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HOUSE

TOL. XII.--- NO. 42.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

r.York [Benneti's] Herald.

AUBURN, Sept. 27, 1842.

dmost a Riet—altempt at LynchLecturer—ultimate escape of the

well as 'lovely village,'
to a sudden ferment, the
hasten to lay before the
Herald. Throughout yesnot only on paper, but also
'Mr. Abel Brown, CorresErstern, N. Y. Anti-Slaence permitting, deliver a

anderrated.
ame Mr. Abel Brown
intention of

PRO BONO PUBLICO.



rate Board for Foreign Missions has co

From the Christian Reflector

## THE LIBERATOR

Prejudice against Color -- How Removed. Linstant's Prize Essay continued—translated for

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1842.

[S. Reynolds here said, hink the slaves could not to

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

WHOLE NO. 615.

\* In Bo

### From the Herald of Freedom. Charles Lenox Remond.

Charles Lenox Remond.

I have long wanted to turn the eyes and hearts of abolitocists more towards this highly gifted, and most faithful and noble-hearted young brother. I have lately seen him at his home in Salem, and had opportunity, beyond what I had that before, of appreciating his peculiar and most trying position, here mong the human family. Hardly anybody in life has ever stood as he now stands. With talents and qualities that abroad, in Europe or elsewhere, among any prople but this, would command him the first estimation, and welcome him to the most desirable society, and a sensibility of the keenest and loftiest character—what is his condition and estimation at home, with not a blot upon his character? He is do, spised and trampled under foot as a "nigger" and a dog. He has no more human consideration in Salem, thum a horse bas. He is not recognized there as of the burnes family. He cannot approach what is called society there, any more than if he were of the brute creation. He lives with his father's family, and as estimable, refined and interesting family they are,) in the accorned suburbs of that city—a sort of Jim Crow quarter, or "ingger pew" of the town—such as the internal color projudice every where consigns its victims to. There he lives, and Salem is no more to him, with its 14,000 people, than if it were all woods. Nor is snywhere else in this country, except the homes of the scattered and despised abolitionists.

And yet, who and what is Charles Remond? How he writes, the reader will see by his letter on our first page, an off-handed, unstudied production. How he speaks, those who hear him can alone appreciate. Who of the young Saltonstalls, or Detrys, or whoever they are, of the aristorrery of Salen, can write or talk like Charles Remond? And his person and demonorar as a interesting as his talents; yet who demonorar as a interesting as his talents; yet who large to him as a fellow-man? None of the presenting to him as a fellow-man? None of the presenting to him as a fellow-man? None of the presenting to him as a fellow-man? None of the presenting to him as a fellow-man? None of the presenting to him as a fellow-man? I have been of the presenting to the present of the

form, in Exeter Hall, by the side of O'Connell, and Lawbington, and Baxton, and the other leading names of England—a cheered and honored speake among them, when the young Salem aristocracy who scorn his presence, would have been obliged it sit quiet and timid spectators, had they been admitted at all to platform seats. It would have flattered their pride mightly to have a sect among such men It did not inflate Remond to divide with them the glories of cloquence, and the tunders of the Britist cheering. He makes a career of honor and distinctions as a lecturer through England, Scotland, and glorious Old Ireland. In London, Lady Byron in wites him to ride with her and her lady peers, in he coach, through London streets. He is welcomed it the parlors, and the tables, and the honored association of Elizabeth Pry and the Quaker Gurneys. It Scotland, he is the guest and himate of the Dunlops the Wardhaws, and the Murrays; and in Ireland, othe Webbs, the Allens, and the Fishers. He comes home, and goes into the Jim Cow on the highway railwood; and should he step into one of their paltry Rimmon houses of worship, he must wit in a sort operatory called the 'niggrer pew'. Negopow, the pious would deall it.—Sabba-day! But they would be purgatory called the 'niggrer pew'. Negopow, the pious would deall it.—Sabba-day! But they would they given—any of them, for ride in a glittering Landon coach, with gehele home, for it to Isle of a deal in the same pew with Remond. What is glitted editions lying about on their centre tables and shining in their book-censes? Oh, they would the girth of the sabe to tell of it to their environment. The most scenel of them and the first humar in the same pew with the same and shining it her wook-censes? Oh, they would the girth of the same pew the same and the same

How is he here? They go to hear him speak.— Curiestly leads them. 'A negro is to speak, and they say he is masterly eloquent.' They hear onthey have nothing to say then, about nigger—or black—or bobblitonists. 'Where did he get his learning?' they sak. 'Where was Mr. Remond educated?' No where, is the reply. He has not been educated. He would not be allowed to be educated in America. He is not reckoned catucatable by year people. He is a 'nigger.' Educate 'nigger.'

'Yes, but where was he brought up?' Wiftout he pale of human existence, I should reply, down here in the religious town of Salem. The town where they used to strategle their ddish women, because, they thought they were witches. Remond was born—so far as he was born at all—in Salem. He grew there. He was not educated, or brought up anywhere. He'was a 'nigger' there, and at Newport, a slawe-trading kennel down in Rhode-Island, until he went to Eurone in 1840 in Rhode-Island,

