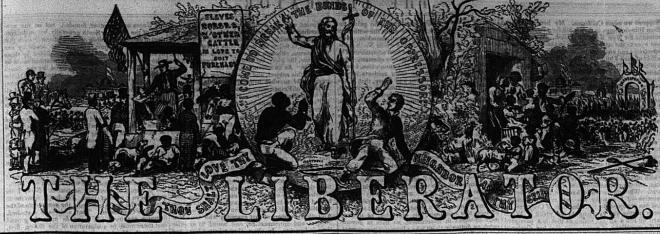
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ements making less than a or three times not the American, Massachusette of the Agents of the American, Massachusette of the American of

Francisi Committee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis Girl Indian, Edwird Quincy, Santel Philamics, Wisself, Printipe. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper—not for my of its debt.]



government of the nation is to establish in structure majority in the slave ropresentation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPATATION AND PERFETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITTAL, AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, —John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDE HE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

VOL XX. NO. 30.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1020.

The Liberator.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH-NATIONAL CONSCIENCE

MARLBORO', O., July 4, 1850. LEW PATON, Glasgow, Scotland:

Marinono, O., July 4, 1850.

Data Andrew,—This is our nation's birth-day—
independence day—the nation's jubilee, famous on
the records of the American Republic as the day on
which screny. Five years ago, it was adopted as the
stathword of the nation, that 'it is a self-evident
trash, that all men are created equal.' I am in a
large me harm, in Ohio; a vast multitude are assemled in it—men, women, children and infants. Such
astride multitude. The day is intensely hot, and the
min and loys hang on the beams, studding-posts and
sestied multitude. The day is intensely hot, and the
min and loys hang on the beams, studding-posts and
sestieds, like spiders from their webs. From twenty
miles around, the people, who are abolitionists, are
stiered together, to do something to blot from this
sation's secutchen the stain of slavery. Look at it!
A sation professing to receive and to practice the
Christian religion, and to worship the author of that
rulgion as God; a nation filled with houses, and Sablatis, and ministers consecrated to the performance
of that worship, and which, seventy-five years ago,
selared that every human being has an inalienable
right to likerty and life, and professing to be the freest,

of that worship, and when, several, are of that worship, and when, several believed that every human being has an inadicable right to liberty and life, and professing to be the freest, most enlightened and most civilized of all nations, now, at this moment, holding three millions of slaves!

And the very men and women who perpetrate this day as an annual festival to Liberty! Are not tax and wrocearre stamped indelibly on the brow of this nation, as a nation, and on the brow of experiencializing host path shall this day, or at any other ry individual who shall, this day, or at any oth ry individual who shall, this day, or at any otime time, call this 'a land of liberty,' 'an asylum for the oppressed.' I wonder that any human being in this nation can have the effectory to call it by such an endearing name. There is not a man or woman'in this republic, who does not know this to be a falsehood; at least, who is not inecreasely in the does not know it. Yet this will be

attered by millions, this day, with all the assurance of truth; and that, too, by those who do know that they are uttering a deliberate falsehood, when they Among three deliberate planners of the nation. 'Asy-lem for the oppressed,' indeed! The chains, the stripes, the groans, the tears, the crushed hearts of

three millions of slaves, brand every man or woman as a liar who shall dare, on this or any other day, to as a list who shall dare, on this or any other day, to utter it. It is not pleasant to say this of any man or combination of men; but no man can speak the truth of this slaveholding republic, or of any indi-vidual in it, who, knowing the facts, calls it the land of the free, and not accuse him of falsehood and hy-

A selevisient truth, that all men are created equal. Yes! and those who believe this, and then pledge themselves to the support of slavery, even for as hour, no matter for what purpose, and quote any law, constitution, creed, Bible, or God, to justify themselves, must be liars in politics, and hypocrites in relivion.

rch and clergy of this, and of all lands ions, the terrors of a retribution, a hell, far away betions, the terrors of a retribution, a hell, far away bejond the boundary of this state of existence. This nation is sow in hell; it is experiencing the most terrible
retribution justice can inflict in this or in any other
world. What is it? The model republic suffering
retributive justice; the most enlightened, civilized
and Christian nation—the land of the free and the
home of the brave—in hell? Yes, if ever a nation,
or an individual, was or can be in hell, this slavebreeding republic is there. She is indeed richly
stored with food and rainent; deeply laden with
stored with food and rainent; deeply laden with creeing republic is there. She is indeed richly stored with food and rainnet; deeply laden with whols, solleges, legislators, lawyers, doctors, priests, churhes, Bibles, prayers, sermons, Sabbaths and worship; with that kind of national enterprise and energy that give to nations what is commonly called their glery and prosperity; but, mark I deep down in that ship of State are stowed, in hideous darkness and notions stend, three millions of slaves; and the literature, povernatent and religion of the country have. aute government and religion of the country have been searching leaven and earth for arguments to jus-sify parting and keeping them there. The national mind, whether puting forth its energies in commerce, agriculture, cleaves on, government, or worship, has been mainly occupied with efforts to reconcile alavery with liberty, disschool with truth, injustice with jus-tice, man-staing with honesty, Christianity with heathenism, Christ with Belial, the personification of all that is good with tie representative of all that is etil. This nation, in Church and State, talks of the Bible as our only infallisle rule of faith and practice; ment and religion of the country have

and the sour only infallible rule of faith and practice; then tells us the Bible suctions slavery, which it (the hation) says is a self-evicent wrong; and then seeks to brand us with infamy if we reject it as a self-evident flat shock. They tell us their God is trath, love and justice, and that he is also an 'almighty slave-holder and slave-trader' and then, when we reject their God as a loathsome compound of contradictions, a phantom, they brand w as atheists. I decept the mark, and say to all, stamp upon my brow, my breast, my brain and my heart, is letters never to be obliterated by man or God, 'injust to a slaveholding religion — Atheist to a slave-trading God!' Compromise! Why, it is no new thing here. What tick shows the Bibrature, peligion and government of this aution been doing the past sixty years, or since 1787? that dirk day for humanity, when a nalion pleded itself to effects compromise between always and these forming an alliance with alayeholders to secure 'justice and tiletry,' the whole nation took a position in which it was obliged to confess itself a self-convicted railor ye God and man, or effect a compromise between shavery and liberty. It chose the latter course, and one day in a year, the sth of July, has been appropriated solely to the work of convincing the people hat always my consist with liberty; and that this is the land of the free, 'am asylum for the oppressed, while one sixth of its inhabitants are hald as chattel laves by the others.

What has been the result? The most terrible retribution that eternal justice ever did or ever can inflict, i. e., on sitte week of conscience—death to the moral constitution of the people; till it has come to pass that men who live by theft, and robberty, by the abolition of marriage, by prestitution, by selling their own children, by slave-breeding, slave-trading and slaveholding, and by sustinging and apolgiting for these crimes, are counted the wisest, truest, purest, best and most Christian of the land. Without a blush, and without one feeling of remorse, priests blush, and without one feeling of remorse, priests and politicians, Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers, and all sectarians, can tell us that we must believe that the Bible is infallible truth, and that their God is

crowd is so great, the heat so intense, an adjournment is proposed to a noble forest near by, and there we all go. You would be rejoiced to see this multitude gathered to do something to create a national con-

go. 104 would not be proposed to the subject of slavery.

