SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL.

SOBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

The copies will be sent to one address for TEN if payment be made in advance, Tall remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

inted (rost PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, alrania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS ALLORINO, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WINDELL PRILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

The free States are the guardians and es tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our parmens, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 29.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1384.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Charleston Mercury. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ime days since, we noticed the action of the Bapsecretion of Virginia, in withdrawing further
senance and support to the American Tract Soset, and we have the satisfaction to-day of presecretic setter from a distinguished clergyman of
som city, which we find in the Columbus Enser, in which strong ground is taken for similar
see throughout the entire South. We trust that throughout the entire South. We trust that is ourse will be adopted by every Christian deable to support and establish a similar society the promotion of religion and morality in the in. By all means let us have one, free of the mings and impertinences of Abolitionists or of serings and impertunences of Adolftonists of of historism. Let the presses of such a society be at a pin Richmond, Charleston, or New Orleans. It will then be able to keep the religious tracts scaled in the South, to the one great object of pasting true religion and the salvation of men's scaled and control the colorteurs and pasting true religion and the salvation of men's sis; and to select and control the colporteurs and rets who shall gratuitously circulate them leadout the South. A leading paper at the ligh proposes, gravely, that we of the South should satisfact our operations with this Society until it what he is about to burn down our house, and that im in the house until he actually sets fire We say he ought to be kicked out imme-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY DENOUNCED.

The following decided expression of the views of had Manly, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., relative to is lite action of the American Tract Society, was esten in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to is by a Life Director who resides in the city of

in by a Life Director who resides in the city of thems. The consent of the writer has been obsided for its publication.

We heartily agree with this expression of opinion as eminently wise, and worthy of the considerate of the parties interested. Self-respect, and a self-left expression to dealing all the considerations. se of duty, compel us to decline all co-operation nth the American Tract Society, so long as the

The old policy was satisfactory. The latitude by for the first time taken, a change not warrantders of the Society, is, in our estimation, the infaire of future contemplated aggressions, for

Nothing but the old policy of hands off from this ext, by the Society, will satisfy us, or our breth-

J. H. DEVOTIE. J. M. WATT, S. K. REDD, WM. C. GRAY THOS. B. SLADE, A. M. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, June 3, 1857. in James H. De Votie, Columbus, Ga. :

Mr DEAR BROTHER, - The late action of the erican Tract Society will invite attention at the istant fract Society will interest taken by the state of the subject of slavery, hitherto, when its body of the subject of slavery, mas consistent with horstitution and design. This course has been disactory to the Southern people. That the Southern state of the subject is the southern people. Why not contain this course? If the Society intend to pursue in this course? so the same policy as heretofore, why not say so? be not the committee report, or the Society de a couple of lines, that they are satisfied with the more hitherto taken by the Society on that subject, the second that it be faithfully and steadily added to? This would have still satisfied the South-

m people.

That they have not said this, plainly shows that they assume the right to use the facilities they have, that the Southern people have helped to build up, a discussing the subject of slavery—at the exclusive the thing of people who claim that they have nothing the with the second of th

leannot speak for my brethren, still less for the therebes of Christ; but, for myself, I say, that aching will satisfy me from that Society, but an mequivocal declaration, that they intend to say and intended inconsistent with the policy hitherto pur-

The Southern people are not unwilling to consider their duties before God, in the matter of slaveholdand duties before God, in the matter of slaveholding. They have studied the subject as it is—a matter of every day practical concern to them, and alimentous in all its bearings and issues. If they have not yet learned their duties, they may still hope that the Ureator will teach them, by methods they that yenjoy. They have his Bible, and they have his promise—'In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and he shall direct thy maths.'

as He shall direct thy paths.'
But God has not promised that he will teach a mote, unsympathizing people what are the separ-mote, unsympathizing people what are the separ-ter and peculiar duties of other people, not circum-nanced as they are; nor has he directed any to ap-ly to such for instruction. When, therefore, our Northern friends undertake to instruct us in a mat-ter in whick the second property with us to in which they have nothing in common with us,

'Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus illis.'