I just wish to add here, that the friends of antilayers will do well to inquire whether Charles L. Remond has any support or not. He is locturing a good deal, and aborting faithfully in the anti-elayery cause—and is no more interested to work there, unsupported than abolitionist generally. He does not labor abolition set generally. He does not labor abolitionist, true as the needle. Note organization has tried to seduce him, here and about. It has not succeeded, Judge Birner and binder and the set of the set of the set of made him complying offers in England. Charles preferred suffering affliction there with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of New Organizazion for a season. And so since he returned. He goes with the brute of the anti-alwaye plattle. And latine tell him, he is use, as well as faithful, by so going. I hope the abolitionists will not forget him,

because of his exclusion from society. Let him now in glory, rather; for they have to exclude him now in wrath and anger, and not from contempt as formerly—for now he claims rank as MAN, and not toleration as a slave or a servant. He occupies a glorious position. His complexion is an advantage to him—a felicity, rather than a misfortune. It is the complexion of the enslaved humanity, for whom, in the first instance, anti-slavery is fighting its great battle. It is a peculiarly becoming and interesting complexion, in an anti-slavery warrior. And it is no longer a totally outcast complexion. Abolitionist recognizes and welcome it to their ranks. There is no color in anti-slavery warrior. And it is no longer to the slavery have been dishonor in complexion. Let Remond not earn his back on the hateful country. Let him stay, and confront the storm with his anti-slavery brothers. If he is scorned, they are. He is life exceeded, they will go with him; and it is no longer the piece of choor. It is the place of honor. It is the complexion of the slavery brothers. If he is scorned, they are. He is life exceeded here will go with him; and it is no longer the piece of honor about the cars. It is the only place of honor about the cars. It is the slavery brothers are not accurate his bead. Jim Crow, the man whom England honors—that England in whose hunghty presence that same Yankee would ancover and scratch his bead. Jim Crow; an homorable family institution—an elegant family trait—one of our free, religious institutions. Courage, Remond, the day is brightening.

#### From the same paper.

Whittier's Lines on the Gallows-Defence of th Clergy.

I would ask an attentive reading of the admirab verses in our corner of this week. Friend Whi tier is no fanatic. He is no Garrisonite—no old of ganizad 'slanderer of the Clergy'—no anti-sectaris He still adheres tenaciously to his sect—one the without the clerical name, has still its pricesthood, all sectarian intents and purposes. Whitter, neve theleas, beholds the Clergy all in a panic, and up arms at the idea of the abolition of our murdero system of hanging.

We small the blood of a fellow mun.

They hanker after the gallows, from the holle gloom of old Judaism. The bloody old Levitic test they creak out from their monkish study, we all the houseness of the raren that boded over Ma beth's battlements on Duncan's entrance into h castle. They croak in sanction of this most horrible and atrocious system of interder. This hell of in prisonment, trial, and hanging; this drilling an training for cold-blooded, death; this awful playin upon man's mortal fear—that withers up his blood and makes the shining hair of the young wretch turn grey as an old man's with deadily anticipation. What most be the nature of an office, which under professions of Christianity, could desperately cleave to a system like this! Anything but humane or human I point the few—Hampshire Clergy to the mirrot here held up to them by Whittier—whom I thank the held of the held of them by Whittier—whom I thank the contract of the contract o

#### Sectarian Anti-Slavery Societies

A word was dropped last week with reference these organizations; but it was in the midst of lengthy communication, and it is to be feared the due consideration will not be given the subject, or less attention be brought to it by itself. To me, the idea is of consequence. I repeat it, then, that has a baptist, Michael & Congregationalist, and other de nonunational Anti-Starery Societies are framed, in the original of the subject of the su

Who cannot see, that the object of these sects rian socioties, assuming the name of reform, is, and to add fuel to the flame, but to quench the fire a ready kindled? They put on the form, but in doin it, their object is to destroy the power. They mak the profession; but in doing it, their object is to revent the practice. I do. not say these sociarian are unwilling to have disperient short of the protect of

Secturina are seguining to see and leet this. Hence they rally to save their rotten and already leave ship. But the moment they begin to six and actually leave ship. But the moment they begin to six and the same and they could neer their case. So they stir, the more they could neer their case. So they stir, the more they could neer their case. So they same and they could neer their so they stir, the more they can be suffered as the same and they can be suffered as the same and they can be suffered as the same and the same and they can be suffered as the same and the same

godly tyranny and unchristian domination.

True and genuine abolition strikes at the root of all slavery. It abolishes the dominion of man over man, To remove American slavery is comparatively a trifling part of its work. Its design is, to, 'loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and break every york'—not only at the South, but at the North, and sat the East and the West. It pushes in every direction, It aims its blaws at the roots of a mighty tree, of which American slavery is but a drop, the strength of the

Sectarians have no idea of accomplishing as such work—or of allowing it to be accomplished. Their anti-slavery is confined to American elavery and to the use of inefficient, perishable weapon. They depend on numbers and majorities. The would sets it down, as they would freedom a speech. Their warfare against American slaver and against true abolition, is ell one thing wit them. They will effect nothing teawards abolishin American slavery hecause their violence can never abolish violence. And they may despair of success against true abolition, because their violence can never abolish violence. And they may despair of success against true abolition, because their violence can never be to without the modern of the success of the succe

Tup for a bid and a market!!

From the Rochester Citizen.

The subscribers having formed a co-partnership, offer themselves to the public as advocates of universal and impartial Liberty, as embodied in the principles and objects of the Liberty Party.

Althour hot quite strangers to those we address.

it may not be wholly inappropriate for us to offer a word of explanation, in reference to our proposed course. It has been our good fortune for the last or seven years to be engaged in the conflict between Freedom and Despotisus, and if left to our our personal white would now rest somewhat from public responsibility and action. But we find our personal will be a seen to constantly presend by calls, to till and access constantly presend by calls, to till and access constantly presend by calls, to find our great when the constant the constant of the property of the constant of the property of the constant of the property of the constant of the con

your call and direction.