5, P. M.—In a grove. Temporary seats were placed during recess; a large farm-wagon was hauled up for a platform; in due time, after a lunch taken on the ground, on benches, and in wagons, under the grand old trees, the people were gathered around the wagon stand, and seated; Abby K. Foster is now speaking to them with great power. As I have said, the great effort of the national mind has been to reconcile slavery with the being and worship of a God. The thing was done, and the national conscience was extinct on that subject; but instead of changing the facts of slavery, and elevating them to truth and of the newly-awakened anti-slavery conscience, and those of their old friends and allies in politics and re-

Bible; once prove that the being you worship as Goo anctions slavery, even by violence, and you have made Humanity an atheist to your God.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. P. S. You will, ere this reaches you, have hear of the burning of the steamer Griffith on Lake Eri of the burning of the steamer Griffith on Lake Erie, and of the destruction of over 250 passengers—mostly emigrants. The steamer left Buffalo on Sundey, and the general talk among Sabbatarians, in Buffalo and Cleveland, is, that God burnt that steamer and killed those people, to punish them for travelling on the Sabbata. The cause, as I am told, was this. The wooden box enclosing the smoke-pipe, usually filled with water, was filled with cley. The clay became so heated as to fire the wood. Thus, purely through human agency, the steamer was burnt and the lives lost; yet the religious of the land fathers the deed upon God! Thus do religionists, in Christendom and heather:

that the Bible is infallible truth, and that their God is the God of justice and love, or be lost for ever; while, at the same time, the Bible and their God, as they saw, are opposed to the self-evident truth, the fundamental law of human existence, that 'all men are created equal.' Standing amid three millions of slaves, seeing their tears and hearing their stripes, their groams, and the clanking of their chains, they can say, 'this is the load of the free,' this is an asy-lum for the oppressed.' Surely, the moral sense of this people is destroyed; conscience is dead; God is not in our mides. Can the Almighty inflict a greater punishment? Is not this nation in hell?

But I must stop; the meeting is breaking up. The crowd is so great, the heat so intense, an adjournment.

Mr. Foster—I said that no one would venture upon

Mr. Foster—I said that no one would venture upor an anti-slavery platform to defend slavery, in the presence of the abolitionists of the country.

Mr. Phillips—What I understood the apeaker to allude to was the state of the public mind upon the subject. It seems to me that the public is still, to a great extent, willing to endorse practically and in the common affairs of life, the rightfulness of the relation common affairs of life, the rightfulness of the relation of master and slave, and that when we want to note our progress, we must trace it by other signs than these. I should agree with him in regard to the great amount of anti-slavery progress made within the last few years. I think, Mr. Chairman, that we have brought people to consider. That is the only triumph of which we can at present boast. We have caught the ear, and to some extent we have alterned the conor which we can at present boast. We lette ear, and to some extent we have alarm beginning to discuss the question, (strange as it me seem!) What is the duty of a Christian man in rega e deems wicked? and come openly to the persuasion that it is the duty of a Christian man to refuse obedience to such a law. This

upon the subject could be gathered and rolled upon his head, it was not till he found that what he had deemed the solid earth of New England was falling, crumbling beneath him, and had been undermined, that Mr. Webster, through the columns of the Boston Courier, comes out and lets it be known that he is not willing to endorse that bill. With the nation for stake-holders, we have made the lien research.

and derth inflicted on men by men, and then tail as wanted to impress on the popular mind the horsers of the linear property of the first of the popular property of the popular mind the horsers of the linear property of

to amendments he had to offer, but foryot. As Henry Ward Beecher said of him, 'The Northern side of his memory seems to have been paralyzed for a long time."

There was a time when Mr. Webster urged the Senate to declare war with Great Britain, and said hat if certain territory on our north-eastern boundary were not yielded, it would be the duty of the government to march into the territory before the next fourth day of July. He came to New York, and the merchants trembled for their property aftoat. 'Do you intend,' said they to him, 'to make a warlke demonstration?' 'No, said he, it was a mistake of the reporters. I did not say the next fourth day of July, but some fourth of July.' So now, it was not Mr. Mason's hill which he was intending to support, but some bill, to some extent, with some amendments. [Laughter.] I do not need to extend my remarks upon the conduct of this distinguished man. No! I am reminded by that article in the Courier appearing just after the criticisms of the 'Old Whij' in the Allas, (not to speak of ours,) and his taking of his positive when the limit of constitutional obligation, and fairly and have done a great deal. The battle is half wowhen the lines are clearly drawn. am reminded by that article in the Courier appearing just after the criticisms of the 'Old Whig' in the Atlas, (not to speak of ours,) and his taking of his positions back in the face of the country: I am reminded of an anecdote of Judge Story, defending a man against his wife, who seemed the stronger of the two. 'Gentlemen of the jury,' said he, 'my client is a subdued man.' [Laughter.] Now, with regard to Daniel Webster's leaving out of his speech what he ought never to have put in, and inserting what he ought never to have out in, and inserting what he ought never to have omitted, it seems to me that he is now a subdued start, [Increased mirth.]

Suppose that he had promulgated similar sentiments in 1830, before the anti-slavery enterprise was started. Who would have found fault with him? Where are the Boston lawyers or the Boston judges or the Boston presses who would have found fault with him? It is the peculiarity of 1850, that it finds a public sentiment to rebuke even such a man for saying that he would carry out the Constitution with alacrity. The sentiment which rebukes a man for that is

garded. There is a savage growl from the constituonts at home, which swears that the fugitive slave
shall not be surrendered. It seems to me that our
duty as shollionists is this, to keep the public mind
intent upon this point. Let us not allow it to be
squandered upon Free Soil, or Texas, or Cuba, questions that may be confounded with party politics,
and with a thousand disputed points. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
that every man and woman can understand. Here is one
way, doubt not that some unsolled and dainty leader
in political pumps and silk stockings will consent
to Calhoun acknowledged that the Constitution, was of
walk over it but meanwhile it is to be built. And
little worth to the Southern States; and Mr. Calhoun
for this work we never had such a godsond as these

mean that we would retuse to return inguist. We will mind the Constitution until we can mend it. The Boston Recorder says—'It is the duty of a Christian to obey a wicked law till we can change it. And remember that the general good will gain by it

retreated. And let me recount it. 'The abolitionists,' he says, 'fanstically cry out against us, 'Thou
shalt not deliver to his master the size that has escaped from his master unto thee.' This was intended
by Moses to secure for the fugitive servant who had
once gotten within the limits of Israel the continued
enjoyment of religious privileges. He was not to be
returned to his master. Why? Because that master
was beathen. And, consequently, if Moses had directed the slave to be returned, he would be removed
from the full blaze of the worship of one God, and this
't would seem that we were but children. It seems
to me to be the opinion of politicians, that we had
to me to be the opinion of politicians, that we had
to me to be the opinion of politicians, that we had
to

I take encouragement from this state of things. Never before have the clergy of the country found it necessary to enter the areas to defend the Constitution of the U.S. We have assailed it for just ten years as a pro-slavery Constitution. We have just driven the

point longer than its importance demands. But at the same time, it seems to me that the dis-cussions of the afternoon in relation to the Bible, the public mind. Now we garden the public mind. Now we garden. They are more or less close to the anti-manuther. They are more or less close to the anti-manuther. They are more or less close to the anti-manuther. They are more or less close to the anti-manuther was a second of the control o

dare to profess himself the friend of the right of pet dare to profess himself the friend of the right of peu-tion, without smoothing that confession in the ears of his associates by declaring that he would vote against the abolition of alayery in the District of Columbia. Then you came to another question, that of Texas; then to that of Free-Soil. These are, in somewhat,

the Gibraltar of the Constitution, without which Mr. Calhoun acknowledged that the Constitution was of little worth to the Southern States; and Mr. Calhoun was aware of the tendency of Northern sentiment when he said it. You remember that he replied to Mr. Webster—Sir, Constitutions and laws are worth nothing, without a public sentiment in their favor. This is a point which comes up in daily life. This is plain, small, comprehensible, easily managed in argument. The position of the parties has given it to us. It is astonishing, if you look over the debate in Congress, to notice how universal has been the dealing with this topic, the recapture of fugitive slaves. Cass, and Seward, and Calhoun, Toombs, Foote, Baldwin, Julian, Hale and Giddings, Webster and Win, Julian, Hale and Giddings, Webster and Win, throp and Mann, and I might go over as many more, have been constantly harping upon this unwillingness of the Northern mind to come up to its duty in this respect.

