in die system, and we think it demonstrable, that the sholeanation is guilty of a continual staffabbery, in depriving so large a portion of our countrymen, of their just and inalien-the rights. The sin lays equally at the doors dil those, who acquiesce in the continuance such great wickedness. When shall the mice awake great wiceconess. Wrene small the mice awake from its lethargy, and put an add to the wrongs, and the sufferings, and the gall of oppression? May He, who came 'to praid deliverance to the captives,' and the spaing of the prison to them that are bound,' distent the glorious day. In the unshaken be-lefthat he is about to do so, I remain your fellow laboter, ARNOLD BUFFUM.

The gentleman whose signature is a three to the following communication has at retree from the editorial chair of the makin Journal, published in St. Albans, fermont. We hope to hear from him again.

ABAMS, Jefferson Co. N. Y. Sept. 6, 1833. To the Editor of the Liberator.

Assay, Jefferson Co. N. Y. Sept. 6, 1833.
The Libero of the Liberator.

Data Six.—It affords me pleasure to achardedge that I have obtained much valuable information, on the subject of slavery, as it exists in our country, by the perusal of jux excellent paper. It is what its name liperate to be; a Liberator. It has liberated in the allegations of our correspondent; that they were "contract from beginning to end." If we should say that all Editors are knaves, we think that Deditors are knaves, we think that Colonization Society. I am a rafetly astisfied that that Society neither associated manacipate the slaves in the United States of the Chronicle and Genius of Temperance would have a right to consider us as asserting of them, individually, that the sate to Liberia in the course of a year; I beed like to know, when, at that rate, they all all arrive there. To suppose that the Colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle, and the one under consideration. But it may be asked, Wherein then was the Colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society, destitute as it is of the Chronicle with the colonization Society is spirit which now and the colonization Society is spirit which now any unrow that such were the sentiments were those of the Now-England Anti-Slavery Society; but they the correspondent of the Liberator, was resumed the colonization Society is spirit which anima

beit possessing correct views and principles, and independent subjects, is strikingly obtines; as far as I have had an opportunity to insign the perchibit the evidence of good feeling, and honest inquiring minds; whence I sign that I hat is needful to insure their subjects in the world, is, that each for himself, and the second of the hold determine to take nothing upon of the hope that is in him? It spears to me, that the people of New-I appear and not considered and the people of New-I appeared, with us in principle; and that is needful to me, that the people of New-I appeared, with us in principle; and that is the meant incomplete that duty, and in the mean time, prospers, I shall be led to engine the distribution of the hope of the power to abolish slavery in the distribution of the hope of the power to abolish slavery in the sopration of the hope of the power to abolish slavery in the second through the power to abolish slavery in the second the power to abolish slavery in the second through the power to abolish slavery in the second through the power to abolish slavery in the second through the power to abolish slavery in the second the second the power to abolish slavery in the second the power to aboli not, if in their virtuous struggle to achieve their independence, the blood of those who their independence, the blood of those who have so long swayed an iron sceptre over them, should rise fifty cubits above the rivers of the slaveholding States. In my opinion, the of the staveholding States. In my opinion, the Anti-Slavery Society has proposed the only means by which such a catastrophe can be avoided. Let a knowledge of those means be diffused among the people, and I am confident that a majority will come to the same conclusion to which gening the same conclusion to which gening the the same conclusion to which gening the the same conclusion to which gening the same conclusion to the same conc conclusion to which my mind has been conducted. They will, I think, peceive clearly, that the Colonization Society is comparable to 'faith without works, which is dead.' It requires but little discernment to discover that it never can effect its own ostensible objects I both admit and contend that the motives of some of its supporters are as pure as the virtue of philanthropy. For the talents and moral worth of such, I have a high respect. But the Society itself is organized upon principles which, in their practical operation, tend to perpetuate the existence of slavery. For any thing it has done, is doing, or will do towards restoring the slaves to their imprescriptible rights, Great Britain will outstrip America. With these views of the subject, written in a hurried manner, on account of the pressure of other business, I wish, Messrs. Editors, henceforth to be numbered among the friends of the immediate and entire emancipation of all the slaves in the United States.