Letters from committees or friends of the cause, inviting us to labor in their localities, will reach us, if addressed, post paid, to W. L. Chaplin, and J. C. Jackson, at Peterbord, Madison Co. N. Y. Editors of anti-lawer papers through the Union Editors of anti-lawer papers through the Union Committee of the production of the

friends may know our purpose.
Respondully,
W. L. CHAPLIN,
J. C. JACKSON.
Peterbolo, Sept. 29, 1842.

#### Jackson and Chaplin.

See their 'Card to the Public.' This is the arrangement contemplated some weeks since. Mr. Chaplin will remain as publisher of the paper until further notice.

Their plan of laboring strikes us as peculiarly well adapted to the ends in view. If the people want their services, now they will say so; and also how sucs, and how long they are wanted; and when they become valueless, they can be dispensed with at once.

defective and inefficient, although costing ten-fold more than independent action would have done. Indeed, one-eighth of the money thus far wasted, in the cause, if it had been appropriated in this, as you would spend it for any other purpose, in buying any other necessary of life, a great deal more would have been done, that is now undone. It is not every man that is eloquent or learned, who is qualified to be a teacher in the school of freedom.

In this matter, the societies have not used a proper discretion. When an 'agent'—not a 'free agent, is billeted upon a committee for support, the chances are, that his work will be neglected; and he may so far forget bimself as to go off star-gazing, or playing the truant, amid the wild vagaries of Brownsonian, Fourierian, no-governmentism, anti-chizitian, and 'anti-propertyiam, or some other of the thousand fancy sums, with which lunatics are some-

but when a man comesto you and oners to do so much work for so much pay, you may hire him or let it alone, as you please; and if he don't do the kind of work he agrees to do, you needn't pay him —and there is an end on't.

and is liable to be subverted to other uses by de signing men; and for these and other reasons, w had as lief see them all bandoned as not. Jackson and Chaplin are well known to the anti-

slavery public. They are now disconnected from all societies, and offer what little availability ther is in them to the cause.

If they are not wanted, they need no the omployed of course, the availability of the cause of the

If they are not wanted, they need not be omploy ed; and if they are not employed, of course, the ar ti-slavery public will not, at the end of the year, b called on by a society to help foot up a bill of a fet hundred dollars, to pay agents whom they did no wish to hear talk.—*Ibid*.

#### From the American Citizen.

This meeting was all that the friends of reform could have expected. Probably it will be as important in its results, as it was certainly as well annumerously attended, as any meeting of the kine ver held in the State.

The business which excited the most animated discussion, was the presentation of an address or circular emanating from the committee on addresses, though written by Wm. Ghodell, to the abolitionists of the State.

This address was deemed called for, and the facts embodied in it are what the opinion was based upon, in-consequence of the lamentable pro-slaver, inducence exceed upon the focusity by the agents and publications of the 'American Anti-Slavery Society.' This is the epecification upon which the address is principally based. Whether sustained or not by the facts in the case, our reader's can judge for themselves when the document is published, which will be very soon. Soffice it for the present to say, that it was adopted and ordered to be printed to say, that it was adopted and ordered to be printed. Some circular properties.

Some circumstances in relation to this part of the meeting will, undoubtedly, be seized upon for the purpose of rendering the Liberty party odious in the payes of those who were not present, and cannot hence fully appreciate the motives which actuated those who were.

The convention was called as a Liberty part convention. The meeting was had for the purpo of promoting the objects of the Liberty party. Hend all who were friendly to these objects, were at it opening of the meeting invited to participate in it opening of the meeting invited to participate in it opening of the meeting invited to participate in to the objects in question, or the means taken promote them, were not expected or allowed to throw any obstacle in the way of the end we wished accomplish. Few will pretend, but that this wright and justifiable. All bodies of men who as associated for any specific object—be it politics ecclesiastical, commercial or any thing elses—at upon this principle; and they are not, and ought in

to be, anserose.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Syracuse pursued this course; but for doing so, its members expect to hear a great outery from a certain quater.

Some of the agents of the American Society, Colinia, Hudson, and perhaps others, were present. Under the rule, they were precluded from defending themselven. Many Liberty men present, regretted themselven and the second present of the convention; i. s. promoting the timesels of the convention of the convention; i. s. promoting the timesels of the convention; i. s. promotions the convention of the con

ganisation. We can't say that we regret any stop which the Ne can't say that we regret any stop which the last though the old ehemy was at work in a stole livery, for our destruction; and that, in spite of a single should be sufficiently and the make in something, the cry of cruelty, and the make by stripping off his limbs hide, the dot to the world that the seemed very plain—and it was done. In adoptin his address, the meeting say to the world that the believe, that the tendency of the views of the agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society; as well as to promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave as to promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave y parties of the day; and that, for this reason entire are entitled to the confidence of those when their believe his the solid confidence of those when the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his reason that the same and that, for this reason entitled are entitled to the confidence of those when the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his reason to the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his reason to the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his reason to the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his reason to the same promote the ends of one or both the pro-slave his case of the day; and that, for this reason that the same promote the ends of the same properties of the same promote that the same properties are not the same properties.

er considerations.

The cause which called out this expression deeply regretted, but the duty to make it seen imperative—and not to be neglected, except at

For the Liberator.

A negro have sould an place your honor, said the corporat (doubtingly)

I am not much versed, carporal, quoth my uncle
Toby, to things of that kind; but I suppose God
would not leave him without one, any more than there

It would be placing one sadly over the head of an other, quoth the corporat. It would so, said my uncle Toby. Why, then, an please your honor, is a black man to be used wors

— Only, cried the corporal shaking his head, because he has no one to stand up for him—
—The that very thing, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby,—which recommends him to our protection;—is the fortone of war which has put the whip into our hands note—warker it has all heart productions.

ing if and having been for most part engaged in the flow of the most part engaged in the flow of the most part engaged in the flow of the most about the mos

you, either in this or a future number, undertake to public to the saves at the South, are better treated and provided for, than the slaves of any other nation.

