

WHOLE NO. 1022.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850.

Refuge of Oppression. MR RHETT'S DISUNION SPEECH AT

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sames and bloody catastrophe which must see fall; a fall; a fall in this, fellow-citizens fulfilled my word. I when with open breast to you, this night, of peace, the fall is a fall in the seed of the fall is a fall in the seed of the fall is a fall in the seed of the fall is a fall in the fall in the fall is a fall in the fall in the fall is a fall in the fall in the fall in the fall in the fall is a fall in the f

her in her rights, institutions and sovereignty, IMR, GLAY'S SPEECH ON THE COMPRO-world counsel distution. Traitor to the Consti-

ret prepared. South Carolina may be in advance of the master southern States, but it does not become a fundament of cocupation. But to say people preparing for great things to be still. If, indeed, the Union is to be despured of—if we be a would domestic animals for the still and t

UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

blessed by God? Will you go home, and leave all in disorder and confusion, all unsettled, all open? The contentions and agritations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agritation resulting from neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall stand condernaed in our own consciences, by our own constituents, by our own country. This measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage, for many days, was not absolutely certain. From the first to the last, I hoped and believed it would pass, because, from the first to the last, I besilieved it was founded in the principles of just and righteous concession—of mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly with no part of the Republic; that it saves our honor, and, so far as it is dependent on Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But, sir, I have known that the decision of its fate depended upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, and upon whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon one side or the other, with absolute certainty, less fate is now committed to the hands of the Senate, and to those five or six to whom I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sine or transgressions, the road of Previdence may be still applied to us,—may be still suspended over us. But if defeated, it will be a triumph of ultraism and impracticability:—a triumph of a most extraordinary conjunction of extremes;—a victory won by Abolitionism—achieved by Free Sollian,—the victory of discord him insuspicious result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to

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From the Hampshire (Eng.) Independent of July 13.

Mr. William Wells Brown, the fogitive slave from America, who first arrived in this country on the occasion of the Peace Congress held at Paris in the antumn of last year, to which he was sent one of the American delegates; gave a lecture on American Slavery to a crowded audience at the Polytechnic institution, Southampton, on Monday evening; and at the request of his numerons audience, he gave a a cond lecture in the same place on Tuesday even-

The chair was taken on Monday evening by Richard Andrews, Esq., Mayor, who introduced the lecturer with the following note which he had acceived from George Thompson, Esq., M. P.:—

RICHARD ANDREWS, Esc., Mayor, who introduced to lecturer with the following note which he had received from George Thompson, Esc., M. P.:—

'My Dear Andrews.—I am very glad to find you are to preside at a meeting at which my excellent friend, Mr. W. W. Brown, is to deliver a lecture. I feel certain his discourse will produce a powerful impression on his audience; it will deepen their disgust at the hateful system of slavery, and will make them doubly thankful for the liberty enjoyed in this country. You may safely recommend my friend to the most cordial sympathy of the good people of Southampton. He enjoys the friendship of the tract champions of human rights in his sown land, and by his good qualities and storling endowments of merit has won for himself many admirers and friends in this country. If you can pave the way for him at Winchester, I shall be glad. I long to have, a quiet day or two at your Pagoda, and should like to get down while Brown in there, when I might perhaps do a little in the Reform way. Give Brown your best word in introducing him to the meeting.

'Yours, &c., Geo. Thompson.'

The Chairman then made a few observations condemnatory of slavery, and at the close of it sung a fugitive slave song.

The quant style in which his was sung, to the tune of one of the old favorite Negro melodies, elicited roars of laughter and loud cheering, and Mr. Brown was compelled, by the calls of the audience, to repeat it, at the corn-lusion of which he resumed his seat amidst load and long-continued cheering.

The Haram, Equ. in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown for his very interesting and instructive I cture, said he could hear testimony, from personal experience, to the slatements he had under of the horrors of the system of American slavery, and the withering influence it had on the social and religious relations of that country.

Mr. J. Elliotra seconded the motion, which was carried with seclamation, and briefly responded to by Mr. Baows.

Mr. Falver moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, in doing

carried with sectamation, and briefly responded to by Mr. Brows.

Mr. Falver moved a rote of thanks to the Chairman, in doing which he strongly condemned the system of slavery practised in America. He had recently had a conversation with an American gentleman, just previous to the departure of the steam-ship Hermann from this port; and in the course of the conversation, he (Mr. Falvey) referred in terms of indigration to that foul blot upon the fame of America.—Slavery. But, good God, sir, 'epioned the man, 'you don't call niggers men, do you? Why, if you were to see the head of a young nigger, you would see that it was for all the world like that of a donkey,' and he seemed to speak as though he were thoroughly in earnest when he said so. He told him that he had often heard that such opinions were held by persons in America, but he had never expected to meet with a person who could give ulterance to such a horrble and detestable opinion, (hear, hear).

Mr. J. Clark seconded the motion, and called upon all those who were anxious that Mr. Brown should give another lecture on the following evening, to hold up their hands.

The whole assembly held up their hands, and it was accordingly arranged that a second meeting should be held on Tuesday evening.

The motion of thanks to the Mayor having briefly responded to the compliment, the meeting broke up. Several persons parchased e. pies of Mr. Brown's Narrative, and a saitte collection of Anti-Slavery powns, entitled "The Anti-Slavery Harp, on the profits of the sale of which, he explained, he supported the family in America, and was enabled to travel through Engl and to expose the horrors of the American slave syst "m; and when he could no longer meet with such a sale as would enable him to do this, he should return to his rative country, determined as he was not to seek or receive electmosynary aid from the people. Baows.

Falver moved a vote of thanks to the Chair adding which he strongly condemned the sys

the people.

On Toesday evening, Mr. Brown gave his second lecture, on which occasion T. L. Harman, Esq., was voted to the chair, and, although no announcement was made of the lecture beyond that given at the close of the previous night's meeting, the lecture theatre of the Institution was crowded to overflowing, and many persons could not gain admittance. Mr. Brown's address this evening was principally confined to the narration of incidents connected with his own personal experience of, and escape from slavery; and to the citation of cases illustrative of the horrors of the system of slavery as practised in the horrors of the system of slavery as practised in the

peir constitution to be based, that di-ul equal before the law. Brown resumed his seat amidst loud cheering,

Mr. Brown resumed his seat amoist four caeering, as everal times renewed.

Votes of 'thinks to Mr. Brown and to the Chairman were passed by acclamation; and at the close of the proceedings, it was unnounced that on the following (Wednesday) evening. Mr. Brown would give a lecture in the same place on Intemperance—the slavery of Grant Britain.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The inhabitants of Southampton have during the past week had their attention especially directed to this question, by the lectures of Mr. William Wells Brown at the Polyrechnic Institution, which we have reported at length in another column. The eysten of slavery, as practised in the United States, is of the most revolting, inhuman, and vicious character; and is as a cankering poison griving at the very vitals of American society, and which, bulless emilicated, must inevitably lead to the destruction of her political confederation. That a nation professing to be the great exemplar of liberty to the civilised world—the very basis of whose Constitution professes to be founded on the principle that all means for the control of the con any complete, and could allow such a festermost lend their sanction and support to its maintenance, is an anomaly which we cannot understand.
We would much rather take our model of liberty
from the professions of the American people, than
from the practice as developed in that 'peculix' institution, as our transatlantic friends softly call it,
yelest slavery. Mr. Brown has humself been brought
up a victim to the infernal system, and after undergoing the trreatest hridships, and twice being defeated in his attempts to release himself from his galling
boudage, he was happily successful in his third attempt. He is, therefore, well qualified by personal
experience—the best human mode of attaining wisdom—to speak to his fellows on the subject; and we
are glad to find him prosecuting his labors in the
scountry with so much energy, and so much success dom—to speak to his fellows on the subject; and we are glad to find him prosecuting his labors in this country with so much energy, and so much success waiting on his efforts. Many persons in England have no idea of the horrors and atrocities which mark this. American 'peculiar institution,' and we hope that the effect of Mr. Brown's thrilling delineations and sflecting narrations will be to arouse the British people to a due sense of the subject, and call forth such an expression of their feeling as shall be waft, ed-across the Adantic, and whilst it inspires and invigorates to renewed excritors the noble band of Abolitionists in America, ishall also help to shame the government and slave-supporting portion of the American people into an abandonment of the inquitous traffic in human flesh and blood. We heartly each the declaration of Mr. Brown on Monday evening, that slavery should be denounced, and freedom demanded, on no minor grounds, but on the broad principle that MAN is MAN, be the color of his skin what it may be a supported to the support of the same of the support of the continuous of the support of the

MR. WEBSTER'S LAST SPEECH IN THE

We have gone over this speech with much interest, and with varying emotions. His declaration that in case the Ominbus bill fails, he shall support, the admission of both California and New Mexico as States, has our most cordial approbation. His adherence to the idea that slavery is barred out of New Mexico by the laws of nature only shows that he is but a man, and like other men sticker fast to his own pre-conceived opinions. On the subject of imprisonment of colored seamen in southern ports, ite has this time ventured an opinion, for which we thank him, viz: that 'it is unconstitutional,' and then he adds the following, which will strike every fair minded and well-informed man with profound astonishment.

*Sir, at the same time I am bound to say that J

ed and well-informed man with profound astonishment.