Your very respectfully, I both admit and contend that the motives of

Yours very respectfully, SAMUEL N. SWEET:

Boston,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1833

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

On our first page will be found a long article from the Genius of Temperance in reply to the allegations of the Vermont Chronicle relthe allegations of the Vermont Caronice relative to the character of Washington. The editors of the Genius take the ground, that the writer in the Liberator merely stated an abstract principle, and therefore that the Chronicle was unfair in applying it to Washington as an individual. We are constrained to say, the case third in the Chronic Caronic as an individual. We are constrained to say, that, we think this ground untenable. Indeed we are willing to admit the statement of the Chronicle, that there was 'nothing abstract' in the allegations of our correspondent; that they were 'concrete from beginning to end.' If we should say that all Editors are knaves, we think that the Editors of the Chronicle and Genuis of Temperance would have a right to consider us as asserting of them, individually, that they are dishonest men. If any man should declare that all printers are thieres, we

and the involve heaven itself in darkfess, sail we regard their as differings with a kind of stoical spathy? Then let us no longer least that in our minds, remains, unquenched, and the sail of stoical spathy? Then let us no longer least that in our minds, remains, unquenched, and the sail of stoical spathy? Then let us no longer least that in our minds, remains, unquenched, leave that in our minds, remains, unquenched, leave that in our leave that in our leaves that with the sail states are, it is believed, human beings. It is believed, human beings. The Editors of the Chronicle know, has to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and solder the Liberator, that the Anti-Slavery Society is no more repented of their sin? We reply, that we hope with the sept not to be sold, like horses and other sept not to be sold, like horses and solder the Liberator, that the sent strings is distinction of which they are very tenacious in relation to the Colonization Society, is the second to speak of the Liberator. We have reason to believe, that there is not one dering the slaves through our cities, especially not also consecurated to liberty? Certically not. But has this ever been done? Why then should that Society be made residued to the constraint of the liberator. We have the season to believe, that there is not one dering the slaves through our cities, especially not also consecurated to liberty? Certically not. But has this ever been done? Why then should that Society be made residued to the constraint of the liberator. We have the constraint of the liberator when the constraint of the liberator when the constraint of the liberator. We have reason to believe, that there is not one derive the second of the liberator. We have the constraint of the liberator when the way of freedom and religion, be found the second of the liberato

cle may say that they supposed the Liberator spoke the sentiments of the Anti-Slavery Society; and it probably does in the main; but they have no right to suppose that every sentiment which it contains meets the approach to call upon that Society of the side like lains and who deals in a right to call upon that Society disclaims sentiment which it contains meets the approach to call upon that Society called the sentiment which it contains meets the approach to call upon that Society called the sentiment which it never uttered. It is enough to hold any Sociaty responsible for its afficial dependence where the sentiment which it never uttered. It is enough to hold any Sociaty responsible for its afficial dependence where the friends of the Colonization Society had the same that of a correspondent. We believe we have not saying that the language which it quoted was that of a correspondent. We believe we have not without compensation. This we say of all salveholders, and we are ready to define it laboration to this meter are those which we have now expressed integers to the rights of our fellow beings sake the justice of God, if we add not claim yet the property, as a matter of principle, and it of a correspondent we was a visit to propose the called the proposition of the section of the sectio

2. It was unfair in the Chronicle to omit saying that the language which if quoted was that of a correspondent. We believe we have never failed, in a single instance, when quoring from other papers for the purpose of animadversion, to state distinctly whether the language was that of the Editor or a correspondent. We do not feel bound to specify the property of pondent. We do not feel bound to specify every instance in which we differ from our correspondents, nor do we wish to be held re-sponsible for all their sentiments. Our col-umns are open both to the enemies and friends of slavery; and we often publish articles which we think are calculated on the whole

which we think are calculated on the whole to do good, although in some respects we may think them objectionable.