THE AGED SLAVE.

ing for home. I had charge of a steering surface and a sirver, which had a vatering surface and a sirver, which and a populate the city, as exceeded a sirver, which the interior, near the head from which the ships lying in the harbor usually of the sine desired the sine polled a mile. More up the river, we came near the plantation of wealthy Englishman, and having a desire to re ourselves, I ordered the coxwain to make for it landing-place, to get out of the way of a very store current setting towards the sea. On nearing it place, I beheld an aged negro, bolstered upon a be of husts quite near the place of landing. I so impred out of the barge and went towards hir The first works he spoke, as I approached him, were all season and plenty? 'Yes, mass,' said he, most gone—I live too long for my massa—he as "old dog, why you no die? I give you no more feat. You shall be carried born to on more feat. You shall be carried the recomment of the well, you no beg, you starve." I be here three demons a large and went towards hir well, you no beg, you starve." I be here three demons a large to be brought up. I gave some of both to the famishing old man, with a little spirit. He was so revived and refreshed. I then asked him to give mand the start of the star

see him, until we all shall be called to stand at it bar of JUSTICE!

Before leaving the harbor, we wrote, and left letter with the captain of an American brig, reques ing him to remember the African when he sent for supply of water; and when he left the place, there with the stand to the place.

supply of water; and when he left the place, the leave the letter with some other friend of humanity. Twenty long years have now elapsed, and n doubt the soul of poor 'old Sampson,' as he we called, has long ere this burst from its clayey tenement, and is beyond the reach of his cruel master.

#### THE Two PRINCES.

was invited to walk a short distance from the city, me company with a friend, to see the "Grand Stare Mart." We soon arrived at the place where the moles and bodies of men, women and children were toold as goods and chattels. We found in one apartment, about 450 unfortunate beings just landed from the large slaver. Never shall I forget that horrid processes the state of the state

In my next, I shall attempt, in my feeble manner, give some account of what I have seen in my own untry as regards the treatment of the slaves, and deavor to prove that their treatment, as a general age, is far worse than that of any other civilized too on the face of the earth.

8. T. C.

prespondence between the Hon. Sir All Macaab and certain Colored Inhabitants

To the Hon. Sir A. Macnab:

SIL,—We, the cotored inhabitants of Hamiltonia and its vicinity, bearing a continual remembrance your unwearied exertions for the protection and it erty of the Province generally, and of the color people in particular, being also mindful of your considerate attention, in bearing our Address to it foot of the Throne of our most gracious and below sovereign the Queen-now address you, biddin yours hearty welcome, on your return to this tow and your bone. We unit in rendering thanks the God of Providence for your sets protection as creamen also for the favor course.

received by the powerful and great in that land the noble and free. Having trusted to your skill fe protection, and marched with confideree under you command in times of danger, and having ever found.

you the advocate of man in the Legislature, we hall your return, with grateful hearts.

We cannot refrain, however, from intimating to you one circemstance which has recently occurred of an unbappy find to us, as a people. One of our number, Welson Hacket, has been taken from Sandwish by night and given up to the injustice of

you one circamstance which has recently occurred for unbappy hind to us, as a people. One of our number, Nelson Hacket, has been taken from Sandrich, by night, and given up to the injustice of large claimers. The correspondence and papers conceited therewith, we shall be glad of an early opportunity of laying before you. Hoping that you may long continue in the enjoyment of your health, your fiends, and your usefulness, both sublic and private, we pledge to you dur confidence, and spoport, in every position they can be rendered.

To which, Sir Allen returned the following re-

To the Colored Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity:

inercia, respecting my public services in the colongenerally, and also towards yourselves in particular no bearing your address, in conjunction with you zealous, suncere, and excellent friend, Dr. Rolph to the foot of the throne of our beloved sovereign. It affords me great satisfaction to state to you that Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were pleased to receive your address mos reconstly: and I have it in command from Hi Royal Highness to assure you, that Her Majesty will ever bear in mind the just claims your posseon her gracious protection and care, both as respect, your well tried loyally and devotion to her person and government, in a season of great peril and disculty, and as freemen seeking the enjoyment of the liberty, which can only exist in a country will constituted in the our own, which not only proclaim is theory that all men are free and equal under the law, but activally strikes the chain and the fette

indeed. The kind and hospitable reception I have met with from all ranks and conditions of men, in the land of my fathers, has made a keep and lasting impression on my heart; and as you rejoice with me in this, I am proud to acknowledge, that to you faithful adherence one, at the period of our city troubles and polic invasions from a neighboring critical properties of the property of the properties of the

The case of Nelson Hacket, to which you allude, as already been known to me, and I am happy to nay, has been brought under the notice of her Majar's government and the Imperial Parlament, where I am sure it will receive all I the attention its reat importance demands. I aball, however, be nost happy to perise the papers you have prepared on the subject, and you may rely on my using every exertion in my power to procure a full measure of sutice for the injured parties.

For the expression of your good wishes for the sequence of the property of the first party of the sequence of your support and confidence. I beg you will recept my sarinest thanks. I hope I may severosime to deserve these marks of your regard and estem, and you may rest assured, that you will at all times find me ready to advocate your cause, and minish your rights and liberties against "the injustice of slave claimers," and any who may seek to oppose you. In the meantime, wishing you all every appiness you can desire.