*Sir, at the same time I am bound to say, that I know mething, nothing in the sorid, to prevent any free citize no flassechnests, imprisoned under the law of Carolina, from trying the question of the constitutionality of the law. He may apply once to a judge of any U. S. Court for a writ of Hubert of the constitutionality of the is, therefore, any guard occasion for making it a matter of public department of the motion of the matter of public department in the country. I feel bound to say, however, that the gentleman who went form Massachusetts for the purpose of having this question tested, was a man of most excellent character, and every way worthy of the high regard of all the people of the South.

We consider the above one of the most remarkable.

We consider the above one of the most remarkable paragraphs ever uitered in the Senate of the United States.

The vorld knows that an agent of the State of Massachusetts, sent to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of this law, by a civil suit, was mobbet? and expelled from the city of Charleston, with threats of his life! But Mr. Webster: knows nothing in the world? to prevent a poor colored sailor, fast shut up in jail, from doing all this—which the agent of a sovereign State could not even name as his object without danger of his life. Did Mr. Webster intend to insult his own State by a declaration like this, in the face of facts so notorious?

And what did he mean by certifying the character of Mr. Hoar to the South? Did ever any body doubt his good character? Did not the credentials which he had in his pocket from the government of Massachusetts, when mobbed out of the city, sufficiently assure southern gentlemen of his respectability? Or is this uncalled for certificate intended as an apology for the Carolinians, by intimating that they mobbed Mr. Hoar as an abolitionist! but would admit a negro sailor to contest their laws, and with all the fairness which the Committee of Thirteen claim for Southern Courta, release him from jail, and furnish him with money and counsel to vindicate his rights?

It is with reluctance we have made these remarks at this time, but justice and truth demanded them.

We most assuredly hope this is the last occasion we shall ever have to speak adverse to any act of Mr. Wobster.—Herchill [Whig] Gazelle.

We most assuredly hope this is the last occasion we shall ever have to speak adverse to any act Mr. Webster.—Harerhill [Whig] Gazette.

From the Ohio State Journal of July 18.

Conflict between runaway slaves

ONPLIOT BETWEEN RUNAWAY SLAVES

AND WHITES.

EYERGREENS, July 12, 1850.

Mr. EDITOR:—The first news that crossed my path after arriving at home on Tuesday morning last, was a detailed account of a most horrible conflict between six negro slaves, who had escaped from their masters on the opposite side of the Ohio river some eight or ten days previous, and eight or ten white citizens of this county. It appears that the negroes were bewildered, and called on Isaiah Crawford, who lives in this (Lawrence) county, and about eight miles from the Ohio river, requesting Mf. Crawford to show the road they should pursue, that they wished to travel North. Mr. Crawford gave directions accordingly. The negroes started on the road as directed, and on reaching Morison's bridge, but a short distance from Crawford's, were met by several white men, who supposed them to be fugitives, and attempted to capture them, or ordered them to surrender. The negroes were well armed, and they fired upon the whites, instantly wounding several badly; they then fell on the renainder with cndgels, and beat several until they supposed them dead, alter which they pursued their journeys short distance; then they turned back, re-crossed the bridge, and were making their any towards Crawford's, who, on hearing the report of gons and yells of men, had started with two of his sons to ascertain what the matter was. The negroes, on meeting, fell upon them with cudgels, wounding each of them severelly. It is thought by the physicians that the old gentleins a wounds are mortal. Several others were taken for the complete them they are in pursuit of the negroes.

One of the fugitives belonged to Mr. Stewart, who lives on the lank of the Ohio river near Guyandotte. During Mr. Stewart's absence from home on the 6th inst., in parsuit of his negro, two of his small sons were coaxed into the river by a negro servant; they waded, out some distance from home on the 6th inst., in parsuit of his negro, two of his small sons were coaxed into the river by a negro servan

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal of August THE PUGITIVE SLAVE.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal of August 3.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Some street talk was created here on Monday het, not tie arrival of the brig Mary Farrow, Capt. Warren, from Pensacola, Florida, with merchandize, for the Dry Dock, and with Adam, a slave, who had secreted himself on board, and kept hid for three days, until the vessel was far out at sea. The slave had been massed by his owner, and a boat having been removed from her moorings and found affire the U. S. Marshal for New Hampshire, Mr. Garfield hearts we should the time the brig sailed, letters were sent to the U. S. Marshal for New Hampshire, Mr. Garfield by the state the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this at the time, the U. S. Courr was in session in this time. The story thus becoming current, and the possibility that a fugitive might be on hoard, put the friends is liberty here on the alert. We have since learned (although we did not learn the fact till since the article of the same purport of Mr. Garfield's. When the brig arrived below, on Monday, some of the friends of iberty were prompted in the best of the same purport of Mr. Garfield's. When the broise took the boat to go on shore for legal advice, while the other was placelly in, and again was the fugitive returned on board. For this effort to escape, it is and he reverse to the proposed of the bergit of the teaptain and pilot, were the same carried the pro-slaver as speedily in, and again was the fugitive returned on board. For this effort to escape, it is and he received some chastisement from Capt. Warren.

The f

The friends of the negro determined to test the right of the captain of the brig to detain him, and for this purposes served out a process against the captain for a false imprisonment. When the process was served upon the captain, be, having consulted counsel and infinding that he could not lawfully hold the negro, permitted him to leave the vessel.

Adam is said to be about twenty-one years of age (nearly 'free')—a blacksmith by trade—was hired out by his master to work on the Dry Dock at Pensacola, for \$1,00 per day—and was regarded of \$1800 related the said, it was to be remembered that it was British emancipation which we had met leaves a mother and sisters behind him in bondage.

WEBSTER, SEGRETARY OF STATE!

The appointment of Mr. Webster, after the course he has pursued for the last five months, is about as good evidence of Fillmore's devotion to the cause of liberty as would the appointment of Briedict Arnold after his treason to the command of the army of the United States have been an evidence of the particular of the continental Congress. It is a gross insult to the entire North. It is enough to condemn this administration in the eyes of every Ant. Slavery man in he country. Here is a man placed by Mr. Fillmore, by the advice of Henry Clay, and in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso Whigs, at the head of the Cabinet, who has by his speeches and rotes insulted the morn's sentiments of the freemen of the North, the has mercered at and derided the convictions of the recomendation in the eyes of every Ant. Slavery man in he country. Here is a man placed by Mr. Fillmore, by the advice of Henry Clay, and in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso Whigs, at the head of the Cabinet, who has by his speeches and rotes insulted the morn's sentiments of the freemen of the North, the bas mercered at and derided the convictions of the continuation of the convictions of the advice of the proples, and told them 'to conquer their prejudices. This administration description, and the condition of the condition of the condition o

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, AUGUST 9, 1850.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH WEST IN

The sixteenth anniversary of that gl when eight hundred thousand of our fi in the West India islands were lifted fr

President,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston.

Vice Presidents, Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; Francis Jackson, of Boston; Edfingham L. Capron, of Worcester; George S. Flint, of Rutland; E. D. Draper, of Milford;
Alfred Wyman, of Westminster;
James B. Whitcomb, of Brooklyn, Conn.

Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester; Benjamin Snow, Jr., of Fitchburg.

Committee on Finance, Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton; James N. Buffum, of Lynn; Lewis Ford, of Abington; Nathaniel B. Spooner, of Plymouth; Martin Stowell, of Worcester.

The report was accepted, and the persons the

Mr. Garmson, on taking the chair, said—He felt the occasion to be so joyous, thrilling and sublime that he could find no words to express the emotion of his breast. All things considered, he abolition of West India slavery was, perhaps, the most remarks ble, certainly the most affecting event in the history of human emancipation. It was impossible to conceiv of the feelings of the liberated bondmen in celebrat which deliverance from an oppression

ery other instrument of torture:

(4) The overthrow of a vast system of coerced co

(4) The overthrow of a vast system of coerced con-cubinage and pollution, and the erection upon its ruins of the sacred institution of marriages: (5) The removal of all fears of a servile insurrec-tion and a bloody retribution: (0) The repeal of all penal laws against teaching the ignorant and enlightening the benighted masses. *Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, &c., [See Isaish, 58th chap.] (7) The removal of every obstruction to the pro-gress of the gospel of liberty and peace, which may now 'have free course, run, and be glorified': and, finally,

chattels into rational, accountable, immortal beings, enjoying equal rights and protected by equal laws, and all this effected peacefuly, without the shedding

and all this effected peaceffuly, without the shedding of a drop of blood.

Each of these, pr gnant specifications was briefly elucidated, Mr. Garrison concluding with expressing the shame and horror that he felt in view of the millions who are yet clanking the chains of slavery in our own country, in uter disregard of its republican and Christian professions, and of the glorious experiment of British West India emancipation.

The first hymn on the printed sheet was then sune

'Our grateful hearts with joy o'erflow,' &c.

S. Max, Jr., after some explanatory remarks con-cerning the railroad accommodations for persons at-tending this meeting, read a letter addressed to the meeting by twenty-seven gordlemen, ministers, church officers and members, in the towns of Saybrook and

minds us.