Now that we have obtained the public ser upon this topic, let us keep it. Sift the question and analyze it. Oblige the divines to discuss it. The New York Observed says—"We are aboltionists. By that do we mean that we would refuse to return fugitive slaves to their masters? No, by no manner of means. We will mind the Constitution until we can mend it."

Let the thing the divines to discuss it. The New York Observed Says—"We are aboltionists. By that do we mean that we would refuse to return fugitive slaves to their masters? No, by no manner of means. We will mind the Constitution until we can mend it." return of her Kossush sac to Czars, the return of wer Kossush back to Czars, the return of women back to their masters, children back to their cradle spollers, and that they, American Citizens, are not only bound, but willing to do their duty. That is our text; and if we do not make every man in Congress heartily ashamed of every pledge upon the surrender clause of the Constitution, it will be our fault.

when he reaches that less spaces at what that speech says, but at what it omitted to at what that speech says, but at what it omitted to at what the speech says and this personal friends, that he kept in his desk the only sentence that he claims to have prepared in behalf of Massa that he claims almost ludierous and that now, with a claim almost ludierous and that now, with a claim almost ludierous that he was a sentence from the claim almost ludi uring to the fugitive slave the trail by jury, and that was omitted too. 'The part of Hamlet omitted from the play by particular request.' [Three cheers for

Mr. Phillins-I recollect a story of a n eloquently profane; so much so, that when he was in great trouble, his neighbors crowded around him to hear how he would swear. On one occasion, he was great trouble, his neighbors crowded around him to hear how he would swear. On one occasion, he was going up a steep hill, and the back of his earthwring broken, its contents were falling to the ground. His friends followed him to see him, and hear his oaths when he should learn of the accident. But when he reached the top of the hill, and saw, for the first time, the extent of, his misfortune, that his load was entirely gone, he folded his hands, and said, 'I feel utterly unequal to the occasion.' So may we say of this speech. [Laughter.]

ierstands it, than the craven Northern Senator has ver let alip from his lips. ('Hear' hear') Our duty is this: To make it impossible in any future contingency that the anti-slavery sentiment of Mas-sachusetts shall be so represented on the door of the U.S. Senate, that we cannot trust it. Boston stands by itself. Its great wealth and manufactures make men pigmies; and they crouch at the feet of the Lawrences and the Appletons, and we give them up. But out in the country, further off than Palfrey's district, there stand men who are not abolitionists, hand one intend to be alays hunters.

in guartof test

TER'S SPEECH ON THE COM PROMISE BILL.

stayed that the very certifing to be dow would be proposed by the proposed part of the country when the training out of the precision of the country when the country of the country

their tenars and tenars are to tenars as a bell in the tenars of the ten

repeatability among the nations of the earth, their hypiness at home, depend upon the mainer of their Union and their Constitution? That are of their Union and their Constitution? That are of their Union and their Constitutions are apit or their the understandings of men, and to excite their the understandings of men, and to excite their the understandings of men, and to expit to the understandings of their thein their the we seems expeal to a seem of the man appeal to a seeming-remone, the three seems of the control of the control

DAYLI WERVEL. The torm for which this base are selected to the U. S. Senate ends on the 4th of March, 1531. The next Legislature will either min itself a party to his treachery by re-electing his or give him a traitor's reward by consigning his to the slades of private life. We hope he may be defeated, but lear a different result. It is possible that, like a segacious spaniel, he may save himself from bong kicked out of doors by voluntarily with-drawing from the context. We hardly know which is medicultamen, his personal vices or his political resignical piety of Massachusetts, with Professor Sasrt at their head, will volunteer to drag his cartiesph the slough into which he has fallen.—Ohio 18 Bagle.

k spittle of the slaveholding oligarchy to the office secretary of State will, of course, prevent any ac-on being taken upon his course by the next Legisla but we think the conviction was universal, that

OUR GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

To illustrate the glorification speeches of Danie Telater, we refer once more to the case of Mr. Ros sp, an estimable man, and a native of Sco ed in South Carolina, for the crime of er savaring to teach a number of slaves to read the aims of God their Creator, and Christ their Redeem-er! To save his life, he had to make his escape clan-deducty. The Pennsylvania Freeman, at the time, seticed this outrage as follows :--

like schol was instill composed of the children of inters, among whom he boarded, spending a few seeks in each family of his patrons, and he was understill the state of the s continues and its pollutions. He had dared in that does disavery, to declare the system unchristian, and respress the hope that it would not be extend-el into any more territory; and for this blasphemy is the Southern Divinity, and high treason to the position institution, the was summarily condemned as passished, and driven from his home and friends, into sympathy with strangers. What could be more Cowardly? It tells again, what thousand facts have revealed, that within, the feet time of slavery, no many inclusions of the con-

hat abossed facts have reveiled, that within they the ring of slavery, no man's rights and liberty are seen; that Constitutions and laws, church creeds it Christian precepts, so far as they declare or said defend personal freedom and the rights of nationes, are as stable and straw before that ayen; like a destroying fire, it consumes them all, ading its track with ruin over moral, social and potential institutions.

likel institutions.

Mr. Edmond's story is fully confirmed by the Such Cardinian of August 24th, which publishes a communication from St. Matthews, probably written by use of the murderous mob which threatened his life. This article, which our friend has placed in set hands, breathes the real slavebolding spirit, to a peciata degree. We have seldom read any thing mee code-blooded and merciless in his causeless males, or more barefaced in its effrontery. We give leve a postion of it, which we ask every one to read at rich specimen of South Carolina humanity and religious and the process of the control of the contro

span. If provokes further comments, but we have to une to indige them.

About six months ago, a man by the name of Edmont's hocalled himself a Scotchman, came into the large part of the pursh, as a teacher, and succeeded aguing up a small school. After some time, however, it was discovered that 'the instruction of the range generation' was not his principal object; by his paral conduct towards the negroes of the neighbors, and by his delivering a course of sermons, altitude the presence of white persons. Being thwart-state his efforts to effect to this latter—his most darget—by the vigilance of the neighbors, with a binases and statistism which if am unable to competed, he trowde himself publicly an abolitionist, tenanced and the framework of the control of the

abolitionism, consoling himself with the the that he has been a martyr to the cause of recention and disenthralment of the unhappy operated sons of Africa!

Now let Daniel Webster eulogise our 'glori-The state of the s

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 26, 1850.

THE PIRST OF AUGUST.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE TWEST INDIA SILANDS.

The Board of Managers of the Massachurature Avits Salvery Society having voted that they would accelerate the approaching Anniversary of West India be Emancipation by a public meeting in the city of two MCESTER, the Committee of Arrangements would give notice, that the use of the beautiful and a spacious CITY HALL of Worcester has been granted for that occasion; and on behalf of the Society, and for the sake of the three million slaves of this country, whose emancipation is still delayed and scornfully refused, they would invite all the true sons and daughters not of Massachusects alone, but of New England, to assemble on that day in WORCESTER, and renew the demand for that Emaneingation in the name of Justice, of Humanity, and of God.

Let early, extensive, and general preparation be made for a meeting which shall surpass all that have gone before.

gone before.

It should be remembered that Worcester is pecu

It should be remembered that Worcester is peculiarly easy of access, by rail-road, not only from other parts of the State, but from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and it is hoped and earnestly desired that a numerous delegation will be present from each of those States.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen by the Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, are as follows: Francis Jackson of Boston, Sanusi May, Jr., of Leicester, Josula T. Eversty of Princeton, Benzamin P. Rice, Leander Eaton, Joseph A. Howland, and Martin Stowell, of Worcester; and Alfrand Wyman, of Westminster.

MIN P. MICE, DEANDER EATON, JOSEPH A. HOWLIND, and MARIN STOWELL, of Worcester; and ALFRID WYMAN, of Westminster.

The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The most able and distinguished advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause are engaged to be present.

Arrangements have been made with the Boston and

ter station, at Albany street, precisely at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 1st. Returning, will leave Worcester at 5 o'clock in

Returning, will leave Worcester at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. SPECIAL TUCKETS for the excursion may be purchased on the morning of the lat, at the ticket office of the Beston station.