But, it will be asked, do you mean to say that you do not approve of the language quoted by the Chronicle? We answer, if some respects we do not. That it may be seen wherein we disapprove_of that language, we will say frankly what we think of Washington as a slaveholder. We say, then, that he was guilty of violating the command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' In other words, he was guilty of man-stealing.. Look at the definition of this sin contained in the larger Catechism of the Presbyterian Church, previous to 1818.—
'Stealers of men are all those who bring of slates or freemen, and Kerr, SELL, or BUY slates or freemen, and Kerr, SELL, or BUY slates or freemen, and Kerr, SELL, or BUY 'Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves or freemen, and Kerk, **ELL, or BUT them.' That Washington kept alves there is no doubt, and that is enough to make him a 'stealer of men,' according to this definition. The Chronicle must either deny the correctness of the definition, or admit that Washington was guilty of man-stealing. For ourselves, **weelieve the definition is correct, and we are prepared to defend it. And now we ask the Editors of the Chronicle to give us their definition of man-stealing. If they think that the Presphyterian Church was wrong, think that the Presbyterian Church was wrong let them tell us wherein. We do not beliethey can give a definition amounting to any thing, which will not include Washington as guilty of the sin.

3. It was unfair in the Chronicle to appeal 3. It was unfair in the Chronicle to sppeal to the prejudices instead of the reason and judgment of its readers. The Editors did not attempt to show that the reasoning of the correspondent was unsound, but took undue advantage of that strong public feeling; in favor of Washington, which blinds most men to his faults. There are multitudes who cannot point out any thing wrong in the definition of the sin of man-stealing quoted from the Catechism of the Presbyterian Church, but who would yet hesitate to a vow it lest they should. causin of the recoverant Cauren, but was would yet hesitate to avove it, lest they should expose themselves to the sneers of those who are always ready to appeal to prejudice and popular fecting rather than to reason. It was unfair in the Chronicle to take advantage of this circumstance to bring reproach upon the Anti-Slavery Society.

In the translation of the discountry of the variety of variety wante ne was nghting for his own liberty and that of his country, he was a habitually guilty of depriving some, (we know not how many) of his colored brethren of their 'inalienable rights.' We think this an essential deviation from those principles, for the support of which he risked his life.

e risked his life.

Nor do we believe that the sin of man-Nor do we believe that the sin of man-stealing necessarily made Washington a hy-pocrite. There are different opinions as to-his pietry, though we are inclined to the belief that he was a Christian in the sense in which that word is used by the Chronicle. But are we to dony in face of facts, that he was guilty of violating the eighth commandment, because he was a Christian? Shall we dony that David was guilty of adultery, because he was 'a man after God's own heart?' Shall we say that Peter never denied his Master, be-cause we know that he was generally a faith-

all alscholders, and we are ready to defend the proposition against any objections which can be brought against it.

The views which we have now expressed in relation to this matter are those which we have held a long time. We should have been as willing to have made an expression of them three or four months ago as we are now, had not the peculiar course of the Editors of the Chronicle made us desirous of waiting until they had enjoyed the full benefit of their mis-representations. We hope they will be more candid hereafter, and learn to make a distinc-tion between the official documents of the Anti-Slavery Society and the communications of the Libertor. of the Liberator.

of the Liberator.

We pass by the sneer of the Chronicle at
what he calls 'Garrisonism,' (alias gospel
truth) with the simple remark, that we believe
Mr. Garrison's views harmonize with our own. We do not believe he has ever ottered a ser

We do not believe he has ever uttered a sentiment inconsistent with the foregoing remarks.

N. B. The Chronicle has detected one error in the Liberator; but in attempting to find a second, has committed an egregious blunder. The word contract should have been correte; but we protest against the admission, that the saying, 'What is every body's business is nobody's, is any too common. The passage was printed correctly.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE.

The London correspondent of the New-York Observer seems to be saddy perplexed by the decided expressions of public sentiment in England against the American Colonization Society, In a letter dated July 16, he says,—

16, he says,—
You might as well attempt to reason, with the tempest, as to tell the anti-salvery folks of Great British at the present time, that the American Colonization Society have the same object in view with themselves. Fifty years will not effect from the British public the unfortunate impression they have received of the character and projects of the American Colonization Societaria of the Co It seems then that 'Garrisonism,' as the Vermo

versy.