He reviewed the successive steps by which West India conncipation had been gained. At first, the demand was made for a gradual emancipation; it was thought the slaves should be prepared for free-tion, and that they should be educated, in order to discharge properly the duies of freetien. And I too think, said Mr. C., that they ought to have been thus

educated. But then, who would do it? Who was there to educate and prepare them? Teachers were rebuffed, missionaries were insuled and driven of: Mr. Quincy then resd a letter which had been read as for the masters, they had unfortunately but one instrument of education in their hands, to wit, the load—[I beneficent whip,' as Mr. Carlyle calls it; the load—[I beneficent whip,' as Mr. Carlyle calls it.]

I had my objections, said Mr. C., to the payment of the twenty millions pounds sterling [abouts 100,000-000] to the West India planters for the liberation of the way of the meeting, to revert again to the particulars of West India emmeigation. This has been already done, and well done, by others.

then they told me of the degraded condition in which the colored population was kept at the North. I was lead to be able to tell them of many particulars in which their rights are freely accorded to them at the North, their rights are freely accorded to them at the North, that now, very generally, [not quite universally,] the colored man could travel by the public conveyances without insult or injury, and on entirely equal terms with others. But while I was at the South, I felt that an embargo was upon me; so cautiously was the question of slavery everywhere touched, and such an exceeding sensitiveness generally prevailed. The Southerners feel very sore. And ally prevailed the southerners feel very sore. And ally prevailed. The southerners feel very sore. And ally prevailed the southerners feel very sore. And all we have a gorone of the very sore. And all we have a gorone of the very sore and the southerners feel very sore. And all we have a gorone of the very sore and the southerners feel very sore. And all the notire community where he we say that the south of the southerners feel into organ any prevaised. The Southerners feel very sore. And the prevaisor of the seek now to justify themselves and the institution in cases where I expected to find that they would acknowledge slavery to be an unmitigated cril. But I am hopeful. How can I be otherwise with this pare before me, which tells of West India Emancipation? You are descendants of fathers who loved liberty. You inherit the old English ideas. And I cannot believe that America will long lag behind the old mother-land. (Great applause.)

The above does not claim to be a report, but is believed to be a pretty accurate sketch of Mr. Carpenter's speech.

The third hymn was then sung, written by Mr.

At its conclusion, Mr. CARPENTER again re At its conclusion, Mr. Campayras again rose, and said: You have just been singing a tune which, I contess, I like very much. It is our British national hymn. We call it God save the Queen; you call it America! I must say that the words to which we sing it at home, are not all such as I can join in. But there is another tune—it is called Emancipation; it is sung to-day in a glorious chorus by eight hundred thousand West Indian freemen! And I hope that the time is near at hand, when it will also be sung by these millions of your countrymen under circumstant.

the time is near at hand, when it will also be sung by three millions of your countrymen under circumstances equally glorious and inspiring. (Cheers.)

CHARLES L. REMOND was then called to the platform, and in a few eloquent and stirring words expressed his satisfaction in being with his old friends to-day, with whom it had not been his privilege for

held, and in spite of the heavy rain, filled up the great hall, one of the very inrgest in New England. After the call to order, the 4th hymn was sung;

'Think of our country's glory,
All dimmed with Afric's tears,
Her broad flag stained and gory
With th' hoarded guilt of years!' &c.

bighly honorable to Mr. Clay's frank and generous nature, and it is hoped will be published.

Wenner, Petillura followed. It is hardly worth while, said he, at this stage of the meeting, to revert again to the particulars of West India emancipation. This has been already done, and well done, by others. When England enacted that emancipation, she tried a new experiment in justice. In those islands, the slaves outnumbered the whites, ten, twenty, thirty even to one. England came forward to life into a state of equality in the eye of the law all these slaves, and to put the white men at their mercy. She had faith in the result, and dared to do right. The hour came and passed in peace. For there is a bond stronger than torce, a power greater than that of armise—it is graitude. England has taught us this lesson, on a broad scale, in her West Indian emancipation.

Mr. Phillips then referred to the early and cautious movements in England against the alaxe-trade and slavery. Gradual emancipation, preparation for freedom, apprenticeship, &c.—these were the only terms proposed or asked; and the cause struggled along doubtfully and hardly alive. Then, smidst all the structures and perplexity, arose Eliza-

In a strain of pleasant sarcasm, he referred to the great means about sugar, that we hear in certain quarters—the falling off of sugar, as if there was not possibility of living without sugar, and it were perfectly allowable to enslave any quantity of men in order to have sugar cheap. Many folks, asid he, have got along in the world very well without sugar; the Pilgrim Fathers, I think, had very jittle sugar. Mr. C. very happily enlarged on this point, and was warmly applauded as he added—I have heard, to be sure, by applauded as he added—I have heard, to be sure, but I have also heard that the negroes were not the laxiest people in Jamaica.

I have, said he, a jealousy of exports. I remember, when a boy, seeing the eargoes of pigs brought from Ireland, and landed at Bristol. Was this a proof of the prosperity and abundance of Ireland, and that her population had enough and to spare? Was it a proof of a redundance of pigs in Ireland? or did it only show that the Irish were too werethedly poor to buy show that the Irish were too werethedly poor to buy show that the Irish were too werethedly poor to have and severe labor of which the exports work well.

I have not felt it my duty, said Mr. C., to take an active part in this your anti-slavery work since I have been among you, on account of its political connections. But I cannot pretend to be unmoved or indifferent. I have travelled throughout your land; I have observed not much, perhaps but a little; and I cannot be unmoved by what I have myself seen and heard among you. Your American citizens sometimes visit England, and very prone they are to bestow ealogies on the United States; they glorily the entire discussion of the librore, from whose toil it is extorted. I have travelled throughout your land; I have observed not much, perhaps but a little; and I cannot be unmoved by what I have myself seen and heard among you. Your American citizens sometimes visit England backed him up too strongly. Now, it England and very prone they are to bestow ealogies on the Unite

stir to noble deeds. Shame on us, that we have al-lowed England so to outstip us in the race for free-dom. Still, let us all, whom the voice of God has summoned to this work, move on, undaumied; until the whole nation shall see and understand Daniel Webster, and reject him for the 'base metal' that he

[This, too, is but a meagre sketch of Mr. Phillips

remarks.]

Stepsier S. Foster was loudly called for, and came
forward. He said he had hardly sympathized in the
feelings of the meeting to-day. I have, Sir, said he,
hardly the heart to celebrate smanipation any where,
while three millions of my own countrymen groun
in slavery, the victims of the vilest cupidity, lust and
oppression. The cry about sugar, coffee and tobacco,
said Mr. P., is most disgusting to me. The great idea
of our people is gain; the Yankees think the chief end of our people is gain; the tankees times, repeated from the President, is to get something to self—then they think they are prospering. God knows I would not care, if not another pound of sugar, collee, or to-bacco was ever raised; if they could all go together, considering the mischief they have done in the world, the world would be greatly the gainer by losing them all.

Astinlayers, cannot, prosper till we have killed

Her broad figs stained and gorys. With ith hoarded guilt of years? &c.

Envexto Univer then addressed the meeting. He alluded to the speech of Mr. Carpenter in the morning, as so pertinent to the occasion, and so well received by the meeting. He said that we owed it to the old English love of liberty, we owed it to our English parentage, and in no way to the Constitution of the United States, that we can hold and do hold this meeting to-day. Under the Constitution, with its professed guarantees, we have as good a right to hold this meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, as in Worcester, Massachusetts. But every American knows full well how utterly impossible would the former be.

What have the Abolitionists done? is often asked-Sir, if they have done nothing else, they have done one thing which is hidden from no man's eyes. They have made the U. S. Congress a great anti-alavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made the U. S. Congress, a great anti-alavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made the U. S. Congress, a great anti-alavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made the U. S. Congress, a great anti-alavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made the U. S. Congress, a great anti-alavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made the U. S. Congress, as having done nothing during the eight months of this long session. Why, sir, L doe't grudge them their eight dollers a day, and believe that the measey could not be better expended than in keeping them together, and in keep-inded than in keep-in

VOL. XX. NO. 32

unknown to him, which he would read to the mest

My DEAR SIR:

Worcester, August 1, 1856.

My DEAR Sir:

The writer of the following lines is identified with no sect, wedded to no party, and is committed to as line of policy in the great work of redeeming the world from the reign of violence, saving alone, operation with all those who feer God and we righteousness' as, in the circumstances which fast time to time arise, he is able to give. If you see to do so, you are at liberty to read the lines to the Convention over which you preside, as has used in the slave, on this deeply interesting occasion.

To the President of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

FREEDOM'S VOW.

A cote / in the presence of God...
In the name of his merciful Son...
We have solemnly made it; and whether the pan
Of toll that await us be burdened with fear,

Freedom's vow through them all must abide, Freedom a vow through them all must abid, In the purpose and strength of to-day! We have written it deep on the tables within, And till bondage is named with the things the law been, The record shall not fade away.

And what though in Church, as in State,
There are traitors to barter the Right?
Let them compromise freedom—they laber in via;
Their bonds—they shall snap, like the rile tor, is

We have sworn that the slare shall come forth.

From the house of his bondage in pase;
Our cry shall ring boldly o'er mountain and fin,
Till, acknowledged and honored, a MAN money and
He shall hast the glad 'year of release.'

We wield no mid engines of war-No steel flashes death at our call; Our weapons are principles, holy and true.

They are formed, not to crush, but to pierce and rel-

The heart wheresoever they fall.