The friends, who may join us at the way station between Boston and Framingham, can obtain specia between Boston and Framingham, can obtain special tickets in the cars, either of Francis Jackson or R. F. Wallour. WALLCUT.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. will EF The Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. will carry passengers to Worcester on the lat, from the several stations on their road, at half the usual fares. And will despatch a separate return train, to leave Worcester at 5, P. M.

EF The Worcester and Nashna R. R. Co. and the Pitchburg and Worcester R. R. Co. will also convey passengers on their several lines, on that day, at half the usual fares. A special return train will leave Worcester at 5 o'clock.

N. B. It's honge the Wostern B. P. Co. will de the

Norcester at 5 o'clock.

N. B. It is hoped the Western R. R. Co. will do the ame, but no answer has yet been received.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

THE JUBILEE

Next Thursday—before the publication of another Liberator—the anniversary of that most thrilling and joyous event in the history of human enfran-chisement, the abolition of British West India slavery, will be celebrated by the friends of freedom in varie parts of the world. At Worcester, the arrangements for its observance are of such a nature as to warrant

ong the speakers who have been invitedsides Phillips, Pillsbury, Burleigh, Foster, Quincy sides Phillips, Pillsbury, Burleigh, Foster, Quincy &c.—are Theodore Parker of this city, Caleb Stetson of Scituate, John Pierpont of Medford, John Weiss o New Bedford, Samuel Johnson of Salem, Rev. Mr. willing) to attend. The City Hall at Worcester is o the largest class; and it will be an animating sight to see it crowded to overflowing.

JAY AND STUART.

Nearly the whole of our last page is occupied with a Reply of Judge Jay (published in pamphlet form and for sale by Crosby & Nichols, Washington street, to a scandalous attack made upon him by that theo logical defender of slavery, Prof. Staart of Andover Judge Jay has not only triumphantly vindicated the Judge Jay has not only triumphantly vindicated the character of his sire, (which was equally asperse with his own,) but he has furnished additional proo-that he is eminently worthy of the name he bears. The Essex County Freeman says of Judge Jay'

Never was a controversialist more completely ground to an impalpable powder, and blown to the four quarters of heaven, than is Prof. Stuart in this pamphlet by Judge Jay. The weakness of the Professor's arguments on the slave question are shown in a few simple words, and his ignorance in respect to the history of the illustrious John Jay is exposed in a manner which ought to teach him modesty in future, if he is capable of comprehending that quality. We shall publish a portion of this pamphlet, as the best thing our readors can peruse.

The Hartford Republican notices this scathi

y a colores.

In Prof. Stiart's unworthy pamphlet in support of Daniel Webster, he makes a slanderons use of the name and memory of Hon. John Jr., He represent that this justly revered man would frown on his anti-slavery son, Hon. William Jay, and sustain Webster and the scheme for creating a standing army of slave and the scheme for creating a standing army of slave.

Hon. Wm. Jay has replied to this, in a pamphlet, Hon. Wm. Jay has replied to this, in a pamphlet, which the assuming Professor will not easily forget. We hope it will do him good; but some people allow circumstances to give then such a swell of egotism, that it is difficult to do them good. Prof. Stuart alto-gether overraces his own importance with the public, and, consequently, cannot easily be made to compre-

hend what a figure he makes on this occasion. Ho is much more securely mailed against the strokes of criticism, now, than when Prof. K. reviewed his Latin so unmercifully.

There are a good many people, who understand quite clearly, that, to be a theological Professor, does not necessarily make a man very wise, nor give him not necessarily make a man very wise, nor give him and not considered to the mobler and diviner things in tody enthusiasm for the nobler and diviner things and the mind and heart. And when he confidently assume the mind and heart. And when he confidently assumed some of If Prof. Stuthent he will be a supported by the support of the suppor

the theologisms would cry out! But as no many not correspondent of the National Era writes, the Para Journals quote with expressions the advertisement in New Orleans one W. B. Rout, of the New Orleans one W. B. Rout, of Louissan. It is an men, in regular form, of bloodhounds trained near the search agreement comes not from Ashantee or for New Zosland, where men love to eat freezing the state of the state

A. S. CONVENTION AT PAWTOCKET.

This Convention (one of the one hundred resolo to be held in New England by the Mass. A. S. So. 5) commenced its sessions in Manchester Hall, the day evening, 7th mo., 13th.

The meeting being called to order, Daniel Mite

Secretary.

William Lloyd Garrison presented the irrecolutions:—[They were given in the Lib last week.]

The resolutions were supported by the mo

last week.]

The resolutions were supported by the mover, who addressed the meeting for an hour, in his remarkably impressive manner, showing that, in this country, to be true to right principle, to be true to the Declaration of Independence, is to sacrifice reputation and endanger life; and closing with a solemn and earnest appeal to the hearts of the people, to be found on the side of the oppressed, and not on the side of the oppressed, and not on the side of the oppressor.

He was followed by Parker Pillsbury, who sent his home-thrusts powerfully upon the consciences of

He was followed by Parker Pillabury, who as his home-thrusts powerfully upon the consciences the people, startling them by his keen satire a bold assertiors, inviting all who opposed to conforward and state their objections, on the only fr platform allowed them in the land.

Adjourned, to meet at half-past ten o'clock to-mo row morning.

FIRST-DAY MORNING

First-Day Monsing.

The Convention was called to order at near 11 o'clock. The President in the Chair.

A goodly audience assembled, being particularly mumerous, considering the day and the hour.

Charles C. Burleigh addressed the Convention, explaining the difference between our method of teaching and that of the clergy, who, to-day, assume to be the authorized instructors of the people; and proceeding to prove that slavery, both politically and ecclesiastically, is a national sin, and that, to say we are elesiastically, is a national sin, and that, to say we are enough; but that we are come here to demand of all, that they stand forth boldly and practically as the champions of human freedom. There is no neutrality in a warfare like this.

He took up the charges of infidelity and want of judgment preferred against the abolitionists, showing

judgment preferred against the abolitionists, show that our supposed failures in these respects are, our opposers who profess to desire the abolition onr opposers who profess to desire the slavery, very unwisely made their exer

Mr. Burleigh was followed by Wm. Lloyd Garr Arr. Burleigh was followed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who commenced with the true anti-slavery text, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them'; expressing his desire to do always what the slave would have him to do, and to say what the slave would have him to say. Then, adverting to the numerous charges against us, he said, it is not our infidelity, it is not our language, it is not any thing we say or do, that prevents people from uniting with us; but because the three millions of slaves are homeless, friendless and black, and have nothing to offer as bribes either to ambition or cupidity. And neither have we, the slave's friends, any thing to offer as inducements to join us, save presecution and dishonor. ducements to join us, save persecution and dishonor Religious fellowship with the oppressor also stand-very much in the way. Adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock, P. M.
The Convention met according to adjournmen

The President in the Chair.

Mr. Garrison again-took the floor, declaring that it is slavery against which we war, not its abuses, for there can be no abuses of slavery. Liberty may be abused, but slavery never. Its atrocities are inseparably a part of itself. Again referring to the charges so constantly made against the abolitionists, even by so constantly made against the abolitionists, even by those who profess hatred of slavery while they have no word of rebuke, for the slaveholder, he went into a history of our experience, in relation to our politi-cal parties and religious associations, showing, in amanner clear and truthful, that we have no warfare from God, but only with what is opposed to human freedom. He was listened to by all with intense in-terest, and the slave's friends said in their hearts, and whispered to one another, "This is just what the

Mrs. S. C. Redlon followed with some very true re-narks on the terrible influence of the slave system in hardening the hearts and darkening the moral sistem of the American people; instancing the death-sed of Gen. Taylor, and the criminal apathy of the ergy and churches of this land.

Adjourned to 6 o'clock.