It seems then that 'Garriconism', as the Vermost Chronicle smeeringly calls gospel truth on the subject of always' secords nearly with the most popular views of the English people,' and that Elliott Cresson cannot convince the anti-always 'folks of Great Briain that the Colonization Society is a philasultropic institution.' The correspondent of the Observer confesses thus much; and if he had disclosed the whole truth, he would in all probability have told us that Creazonisation of the property of the property, and so nobly defended it against the willy advocates of placery, who have exerted all their powers to uphold that bloody and sedarious gridenty, and so not property of their supports.' Pretty good proof, we should think, that Colonization should think that Colonization will not flourish on abolition spoil!

Arain the correspondent of the Observer save bolition soil!

Again the correspondent of the Observer says,
No exposition of the 4

abolition soil!

Again the correspondent of the Observer says,—

Again the correspondent of the Observer says,—

Ne expectition of the American Colonization Society

(ye creed, by whomsover or the wover aby dome, can

satisfy the British public. The friends of that Society

have said in so many happile forms, that it is not their

but said to so many happile forms, that it is not their

but said to some any said to the said to the said to the

manity should believe it. And this, they say, 'is your

great sis.' What! asknowledge the right of the mas
fort the said of the said to the said to the said to the

manity should believe it. And this,' they say, 'is your

great sis.' What! asknowledge the right of the mas
to the contest, as you were sincres. We had

to witness, and appealing to the God of armies to de
cited the contest, as you were sincres. We had

public and solemn oath, as a people, calling Heaven

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public and solemn oath, as a people, calling Heaven

pressure to come here and ask as to help you give

do you free blacks, which you say area minusane, that

any revet pone here and ask as to help you give

for you of

ment here; and who can nanwer it to them, in view of the facts?

Sure enough, 'Who CAN dissere it to them in rise of the facts?

Sure enough, 'Who CAN dissere it to them in rise of the Facts?' We do not wonder that the correspondent of the Observer gives it up as a hopeless cance. The 'ACTs' on the subject are certainly very stobborn, and of course troubletone. He suggests a charge in the mode of stating the objects of the Society and the objects of the Society were and the British public believe so. I could wish, therefore, if possible, that our Society were a fittle error. What would they lose by it! The slavehold-terred. What would they lose by it! The slavehold-trans are ware of their design, and accuse them of it, the technicalities of law; 'You cannot support this the technicalities of law; 'You cannot support this accusation by the letter of the trustment of our organization.' Is this dignified—it this worthy? 'Why not any your preleased rights of mosport.' We was a blas-

LETTER FROM MR. TAPPAN,

The following letter will, we hope, put to rest a few of the slanders so industriously circulated against Miss Crandall. We copy from the Genius of Temper-

of the almofer so industriously circulates a paint Mise Crandall. We copy from the Genius of Temperance.

Cet. Strox stands convicted of misropresentation in his statement respecting Mise Crandall in the following particular, as avery canded mind mist personal compared it with her statement of facts.

First.—That's be is the more instrument of A. Buffers, and compared it with her statement of facts.

First.—That's be is the more instrument of A. Buffers, and the statement of facts.

First.—That's be is the more instrument of A. Buffers, and the statement of facts.

First.—That's be is the more instrument of A. Buffers, and the statement of the

Sixth—That 'a sine \text{. was accused to the property of the

IT THE REV. WS. LEVINOTON, Restor of the First African Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore, (a man of color), delivered an able and elequent discourse last Sabbath evening, to a crowded and see and see a consideration of the color in the color to said the object of his visid. The term of the color to said the object of his visid. The color is the object of his visid. The color is a color of the color to said the object of his visid. The color is the object of his visid. The color is the color of the co

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

LT We learn that arrangements are being made for the formation of a National Auti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia the last of Cotober. Particulars hereafter. Every Anti-Slavery Society should image-inducted property of the WIDE AWARE to this important object.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 10th inst. by Rov. Dr. Sharp, Mr. William Casttell to Miss Jane Scarlet.
On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Croswell, Mr. John A. Hogans, of Hariford, to Mr. Shalo, Contain County, W. Y. on 2nd Sept. by Rev. Mr. Lane, of Waterloo, Mr. Anthony Freeman, of Geneva, to Miss Betsey Anthony, of Phelps.