And these God-honored weapons shall fall. Like flashes of heaven's own light! he cold-blooded statesman shall qua-

Up, then, toilers of every name, Whose vow has been passed for the slan Strike cheerily, faithfully, manfully; lo! The bulwarks of bondage are yielding as dough!

O Thou, whose high mission to earth. Was the outraged and chained to set free.

Smile success to the workers in freedom's triel b.

And speedily kindle the day when our land.

Shall rejoice with the *isles of the sea *!

The reading of this spirited effusion elicited and pplause from the great assembly.

J. B. Syme, a Scotch gentleman, late of Ele-

b. SYME, a SCOOL general, he a bargh, now one of the citizen of the Christa the zen," was invited to the platform, and make n equent and most acceptable speech, [This us reluctantly obliged to defer till our next number]

The fifth hymn was sung:

· Hark! a voice from heaven pro Comfort to the mourning slave,

After which the meeting adjourned, with her

A tatantul anti-savery friend from Fielder brought to the meeting a large edition of a short which he had caused to be printed the string limit Whittier, lately published, called 'A Sabbath Sen' and distributed them through the meeting. It is our thanks for a good and timely set.

our thanks for a good and timely set.

A third meeting was held in the evaning visit was well attended, though the greater part of as who composed the day meetings had returned you various railroad and other conveyances to their host. The meeting was most ably and effectively allested by Messra, Garrison and C. C. Burleich bottom time nor space will permit any sketch of their male now.

About one hundred dollars were paid to the Fin wm. LLOYD GARRISON, Prenies SAMUEL MAY, JR., BENJAMIN SNOW, JR., Secretaries.

LIBERTY-EQUALITY-FRATERNIN

Fugitives from the Prison-House of Southern Dep-with their Friends and Protectors, in Count.

Such persons as have escaped from surry, those who are resolved to stand by them, at mit to meet for mutual counsel and ensourages Carenovia, Madison County, New York, or the such subjects as are pertinent to the pr and prospects of the slave and free col-of the country, and to the relations '

of the country, and the cause of imparial and justice.

Friends i shall not this be made a pmi shall not the channels of former sympaths thall not the channels of former sympaths ed anew? Will not they of the 'old guil' to look each other in the face once mera, the channels are comen as a common slare? Let the

CHARLES B. RAY, Secretary

THE OMNIBUS UPSET. The Omnibus has upset, and spilled on the rith the exception of Utah. In Senate, July 31, the New Mexico section to have been standard in the Senate have standard in the

A motion to strike out all but the Calibrate tions failed by 29 to 28, when a motion to strike all but Utah was carried by 34 to 3.

A motion to make the line of 36 1.4 the South A motion to make the line of the coundary of Utah failed by 37 to 26.

A motion to lay the bill on the table failed by

Pinally the Senate, after defeating as to adjourn, to postpone, &c., ordered the h merely a Territorial Government for Un-grossed for a third reading—Yeas 33, Nays

at the New-England A. S. Convention is a next page, to state, that he has had no open examine this report of it.

In may of the discussions which have taken place on the platform during the two past days, we could see that there were at work 'elements which would develop hetsfire a fair and beautiful creation. It is common and trie remark, that just before dawning-cheedines, is the darkest period. And it is as sublime in the meal world as in the material, that before the fair goes forth to produce new and beautiful forms, there is a vast chaos over the darkness in which the Spirit of God roles. This is a particularly the case in relation to the point to which I shall speak.

I am to politician. I know nothing about, I care enting about politics. I am no advocate for this party of that party. I consider them all one and the same, a unity of design for selfash purposes. I know set the virtue of the Whig, nor of the Democrat, nor of the Free Soiler. Thave long left behind such folles, and consider them one and the same, and in the ame eategory. Whatever may be their advantages, and to whatever great and noble ends they may be tending in their low and ignoble way, that I leave to them and to their God. But, in regard to the intellect that the same and their God. But, in regard to the intellect that the same and to their God. But, in regard to the intellect that the same as the same and the same and the same and the same and their God. But, in regard to the intellect the same as their god and ignoble way, that I leave to them and to their God. But, in regard to the intellect and the same as the same and their God. But, in regard to the intellect and the same and their God. But, in regard to the intellect and the same and their God. But, in regard to the intellect and the same and the tealing in their low and ignoble way, that I leave to tem and to their God. But, in regard to the intel-lectual, to the moral, to the spiritual development of socidy, I have at this time a reference. In that I have had a deep concern, more particularly as developing, through a true church, a true Christianity; more par-ticularly as developing through a true organization of goodness and piety on earth, the true idea of a true (201).

leave, that it is the office of you accountnesses, (two works) to could say of us abolitionists, but, like one more distinguished than myself in intellect and mind, I must say, that I am hardly worthy to be counted with you!—It seems to me that it is the duty of you abolitionists to develop, at this time, the truest, the grandest, the only idea of a true Church on earth; to develop the country of the country the true idea of a true Christianity; and to hole forth before the world, the true idea of a true Christ forth before the world, the true inten of a true china-so that society at large, and men everywhere, may look unto you, and you shall point at him with your angers, and say, 'Behold the mant!'

In the course of the week, I have been to severa religious meetings. If I belong to any denomination Mr. Chairman, I belong to that which is called Uni-

d Blin-ian Citi-an elo-we are aber.]

g, which
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rir homes
address
ut neither
r remarks

alifornia sec-to strike out

failed by 25

reral attempts bill providing tals to be ex-ys 18.

tarian. Of course, my sympathies would be with

ion, of society, of intellect, of spirit; but all grades, all conditions, all forms, all possible developments, all enditions, all forms, all possible developments, being but different members of one body in Christ; and that representing the best and highest idea we can have of God. Thus we see God in man; thus can have of God. Thus we see God in man; thus Divine character, as developed in the best and most glorious ideas we can have of man on earth.

We are sold that the world is but a present scene of pain and suffering, of trial and privation; and that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of very little value, were it not for that it would be of these meetings, was, 'That we had been brought through the desolation of winter, and that now spring was revealing to us what will be revealed after death has closed our present scene, the beauties, the glories of a future life.' It seems to mee that, it is the duty of the abolitionists, among other things, to show that this life is the real life; that the duties web-per owe man to man are heavenly duties; that the development of his highest affections, of the mobiles views of God, of the unity of the race, of the making only in Christ, as Christ was one in God; that the elevation of men, and the tearing away from them of all low, all depressing ideas of this world and the other near and the same, thus canning the human mind every where to have the most gerious, the most canled, the most generous, the most serificing ideas of

TROCEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND
ATT-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

[PROSOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STOYR.]

MILIODRON.

SPEECH OF REV. JOHN L. RUSSELL.

MILIODRON.

M

provigence, as the most genus and that the carth, this earth.

There is a very excellent friend of your cause, to whom I have had the great pleasure of listening here-tofore, whose favorite theory is, that it is the theological doctrines and dogmas that keep the slave in his chains. And the more I attend these meetings, the derstood.

We are to change the public sentiment with respec

grammatical that may appear in the minds of certain divines,—we are to go back to the absolute. We are to present this as the substance of all true religion, as to present this as the substance of all true religion, as the corner-stone of Christianity; indeed, if I may say it reverently, as the corner-stone of the throne of God. We are to seek to know only that which is right, which is beneficent, which is progressive. We are to sacrifice everything else on the stern, rude allar of duty. We are to repudiate, come from whatever source it may, every thing which injures ourselves or our brethren. This is the definition of the alsolute. This is the true signification of right. No one can mistake. It is not necessary, now-a-days, as with the proud Roman governor, to sak sneeringly of abolitionists, or of any other reformers, What is right? It is not, in these days, for any one to say there may be doubts as a within the trays a degraded, a servile, a worlddoubts as 26 what is right, or what is wrong. Such a sentiment betrays a degraded, a servile, a world-serving mind; an ignorance of which any man, who pretends to know the A B C of Christianity, ought to be neartily ashamed. That only is right which subserves the noblest purposes of man. That only is right which, when followed, developes the progressive tendencies of the race. Through all time, such has been the verdict of men; such has been th

vision, when the shackles shall fall, not merely from the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men and all shall understand that the brotherhood of man that reverence for humanity, that the affections de

the lead, and to dictate to the whole country, what shall be its policy and scope. Her slave population is larger than her free; so that she is preseminently indebted to the Union for her preservation from the horrors of a servile insurrection, which nothing but the overwhelming physical force of the nation prevents from momentarily breaking forth. Her isolation for a single day from the Union, would consign her to a fate too dreadful for contemplation, and send her reeling to the earth beneath the bolts of retributive vengeance. Yet, though the weakest, the most

exposed, and the most dependent of the thirty States embraced in the Union, she is ever factious and turbulent—ever blustering, bragging, gasconading, threat caning—ever playing the part of Bombates Furiceo, in regard to matters equally trivial, and with equal travery:—

'Wheever doth these boots displace, Must meet Bombastes face to face!'

She avows herself, in the middle of the ninetcenth century, to be in favor of eternizing a system of oppression, so marked by cruelity, that her soil is saturated with the blood of its victims—so full of pollution, that Sodom and Gomorrah were pure in comparison—so dehumanizing, that those who were created 'a little lower than the angels' are regatered with cattle, swine, and household appurtenances. She contends for the right of the Slave Power to acquire territory indefinitely,—whether by purchase, fraud, violence, conquest, it matters not,—on which to darken the human mind, and fetter human limbs, and erect chambles for the sale of human ficals; and the dechret that, unless her wishes are gratified to the fullest extent, she will sever the bond which connects her with the republic, and hoist the flag of independence!