I am, your faithful friend,
And obedient servant,
A. MACNAB.

#### From the Wayne County, (Ind ) Republican

and clay was valued at Richmond, wayne to alignains, on the lat inst. After he had addressed the large assemblage of the people, it was announced that a committee of abolitionists were present for the purpose of presenting to him a petition of an internation of his slaves. Mr. Mendenhall, of Randolph Co. was the organ of the committee. The petition was presented, unrolled and read, and then came the reply of Mr. Clay. We have not time to give even an outline of the answer of Mr. Clay. The time of presenting the petition was, bettough the came the reply of Mr. Clay. The time of presenting the petition was, but time of the committee of the commit

In the course of his reply to the organ of the committee, Mr. Clay remarked that his negroes were as well shod, as well clad, as sleek, and as fal, and pointing his finger significantly at the subject of his address, he believed they were as honcet as him, or any of his associates in the petition.

him, or any of his associates in the petition.

Mr. Clay said he deplored always as much as an one. He looked on it as a national and political eric and sounds withingly join a may rational measure a radicating if from the country; but that he did no believe that the course pursued by the abolitionist could or would have this effect. He said abolition sim had put back the enancipation of, the alavesthat before abolitionism commenced its work, the people of Kentucky were nearly, if not altogather ready for the passage of laws for the gradual eman cipation of the slaves—but the misguided, and, he believed, honest zeal of the abolitionists, had, to believed, honest zeal of the abolitionists, had, to great extent, destroyed this feeling. He implore abolitionists to pause and reflect in their present mode of procedure, and he assured them, that is place of benefitting the slaves by their exertions mosts as they wright be, they were but binding the honest at they were but binding the

chains more seriely upon them.

After speaking about half an bour to Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Clay advised him to go home and attended to his own business, and if he had any means o spare, to bestow them on the poor in his own

Before dismissing the petitioners. Mr. Chy as he had one proposition to make to Mr. Mendenha and through him to his associates. It was the: I held about 50 slaves, of the aggregate value of a both \$15,000. If Mr. Mendenhall and those who sign the petition would raise this sum of \$15,000, or a cure its payment for the benefit of his slaves, about essaccapate them, he would thing give an anaw to the petition. This will try the benevolence the signers of the petition. Mr. Clay did not wa the money for himself; he only asked that, in it would be applied to their benefit.

Mr. Clay of the petition. Mr. Clay did not wa the money for himself; he only asked that, in it would be applied to their benefit.

Mr. Clay remained in Richmond over night, at

the next day (Sabbath) attended the Friends' meeting.

The following account of an important Decision to the following account of an important judicia decision in Ohio, relating to the colored people, it aken from the Sandasky Clarion. One of the judges is a whig, and the other a democrat. The decision is a broad one. It asserts the principle that the legislature of Ohio have no power to make distinctions among citizens of other States who may settle in this. And the principle is asserted in reference to the case of a colored citizen of Louisians who had emigrated to and settled in the State. By this decision, all the laws of the State making distinctions on account of color, whether in relation to giving security, to educational privileges, or to testimony, are rendered null and void, so far as they diffect any colored citizens of other States who have

Union T. Chamberlain, as the Sinte of Ohio, on e relation of Jonah Wood. In Error, Supreme our, Huron Co., August term, 1842, before Judges and and Birchard. Wood instituted a quistom action before a justice of the peace, to recover of bamberlain a penalty of \$200 for employing a much person to person contrary to the provisions of the security person contrary to the provisions of the security.

The statute of Jan. 25th, 1807, (Swan's collecno, statute 502), provides that no negro or mulative error shall be permitted to emigrate into, or settle in this State, unless such person shall, within 22 ays, give bonds in the sum of \$500, with two or once freshold sureties, conditioned for the good beaviour and support do such person, in case of his r her becoming numble to support him or herself; and that if any resident of this State shall ear harbor or conceal, any such person who as given the required security, he shall, for fence, forfeit and pay as one shall, see the one half to the poor of the township, and so so the informer; and shall be also links or port of such person if he or she should, with

The Jistice gave judgment against Canador São and costs. The defendant appeid as forth the offence, he by apecial pies, send as section of the 4th article of the Canador Santana, as forth the offence, he by apecial pies, send as section of the 4th article of the Canador Santana, as a send of the section of the 4th article of the Canador Santana, as a constant of the section of the 4th article of the Canador Santana, as a constant of the Canador S

BY THE COURT. Without deciding when not the provisions of the statute conflict as constitution of this State, it is clear that the square of the statute have no power to make distinction agent of other States, who may settle in that judgment is reversed.

#### Gone Home. beloved brother, Henry

Our beloved brother, Henry G. Cargacanded his pigranage, and began his fet
passed away, from his residence in Boast
day, the 3d of October, at the age of 3t is
been generally known to the friends of 3t is
been generally known to the friends of 3t is
been generally known to the friends of 3t is
been generally known to the friends of 3t
afflicted with pulmonary coasumption. We all
afflicted with pulmonary coasumption, and
of which he has twice sought the more read
of Histit. During this long, anxious period
of Histit. During this long, anxious period
of Histit. During this long, anxious period
of Histit. We know he dealer to a
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he was a quiet, reserved man, more trained he was a quiet, reserved man, more than the true life, than to late thereof. Trained conscientious in an eminent degree, be reconsent to exchange any counterint coil to a when it was stamped with the size-of-time popularity. He was an early and construct of temperance, and gave offence to collected of temperance, and gave offence to collected of the size-of-time one in his rank of life has the countering ones by the dissues of wine, at a period variety of the same moral heroism, and hoosely early the district of the same moral heroism, and hoosely districted had gave of its greatest persecution. His fulse friends had gradually cooled off under the same days of its greatest persecution. His fulse friends had gradually cooled off under the same capital of the same moral heroism, and hoosely single claimed, "This is too much," and fortwish their backs upon him. At the time of the green's "mob, in 1853, a merchant of bottomies do in lord man. The ham so cother consense to the way among the foremost famitics. "I thisly for your friendly intentions, replied by it we intimation of loss in business comes too he will be came an abolitionist, was to give up synthese counters."