DIED—In this city, on the 3d inst. of consumption, Mr. William Brown, gged 65. Mr. unput was a native of Maryland, but for many years a resident of this city. He was a man of high respectability, and was quite useful in the different Societies to which he belonged especially the African Baptist Church, to which he stood as a firm pillar for many years. His death will be by them very sensibly felt. He was a person of a liberal heart, generous in disposition, of kind feelings, and very persevering in action. In his last boars he gave strong testimonials of his hope in God, and departed with perfect calmness and resignation.

NOTICE.
The Quarterly Meeting of the New England. Anti-Starery Society, will be held on MONDAY, but the second that the second start of the second that the se

NOTICE.

Mas. Stewart, will deliver her Farewell Address to the people of color, in this city, on her own christin experience, and the all important subject of religion. All those who feel interested in the subject, are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting will be held at the African school room, under the meeting-house, Belknap Street, on the 19th fast, at half past 7 o'clock, in the evening.

[From the New-York Americans] From the New-York Americans]
the following touching lines are from the pen of

**Plorida White, and were addressed to herfather,

**Addir, of Kentatky, liste Governor of that State,

at present a Member of Congress.

its gifted lady accompanies her husband, the Hon.

M. White, of Florida, on a voyage to Europe, between the benefit of her health. The best wishes and est prayers of a wide circle of friends accompany)

them.

Farewell to the land-of my birth,
Though I leave thee to wander afar,
Thou art dearer to me than the rest of the earth;
Aye! dear as my own natal star:
And though I should see thee not; even for years;
I shall think of thee always, and often in tests.

Farewell to thee!—land of my sire!
Abode of the brave and the free,
If ever man heriab'd a patiot's fire,
And worshipped his country—'twas he;
O how could I part from this lov'd, native shorer
If fancied his arms would en

Sweet home of my mother!—farewell!

As His I recalled thee with pride—
As Hers such fond thoughts on my memory s
That utterance chokes with their tide.
If the thought of her only thus thrills through I
Could I see her once more—should I ever de-

Bright scenes of my childhood !—adies!
Sweet hausts of my half open'd mind,
And ye sports! Love and Youth, consec
Oh! how shall I leave you behind?
To part thus from brothers—from sisters—fi
there aught upon earth that can make
New-York, 7th June, 1833.

[From the New-England Review.]
THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN. *Away from the ruin—oh, hurry you on,
While the sword of the angel yet slumbers undrawn
Away from the doomed and deserted of God:
Away, for the spoiler is rushing abroad!

Away, to me sponer a training autous. The warning was spoken—the righteous had gone; And the proud ones of Sodom were feasing alone; All gay was the basquet—the revel was long. With the poaring of wine, and the breathing of song. Twas an evening of beauty—the air was perfitnes; The earth was all greenness—the trees were all billoon And softly the delicate, vial was beard, Like the mammar of lowe or the notes of a bird.

And beautiful creatures moved down in the dance With the magic of motion, and sunshine of glance And white arms wreathed lightly, and tresses fell As the plumage of birds from some tropical tree.

And the shrine of the idol was lighted on high, For the bending of knee and the homage of eye; And the worship was blended with blasphemy's And the winebibber scoffed at the name of the L Hark, the grown of the thunder—the quaking of earth Wo—wo to the worship, and wo to the mirth! The black sky has ope nec—there is flame in the air, The red arm of vengoance is lifted and bare!

And the shrick of the dying rose wild where the song And the low tone of love had been whispered along; For the fierce flames went lightly o'er palace and bown Like the red tongues of demons, to blast and devour

Down—down, on the fallen, the red ruin rained, And the reveller sank with his wine cup undrained The foot of the dancer—the music's loved thrill, And the shout and the laughter grew auddenly still. The last throb of anguist was fearfully given;
The last eye glared forth its madness on heaven!
The last groan of horrogeose wildly and vain,
And death brooded over the pride of the plain!