In this work of the devil, Mr. Rhett stands forth as her special champion.

Mat the self-contradiction, the incoherency, the unblusting and unsurpassed effrontery of this laveless that the contradiction, the incoherency, the unblusting and unsurpassed effrontery of this laveless to prove what a blessing elevery is, especially to the enalexed? Why, in the use of these, stand in the contradiction, the incoherency, the unblusting and unsurpassed effrontery of this laveless of ensurections? Are not the abolition has peccha we are sublishing and unsurpassed effrontery of this laveless of ensurections where all is constantent, peece, lappiness 11. (Other reticions so this speech we are relied to perform the contradiction, the incoherency, the unblusting and unsurpassed effrontery of this laveless of ensurections.

when to flatter any one. Far different generally are the ideas entertained of my mode of speech. I feel that I must say, willingly or no, that you are now, it seems to me, at this crisis, enabled to develop the true idea of a true Christianity.

I urge you, by all that is solemn, good, sacred, divine; by the memories of ancient prophets, and of men who spoke with the spirit of God; by all the angels looking approvingly down on you for your unshaken and unwavering advocacy of the absolute and the right; I conjure you that you be faithful to this trust; and the time shall yet be seen with prophetic vision, when the shackles shall fall, not merely from the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; and all shall understand that the brotherhood of man; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the limbs of the slave, but from the minds of men; the helpless, the contemnor of humanity, the transcription of the poor, the robber of the helpless, the contemnor of humanity, the transcription.

DANIEI, WEBSTER VINDICATED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BIBLE, OF JESUS, AND OF GOD.

and the God of the Bible, if they be what you say they are. You have laid your Bible, your Savior, your God, on the aliar of your idol, and with him will receive the excerations of the down-trodden. In conclusion, I would say, I have not directed

JOHN ALLEN.

Many readers of the Liberator, who have only seen the name of this individual, would doubtless be gratified to know something of his past history; and one, certainly, if not many more, would be as highly gratified to learn something of his present whereabouts. Of the former I can speak; and as he is probably beyond the reach of the man-hunter, I may seak freek.

ane God of the Bible has sanctioned not only a positive evil, but one of the greatest of all crimes.

If it be a sin in itself to keep men and women in slavery as 'beasts and chattels, in which, 'all the sacred, social conditions of life are destroyed,' and in which, as an 'inevitable consequence,' wide-spread corruption must ensue—then, as you say, was Jesus faithless, and 'the God of the Bible guilty of the greatest of all crimes!

Sir, bring a case to your own door. A young for male slave,—asy Ellen Craft,—comes to your door tells you what she is—that she has field from the doom which you say inevitably awaited her; ahe implored your protection and aid to save her from the salve pollution; the slave,—but on this late of think. I told him if the same has a pollution; the slave,—but on think. I told him if the same has pollution; the slave,—but on think. I told him if the same has pollution; the slave.—but on think. I told him if the same has pollution; the slave.—but on think is told him if the same has pollution; the slave.—but on this late of the same has find finger to the same has find finders to the same has a second to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same here to the the same the top of the same has the same has a seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he seemed to have no settled purely to same, he want in which, as the want in which as the way in which some of the clerry of antistics.

This is the way in which some of th

Sir, bring a case to your own door. A young fermale slave,—say Ellen Craft,—comes to your door, tells you what she is—that she has fied from the doom which you say inevitably awaited her; she implore your protection and aid to save her from the fearful pollution; the slave-hunter is upon her; would you save her? No; you would not, your yourself being witness; for you say to her, 'Poor girl, mine eyes run down with tears to think or your doom; but even if, the Bible had said nothing in relation to this matter, I have entered into a solemn compact with your master, before hexers and earth, to deliver you up, and I must do it, however it may appear in the light of Christianity. But the poor female series out, 'I am lost—I am to be a poor castaway—a prestitute, if you send me back.' You answer, 'I pity you, poor child—I have reason enough to pity you, for I know I am giving you up to prostitution and moral death—but I am bound to your master in a solemn compact, and I have no right to intermedide with the gratification of his lusts. I don't send you back to a heathen and polytheistic master, but to reivilized and Christian master; and it he, in cruelty and brutalify, prostitutes you, the responsibility rests not in the least on me. The Bible does not authorize me to reject the claims of your master to your body or sonl as his strayed or stolen property. I have acknowledged him as my brother and fellow-clitzen. So you send her back to prostitution. (See page 32 of the pamphlet.)

Sir, the great object of your pamphlet is, to vindicate Daniel Webstar. To do this, you walk straight through the Bible, if they be what you say they are. You have laid your Bible, your Saving your God, on the altar of your idod, and with him will receive the excerations of the down-trodden.

In conclusion, I would say, I have not directed these letters to you, Appecting an answer. You have for closely and failed on the feel from the dark that he is now, probably, far beyond the reach of present and the food of the great object of your idod

A man's a man for a' that." But my article is already a long one, and I mu
L. MOODY.

Gardner, July 19.

LETTER PROM SWITZERLAND.

copy such mean examples; and she so far exerted her influence over him as to induce him to break up his binjo, and pledge himself never to sing another "nigger song" for the amsement of his oppressors.

Her master had frequently cautioned Martha—so she was called—against reading and praying with the slaves. But going into his stable, some six or eight weeks ago, he there found her in the midst of a group of alarea—with a half bashel measure turned bottem up, on which lay an open Bible, on her knees in prayer. He ordered her into the Rouse, and immediately followed her, carrying the Bible, which he put into the Franklin stove, and carried her side in the state of the coals with his foot, left it to consume. He then told her if he ever eaught her reading and praying with the other alaves again, he would sell her to New Orleans. She, by way of spology, told him she had done no more than her duty, which was to pray for all men; and that she prayed for him as well as the slaves. This he regarded as a gross insult, and within a few hours, he sold her to an individual who carried her off to the great Sodom of the South.

This act of his master determined John to run away, and he left Balthnore five weeks ago, at midnight, and reached Philadelphia early next morning. Steam may, but nothing clase can, account for it Here, at Trenton, and New York, he was aided by hind friends, and at length reached Boston in safety, having lost on the way his trunk, containing his clothing and fourteen dollars in money; and also some letters of introduction from a friend in Baltimore to friends in this State. So far his own attement.

I fart aw him in A bington, at the celebration on the Fourth. I was much interested in his appearance and prayed him an invisition to become a comment of the control of the same and the word of the same and the south and the south and the control of the same and the

Of Receipts from June 5, to Aug. 1, 1850. From A. M. Chase, Canton, in aid of Mass.
A. S. Society,
Prom Nathaniel Stone, Watertown, to redeem

pledge, 2 00.
Richard Clapp, Dorchester, do. do. 2 00.
Bichard Clapp, Dorchester, do. do. 20 00
D. Hinckley, HyannisPort, to pay lecturers, 5 00
J. G. Dodge, W. Cambridge, to redeem

Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge, 10 00 George R. Russell, West Roxbury, 20 00 uel May, Jr., for collections

From Samuel May, Jr., for collections:

Prom Dea. Brown, Cummington, 1 00
Bal., collection at E. Lexington, 3 50
Do, do, do, at Blackstone, 7 66
Alfred Wyman, Westminster, to redeem pledge,
Brown Parker Pillsbury, for collections:

At Gloucester 7 50, Pawtucket 16 56, 24 06
At S. Hingham 5 00, Andover 9 95, 14 95—39 01
From Cassius M. Clay, a donation, 2 00
S. PHILBRICK.

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS, Ield pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Concention,

Will continue with meetings at the following

UXBRIDGE, (Worcester Co.,)

Saturday evening and Sunday, August 10 and 11.

[This Convention will be attended by Wis. LLOYD
GARRISON and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.] HUBBARDSTON, (Worcester Co.)

Saturday Ecening and Sunday, Aug. 11. ing-house, and will be attended by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and STEPREN S. FOSTER.]

BARRE, (Worcester Co.) BARNER, (Worresser Co.)

Saturday Evening and Sanday, Aug. 17 and 18.

[This Convention will be held in the Town Hell, and will be attended by Ww. LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and SANUEL MAY, Jr.]

EAST BRIDGEWATER, (Plymouth Co.) Sunday, Aug. 18,

Sunday, Aug. 18,

LF To be attended by Charles C. Burrings and
NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and held in connection with
the Old Colony A. S. Society.

FELTONVILLE, (Middlesex Co.)

Saturday and Sunday, July 24 and 25.

[This Convention will commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M., of Saturday, and will be attended by W. L. CarHISON, CHARLES C. Burlings, and others.]

HARWICH, (Barnstable Co.)
Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 30 and 31, and
Sept. 1.

[This Convention will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of Friday, in the Grove, one mile South of the Congregational meeting-house in Harwich, and will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES C.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

The meeting will be in a Grove, one mile South of the Congregational Meeting House in Harwich. Ww. Luory Gausseon, Clausze G. Beazzeiu, and other advocates of the cause, will be present. We trust that Harnstable county will show itself in its attength on those days, and lift up a voice against Slavery which shall reach the ear of every oppressor, bidding him undo the heavy burdens, and let the copressed go free.