We are entirely inaccessible to instruction, upon that subject, from that quarter, and it must not be at-If we can have no part in the work of that Soci-

henceforward, be it so. The Southern people pursue, apart, their quiet way of love and obe omee to their Divine Master, in accordance with His own encouraging word, Isa. 66:5—'Your lesshren that hated you, and that cast you out for an name's sake, said, "Let the Lord be glorified;" but he shall appear to your joy, and they shall be uhamed. Yours, truly,

B. MANLY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. To Ecangelical Christians, and especially to the Society's Colporteurs, Superintendents, and General Agents, and to Editors of the Religious Press, throughout our Southern and Southnesstern States:

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,-We feel called, in DEAR BRETHERN IN CHRIST,—We leet called, in the providence of God, to express our great regret in Perceiving that what we regard as a misapprehen-also exists in the minds of same highly esteemed brothen, as to the true import of the report of a Special Committee unanimously adopted at this So-dety's late.

The idea that that report contemplates any violative of the fundamental catholic principle by which the Society has for thirty-two years been governed, it is using only what is 'calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians,' we be-

their closing resolution enjoined on the Publishing tions.

'Not adapted for publication!' Why is it not committee, 'that their action, in carrying out the principles contained in the previous resolutions, will be such as will tend to promote the widest and best passed at the recent annual meeting are not a mock-correction. usefulness of this Society throughout the whole coun-

We most respectfully and in Christian confidence ask our esteemed fathers and brethren in the minis-try, and those who control the religious press, if they will not, in kindness and courtesy, and from ment of the pledges given at the Society's meeting, love to Christ and to millions of destitute and perlove to Christ and to militons of destination of the committee, in whom tion of their brethren of the Committee, in whom fully represent their sentiments.

Your obedient servant.

they have hitherto gratefully confided.

And in the name of our blessed Master, we would call upon ourselves and all our brethren, general agents, superintendents, and colporteurs, providentially engaged in this service, to go on in our work of faith and labor of love, undiverted by whatever may occur around us; to confide in God and in his people; to do all we can to spread the glorious gos-pel of our Redeemer; to trust in Him to order all vents; to supplicate him to remove prejudice and open the way before us, to give us love to souls, a spirit of peace and good will towards all men, and to make our poor endeavors effectual in winning souls to Him. And may we not confide in the great body of evangelical Christians still cordially to co-operate in this blessed work?

Your brethren and fellow servants in Christ,

A. Yes. ent to the things, not to make our poor endeavors effectual in winning Q. If the disobey?

A. No. your master to the property of the proper

WM. A. HALLOCK, Corresponding Secretaries. O. EASTMAN, New York, June 15, 1857.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Independent. A REJECTED TRACT. New York, June 18, 1857.

Editors of the Independent ; DDAR SIRS:—Some time ago, I announced through the Independent that a tract, to which a prize of two hundred dollars had been awarded by Rev. Drs.

Wayland and Clarke, of Providence, Dr. Brown, of Q. Why did not Paul conceal him, that he might Edinburgh, and C. Stoddard, Esq., of Boston, had been sent by me to the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, according to instruc-tions received by the donor of the premium. I have been often asked concerning the fate of that tract; and, at the request of my friend in Glasgow, I would ask a place in your columns for the following correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself.

It will be observed that this tract was rejected be fore the action of the Tract Society in May, defining the duty of the Society to publish tracts on Slavery as upon 'other moral evils.' Yours truly, vils. Yours truly,
Jos. P. Thompson.

New York, March 27, 1857.

To the Executive Committee of the Am. Tract So.: DEAR BRETHREN :- Several months ago, an American merchant, residing in Glasgow, Scotland, requested me to offer, on his behalf, a premium of two hundred dollars for the best tract upon 'The Family as Affected by Slavery.' With his concurrence the following persons were selected to adjudicate upon such manuscripts as should be offered, viz:— Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Providence, R. I.

Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, D. D., Providence t. I. (Episcopalian.) Charles Stoddard, Esq., Boston (Congregational.) Rev. David Brown, D. D., Glasgow, Scotland

(Presbyterian.)
From thirty-five manuscripts submitted to them the Committee have unanimously selected the ac-companying tract as deserving of the premium. I have no personal acquaintance with its author, and have no personal acquaintaince with its attribed, and it does not become me to pronounce upon its merits. But at the request of the gentleman who offered the premium, I respectfully place the tract at your disposal, to be published, if you shall deem fit, by the

American Tract Society.
Should you decide to publish it, my friend in Glasgow will make a special donation to the Society for the purpose of stereotyping and circulating the tract. Should you determine not to publish it, you will confer a favor by returning the manuscript me as soon as your decision is reached.

The erasures in the manuscript were made by the author, with a view to bring the tract within the compass of twenty-four pages.

I am, gentlemen, with regard, Yours truly, Jo Jos. P. THOMPSON.

New York, April 13, 1857. DEAR BROTHER :- The members of the Publishing Committee, resident in this city and vicinity, have committee, resident in this city and vicinity, have all read, in connection with your courteous note, the manuscript on Slavery submitted by you, at the request of a gentleman in Scotland; and at their meeting held this day, were unanimous in the judg-ment that it is not adapted for publication by this

With respect and esteem, Your affectionate brother, Wm. A. Hallock, Cor. Sec.

A copy of this correspondence was sent to the friend in Glasgow who offered the premium, and the following answer has been received:—

boundaries, in fulfilment of the great command to 'preach the Gospel to every creature.'

We believe the tenor and aim of the Report of the Special Committee to be in full accordance with this view, and that it was so understood by the Society in unanimously adopting it. That Report solemnly reaffirms, word for word, the fundamental catholic article of the Society's Constitution; and as publications are issued only by the unanimous sanction of the Publishing Committee, consisting of six prominent elergymen from as many different evangelical communions, the Special Committee have in their closing resolution enjoined on the Publishing

ery-that it is not intended to shirk this great ques tion. If this tract 'is not adapted,' I call upon the Secretary of the Tract Society to let us know the reason why; and I believe that the Christian public will either demand an honest and faithful fulfiltrust into the hands of men who will more faith

ST. PAUL FOR THE NIGGER-DRIVER. The Synod of Mississippi has recently published 'a catechism for the religious instruction of the colored people,' in which the following questions and answers occur:—

Q. Are not servants bound to obey their masters?

A. Yes. The Bible exhorts servants to be obedient to their masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again.
Q. If the master be unreasonable, may the servant

A. No. The Bible says, 'Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward.'

Q. What does the Bible say to servants on this A. They are to obey, not with eye-service as men-leasers, but as the servants of Christ.

Q. If servants suffer unjustly, what are they to

A. They must bear it patiently.
Q. Ought servants to rebel against the authority of their masters?

A. No. It is a sin against God and man.

Q. Should servants over run away? A. No. If they do, they sin against God and man

Q. How do we know this?

A. The Bible tells us that the apostle Paul found

A. Because he would not make religion a cloak for

injustice!
That will do! This is certainly the pursuit of religion under difficulties.

WHATELY ON SLAVERY.

Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, has just published three large volumes of annotations on Lord Bacon. In discussing the apothegm— The ripeness or unripeness of occasion must be well weighed,' Dr. Whately says:—

'If you are surrounded by the waters, and want to escape, you should observe whether the tide is ebbing or flowing. In the one case, you should at once attempt the ford, at all hazards; in the other, you have to wait patiently. And if the water be still, and neither rising nor falling, then you should consider, that though there is no danger ing, you must remain insulated for ever, unless you cross the ford; and if this is to be done at all, it

may as well be done at once.

