

Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

To whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

VOL. X, NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Ohio Statesman. People of Ohio beware! Beware!—The Union of Ohio Abolitionists and Ohio Whigs is complete.

From the Constitution Democrat. Mr. Corwin's negro vote in the Ohio Legislature—his attempt to give blacks the power to swear away the lives of white men.

Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty Creator and Ruler of the Universe to create all mankind equal, and the great and important end of civil society to be the mutual benefit and protection of its members.

Section 4. That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court or record or elsewhere in this State, in any cause, civil or criminal, in which the parties are either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution, which shall be instituted in behalf of this State against any white person.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to see that the laws of this State are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of all citizens are protected.

Section 6. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the bar of this State, or to the office of notary public, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 7. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 8. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of sheriff, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 9. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of coroner, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

From the Philanthropist. The World's Convention—Responses. Below, we give the acknowledgments made by various States on the reception of the proceedings of the World's Convention.

Governor of Alabama. From the Tuscaloosa Flag. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Tuscaloosa, Sept. 2, 1840.

Sir: I received, a few days since, under cover of your frank as member of Congress, the U. S. circular, and certain resolutions emanating from an assembly of persons held in London, on the 12th of June last, styling itself the 'World's Convention.'

That is a question, which, so far as you are concerned, refers itself entirely to your own sense of propriety. Let, however, neither my opinion nor your province determine how far it may be compatible with your views of the franking privilege, which I apprehend was intended to facilitate the means of correspondence and intercourse between the Representative and his constituents.

Under the administration of the venerated Dr. Corke, this plain distinction was once overlooked, and it was attempted to urge emancipation in all the States; but the attempt proved almost ruinous, and was soon abandoned by the doctor himself.

Section 10. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 11. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of sheriff, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 12. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of coroner, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 13. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 14. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of sheriff, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

'President of the Convention at London.' This request I shall disregard. I cannot recognize by any act of mutual forbearance, the right of foreigners to make an attempt in itself so impertinent and impudent, to intermeddle or interfere with the domestic institution of this State.

The foreigner, in the extension of his crime, may plead ignorance of our form of government; but from you, Sir, his American aider and abettor, no such plea is admissible. He may be actuated by a desire to produce insurrection in the heart of a rival nation.

That is a question, which, so far as you are concerned, refers itself entirely to your own sense of propriety. Let, however, neither my opinion nor your province determine how far it may be compatible with your views of the franking privilege, which I apprehend was intended to facilitate the means of correspondence and intercourse between the Representative and his constituents.

Under the administration of the venerated Dr. Corke, this plain distinction was once overlooked, and it was attempted to urge emancipation in all the States; but the attempt proved almost ruinous, and was soon abandoned by the doctor himself.

Section 15. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 16. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of sheriff, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 17. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of coroner, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 18. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 19. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of sheriff, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

Section 20. That no black or mulatto person shall be admitted to the office of coroner, or to any other office of honor or profit in this State.

AGENTS.

MAINE—Jas. Clarke, Wm. E. Southwick, Edward Southwick, George Southwick.

MASSACHUSETTS—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsham, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—David Smith, Plymouth, N. H.

NEW-YORK—John Bennett, Woodcock, Rowland T. Bennett, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsham, Mass.

VERMONT—John Bennett, Woodcock, Rowland T. Bennett, New York.

WISCONSIN—John Bennett, Woodcock, Rowland T. Bennett, New York.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 516.

Resolutions relative to Slavery and the Slave Trade.

(Adopted by the House of Representatives at the late Session, in the Senate, &c.)

Whereas domestic slavery exists in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, form a manifest violation of the national character, and of the first principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and lower the character of the whole people of the United States;