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, GILBERT SMITH, NATHANIEL ROBBINS, ZEBINA H. SMALL,

NOTICE.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting on Sunday, Aug. 18, in Samuel B. Allen's Hall, Jopa village, East Bridgewater. The third color the meeting will be held at 5 o'clock.

C. Burleigh and N. H. Whiting will be present on the occasion.

We hope the various towns in the county will be represented on this occasion as the cause of the alave degrands.

represented on this occasion demands. C. C. Burleigh will lecture in the above Hall on Saturday evening, Aug. 17. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

LUCRETIA AUGUSTA COWING.

In the early and (to many of our friends) sudden departure of our beloved friend, Lucarria Augusta Cowing, whose decease was announced in the last Liberstor, the cause of anti-slavery, as well as of all other Christian reforms, has sustained a loss which is deeply felt; and will not be soon or easily repaired. At the early age of fifteen, and in the midst of the trials of the period of 1835-6, the fine mind of Miss Cowing became interested in the cause of bleeding.

trials of the period of 1836-6, the line minot according to the period of 1836-6, the line minot according to the period of the

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR

Who questions the right of mankind to be free?
Yet, what are the rights of the negro to me?
I'm well fed and clothed, I have plenty of pelf—I'll care for the blacks when I turn black myself!

While Statesmen and Churchmen stand firm by the

laws,
Opposing disunion,—the Come-outer's cause,—
Though 'visionists' prove that the laws are all wro
I'll go for the 'Union'—I'll side with the strong!

m.
Tis said that 'humanity pleads for the slave
Well, what if it does? Can 'humanity' save Well, what if it does? Can 'humanity' save? HUMANITY 'shut up your prisons'—and so, 'Prevented the trial by jury,' you know!

'Humanity,' then, is the word, if you please,
Which Jupiter Tonans calls 'prejudices'!
Well, now, to stand umpire, I've no wish or pride;
I leave the case open—let others decide!

'Divinity's doctors,' (or doctors of law,)
From Bible and parehment do arguments draw,
To show that a freeman has God-given right To 'own, work, whip' negroes-said freeman

But, is it the color that measures the sin?
Does slavery care for the hue of the skin?
We have it from LOWELL—the truth he has told—
Its sine qua non is, to pocket the gold!

Still, why, if the Church can discover no sin In Slavery's workings, should see make a din?
'The Church,' we are told, 'is the channel of gu
'The only divine source of light to our race'!

VIII.

What wonders in science and morals appear!
One parts with a limb; he has little to fear; Physicians, in kindness, their chloroform dole— The clergy have 'chloroform' too, for the soul!

The clergy have 'canon...

IX.

How long, Heavenly Father, how long shall it be?

How long shall a time-serving Church defy thee?

Shine forth in thy glory! Let earth see the light!

And these faithless stewards, and 'Starsts, set right!

OHAROIT.

For the Liberator.

TO THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Ho, ye Northern Sons of Temp'rance, Victims of a Southern game; Did ye know that your alliance Was a union but in name?

Have ye slept a sleep of ages? Or been gulled like idle fools? Have ye never read the pages That reveal how slavery rules?

Did ye think to find sweet union With the tyrants of the South? Saw ye not the padlock forging, To be placed upon your mouth? Ye should know by past experience, That all harmony is vain
With the lords of the plantation,
Unless they can guide the rein.

Though insulted by a Litton,
Think it not so very strange;
They must count on being spit on,
Who will stand within its range.

'Twas an infamous proceeding,
Rank as Pandemonium;
But of crat 'twas easy reading
That the shameful deed would come.

Had it been the previous question,
Will our rights be trampled down,
Will our Union always rest on
Equal laws, and those alone;

Then ye might have acted wiser,
And pursued a better plan;
Formed your union where 'tis 'legal'
For the black to be a man.

Taught by every day's events;—
They who're fiends in one direction,
In another can't be saints.

They who grind the flesh and spirit Of a man of sable hue,
an advance no claim to merit,
For the little good they do.

J. WEBSTER PILLSBURY.

From the New York Tribune ON THE DEATH OF S. MARGARET PUL LER.

BY O. P. R. JAMES. High hopes and bright thine early path bedecked, And aspirations beautiful, though wild,

A heart too strong, a powerful will unchecked,

A dream that earth-things could be undefiled.

But soon, around thee, grew a golden chain, That there are limits e'en to Spirit's wings.

Husband and child—the loving and beloved-Won, from the vast of thought, a mortal part, Th' empassioned wife and mother, yielding, proved Mind has, itself, a master—in the heart.

In distant lands enhalced by old fame,
Thou found'st the only chain thy spirit knew,
But, captive, led'st thy captors from the shame
Of ancient freedom to the pride of new.

And loved hearts clung around thee on the deel
Welling with sunny hopes neath sunny skies:
The wide horizon round thee had no speck;
E en Doubt herself could see no cloud arise,

The loved ones clung around thee, when the sail, O'er wide Atlantic's bill iws, onward bore Thy freight of joys, and the expanding gale Pressed the glad bark toward thy native shore.

The loved ones clung around thee still, when all
Was darkness, tempest, terror and dismay—
More closely clung around thee, when the pall
Of Fate was falling o'er the mortal clay.

With them to live—with them, with them to die Sublime of human love intense and fine! Was thy last prayer unto the Deity, "And it was granted thee by love divine.

In the same billow—in the same dark grave— Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest. The dream is ended, and the solumn wave Gives back the gifted to her country's breast.

THE DOOM OF SLAVERY. The end will come, it will not wait:
Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date;
Slavery itself must pass away,
And be a tale of yesterday.

The Liberator.

THE OFFICE OF THE HANGMAN.

In a late number of the case of Prof. We Ma. Borrow;

In a late number of the *Transcript,* of this city, of
the case of Prof. Webster, occurs an article, to son
of the sentiments of which I desire to reply, as it con
tains the pith of the arguments by which the community justifies the office of the public executions.
The first quotation I shall make is the following:—

What is here said is partly true. It is true in this, that the masses have looked with considerable inter-est to the result of this case, to see whether the Govnment would deal with a Professor in one of our ost influential institutions, as it would with some mmon worthless vagabond, such as are usually the common worthless vagabond, such as are usually the victims of the gallows; and perhaps those masses, so long made the victims of the unequal results of that society which in almost every instance operates against the poorer and middling classes in favor of the rich, may for a moment have longed to see the Government mete out the same fate to Webster as it has in other instances against some poor wretch who had become amenable to the laws; and it may be true, that while this case of Webster may give an impetus to the cause of the Abolition of the Gullows, by drawing the minds of the wealthier and better educated by 'blood-thirstiness,' 'an absence of charity,' 'a stubborn-belief in the wisdom of capital punishment,' or that 'if results from a pure sense of justice,' I have many doubts, believing that some, if not all of or that 'it results from a pure
have many doubts, believing that some, if not all of
these ingredients, and a wrong understanding of what
is pure justice, are mixed up in every heart that can
look at the gallows with any other feeling than that
of disguet, and at the hangman's office with any other
sensation than that of loathing.

The article in question says further:—

for the prisoner's crime,

The article in question says intrier:—
'Mingled with horror for the prisoner's crime
there is no lack of commiseration and deep sympathy for his situation and that of his family. But
under the circumstances, a commutation of punishment would have been but doubtful mercy, both towards him and them.

"We then show pity most, when we show justice; And do him right, that answering one foul wrong, Lives not to act another!"

In the first place, it seems strange how we can com-miserate the fortunes of a fellow-being, and then pro-ceed deliberately and take his life, when neither our safety, nor the safety of the community, requires it-to perpetrate in cool blood an act which must be re-volting to every principle of humanity. "How then, volting to every principle of humanity. *How then,' I ask, 'can a man, a conscientious man, a benevolent man, proceed to do such an act?' Must we call such men dishonest, &c.? I answer that, looking at such men in the best light we can, we must believe that their humanity and tenderness are but a mere sentiment, and not a quality of their minds, and that it is alone beneath a mere sentiment, or the skeletow of a seniment, that they find refuge. The flowering of a plant is but the development of what existed in the germ, and so the result of the sentiment of benevolence and humanity must be tenderness, and an

nevolence and humanity must be tenderness, and an exhibition of those graces of the soul that charm us by their sweetness and beauty, and do not repulse us by an exhibition of blood and horror.

It is to this stage of our inquiry that we now come. It is contended that it is for the interest of the prisoner and his family, that Prof. Webster should meet his death upon the estifold, and that it is but the sense of institue that requires it. of justice that requires it.

Now, I have nothing to say against that law of the

Now, I have nothing to say against that law of the universe, that brings good out of seeming cril. It is the law of equilibrium, through which good accomplishes its mission, and the law of progress is secured to all. And so, I doubt not, that the work of fierceness and revenge, simed against a man or community, may result in the greatest good to them. Even supposing that Webster was not to be seemed.

again into the bosom of his family, with nothing but his conscience and the ignominy and shame of his set to rest upon him, what a dreadful penalty would it be to him, and to his wife and children, to have him condemned to such a fate! But admitting that, in this, it were better that his execution should take place, and thus save his family from such suffering, would this justify such an act of blood? Shall it be decided that, for she welfare of his family alone, we shall deliberately take Prof. Webster's life? It will not be pretended. If you should adopt this as a principle, whose life would be safe in community, when from this consideration alone—for the welfare of the individual and community, a man's life might be disposed of? It is for the satisfaction of the sense of justice that this set they would first justify.

might be disposed of? It is for the satisfaction of the sense of justice that this act they would first justify, and then appeal to the welfare of the individual and community to show how the act itself and the good resulting from that act harmonize.