EVENING—6 o'CLOCK.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and addressed by Parker Pillsbury, who resumed the subject of the hardening influence of slavery instancing the death-bed of James K. Polk, who die instancing the death-bed of James K. Polk, who died an unrepentant slaveholder, and yet professing to die a Christian; finding no preparation necessary in his dying moments but the sprinkling of water in baptism. He again adverted to the life and death of General Taylor, who, though he was the instigator of the importation of the Cuban bloodhounds, the murderer of eighty thousand Mexicans, the holder of two hundred slaves, could declare, on his death bed, that he was willing to die, he had endeavered to detail the state was willing to die, he had endeavered to de at he was willing to die, he had endeavored to do his duty, and he had nothing to regret but the separation from those he loved.

manner, the difference between the Ameri and the religion which the abolitionists ar

He was followed by Charles C. Burleigh, who re He was followed by Charles C. Burleigh, who re-sumed the same subjects, giving to the large and at-tentive sudience an admirable exposition of the dis-tinguishing doctrine of the 'American Anti-Slavery Seciety, proving that, for the opponents of slavery, there is no safe and truthful position, no solid ground to stand upon, but that of 'No union with slave-holders.'

Parker Pillsbury followed, in an appeal in behalf of the Liberston, or rather an around it of the scool in

Farker Pillsbury followed, in an appeal in behalf of the Liberator, or rather, an appeal to the people in their own behalf, recommending that, instead of the trashy, corrupt sources whence they now draw their moral sustenance, they should turn to something more healthfully neurishing. Seven new subscribers responded to the call, and old ones renowed their subscriptions.

The Convention was well attended, through all its seations, by large audience of intelligent and agone.

results, by a large audience of infelligent and apparently truth-seeking people, who listened to 'the words of truth and soberness' then plainly spoken with serious and earnest attention, without the slightest wilful disurpance; and the friends of the cause are encouraged to hope that good results will follow this Convention.

DANIEL MITCHELL, President.
ELHABETE B. CHACE, Secretary.

THE NEW CAMPET. Washington, July 20.—The following Cabinet appointments were sent in to the Senate to-day, by President Fillmore:—

Secretary of State-Daniel Webster, of Massach stary of the Treasury-Thomas Corwin, of Uhio etary of War-Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Attorney General—I. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Postmaster General—Nathan K. Hall, of New York The above appointments have all been confirmed being Senate in Executive session.

LP This day, (Friday, July 26th.) Pearson, has been awaiting the execution of his senten-the murder of his wife and two children, is hung at East Cambridge.

CONVENTION AT HINGHAM.
DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

DEAR PERIND GARMINON:

In consequence of some mistake and confusion in giving notice, the Old Colony meeting last Sunday at Hingham came near being a failure. Not a person was present from any of the Bridgewaters, Hanover, Hanson, nor even Plymonth, always so fully represented at every meeting, and but very few indeed from Abington, (the banner sown) or any where clse from abroad. We had a tolerable congregation, notwithstanding, composed mostly of the gentless of the people of Hingham.

Our excellent friend Nathaniel H. Whiting was present, and spoke with all the carnestness, and truthfulness, too, of ten years ago. I never more regretted, in my life, that words and sentiments so admirable should be shed upon so small an audience. I think only his feeble health prevents him from being in the field with us, and better aid than he gave us at Hingham we can never have.

We had some discussion on Free Soil, that party being defended by two citizens of the town. One of them finally admirted that he would return the fugitive slave, and aid in suppressing an insurrection. The other said, 'Ours' is the government of a majority, and the voice of that majority must be law, until the Constitution and law could be changed'; though he claimed the right to interpret the Constitution for himself, in spite of the Supreme Court, and everything else. Whether he said this in earnest, I will not say. He surely couldn't say it in behalf of his party.

Yours truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

party.
Yours truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.
Boston, 22d July, 1850.

THE SEVENTEENTH

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

To be held in Boston, commencing on Thurs-day, the 19th of December, 1850.

It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to en-large upon the importance of this undertaking, the force and solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon and conlinne it, or the encourag-ing success that has from year to year crowned the

ane patient labor of years has not been in vain. The strongholds of spathy and indifference, ever the most hopeless, have been sormed and carried. The mind of the whole country is aroused to its utmost activity, and He who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the over-raling of it to the carreins. political parties, the hitherto undreamed of trease of eminent Northern statemen, the increased confu-sion, violence, not to say madness, of the Souther slave-masters, those elements of human weakness and passion from which, when conflicting on so grand a scale as a trokent, evolve the great changes which are the way-marks of History.

Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant and

slavery could take place but by an agitation that should convulse the whole nation. The indications should convulse the whole nation. The indications that accompany all great changes must be seen here; upon the earth, distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.

Under these circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of entire and obstruct truth is needed as never before. Amid the clamor of combinations, compromises, removeditions and carefacts the

ses, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of the abolitionists should give forth no uncertain sound abolitionists should give forth no uncertain sound. As the sole depositories of those truths which alone can save this nation, how deeply should they feel the importance of the position they occupy! It is left to them to declare by words, and by the corresponding actions that alone give words significance, that the distinction between right and wrong is eternal and immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verifies, whose teachings it is neither safe nor wise to question. Hence follows the simple confession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the most pro-alsvery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances, as in; Immediate Emancipation, in all cases, a duty; and according as the sympathics of every man and weman in this great nation are with the slave or the master, must each individual character

To aid in the promulgation of this testimony are the To ad in the promugation of this testimony are the funds of the Bazaar devoted, and for its help we appeal to all, of every class, creed and condition. We feel entitled to the sympathy, and, as far as ability may extend, to the sid of every human creature, insamuch as it is for that inalignable human right that underlies all others, the right of personal ownership, that was re-controlling. that we are contending.

On this occasion, any impassioned appeal would be superfluous. The motives to exertion reside in the hearts and arouse the consciences of all whose cir-cumstances enable them to co-operate with us, that the success of this year's Bazzar may be in some sensurate with the importance of the

ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH S. RUSSELL. SARAH B. SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. SARAH R. MAY. MARIA LOWELL EVELINA A. S. SMITH.
HELEN E. GARRISON.
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS.
THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ABBY B. FRANCIS. LOUISA LORING. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. ELIZA LEB FOLLEN. SUSAN C. CABOT.
CAROLINE WESTON.
CATHERINE SARGENT.
HANNAH TUFTS.
ANN R. BRAMHALL.
MARY WILLEY WILLEY ELIZABETH GAY. ELIZA F. EDDY HARRIET M. PALMER. HARRIET B. HALL.

LAST SPEECH OF DANIEL WESSTER

AAF TAPECH OF DANIEL WEISTELL

At much inconvenience, and to the exclusion of much other matter prepared for our present number, we publish entire the speech delivered by Mr. Webster, in the Senate, on the 17th inst. We have barely room to say of it, that its villany is of an unmittgated type, and its treachery to the cause of Liberty and Humanity of the blackes shade. Whatever may be said of the intellect of Daniel Webster, there is no evidence that he carries a heart within his boson-

WHAT A COUNTRY IS THIS!
have just been called on by the bearer of the ring certificate, a most worthy man and accepta eacher of the gospel, to see whether we can be

criy.

The bearer, Rev. Richard Vaughn, is the paster of the First Baptist Church, in Philadelphia. He ha lived in this city four years. He was farmerly alarv in Virginia, but was set free, and afterward bought his wife. His daughter, a professor of religion, with her youngest child, will be sold Jan. Ist to be separated from her husband, and sent to Georgia, unless the father can procure the means necessary to obtain her freedom. His character is such as to entitle him to the sympathy and aid of the benevolent public. Other children are slaves, four in Richmond, on in Mobile, one in Louisians; but his daughter, for whom he now pleads, being a wife and mohier, he pleads for her only.

It gives me pleasure to commend him to all whom he may meet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1849.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1849.

Mr. Malcom is a Baptist clergyman, son of Rev. Howard Maccom, formerly of this city. The Rev. G. B. Ide, and the Rev. A. D. Gillette, pestor of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia, also certify to the authenticity of this case, and to the meritorious character of this stricken man.

