

these United States than we of the North have ever dreamed of in our philosophy.

There are to-day, as there have been in all ages, thousands of wicked men, thousands of fanatics, thousands of ignorant men, thousands of slaves, who would, if they had the power, punish with the lash, imprisonment, stripes, fire and the rack, the beneficent who differ from them in opinion.

DANIEL DRAYTON.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of taking this man by the hand, and congratulating him upon his release from the fangs of the Slave Power.

Mr. Drayton says he owes his release to the faithful and persevering efforts of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, for whom he cherishes unbounded gratitude and admiration.

Mr. Drayton's health, we regret to say, is very feeble. For the past year he has not strength to labor, and having no other children, he needs pecuniary aid.

Mr. Drayton appears to be a man of deep religious principle, and to possess the spirit of a genuine reformer.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Drayton, before and at the time of his imprisonment, was an earnest and active member of the Methodist Church.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner's long expected effort in the Senate has at last been made. It was certainly no premature attempt.

He stood and waited long and well. He made the acquaintance of his slaveholding peers, and endeavored to conciliate their good opinion.

Other emancipations have taken place in Europe, also of wide importance. In a large part of central Europe, the peasants were fettered to the soil until the year of the French Revolution.

The Emperor Nicholas is no great admirer of liberal institutions, and has rather a bad name among the friends of the human race.

There are still 21,000,000 serfs owned by private persons in Russia. Nicholas aims at emancipating them, and has taken measures to effect their gradual liberation.

Mr. Sumner's seven months forbearance with the Senatorial overseers has received its reward. When with all possible meekness, he politely asked to be heard, senators from New England united with those from the South to redeem their Baltimore pledges.

The Lowell American (Free Soil) says—

Why was there not some man to boldly defy these blustering, and tell them to go ahead with their business of dissolution, and make as great speed as possible?

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, AUGUST 27, 1852.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

Delivered at the Celebration of West India Emancipation, at Framingham, August 3, 1852.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have come together to celebrate an event which is exceptional in the history of mankind; eminently exceptional in the history of the Anglo-Saxons.

When a man does a good deed, he wishes to do more of the same sort. Self-limitation is common with nations as with men.

What a different state of feeling is there in America! Here, slavery is at a premium in the Christian pulpits of the North!

This is a day to be honored for many a year; one of the proud days in the history of England.

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the soil they only occupied before. The amount of land varies from a house and garden lot, to thirty or forty acres. Formerly, a serf occupying thirty-two acres of land was obliged to work for the proprietor 104 days in the year—the proprietor fixing the time; he was to pay him also one ninth of the produce of the farm.

I make no doubt the example of England, and the success of her enterprise, have had a considerable influence in Russia and Hungary.

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This wicked feeling will long keep the whites from associating on terms of equality with the colored race, so that as a matter of fact with men; but it need not for a day keep them from freedom—for that is a matter of conscience.

Next comes the national thirst for gain. The great obstacle to emancipation is this: Slavery is thought to be profitable to the whites. This is a great mistake.

This lust of gain is amazing. Many of its forms are dreadful to think of. Some ten years ago, one of the most eminent merchants of Boston, an upright and far-sighted man, with a cool head and a manly heart.

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the land. Of the many who have stood in this Reform, how many have fallen away! How many of the Moral Anti-Slavery Party have gone to the enemy—some of them no worse than the worst of Hunkers!

But the mass of men interested in this idea will stand firm. Their progress is steady, their development is sure. The oscillations of the mass of men is but a trifle, compared to their onward motion.

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THE FREE SOIL PARTY AND ITS LEADERS.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—You will not wonder when here in Northern Ohio. Were I a priest, and wishing to preach a true sermon from a true text, and to select the words of one of those old Hebrew prophets, I would say to you, 'The people shall take so much delight in whom you take so much delight, that the people shall never more remarkably verify that, and that the Whigs and Democrats hate slavery and the Free Soil man, and I think the Giddingses, and the Lewis, and the Adams, are among the most culpable men in the nation for the continuance of slavery.'

Such are pretty bold words. Slavery must be a most infernal business to warrant such a wholesale execution and slaughter as that would be. Slavery to deserve so fearfully, at the hand of any justice, man or divine.

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AMERICAN SLAVERY - HENRY CLAY.

Murwood, Knox Co., (Ohio), Aug. 7, 1852. To the Editor of the Liberator - I wrote you a letter on...

for being an abolitionist? Is he any the worse for being a wandering abolitionist? Is there any virtue in opposing the abolition of great evils and iniquities like slavery?

Where true sympathy is shown for him, there have I been and ever shall be, in spirit and in bodily presence also, as circumstances allow. That society has ever treated me as they should.

DEAR GARRISON - Well has it repeatedly been said, of late, by the devoted friends of universal liberty, that we have reason to thank God, take courage, and persevere.

with a vengeance; but if we resolve like men to maintain our rights in the land of our birth - rights guaranteed by the Declaration of American Independence - we elicit their intensified hate.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. Held in Worcester, Oct. 22d and 23d, 1851, adjourned to meet in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1852. The friends of equality, justice and truth, are earnestly invited to assemble there, at that time, to discuss the important question of reform, technically termed Women's Rights.