The question comes up, then, does Justice demand the execution of John W. Webster, or any other man? No one would say that Love would. It is not Love that slays; Love pleads, but Justice demands, is the popular voice. But which is the higher voice, if there be a difference between them? It must be the creating, the constructive principle, and not the destroying and destructive principle. It must be Love. But is there an antagonism between Love and Justice? If so, the Creator, who has been represented as dwelling amid harmonies untold, and as infinite in His existence, must have discord continuedly a—thon within him, and contain within himself the elements o his own dissolution. What is Love? It is the pervading life, the pervading principle, of the Infinite Divine Mind. Wisdom is the form which that Love or Life assumes in its manifestation, and Justice but the equi-librium which exists between that Love and Wisdom. librium which exists between that Love and Wisdom. Justice and Love, then, must be one. Justice is pos-itive, and not negative. Its mission is seen in the marriage of Love and Wisdom, and not in commit-ting deeds and outrages in the face of her entreaties and pleadings; not in striking her down in our streets and her image in our hearts, and while she lies there, or, to say that her lips or her hear stricken with hor approved of the bloody deed.

There is no sentiment that so degrades the man that leads him so near to the borders of savagedon There is no sentiment that so degrades the man, that leads him so near to the borders of savagedom, and which is so degrading to religion, as the views that people entertain upon this subject. I will not let the executioner or allow the priest to represent the symbolical angel of Divinity as carrying the bloody gallows to the feet of its victim. If Justice requires the eriminal to suffer, let not man presume to dispense it, and deal the blow of death, lest God may forget our 'dear brother.' (Such is the religious cant of the age, personified in the person of Father Taylor, who administered 'neath the 'droppings' of the hangman's sanctuary,' yesterday, at East Cambridge; at which time he could thus address himself to Pearson, while in the same breath he asked God to assist the hangman to do his bloody work!) If the safety of the community requires the constraint of an individual, let him he restrained; but let us not lay his corpse before his Creator, and at the feet of his broken-hearted wife and children, and tell them that it was done for their good.

It is a dreadful thing, the cool set of se rother-man into eternity! I see, Mr. Edit improvements have been made even in the era be gallows. It is said that the gallows on Pearson was executed was so constructed in

ment it is upon the religion and civilization of the age, that the highest sources to which the people look for light and an example, build and justify such a relic of barbarism in our midst, and can witness with-out loathing such disgusting scenes! S. H. L.

THOUGHTS AND EXCERPTS.

A Pos. Horace Mann says :- The man who no ects to control his appetites is to himself what Nic olas is to Hungary.

· Physiologically, there is but one rule nents and stimulants of all kinds—the lo

He is a fool who lets an idle syllable sunder the Confound not the pure with the spurious: to

POSTURE IN PRAYER. Very diverse are the theo

ries which this important subject has evoked; some religionists deem kneeling the only appropriate atti-tude of supplication, while others, from various conosture is excusable; if it exceeds that time, we think

Skepticism is as legitimately the offspring of igno-ance as credulity. 'Poh! poh!' to new ideas is no are index of intellectual profundity.

There is no better evidence of a wrong principl an clamerous and riotous opposition

How contemptible does a writer appear when de-tected in a palpable and intentional plagiarism! One will thereafter read him in doubt and suspicion; de-nying him the credit of every good idea and eloquent expression. Then, writer, as you regard your own bright and glowing hopes, resist the temptation, if it

ONE-IDEAISM.

The extract subjoined may be salutary to those weak-minded individuals who make disunion a bugbear and a dread. It is by that free and eloque champion of truth, Rowin H. Charin, of N

York. Z. T. HAINES.

The sordid capitalist, the hungry aspirant for office, the miserable pinp of party, has carried his selfash purposes high and dry, simply by shouting. The Union! 'The Constitution!' 'Our country, right or wrong!' The supple demagogue has often achieved a political victory, or strangled some great right in its birth-throes, by wrapping himself in the 'star-spangled banner'; when, if it served his ends as well, he would have no scruples in coning the stars into domblooms, and selling the stripes for ribbona. It is indeed startling to see how men are thus swayed by popular catch-words, without regard to their significance or applicability—how truth is hisdered and principle violated by the influence of sectional interest or personal sellishness dressed up in Fourth of July phrises, or disguised in bursts of virtuous indignation. It argues, in fact, more for the public sentiment than for the public intelligence. We should never suffer our devotion to particular associations to prevent us from entertaining any new proposition, or agitating any question, assured that no good thing can perish, and no, wrong allimately tripicals and the purport of things. We should never suffer our devotion to particular associations to prevent us from entertaining any new proposition, or agitating any question, assured that no good thing can perish, and no, wrong allimately tripicals and the purport of things. We should never the truth by any human standard, however excellent. Men often set up, as the criterion of all right, some private consideration or some public diol. The public settled, if any protod's absolute truth by any human standard, how-ever excellent. Men often set up, as the criterion of all right, some private consideration or some public idel. The question with them is settled, if any pro-posed innovation threatens the one or challenges the other. And yet, it may do both and be right, and if their minds were truly poised and enlightened, the fact that it is right would alone be decisive, and no lower test.

WARREN, July 24, 1850.

Ma. EDITOR:

I want to tell you something about my success in the anti-slavery world. I generally meet converted heads, and very often willing hearts; but I will speak now of the opposition I have met.

I was at Northampton on Sunday, the 14th ult, and on Saturday I was forbidden to put up a bill on a tree, by a clerk of a Congregational Church in that place. His name is Lathrop or Latham, I have forgotten which.

I was at Thorndike last Thurnday, and agreed with

place. His name is Lathrop or Latham, I have for-cotten which.

I was at Thorndike last Thursday, and agreed with Mr. Collins and soncher member of the Committee for a house—the school-house hall—a good place. At 3 o'clock, I was at the place appointed; but the house was still closed end dark. There were a large number of Indies crowded in the spacious porch. I took a position in the porch, between the pillars, and sang a song. I then commenced speaking in the open dir, the moon affording us sufficient light. The man having the care of the house came acon, and re-marked that we had better open the house. 'O no, said I; 'this is much better, and it costs nothing.' The people kept coming, until I had a large sudi-care.

minority is absurd, foolish and wicked.

My independence has been justified, not only by
the facts at the time, but by the circumstances tha the facts at the time, out by the circumstances that have succeeded. I mow protest against the assump-tion of constitutional national rights by Democracy. The Lond, in the new national institutions, makes his own election. If the majority have forfeited the

rule, they have no further claim to the elective fran chise, and Democracy with injustice is impossible— the minority having the right of exemption from the rule of criminals. Let the beast of numbers know they have broken

the covenant with Gop, and the appendage covena of death, with hell at agreement, is annulled. With much respect, thy fellow-servant, REES E. PRICE.

A SCOTCH DEMOCRAT. Boston, July 27, 1850.

FRIEND GARRISON :

Cincinnati. Ohio.

I made use of the letter that you gave to me, an called upon those persons whose names were in it. They all gave me something, with the exception of

A friend suggested to me to call upon a Col. Mitchell, a countryman of my own in this city. I did so, and presented to him your letter. He read it, and then pausing a few minutes, said. 'I will have nothing to do with it! I do not like negroes; and if I had it in my power, I would like to take every negro in the North, and sell him at the South to-morrow! I do hate this negro question, and every abolitionist. They are a real pest to society. Not that I want to cast any reflection, or odium upon you; but I hate the negroes! I am a democrat; and if you had been one, I would have given you something:

'Look here, friend,' I said, 'that has nothing to do with the subject. I want to get some money to assist

He says if he had the pewer, he would send every negro back into slavery. We ask the Col. why he would do so. What harm have they done? They were born there; this is their country. What right has the Col. here? He is a foreigner, and had better remain alient on a point like this. Suppose the 'god like' Daniel had made a speech, advocating the doctrine that all British fugitives should be sent back, where would be the Col., and his democratic principle?

The Union.—The following was one of the regular toasts at a dimerizately given by the members of the state of the regular to

where would be the Col., and his democratic principles?

I have been informed that the Col. goes to political suppers, and makes political speeches, where he denounces the British government more strongly than any Charlist ever did; and at the same time, he is praising a government that is holding in chattel slavery three millions of the people under it. He knows that, in England, every man is personally free as soon as he puts his foot upon English soll. But what recreasely to principle is this in a Scotchman, who, of all ones, should be an abolitionist, and stand by the side of the down-trodden slave?

Funks no complaint whatever, that Col. Mitchell did not render me any personal aid; and, therefore, if he had simply excused himself from contributing to the necessities of an outraged fellow-country man, I should not have made any allusion to him. But his democracy? I deem worthy of public exhibition.

ROBERT EDMOND.

VANHEE RESPONSIBILITY.

such as you heard at New Xork. Then said, 'Well claim's like it his kif you improve, you will soon be up to New York city, you lack but little now. It wenton pretty much in this way until I closed the meeting, at shout half past aine, only they threw about four quarts of beans at me. These disturbers were mostly controlled the properties. The properties of hears at me. These disturbers were mostly they don't like wigors.