Look at it—think of it! In this 'republican' and Christian' land, a minister of the goapel of liberty.

aughter and her child, to save them from being ex osed for sale in the flesh-market of New Orleans-

she, too, a professed disciple of Jesus Christ!! Tell it not in Burmah—publish it not in the isles of the sea! There are six other children of Mr. Vaughn in savery, held as the property of others, and scattered over the country; but these he must despairingly leave to their wretched fate!

Mr. Vaughn requests us to state, that he lacks a-

bout \$250 of the sum that is needed to redeem the daughter and child, and that he will very gratefull acknowledge any sums (however small) that may be

Commutation Refused.—Professor Webster to be 1 on Friday, August 30th.—The Committee on Pard Composite of the Composite of th Hon. Charles M. Owen, of Stockbridge, met at 10 o'clock on Friday morning last, and submitted their final report, in the case of John W. Webster, to the Governor and Council. The report of the Commit tee is adverse to the granting of the prayer for commutation.

mutation.

It was recommended unanimously by the Committee, and adopted with but one dissenting voice in the Council—Mr. Copeland, of Roxbury. Council—Mr. Copeland, of Roxbury.

The day of execution has been fixed, viz.: PRI-DAY, THE THIRTIETH OF AUGUST.

The following are the control of the contr

Ine following are the closing paragraphs of Gov. Brigg's statement to the Council:

Brigg's statement to the Council :—
'Upon that verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case, there should be obvious and conclusive reasons to authorize the pardoning power to interpose and arrest the sword of justice. I do not see these reasons.

The combined circumstances of the case force me to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of the law, and the principles of impartial justice, demand the execution of the sentence.

Inne. The control of the control of

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

the same feeling.

The Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen, died on the 8th inst.

Robert Dillon D. n the 8th inst.
Robert Dillon Browne, M. P. for the county of Mayo, died on the first inst., from an attack of gout in the head.

Gen. Mollere, who served for many years in Africa, and who commanded a brigade in the Roman expediant

nd who commanded a brigance in the commanded as brigance in died lately in Paris.

Admiral de Moges, one of the most distinguished avail officers in France, died at Passy, near Paris,

he President. Ledru Rollin's paper has been seized by the au

horities.

It is stated that Germany is much dissatisfied with the Danish treaty, and hostilities between the Duches and Denmark were feared; villages were full of

the and Johnaus were learned; vininges were reall of troops.

The electoral lists of Paris, under the new law, are published; the number of electors is 74,000. Under the old law, they amounted to 224,000.

The peace of Rome was well preserved, though a variety of absurd rumors were in circulation.

Letters from Madrid state that an attempt on the part of the Carlists to issue a proclamation professing to emanate from the King, and directed against the legitimacy of the forthcoming prince or princes has

legitimacy of the forthcoming prince or princes has been discovered; several persons have been arrested. A Berlin paper of the 5th inst. states that the ratification of the treaty with Denmark was expected to arrive in Berlin on the 8th.

Louis Philippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his physicians state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The New York papers of Monday evening contain the particulars of the loss of the ship Elizabeth, belonging to Philadelphia, which was wrecked on Fire Island, in the storm of Friday. The Elizabeth was from Lephorn and Gibraltar. She struck at 5, 4. M., on Friday, the mate, who was in command, the captain having died on the voyage, mistaking Fire Island light for that of the Highlands. The ship broke up in twelve hours after striking, and of twenty souls on board, eight pershed. Among the lost were the Marquis and Marchioness of Cossil, (late Miss Marguert Fuller, the colleviated suther), and their child child in girl was found on the beacht with a child lashed in girl was found on the beacht with a child lashed in girl was found on the beacht with a child lashed to girl was found on the beacht with a child lashed to girl was found on the beacht with a child lashed to girl was found on the Sechlary of the Cossillation of Roseding of Roseding (Florence, Horsee Summer, Urrettee of Charles Summer,) of Roseton; George Batas, of England; steward, Henry Westerrelt, of Germany.

The Elizabeth was loaded with marble, essettle

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

told pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent No England Anti-Savery Convention, Will continue with meetings at the following

ANDOVER, (Essex County.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 27 and 28.
This Convention will be attended on the 28th by
NDEL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PAR-REB PILLSBURY.]

QUINEBAUG, (Windham Co., Ct.)
Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 27 and 28.

15 This meeting will be attended by Stephen S. and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

WORCESTER. Thursday, August 1.
[The spacious City Hall has been engaged for this ceeting. See the Special Notice in another column.]

HOPKINTON, (Middlesex Co.,)
rday Evening and Sunday, August 3 and 4. EF This meeting will commence in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, and on Sunday be continued at Hayden Rove. It will be attended by Chas. C. Burlinger and Strengthn S. Foerrag.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

Groton, Friday, Lowell, Saturday and Sunday, "27 and 28.
Lawrence, Monday, "27 and 28.
Lawrence, Monday, "29.

- NOTICE

All letters and communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leicester, (Mass.) until further notice. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

LF Abolitionists are cautioned respecting a young colored woman named Emily, who has visited Albany, Leominster, Mass, and other places, soliciting aid, professing to have been assisted by prominent with the colors are furtiles. Here abolitionists in different places, as a fugi stories are untrue, and she is an impostor.

Hopedale Water-Cure.

THIS Institution is situated in the pleasant and quite trillage of Hopedale, Milford, Mass. It is under the care of Dr. B. Wilmanri, who, with his wife, will devote their constant attention and services to restore the health of all who place themselves under their cast and the property of the property

restore the heath of all who place themselves under their care as patients.

TERMS: 4 to \$5 per week, exclusive of personal washing. Extra privileges or attention will subject the patient to extra charges. Patients will furnish the usual. articles for treatment.

Milford, (Hopedale,) July 24, 1850. Great Cough Remedy!



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of the and our was to trule with the lives and health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

quiry from the public into all we publish, feeling as-sured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patron-

FROM BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D. Erc. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Soci-eties of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the classes of diseases it is intended to cure.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1849.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bouchin College, Ms.
Writes—I have witnessed the effects of your CHERBRY PECTORAL'in my own family and that of my
friends, and its gives me satisfaction to state in its favor, that no medicine I have ever known has proved
so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat

REV. DR. OSGOOD

REV. DR. OSGOOD

Writes—'That he considers the 'CHERRY PECTO-RAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections every given to the public,' and states that 'this daughter, after being obliged to keep the room for four months with a severe settled cough, secompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the CHERRY PECTORAL, and had completely recovered.'

HEAR THE PATIENT!

HEAR THE PALISMI

Dt. Ayer:—Dear Sir.—For two years I was afflicted
with a very servere cough, accompanied by spitting
of blood, and profuse night sweats. By the advice of
my attending physicien, I was induced to use your
CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till
I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to
your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL.

t considered myself cured, and secribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL. Hampton, ss.

Seringerial, November 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. ALONZO NORTON, Justice.
At the office of the Hon. George Ashmun, M. C.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with Athma, which grew yearly worse, until last autumn it brought on a cough, which confined me to my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used, your CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may well believe me Gratefully yours.

J. D. PHELPS.

J. D. PHELPS. If there is any value in the judgment of the wise thy of the public

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally throughout the United States.

June 21. 4514

Cholera and Diarrhea Cordial.

Cholera and Diarrhosa Cordial,

THIS is a prompt and certain cure for Diarrhosa
and the various summer complaints of the bowels.
It is a remedy which the former proprietor has used
in his practice for the last ten years with remarkable
success. If taken in season, it will prevent the Dysentery and Cholera. The first symptom of the Cholera is a slight Diarrhosa, which, if allowed to go unchecked, oftentimes terminates fatally. If this Cordial is taken on the first appearance of this symptom, it will be sure to check the difficulty at once,
and prevent, perhaps, a fatal result. It is a vegetable compound, pleasant to take, and perfectly innocent in its operation on the system. Hundreds of
Dr. Clark's patients have offered their testimony in
favor of this cordial, who have experienced its benetiant effect on their own persons. It is no limpostiant control of the control of the control
that is claimed for it.