'The case of slavery in the United States is one of a rising tide. The rapid multiplication of slaves which has already rendered their emancipation a difficult and hazardous step, makes it more so every year, and increases the danger of a servile war, such

as that of St. Domingo.
'The serfdom of the Russians is, perhaps, rather a case of still water. There seems no great reason to expect that the state of things will grow either

worse or better spontaneously.
In each of these cases, the slaves and the serfs are not ripe for freedom; no enslaved people ever are; and to wait before you bestow liberty or political rights till the recipients are fit to employ them aright, is to resolve not to go into the water till you can swim. You must make up your mind to encounter many very considerable evils, at first and for some time, while men are learning to use the ad-

THE LATE SLAVE-HUNT IN OHIO. Alluding to the conduct of the U.S. marshals, in the late bloody slave capture in Ohio, the Urbana

Citizen says:—
We hold these marshals responsible for all the trouble and excitement that have grown out of this affair. It is well known that there was no resistance interposed by the citizens of Goehen township, when they made the attempt to arrest Addison, the when they made the attempt to arrest Addison, the fugitive: On the contrary, Mr. Hyde, at whose cabin the Tugitive was, told them very frankly that Addison was there, and to take him if they could! They tried the experiment, but were baffled by the bravery of the fugitive, whose motto was, 'Give me liberty, or give me death!' Mortified and chagrined at their ill luck in securing the negro, another excursion was planned by the officers of the Government not to catch the negro—for they had no desire to encounter him again, even if he had been in the neighborhood—but to arrest and carry off to a distant city, citizens of the neighborhood, on charges tant city, citizens of the neighborho od, on charges of 'harboring and concealing' this fugitive. On this warrant, Charles and Edward Taylor, brothers friend in Glasgow who offered the premium, and the following answer has been received:—

Glasgow, June 5, 1857.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson:

My Dear Sir.—I duly received your favor of 29th April, and should have replied sooner, but waited to see what action the Tract Society would take at their annual meeting.

You may be sure that I read with surprise and grief the correspondence, which you kindly sent me, with the Socretary of the American Tract Society, relative to the tract for which I offered a premium of \$200.

After the announcement made at the annual meeting a year ago, that the Society 'saw no reason why tracts on the duties and evils of slavery should not be published,' I was not prepared for the state-

For three-quarters of a century, the Constitution has re-enacted for America the part of Amphion, to whose charmed strains the spontaneous stones moved and built the capital of Beotia. So to the music of the Union, our more than Theban walls have been rising, and are rapidly building still. On this, the anniversary day of the first triumphant prelude of that edifying music, it were a delightful privilege, if we might, for one hallowed hour, forget every later alienation, turn from every unwelget every later alienation, turn from every unwel-come sight, listen not to a single dissonant note, but revive the old concord that made our fathers one, and let the souls of our people, from the lumberers of Aroostook to the miners of Mariposa, all flow together in common memories, prides, loyalties and hopes. Alas, that patrictism, honor and religion should unite to dispel the vision and forbid the

The fierce clamor of the slaveholding interest for more room, fresh prey, new chains and whips, and thies and moral sentiments it outrages in the contemplator;—all these facts are necessarily fraught with the combustible elements of strife. Besides, the want of educational institutions, of high culture, of diffused skill and enterprise, a want obviously attendant on slavery, naturally leads to exously attendant on slavery, naturally leads to exhaustion of the soil, decay of wealth, and decrease of society, where it is long established, and so forces it to seek new territory. The North and the West, by their comparative enlightenment, liberty, and progressive thrift, are girding the South as with a ring of sacred fire. She must either get new life and land in Nebraska, Cuba, South America, or else die of inanition. The ruffian clutch on this resource by the Slave States is not more tenacious than source by the Slave States is not more tenacious than the opposition by the Free States to such a profane seizure is resolved. The contest between the obstinacy and aristocratic passions on one side, the firm from the slaveholding oligarchy, because otherwise convictions and clear lights on the other, is grave the doom of the Republic is scaled. We can, if

convictions and clear lights on the other, is grave already, and more ominous ahead.