BY MILMAN. Brother, thou art gone before us,
And thy saintly soul is flown,
Where tears are wiped from every eye,
And sorrow is unknown:
From the builden of the flesh,
And from eare and fear released,
Where the wicked ecase from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

And the weary are at rest.

The tollsome way thou'st travelled o'er,
And borce the heavy load,
But Christ that taught try languid feet
To reach his blest about
To reach his blest about
Thou'st alenging now like Lazaras
Upon his father's breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

Sin can never taint theo now, Nor doubt thy faith assail, Nor thy meek trust in Jesus Christ, And the Holy Spirit, fail. And ther thou'rt sure to meet the good
Whom on earth thou lovedst best,
Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest.

* Earth to earth, and * Dast to dust,"
The solemn priest hath said,
So we lay the turf above thee now,
And we seal thy narrow bed;
But thy spirit, brother; sbars away.
Among the faithful blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

And when the Lord shall summon us,
Whom thou last left behind,
Whom thou last left behind,
May ree, untained by the world,
As sure a welcome find;
May each, like thee, depart in peace,
To be a glorious guest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

VALUE OF A MOMENT

VALUE OF A MOMENT.

NOTOCOMENT.

At every motion of our breath,
Life trembles or the brink of death;
A taper's flame that powerd turns,
While downward to the dust it borns.
Moment by moment years are passed,
And OSE of Floring will be our last in the state of the s

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original Anecdotes of President Jackson's late tour.—We meddle not with party politics, and follow in the wake of none of the rival statesmen of the day, but the following facts, we believe, will be pleasing to our readers generally, whether Jackson or Anti-Jackson. When the President artived in New-York, and the president in the provided for inn, and hundreds, if not thousands of persons, had previously visited the room to admire it, and its decorations. But when the President inclined to retire to rest, after the fatigues of travelling and of the public parade, he very wisely requested to be furnished with a common plain cot bed and mattrass, which were accordingly provided for soundly and comfortably, and consulted his health much better for the change.

At Providente, the most costly preparations had been made, at the City Hotel, for President Jackson's dinner. Every variety the market could furnish, or the arts of cooking invent, was spread out upon the groaning table, and every gaping attendant must have taken it for granted that the hero of New-Ofensn must necessarily devour bipeds and quadravery gaping attendant must have taken it for granted that the hero of New-Ofensn must necessarily devour bipeds and quadravery gaping attendant must have taken it for granted that the hero of New-Ofensn must necessarily devour bipeds and quadravers of the horizontal properties of the present of the pre

indulged and joined by thousands of every party in a hearty 'Hurre for Jockson'! General Party in a hearty 'Hurre for Jockson'! General Research of the part of the city, marked by its lofty thinney and the dense smoke continuelly rolling from the The process of making gas is an extensive brack building at the north part of the city, marked by its lofty thinney and the dense smoke continuelly rolling from the The process of making gas is made. The process of making gas is made in the part of the county of the continuelly rolling from the The process of making gas is made. The smoke, gas, and tar, rise to couple for the part of the building are furnaces, emitting an intense heat. Over these furnaces are boilers or overs, containing the coal from which the gas is made. The smoke, gas, and tar, rise together for some distance, when the tar separates from the smoke and is conveyed into the gas, while the latter is conducted through a number of feet of pipe (similar in shape to a distiller's worm) under grounly, for the purpose of condensing. It then enters the gas house of condensing. It then enters the gas house of condensing. It then enters is grand receiver, where the gas, while he as the gas manufactured. There are two receivers, the size of which are 20 by 40 feet. Each receiver is divided into two parts. The top part contains the gas, and bottom part rater. The gas is conducted by a pipe through the water into the top part, which as the gas fills it rises from out the water of the city. The gas manufactured here is a compound of coal and rosin gas. The rosin also produces oil, which as the gas fills it rises from out the water of the city. The gas manufactured here is a compound of coal and rosin gas. The rosin is of service in neutralizing the bad smell of the city. The gas manufactured here is a compound of coal and rosin gas. If the rosin also produces oil, which as the gas fill it rises from out the top and the start of the city. The gas is conveyed under ground a time. The present contents is 50 the city.

may be increased or diminiance, ye, themse small server.—Porland Alberriser.