It is put up in extra pint bottles, as the exceeding
low price of 50 cents each, which makes it come within the means of those in moderate circumstances.

Prepared and sold by CLARK, FORTER & OO,
332 Washington streat, Boston. Sold also by Redding & Oo., & State street; Brown & Price, Salem;
Sylvanus Dodge, Danvers; David Mosd & Oo. Loan.



For the Liberator, AVERY INTOLERANCE. BY GEO. P. CHEVER.

etted to see the Southern Democrats leav ber almost in a body, when Senator Seware ed speaking, while the Whig side of the was full.'—Washington Correspondence of the Patriot.

Ay! take your haughty selves away—
Ye hate the truth—the light—
Ye owe allegiance to the sway
Of Might, that maketh Right.
What is the freedom of your land?
What rights to serve, or save?
Two blasted figures on it stand—
The Tyrant and the Slave.

Your pride of power is neither broad Nor deep-for 'tis a despot's throne With every force and fear and fraud, Three millions flesh and bone, 'To lift its groaning, cracking weight, Already nodding to lia fall— Beneath are curses, tears and hate, And God is over all.

And God is over all.

Be warned—be wise—that pride of power Grasps not the rock—it cannot last;
The blasts, the floods of but an hour May sweep it to the sea-like Past;
Your system's doomed of God and man, No hope halh in it lot or part,
Banished from Reason's future plan,
And scouted by the human heart.

A Will, born of man's suffering soul, Leagued with the Light and Truth of God, Leagued with the Light and Truth of Powers which earth eannot control, Are in their living strength abroad; These, and the Spirit of His Son, Who brought us freedom from above, Rest not till every soul be won To Life, to Liberty, to Love.

Ye war not with the powers of men, By scorn, and tyranny, and pride, For Station, Mammon, Mind have bee For Station, Mammon, suns side Stricken, when gathered on your side But with the living God; His light, His truth, by which alone we're free-His love, whose Power alone is Might— His Law, our only Liberty.

His Law, our only Lloudy.
Ye are our brothers still. If we
Can aid in peece, with mind, heart, hand,
To lift your curse of slavery
From off your seris, your souls, your land,
We pledge that nid. But heed the light,
The truths of God; the day is near
When he who hates the way of right
Shall flee, to die in fiery fear.

From the National A. S. Standard, THE NORTHERN SANCHO PANZA AND VICARIOUS CORK TREE
DY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Hy IAMES RESELL LOWELL.

If any age or any zone
Hath zeal for Christian doctrine shewn,
Zeal proved by deeds, not word of mouth,
Sure the North shows it toward the South,
Ere from one sheek the smart hath burned,
The other to the palm is turned;
Soon as the coat is asked for, lo!
The cloak must from our shoulders go;
And now they bid us, for our sins,
To Compromise—what's left! our skins.
Our checks, our cloaks, our skins, suppose
They should be some one's cles, who knows?
Well, well, we're not our brother's keeper,
And such self-sacrifice is cheaper.

Brethren, says Sancho, meekly, this is The price we pay for prejudices; Some views prevailed in Pagan times Which our more light convert to crimes; The stranger found the ancient roof The stranger found the ancient root, Gainst every harm a shield of proof, And even a foe, become a guest, Was sure of shelter, food and rest; But, my good friends, this heathen virtue In its pure form would surely hurt you, Though, watered well with compromise, The stomach finds it very nice. Christ came, as Paul's Epistles state, Christ came, as Paul's Epistics state,
The Ethnic law to abrogate,
Which means—that is—in short, the fact is,
Virtue is good in all but practice,
And we have all of us gone wrong.
I almost blush to say how long.
We must obey God's laws, no doubt,
As fact as we can find them out;
That truth is marked by every steeple—
But if we are God's chosen people;
If Cuffee here is just the ram
Jehovah sent to Abraham
In Issac's stead, by whom is meant
Our party and our ten per cent.?

When the wise men of Gotham found Their town-house leaked, they looked arou Some leating remedy to find, Such as would suit the Gotham mind.

*So we have tried our small concessions.

And given the lie to our professions;
Yet, a, ite of all our strength and skill,
The South is discontented still. Now let us no more play the di But fairly give up all at once, And fitting penance do, what's more, My private feelings I surrender, Although my flesh, like yours, is tender; Let all the people, far and near, The shong across my shoulders hear!

O, generous Sancho, cut and thrash!
The cort-tree will not hurt the lash;
Lay on and spare not, soundly thwack!
Remember that the bark is black; Remember that the bark is black; Keep up the sacrifice, 'tis brave, When no one feels it but the slave; Till doom's-day give up all to others, When all you give up is—your brother's.

'NO.

Pew have learnt to speak this word
When it should be spoken;
Resolution is deferred,
Yows to virtue broken.
More of courage is required
This one word to say,
Thus to stand where shots are fired

Selections.

JUDGE JAY'S REPLY TO MOSES STUART.

Raply to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart, late a Pro-fessor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scrip-tural Exegesis, contained in his recent Pamphiet entitled, 'Conscience and the Constitution.' By

parent, and 'hold him up to contempt.' The justice which you deny me, I accord to you, and give the language on which I intend to comment.—

'I could not help thinking more particularly on one great and good man, who took an active part in all the formative process of our General Government, and by his man the horrors of Indian aggression. Every ments in the horrors of Indian aggression. Every ments in the horrors of Indian aggression. Every ments of the horrors of Indian aggression. Every ments of the horrors of Indian aggression. Every ments of the hall where the Anti-Slavery Society recently met, under the presiding auspices of his descendant? Would it not have brought to every mind the recollection of what the Earl of Chatham said when addressing a descendant (then in the House of Commons) of a noble sneestor, whose picture was in full view? His words were, "From mester looks down and frowns upon his degeneral mester looks down and frowns upon his degeneral mester looks down and frowns upon his degeneral mester looks a man as the Hon. Wilm Jay. But I may say; Would not his immercal ancestor have looked down with a mixture out of the horse o

the spontaneous exclamation—O quentum mutatus ab little 'p. 63.

There is, sir, throughout your book, a freedom beth of language and of censure, and a recklessness of consequences both to yourself and others, that heepenk at least great frankness. It is therefore singular, that in the above passage you should shrink from applying to me the epithet of 'degenerate yoffspring'—an epithet I most richly merit, if what you say of me be true. Your disclaimer, is not in keeping either with your language, or with your usual apparent sincerity.

You think the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, would have reminded all of the words you quote from Chatham. The reason why I presided over the Anti-Slavery Society is, that now I am old, I do not depart from the way in which I was early trained by parental precept and example. The first Anti-Slavery Society ever formed in New York, assembled in 1785, under 'the pressing auspiece' of John Jay. The first clause of the presmble to its constitution contained the following affirmation—

'The benevolent Creater and Father of men having a

On reading the tract thus dedicated, one is almost tempted to pronounce it a forgery by some of the fanatical Abolitionists of the present day, so remarkably does it correspond in sentiment and expression with their own writings. The following is like some of that plain talk which so grievously offends you:

you, then, sir of the blasphemy of John Jay and his associates, who dared to disseminate such doctrine as the following ?— If it be not a sin, an open, fisgrant violation of all the rules of justice and humanity, to hold these slaves in bondage, it is folly to put ourselves to any trouble and expense to free them; but if the contrary be true—if it be a six or causes to the programment of the put of the contrary between the programment of the put o

one extract from this Address:

'You who are professors of religion, and yet the owners of slaves, are entreated well to consider how you must appear in the sight of God, and of all who view your conduct in a true light, while you attend your family and public devotions, and sit down from time to time at the table of the Lord. If your neighbor wrong you of a few shillings, you think him utterly unit to attend that sacred ordinance with you; but what is this to the wrong you are doing to your brethers whom you are holding in slavery! Should a man at Algiers have a number of your chilliers his slaves, and should he by some means be converted, and become a professor of Christiality, would you not expect he would soon set your chillren at liberty!

would you not expect as would soon set your children at liberty?