The Liberator.



For the Liberator.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Humbled in the dust, old Bay State!

Licked the dust for years!

Quenched her heart's old love of freedom,

Outlawed Mer's tears!

For the Liberator.

HUMAN SORROW.

'Every heart knows its own sorrow best!

Once as in a melancholy mood I strayed,

Wondering that Heaven had me so wretched made,

While all around so happy seemed to be,

'Alas! said I, 'none sorrow know but me!'

I heard the jocular voice, the laugh so gay,

And saw glad children sporting by the way,

And faces all of young and old, so fair,

Methodist no trace of sorrow could be there.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN PEPPERELL.

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in this town on Saturday and Sunday, August 14 and 15.

Duty requires us, in this connection, to notice the treatment we received from the Unitarian Society.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst. I proceeded from Hyannis to Harwich, to meet the appointment made for me there.

At twenty minutes past 5 P. M. the wind having somewhat abated, I made the final preparation for the voyage, and, in ten minutes after, cut the last cord that bound the air-ship to terra-firma.

The third of June was ushered in with squalls and thunder clouds, which continued until the setting sun.

At 6 P. M., I landed on a clear spot, (and they were scarce in this region,) in Guyan township, Gallia County, Ohio, under whose name, near the house of Richard Harbo, under whose roof I slept that night.

As I was under the impression that rain and hail, as well as snow, were formed in the lower cloud, having on former occasions, during thunder storms, either sailed in the lower cloud or the upper, and never before viewed storms from their sides so close as to be partly in them, I will now recapitulate the phenomena.

First—Thunder storms have two planes of clouds, the upper discharging the contents, whatever they may be, hail, rain or snow.

Second—Sheet lightning, of orange color, undulates silently between the upper and lower clouds in a waving motion.

Third—The discharges of electricity take place in the lower cloud. By discharges are meant thunder and lightning.

Fourth—The distance between the upper and lower cloud was not less than 2,000 feet.

Fifth—The uprising current was not continued higher than the lower cloud, and was rising and whirling as I was in the margin of the storm, being in it twenty-five minutes.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABOR IN HARWICH AND BREWSTER.

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Sixth—The storm was much wider below than above, the deposit diverging at least twenty-five degrees from a perpendicular line.

Seventh—The deposition of rain and hail was thicker in the centre of the storm.

Eighth—Under the shadow of the upper cloud, it is very cold; and in the lower cloud it is quite warm.

Ninth—The upper cloud was moved by the current which always blows from east to west.

A THIRILLING NARRATIVE.

Mr. John Wice's One Hundred and Thirty-first Aerial Voyage.

MADE FROM PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, JUNE 3, 1852.

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Eighth—Under the shadow of the upper cloud, it is very cold; and in the lower cloud it is quite warm.

Ninth—The upper cloud was moved by the current which always blows from east to west.

Tenth—Other causes than the upper current may affect the horizontal course of thunder storms, so as to increase or diminish their violence.

I might deduce some data from what was so distinctly observed on this occasion, but will, for the present, leave that for able heads, particularly to Prof. Eddy and the Smithsonian Institution.

JOHN WISE. From the Gloucester Telegraph.

LECTURE ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

In these days of writing lectures, to exhibit knowledge and power rather than to instruct, the public is more and more attracted to the direct and practical.

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PATENT ZEPHYRUS PIANO FORTE.

These instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Zephyrus, are capable of the softest tones of an English Harp, and of the most brilliant power, sufficient for any parlour use, and admirably combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer sits at the keys, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute and Clarinet, Horns, Bassoon, with organ and with the other Piano Forte accompaniment, thus combining orchestral effects, in such a perfect manner as to be almost indistinguishable from the real thing.

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BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper, 50 cents. In cloth, \$1.50. A. S. WENTWORTH, No. 100 CORNHILL, Boston.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALE!

PREPARATORY PARTURIENS, OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION. FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILD-BIRTH. THIS wonderful agent, for an external application, is the discovery of Madame BOVIN, one of the most celebrated Female Physicians in Paris, and the greatest blessing of the sex. In mitigating the pain of child-birth, it is perfectly harmless, in every instance.

GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PASTILLES. DR. PORTER.—Dear Sir:—I feel in duty bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the benefit I have received from the use of your Pastilles. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally in the face, and particularly in the head, which rendered my eyes and face almost insupportable. I should scarcely have been able to move without the aid of my hand.

Worcester Water Cure Institution.

THIS Institution is all arranged for the treatment of individuals at all seasons of the year. TERMS, &c.—For full treatment without board, from \$10 to \$15 per week. Board and treatment, from \$15 to \$20 per week. Each patient should furnish one linen and two heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankets; and comfortable, and old linen for bandages.

Water Cure at High Rock.

ASA SMITH has leased of Jesse Hutchins a beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cure Establishment. This Cottage is on a romantic hill, almost at the centre of Lynn, some 200 feet above the sea. Heretofore, it was a residence of the family of John A. Smith, and was well fitted for the purpose of a Water Cure. It is well situated, and the scenery is very beautiful.