This, all through, was the most disgraceful affair I ever witnessed—worse, even, than at Pancull Hall, It is due to others, who desired order, to say that they feel ashamed for the place. But the Whigs are powerful, and you know that what they lack in powers, they sam make up in recklessness, since Mr. Webster told them that they must 'conquer their prejodices. They feel the need of being called back to their consistutional duties,' and they have begun. Such acts as are above described are the necessary appendages to those duties. I have often thought that if I could command millions, I should like to take must consider the projudece, and call out the 'don't care' folks. I that sale away or intensely, and every thing that supports it, that, with no other means than the ability to carry my, valise from place to place—and be revield for st—will continue to fight thus, if no better way present itself. I am happy when I find a few friends around me, and can gather the foes to liberty and man within my hearing.

I am happy to subscribe myself,

Yours in behalf of the slave,

CALVIN FAIRBANK.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT?.

The wickeld assumption in the ameration of Texes with a boundary far beyond Texan conquest, followed by an unwarrantably aggressive and illegal invasion and corumary of Mexican territory, prefaced a war illegally begun and illegal in every stage of its proges, rendering eriminal the President and his considerable that the proposal controlled action in voting to exalt criminals to the highest offices—therefore, the majority having forfeit-out the National Constitution, are destitute of a

The following items in regard to the Washington Monument show that the popular idolatry of the Union is to be chiselled in stone, which exactly represents the heart of this nation. 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' How will these inscriptions read when the 'covenant with death is annulled,' and the 'agreement with hell 'no longer stands!

*agreement with hell no longer stands?

Ohio Block for the Washington Monument.—The Ohio
State Journal says—'A block of Ohio marble, from
the Zenia quarry, in Greene country, 4 feet long, 2
feet high, and 14 inches deep, will be presented by
Gov. Ford, in behalf of the State of Ohio, to the
Washington Monument.

The venerable Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati, has
furnished the following inscription, which the Governor has determined to sdopt:—

OHIO: [COAT OF ARMS.]

THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON,

THE UNION OF THE STATES. Gov. Wright, of Indians, has ordered to be placed upon the block of marble from that State for the Washington monument—

· INDIANA

The Alabama block of marble for the Washington Monument bears a brief inscription as follows

'ALABAMA.'
A UNION OF EQUALITY,
AS ADJUSTED BY THE CONSTITUTION LT Michigan proposes to send a block of copper the National Monument. It is suggested that the otto be, 'A copper for the Union.'

Kentucky.—This State will contribute a block of it own native marble for the National Washington Monument. It will be eight feet long, jour feet broad and front sighteen to twenty inches thick. Inserthed upon it will be the arms of the State, and the most directed by the General Assembly—Under the aus pieces of Heaven and the processor of Washington, Kentuck will be the last to give up the Union.

The block of marble appropriated by the Nersey Legislature for the Washington Monument

to lear time inscription —

To the immortal memory of George Washington
the Father of his Country, the founder of a hemis
phere of freemen, the State of New Jersey, the batt
ground of that war of independence which he so glorously conducted to such a glorious issue—the Staof Trenton, and of Princeton, and of Monmouth—
gratefully consecrated this volves stone.

The block voted by Louisiana will bear the ma- The State of Louisiana—ever loyal to the Contuction and the Union.'

From the Journal of Commerce.

Naw Yonx, Feb. 22d, 1850.

Mr. Editor,—The following tosas was drank at Supper, given at the Astor House last evening, to delegation of United Americans from Boston. It we proposed just as the clock struck 12, on the mornin of the 22d Feb., (Washington's birth-day), and dran standing and in silence. I would add, that it was o fered by a gentleman of this city, and a member of th Order:

Order:

The Union—One and Indiasoluble—May the excers
tion of all mankind, and of all posterity, for ever reupon the head of the traitor who dures to lay vie
lent hands upon the political ark of our belove
country, the land of Washington, the morning at
at Precdom, the only hope of liberty throughout the

The Union .- The following

The following appeared in the Boston Post a few weeks since. As the Post deems it too good to be lost, we will do what we can to preserve it.

EF The proceedings at the late dinner given to Mr. Webater, in this city, have not been published, but we occasionally hear of a good thing that the event elicited. A gentleman who was present was so much pleased with the following toast offered by Col. Wa. P. Wixonssym, that he joiled it down, and has given us leave to print it:—

!The Strongholds of Abolitionism—They may Gar-

us leave to print it:—

! The Strongholds of Abolitionism—They may rison and Mann them as they please—they can or prove strong enough to break the fraternal which unite the North and South together."

Old Settler.—Capt. Osborn, of ship Marcus, of Pair haven, Mass, states in a letter, that he found a terra-piu on one of the Gallingon Islands that had the year 1830 marked on his shell. London and Paris.—The trip from London to Paris, and back, by yay of Polkestone and Boulogne, 840, miles, was made by several gualteness, on the 8th ult., in 201-2 hours.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SROFULOUS PANACAEA

PREPARATION of extraordinary power, at the cure of Scrothlous Affections, Human every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-er Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chroni-Kidney, Diseases, Contiveness, spitting of he sipelas, general Deblity common to Fems Feet, sluggish Girenlation, &c. A serie and or or Serofulous Tumors on the next, which meyer fall to remove, if taken according to d and faithfully persevered in.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Diss. CLARK & PORTER:

Diss. CLARK & PORTER:

Gentlemen.—Although any testimony on my per to the wonderful effects of your Panaces upon my to the wonderful effects of your Panaces upon my system may be thought an mere an expensive adversament, yet I cannot but feel it due you, your mei, cinc, and those like salliced, to make the following cinc, and those like salliced, to make the following the salliced of the period o

ROXANA J. UPBAM

WALTHAM, May, 1850.

Drag. CLARK & FOSTER:

WALTHAM, May, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been troubled many years win Leprosy and Salt Rheum. For the last three year, the humor has given me much pain and distres, such the humor has given me much pain and distres, such the humor has given me much pain and distres, such the humor has given me much pain and distres, such the humor has given me much caure it. I have then Townserf Saraparilla, and other advertised medicine, have been under the care of skilled physicians, but nothig has given me more than temporary relist. I was induced, at last, to try your medicine, which has been outer the care of skilled physicians, but nothig has given me more than temporary relist. I was induced, at last, to try your medicine, which has been so much benefit. The humor wop my lep, which was the most afflicting to me, has entirely passed by the superior of the property of the

Cholera and Diarrhœa Cordial

Cholera and Diarrhœa Cordial,

THIS is a prompt and certain cure for Diarhas

It is a remedy which the former proprietor has used
in his practice for the last ten years with remarkals
success. If taken in season, it will prevent the Ducatory and Cholera. The first symptom of the Cholera is a slight Diarrheas, which, if allowed to ge suchecked, oftentimes terminates fatally. If this Codial is taken on the first symptom, of this symptom, it will be sure to check the difficulty at sea, and percent, perhaps, a fatal result. It is a vegatble compound, pleasant to take, and perfectly insent in its operation on the system. Hundred of
Dr. Clark'a patients have offered their testimosy in
stoyor of this cordial, who have experienced its beseficial effects on their own persons. It is no imposition on the public, but a medicine which will do all
that is claimed for it.

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

Prepared and sold by CLARK, PORTER & CO.,
328 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Reddir & Co., 8 State street; Brown & Price, Saler;
Svivanus Dodge. Danvers: David Mead & Co., Iras

382 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Red di & Co., S State street; Brown & Price, Salen; Sylvanus Dodge, Danvers; David Mead & Co., Lynn July 5.

Great Cough Remedy!



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrate remody for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinion of distinguished men, and some of the evidence of its success, from which they can judge for themselva. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild sentions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which feet will not warrant.

will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solid: an isquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the
medicine worthy their best confidence and pares-

FROM BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D. Erc.

Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Sc., Yale College,
Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil; and Scien. Scieties of America and Europe.

*I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable to the

composition from some of the best articles in its Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the classes of diseases it is intended to cure.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEYELAND, of Bandoin Calloy. M.
Writes.—'I have witnessed the effects of your CHERY PECTORAL's may own family and that of all friends, and its gives me satisfaction to state in its root, that no medicine I have ever known has perressed in the property of the pr

REV. DR. OSGOOD REV. DR. OSGODD

Writes—'That he considers the 'CHERRY PECTO
RAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affection
every given to the public, and states that 'his darpter, after being obliged to keep the room for formonths with a severe settled cough, accompanie
by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendar
symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the symptoms of Consumption, commence CHERRY PECTORAL, and had con

HEAR THE PATIENT! with a very severe cough, accompanied by squing of blood, and profuse night sweats. By the sairs of my attending physician, I was induced to us part of Cherry PECTORAL, and continued to do so ill considered myself cured, and assribe the effect of your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL.

I considered myself cured, and seribe the effect to your preparation.

Hampton, ss.

Springfield, November 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named sames Randal, and prenounced the above statement true in cury 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 states, which grew yearly worse, until heat autumn it brought to a cough which confined me to my chamber, as the confined to no purpose, until I need your CHEMP.

PECTORAL, and you may well better me gratefully yours. J. D. PELPS.

If there is any value in the indement of the vist.

Gratefully yours,

If there is any value in the judgment of the view, who speak from experience, here is a medicine well thy of the public confidence.

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

June 21.