These two tracts were, by the order of the Society, sent to cach member of Congress, together with the Constitution, and the names of the officers. You will be amazed, sir, at the audacious impudence of such a measure, and especially when you recollect that Joist Jax, under whese 'presiding auspices' all this was done, was at the very moment holding, at the pleasure of Congress, the most important and I believe the most lucrative office in the Government. Yet strange as it may appear to you, and the present race of Northern politicians, he was neither removed from office, nor rebuked for his fanaticism and irreligion.

race of Northern politicians, as was animal relationary from office, nor rebuked for his fanaticism and irreligion.

Mr. Jay was not a nominal President. In his official capacity, he corresponded with an Anti-Slavery Society in France, and with sentone in England, and in his letter to the latter remarked. We will be chearfully co-operate with you in endeavoring to proure advocatee for the same cause in other countries. In this same letter he declarations of the United States, on the subject of human rights, to permit a single states to be found within their junidiction, and added, We confess the justice of yoar strictures on that head. And all this to Englishmen! Certainly John Jay's patricism, was much on a par with that of modern Abolitionists. He countries with the tot modern Abolitionists. He countries when he esigned it, on taking his seat on the bench, and all the states of the United States. The elevation of an avowed Abolitionist, and the President of an anowed Abolitionist, and the President of an anowed Abolitionist, and the President of an arowed Abolition of the president of

offspring,—an epithet I most richly merit, if what you say of me be true. Your declaimer, and the your say of me be true. Your declaimer, and the your say of me be true. You think the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the contrained of the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the contrained of the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the contrained of the portrait of John Jay, at the late meeting, we have the contrained of the portrained of the po

of that plain talk which so grievously offends you:

"Why should the ministers of the peape hold their
peace, and not testify against this great and public its
received the peace, and not testify against this great and public its
received the peace, and not testify against this great and public its
received the peace of the peac

when the form of the property of the company of the that his slave was free at. Rome; let' Onesimus remin to Colosie, and then it will be seen that this
benefit was not of necessity, but willingly. The letter continues: Perhaps he thergore departed for a
season, that those sloundest receive him for ever! St.
Paul does not of course here refer to the solvier of
the slave in absconding, but to the reason why, in
the course of Providence, he was permitted to abscond. "Possibly it was so ordered; hat your servant
should leave you for a season, that he might be
re-united to you in the bonds of the grapel, in the life
that is, and in that which is to come." You understand the spotte as here inimisting that perhaps the
slave was permitted to run away, in order that he
might be taught at Rome not to run away a second time! "This lest phrase (for ever) has reference
to the fact, that Paul supposed that the sense of
Christian obligation which was now entertained by
Offence." P. 60. Most worthy object of providential
interference! Most cartanordinary exerges from a
Doctor in Israel, and a teacher of a School of the
Prophets!

You truly remark, that Philemon, being an active
Christian, would in a moment have submitted to say
command of Paul respecting Onesimus." And what
was the command? Receive him, that is my own
howels, not more as alone, but above a siave, a
nantizer selection.

And how, sir, was this slave fars, no
hewalling his bitter fate, not cursing a religion which
was lowed to the total country of the command of the
respect to the face, of the copies, leveling his bitter fate, not cursing a religion which
was under the country of the care, of the copies, leveling his bitter fate, not cursing a religion which
was country to in fetters, not in charge of officers, not
heaviling his bitter fate, not cursing a religion which
was contracted for the country of the providential
results of the reverse of the copies, leveling the shade." Not in fetters, not in charge of officers, not
heaviling his bitter fate, not cursing a religion which
was constanted by the co

ting by your own isoprious enorts, the utter works-lessures of all Scriptural arguments in justification of American slavery, and the foul dishonor they cast upon the gospel of our ever blessed and adorable Redeemer. I cheerfully do you the justice to admit, that your moral sense revolts against your Bible the-ory. But I beg you to reflect whether you are en-gaged in a wise and safe employment, and one be-coming your position, when you labor to prove that the fountain whence we draw our knowledge of

The people of New Mexico petitioned Congress to be preserved from the establishment of slavery, and the people of California in their Constitution have prohibited its introduction.

and the people of California in their Constitution have prohibited its introduction.

† A Convention consisting of delegates from Slave States recently assembled at Nashville. It resolved, "That California is peculiarly adapted for slave lubor, and that if the tenure of slave property was byrecognition of this kind secured in that part of the country south of 30 9 30 min, it would in a short time form into one or more slaveholding States, to swell the number and power of those already in existence. Mr. Webster extends the physical impossibility of slavery to California by name as well as to New Mexico.

‡ In 1840 it was computed that there were 500,000 slaves in British India. A traffic was carried on in slaves, by importing them by sea from the eastern const of Africa into the East Indice, and Arab dealers partied African slaves into Fersia Ation's Letters is T. P. Buzzos an Screey in British India, p. 78. Set is possible for even negro alayes to breatha amid Analate scenery.

God's holy will, is sending forth most bitter waben, and that the Tree of Life is bearing the apple of

have been pleased to treat me, will, I me little freedom on my part. Permit me frankness you have invited, in submittu truths for the consideration of yourself, averad associates in Andover and elsew theology embraces the political ment by Mr. Webster, and that system of er nevolence which is exemplified in Ame and the delivery of fugitives. Laymer, for promiscious intercourse with the world by better opportunities than the elergy or practical working of agencies and indee the control of the ment of the minute of the ment of the minute of the ment of the minute of the min nouncing such a system as American sharp he in mouncing such a system as American sharp he injust and cruel. To deny this, it was the control of the vickedness of sharp, and the vickedness of sharp, that controls ness sarily influences of sharper, that convictors ness sarily influences of sharper, that convictors ness sarily influences of sharper, that convictors has and he control of the cont

the council of the Church to a secular reputative of Christ, and equally with theses/we a resir and retainer of sins, solely because Africa is flowed in his veins.

We are favored with semons and address a bundance on the importance of a learned sace, and we are urged to give our money for the approximate of of Theological Seminaries. Yet one of these Sus-ries has practically declared that any precise, good enough for negroes, by shotting as the against the admission of colored candidates far let orders.

The experience of the present, as well as of times, instructs us, that Christianly is so leads in the minds of many with the character of layer ers, that the delinquencies of the one unlayed to multitudes an apology for questioning the sine ticity of the other. If a woo be promoned que-him who offends even a little one who believe a Christ, surely the minister of the crea music, the dictates of a worldly policy, or the silever unholy prejudice, he undermines the find as an and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and such as the such as a layer green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist and gives green cocasion to the enesies of hist

Bedford, 25th June, 1850.

DRS. CLARK & PORTERS ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACAL

WILLIAM JAY

The Great Remedy of the Ar PREPARATION of extraording year, is the cure of Scordinas Affection, hard every description, secondary Synhiis, illustration of the cure of Scordinas Affection, hard to Ulcors, Fever or Mercural Sorse, characteristic of the highest general Debility common to Fernia Peria (Debility Common to Fernia (Debility Common to Fernia Peria (Debility Common to Fernia (Debility Com

NEW CERTIFICATES.

SOUTH READING, May, 181 Des. CLARK & POSTAR:

Gentlemen,—Although any testimen at 17
to the wonderful effects of your Passes may be thought a mere newspaper and ment, yet Leanneb tungel in one programment, and those like affected, to make its least attangment of my normarcel sickness.

Das. CLARK & PORTE:

Gentlemen,—Thave been troubled may?
Leprosy and Sale Rheum. For the large the the humor has given me made pain as if the humor has given me made pain as if years and the humor has given me made pain as if years are supported by the service of the humor has given me most, to cave it. May take the support of the service of the ser

J. B. VERRINTON & St BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOS LIBERATOR OFFICE, 41 COL