Swiss Exitata.vrs. We were not a little surprised in taking a very early morning walk ington street a large number of Swiss emigrants, who had made the street their abode for the night. They had arranged their boxes, cheats, and bedding, on the side walks, and men, women, and children, had slept comfort. Soly under no other canopy than the sky. At sunrise they were getting up and adjusting their tollet; mothers were packing up their beds and putting things of the conflowing the street of the young children with hard salt water, and applying their aprons as towels to the screening urching; others were pealing potatoes and gathering sticks to cook a breakfast, while some were fondling a goodly number of infants. All appeared healthy and to enjoy themselves. The weather was fine, and they appeared to be making the best of every thing, were well advised, and were going to some, leace in the interior, where they had friends, and where they intended to settle for life.—News-York Daily Advertiser.

Introat, and Tallat. A gentleman just ar-

New York Daily Advertuer.

IMPORTANT TRIAL. A gentleman just arrived from Bangor, (Me.) has given us the particulars of a case of recent occurrence there, which is said to have excited considerable sensation. An unlicensed grog-dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at what is called the Point, with the assistance of an understrapper, named Woodward, undertook, on Tuesday last, to furnish an Irishman with as much unive as he could drain. On the country of the countr

term or ue Supreme Justicia. Court for Iral, and the charge of manksunghter—Mercantile Journal.

Barrandu's Ouvrage. About six years sgo, a poor man by the name of Little, become and the state of the

It is only necessary to add, that this flagrant and inhuman outrage was committed in the enlightened and benevolent city of Boston. Shame! Shame!—Allas.

MARRIAGE AT SEA. In the ship Economist, which left Cromarty about ten days ago with emigrants for low the control of the contr

Contests of the September number of the American Quantum Review, Art. 1. The Life and Writings of General Review, Art. 1. The Life and Writings of General Review, Art. 1. The Life and Recebes, S. Slavery in the Data Shapes, S. Shaper in the Data Shapes, S. Godfeld's Geography, T. Fellow's Humer, G. Godfeld's Geography, T. Fellow's Humer, G. Godfeld's Geography, T. Fellow's Humer, Writings, G. The Petrichter, Tyriem of the United States, G. The Petrichter, Tyriem of the United States,

but very, little smoke. The quantity of light may be increased or diminished, by turning a small screw.—Portland Advertiser.

The President of the Middlesex Agricultural Society has appointed Dr Elisha Bartlett of Lowell, to defire the Address at the annual exhibition at Concord in October next.

MORAL.

GOD'S EXISTENCE

Not in the solitone
Alone may man commune with hea
Only in savage wood
And sunny vale, the present Deity

Even here do I beheld

Thy steps, Almighty!—h Through the great city rolle With everlasting murmur Choking the ways that wind 'Mongst the proud piles, t

Thy golden sunshine comes From the round heaven,

From the touch and had lights their inner homes—
For them thou fill'st the air, the And givest them the stores
Of ocean, and the harvest of i

Thy spirit is around, Quickening the restless And this eternal sound—
Voices and footfalls of the numberless th
Like the surrounding sea,
Or like the rainy tempest speaks of thee.

Or use the rany tempest speaks of thee.
And when the hour of rest
Comes like a calm upon the mid-sea brind
Hushing its billowy breast—
The quiet of that moment too is thine;
It breathes of him who keeps
The vast and helpless city while it sleeps

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
Every age is marked with its peculiar features, which indicate its character, and distinguish it from the past, or the succeeding periods of time. To observe these characteristics and to undorstand their significancy, it can all the control of the control

Morality is not religion, but religion cannot

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

DR. JOHN BROWN, takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that we will deliver Lectures on the public, that we will deliver Lectures on the public that will deliver Lectures on the public that will deliver Lectures with the color of the public that will deliver Lecture with the color of the public that will deliver the color of the public that will deliver the public that will deliver the public that will form the first division of the course.

The second and last division will be upon the mineral poisons in most common me, was the mineral poisons in the mineral poisons in the mineral poisons in most common me, was the mineral poisons in the mineral poisons in most common me, was the mineral poisons in most c

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1833.

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July 15. 47

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