That one circumstance indicates the clause the man. With him, to see the right way lin all this progress of culighteed continue was cordially sustained by his recentle file. Though old, he easily parted with the project education and habit, and though normed it midst of commercial and aristocraic inseed did not forget that he was the almost off the how how largely the anti-layer case in ed to him; for he loves to do good in secret. It was his only son; the stay and stiff b held. The life of such a son, is the best consisting can be offered, when he passes cotof sight fars on he offered, when he passes cotof sight son, through the gate of evergreens, which am Death.

The deceased was for several years Trust the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, with the foremost and most active of its friesicity. Though not prominent as an atti-decease you can be acted a very important and slight part, in aiding the Society, and carrying a in its days of trial and conflict.

Mr. Chapman was merchart by profess, of a class in society that could not, without sacrifice of standing, if not of business as inseparate causes on disrepented and oldess ratice, and though sustained and cheerely the casimable wife, and surrounded inmediately circle of glorious women,—her sixen add in circle of glorious women,—her sixen add in the source of the abolitionists, and the gratients are the sour declassed friend to the affections of the abolitionists, and the gratients.

The devoted attention of Mrs. Chapan husband, during his protracted illeas, exqualled by nothing but her devotedness to islavery cause, which she still continued over and to, cherish, as though it was her off Twice she vorgaged with him thirth, the experience the relief the consumptive is significant. Sort climate, and effective that son't climate. But climate, and significant continues, and all other side were unavailage add of Freedom.

#### Meredith Baptist Association and Saret At the recent meeting of the Meredit N. Saptist Association, it was

Noted to adopt the Committee's report is reto the question in the letter from the 2d Mer. Church, which is as follows:

Whereas slavery is a system of the most time.

Whereas slavery is a system of the machinity, propersion and injuste, and so figure outrage upon the incidenable right of lases feel and insament has we are plantly and selembly in the Holy Scriptures to have no fellowly it the unfruitful works of darkness, but intera prove them. And to 'come out from swing the and be experted, and not loud the undest Iffly and since a voice which cannot by us be made stood, and ought not to be disregarded, since it is not to be disregarded, as the stood, and ought not to be disregarded, as for the stood, and ought not to be disregarded, as well as the stood, and ought not to be disregarded, as well as the stood, and ought not read to be stood to be stood

Resolved, That the churches of this awannot scripturally, and therefore cannot as hold fellowship with nor dismiss our men of the South which persist in 5f holding human beings as property, and belling them to labor without wages or reswhich is as ubmitted for the Committee.

#### Church Testimony

The following preamble and resently passed, without a dissenting aprist church in New Ipswich:
Whereas the Church of Christ is

and to bear testimony against every impair, whereas the silence of the church with regard us known wickedness is often tantamount to a specific and of that wickedness; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it to be a day and the state of the state of the state of Cornst at large.

owe to ourselves, to the cause of Christ at large to our suffering fellow-men, to bear our decisions a gainst American slavery.

Resolved, That American slavery usurp it

Resolved, That American sizery own are rogative of Jehovah, debumanizes una part God's image, and dethrones all his moral pericalpe, is as much a traffic in the sensis as principle, is as much a traffic in the sensis as bodies of men, and is therefore, under all or bedies of men, and is therefore.

all nations of men, all are born free and equal have a right to that freedom guaranteed who the constitution of their nature.

Resolved, That we will not invite to our perfect the cartend to say the hand of Christian fellowship hold slaves, or who apologize for slavery.

Noble—Miss Marinesu, the distinguishes as a six in a strained circumstance. A per of about \$200 to the continuous to the continuous to the period of the per

# HELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

NEWBURYPORT JAIL, Oct. 10, 1842.

port.

Secretary—S. C. Wheeler, of Groton.

Treaswer—H A. Bancroft, do.

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John Clement, Townsend; Albert G. Sweetzer, South

Reading; I. H. Brown, Sudbury; Luther E. Puffer,

Lowell.

8. LOVELL.

Thanksgiving.—Thursday, the 22d day of Decemer next has been appointed by the Governor of New ampshire, for the day of annual Thanksgiving it

Sept. 1, 1842.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSALIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

DIED - In Cambridgeport, on Friday last, Oct. 14, after a lingering illness, James Holley Garrison, only brother of the editor of the Liberator, aged 41. In East Boston, Oct. 11, Mrs. Caroline G. Phelps, wife of Rev. A. A. Phelps.

## TAKE NOTICE. New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

### Boarding School for Girls,

MR, JAIRUS LINCOLN

CAN receive in his family a few young to where they will be instructed in all bra

LINES. reading several pomphlets published n, against the abolition of the gollow BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The suns of eighteen centuries have shone.

Since the Redeemer walked with men, and made. The fisher's boat, the baverian floot of stone,

And mountain moss, a pillow for His liead:
And His, who wanded'd with the peasant lew,
And broke with publicans the bread of shame,
And drank, with Bleasings in His Father's name,
The water which Samaria's outcast draw,
Hath now His temples upon every shore.

Altar, and shrine, and priest—and incease dim,
Evermore raings, with low prayer and hymn,
From lips which press the temple's marble floor,
Or kiss the gilded sign of the dread Cross He bore!

Yet, as of old, when meekly 'doing good,'
He fed a blind and selfish multitude;
And even the poor compenions of His lot,
With their dim, earthy vision, knew Him not.
How ill are His high teachings understood!
Where He halt spoken liberty, the priest
At His own altar binds the chain snew;
Where He halt spoken liberty, the priest
At His own altar binds the chain snew;
Where He halt spoken liberty, the priest
At His own altar binds the chain snew;
Where He halt spoken peace, His name hath been
The loudest war-ry of contending men.
Priests, pale with vigits, in His name have blessed
The unbestable sword, and lad the spear in rest;
Wet the war-banner with their sacred winc,
And crossed is fibacon with the holy sign;
Yes, in His name who bade the erring live,
And daily taught His lesson—to forgive!
Twisted the cord, and edged the murderous steel
And, with His words of mercy on their lips,
Hung gloating o'er the pincer's burning grips,
And the grim fiorror of the straining wheel;
Fed the slow flame which ghawed the victim's lim
Who haw before his searing eye-balls swin
The image of their Christ, in cruel geal,

The blood which mingled with the desert sand,
And beaded with its red and gheatly dew
The vines and olives of the Holy Land—
The shricking curses of the hunted Jaw—
The white-sown bones of heretics, where'er
They sank beneath the Crisade's holy spear—
Goll's dark dungeons—Malta's see-washed cell,
Where with the hymns the ghostly fathers sung,
Mingled the ground by subtle torture rung,
Jeaven's anthem blending with the shrick of Hell!
The midnight of Bartholomew—the stake
Of Smithfield, and that thrice-accursed finme
Which Calvin kindled by Geneva's lake—
New-England's seaffold, and the priestly sneer
Wheln mocked its victims in that hour of fear,
Wheln mocked its victims in that hour of fear,
Wheln mocked its victims in that hour of fear,
Wheln mocked its victims in that hour of fear,
The start is most hateful crimes have in Thy name
been done!

Thank God! that I have lived to see the time When the great truth begins at last to find An utterance from the deep heart of mankind, Earnest and clear, that ALL EXPENDE IS CHIEF THAT MAN IS holler than a creed—that all Restraint upon him must convult his good, Hope's aunshine lings on his prison wall, And lere look in upon his solitude. The beautiful lesson which our Saviour taught Through long, dark centuries, its way has wrough late the common sind and popular thought; And words, to which by Gailiee's lake shore The humble fishers listened with hushed oar, Have found an echo in the general heart, found an echo in the general heart,
of the public faith become a living part.

stave found an echo in the general heart, And of the public faith become a living part.

Who shall arrest this tendency? Bring back The cells of Veince shed the bigot's rack? Harden the softening human heart again, To cold indifference to a brother's pain? Ye most unhappy men's—who, turn'd away From the mild sunshine of the gospel day,

Grope in the shadows of man's twilight time, What mean ye, that with ghoul-like zest ye bros O'er those foul' alters streaming with warm bloo Permitted in another age and clime?

Why cite that law withwhich the bigot Jew Rebuked the Pagar's mercy, when he knew No evil in the Junt Ome? Wherefore turn To the dark, crele past? Can ye not learn From the pure Tescher's life, how mildly free is the great gospel of humanity?

The Flamer's knife is bloodles, and no more Mexidi's afters soak with human gore; No more the glassily secrifices smoke.

Through the green arches of the Druid's oak. And ye of milder faith, with your high claim Of prophet-utteklanes in the Hollest name, Will ye become the Druids of our time?

Set up your seaffold-altars in eur land, And, consecrators of law's darkest crime, Urgs to its loathsome work the hangman's han Bware—lest human nature, roused-at last, From its peeled shoulder your incumbrance cast, And, sick to Josthing of your cry for blood, Rank you with those who led their victims round The Cell's red altar and the Indian mound, Abbort'd of earth and Heaven—apgan brotherhoe

#### THE INDIAN SUMMER.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

BY MARKS.

It comes, it comes with golden sheaf,
In the time of the sere and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree
And scatters it round in its reckless glee;
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts, with its fingers, her raven hair.

ann parts, win its lingers, her raves hair. It comes, it comes, and its minetrel's wing Oor the glassy lake is quivering. With music soft as the mellow strain Of zephyrs o'er the swelling main; It gladdens the vales as it floats along, And stream and mountain re-echo the song

And stream and mountain re-conc one son, it comes, it comes, like a fairy aprite Arrayed in robes of gossamer white, And the carpet of leaves on the ground is And the flowers yield neath its conquerin For it strides along in its kingly way Like ahadows that flit at the close of day.

Like alundows that fit at the close of day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain

Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,

And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light,

Like the star enthroned on the brow of night,

And the teeming fields their offerings bring

At the sainted abrine of the sutumn king.

THE DAY OF FREEDOM. the Freedom! with prophet's voice, lid the ends of the earth rejoice; Wherever the proud are strong, and right is oppressed by wrong—Wherever the dim day shines
Chrough the cell where the captive Through the cell waste me capture Go forth with a trampet's sound! And tell to the nations round— On the hills where the heroes trod,— In the shrines of the saints of God,—

### NON-RESISTANCE.

HER MURRAY: Knowing something of the character graph, touching its openness and fi thought it would be well enough, and to communicate a few things respect

mption of the world.
Yours, for the gospel of purity and peace,
JEHIAL CLAPLIN.
West Brookfield, Sept. 21, 1842.

#### From the Herald of Freedom

ell.

a these facts without comment. They
printing the meeting house worship,
rity of speech and conscience enjoyed by
A. M. QUIMBY.

#### MISCELLANY.

elings on thish West In

one, pisted editione, len perse. At the west of the war of the constraint of the con

Ten houses were destroyed by fire at Lou Ky, on the 16 alt. Loss \$12,000. A number gine-men were badly burned, and one engi-about 410 feet of hose were burnt up.

### TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

The U.S. Mail train leaves Boston on Sundays, a 1-2 AM erriving at Boston at 2 AM; reversing aves Boston at 2 PM, and Worcester at 4 1 2 PM riving in Springfield at 7 1-4 PM.
The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minute advance of Albany time.

me morning train from Boston to Albany arrive a rester at 9, at Springfield at 11 3.4, A.M., a sfield 3 1.4P. M., at Chatham 4 3.4, and at Alban, M. Fare through, \$5 00. the cars leave Albany, for Utiva at 7 P.M. The m-boat leaves Albany for New York at 7 P.M. be evening train, from Boston, to Albany arrive

m-hoat leaves Albany for New-York at 7 kM, be evening 'train from Boston to Albany arrives "orcester at 5 1-2 PM, at Springfield 8 1-2 P M, eart morning at 6 1-2, arrive at Pittsfeld 9 1-4, haltism 10 3-4, and at Albany at 12 M at Chalban enoming time for Albany at 12 M at Chalban to M at 12 M at 12 M at 12 M at Chalban 6 1 2 P. M. at 12 M a

Chanham at 5.3-4, PM, at Springfield 9.3-4 PM,— Leaves Springfield et 6.1-4 AM, and arrives at Bos-ton 12 M.— For Greenfield, Henever and Hacerhill.— Stage, leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverbill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Bratilebore, Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 31 4 P. M., may take this line.— GEORGE, BLISS, President.

THE HUMBER STATE STATE OF THE S

M, Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM, 10 AM, and 5 1-4 PM W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

UT Humanity rispected.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday. March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4.

ve Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.
Human rights not invaded

P Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger train will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M r Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do

er. Leave Dover at 5 and 101-2 o'clock, A. M., am P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston owell and Nashua.

P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, owell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Low-lit to the stations on this read, by the trains which cave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to cover in an Nashua, by all the trains from Dover, passengers taking the care of this railroad are subject to odetention by change of conveyance.

Singes leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of fains, and the northern and eastern parts of New-lampshire.

ampehirs.
Merchandise trains run deily between Boston an over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

# LFAn odious distinction on account of color, and a ullying propensity to carry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW ARRANGEMENT:

ON and after Aug. 18th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 A.M. 12 M, 5 P.M.
Boston for Salem, 7, 6, 3.4, 12 M, 3.1.2, 5, 7 P.M.
Salem to Marblehead, 7, 3.4, 9 1-2, A.M. 1, 2 1-2,
14-14, 5 P.M.
Portsmouth to P.

tsmouth to Boston, 7 AM, 12 1-2, 4 PM. em to Boston, 7 1-4, 9, 11, AM, 2 1-2, 5 1-2, 6

Marblehead to Salem, 7, 8.3.4, 10.1.2 AM. 2, 3, 5.40 PM.
Sundays to Portsmouth at 12 M.—from Portsmouth, 7 AM.
This Gompany will not be responsible for any local refrance to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for a he rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 additional value. JOHN KINSMAN, Master Transportation.

ailroads.

ET Equally free to all.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:

March 14, the passing

. M. Leave Nashue at 61.4 and 101.4 A. M., and 114.6 d 5 P. M. Leave Lowell at 81.4 A. M., 191.4 31.4 and 7 M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich
Keene, Walyole, Bellows Palls, and Brattlebora, Vil laily, by 7 o clock cars from Boston, through in on-lay, and Albany and Saratoga second day. Albany and Saratoga second day ONSLOW STEARNS, Super

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ME accommodation trains run daily, except St. days, as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., I, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the West stillroad. The first and second with the Norw

will leave Boston at 4 o clock, P. M. evidays excepted,) stopping at Framinghas &c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave 3 A. M.; Boston at P. M.
All bases at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Sup-

## UNION HOUSE.

# Ladies in the Country

DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second dover patterns from which to choose, and at

# To Anti-Slavery Mechanics, Merch

I'm subscriber offers his services to mechanics, merchants, &c., in the try, to furnish them with colored boys as It is hoped that Abolitionias will direct tion to the importance of aiding that el-debarred from those privileges so feely others.

None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but those of good qualifications will be with the None but the None but

# BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

good order and the principles of ICHARLES A. BAT No. 5, Sun Court Street ton, June 8, 1842.

## IMPORTANT WORK!

FOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF
ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES

Containing a clear exposition of this print; Containing a clear exposition of this print; pies and practices. Asparkw Uar, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. K. L. Lond, Menn. Acad, N. S. Philad, S. P. Se t. Gem. Hanov., Muli, &c., &c., &c. strated with One Thousand Two Hashu and Forty-One Engraviers.

1st. To instruct the Manufeurer, and Tradesmen, in the principles of the processes, as to render them in reslin; it their business; and to emancipate them of bondage to such as are to commonly of bondage to such as are to commonly 12dly. To afford Merchant, the bondard of the common them in the common than the common

sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be a of placing their funds in some productive be industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible

York.

C. Hammond is sole agent for the work in the Troy, Lansingburgh, Schenectedy and Warn to whom application can be made ice No. 3 Commercial Buildings.

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R. HIBBARD

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Remittances by Mail. A Post money in a letter to the publishe pay the subscription of a third po