Under these circumstances, appointed to speak on the Fourth of July to the citizens of Boston, I should deem myself a recreant son of old Massachusetts, guilty of a contemptible trick of cowardice—the blood of the 5th of March, 1770, would cry against me from the pavement of yonder street—did I, while treating of our exposures, evade a frank reference to the chiefest evil and alarm of the land. That ostrich-policy, which, amid thickening sounds of combat and signs of dissolution, hides the head in sandy generalities, and, quietly ignoring the land. Then it will die, and we shall stand justified. If we have a shall deserve to become a byword and

There are four conceivable modes of action, one of which must be followed, and we may take our choice. First: If the Slave States would, in very truth, as sound policy, as all calm and devout wisdom requires, seek, in union with the Free States, roice of duty. om requires, seek, in union with the Free States, lom requires, seek, in union with the Free States, but a virgin Goddess, newly deyany feasible means, to deliver themselves and the
gade of the world; but a virgin Goddess, newly descended on the summits, olive and sheaf in her grasp,
love and futurity in her eye, celestial wisdom on her country from the wretched misfortune of negro bondage, we might honorably co-operate with them, and bear a generous portion of the pecuniary burden and of the tutoring responsibility. Would to Heaven that might be! But plainly it cannot be at present. Judicial delusion and exasperated obstinacy prevent it. It can come only, if at all, when accumulated defeat, perplexity, pecuniary ruin, and social peril, leave the infatuated, baffled oppressors ished, and a foreign clergy carry out their plans, and it be attempted to enlarge and eternize the orother door of relief.

Secondly: If the Slave States, confessing the institution to be an unhappy accident, a pernicious mistake, and its removal a desirable consummation, would let it be limited to its present domain, with no effort to fortify or to spread it; honestly allowing it to gradually ameliorate and diminish before the light of a higher policy and under the influence of natural causes, the purer instincts of men, the laws of political economy, and the requirements of righteousness—we might justifiably consent, standing on the provisions of the Constitution, to compromise so far as to wait patiently the time of its legitimate surcease. But how clear it is that in its frenzy it will do no such thing! Under a perturbed judgment, they are, for the first time, asserting the divine right and benignity of slaveholding; identifying their total welfare with its continuance, and devoting their entire energies to its diffusion.
Day and night they are plotting for new fields,
reckless of the means, and devising new entrenchments. Within the year, with incredible impudence where our national eagle drinks.

Thirdly: If the Slave States be suffered to retain

Thirdly: If the Slave States be suffered to retain the preponderant shaping power which their single-aiming persistency has given them in the government, and to carry their policy through, concentrating the life-passion and stake of the country in slavery why, then, America will inevitably be plunged into the lowest pit of infamy, and into bottom-less ruin. Demoralization, poverty, hostility and contempt from abroad, war, and, at last, black destruction, will be unavoidable consequents. On the other hand, if we, while refusing to submit and go with them, permit them, in their selfish revulsion,

the ballot-box, and assume that controlling power in the national government which properly belongs to us. On the basis of the Constitution, in the spirit of the Fathers, we must organize a party an-imated by the American ideas of Democratic liberty and progress, to take the legitimate supervision of our public policy, and to mould our legislation in uch a way as to secure the strict confinement of slavery to its present possessions, and to provide for its final abolition. Such a party can be formed, in a magnanimous spirit of justice and kindness to all, equally generous to the slaveholder, considerate to The fierce clamor of the slaveholding interest for more room, fresh prey, new chains and whips, and a longer lease of power, drowns the voices of the Revolutionary Fathers, vilifies the Declaration of Independence into the sky of the Supreme Court, where each one of its 'glithering generalities' will be a bright particular star to guide the oppressed out of their bondage. The retrograde fanatics, facing directly back into barbaric night, seriously threatens the disruption of our grand party of righteons sentiment take recession. ric right, seriously threatens the disruption of our Union, the extinguishment of the world's latest, brightest expectations. This is no exaggeration. The infinite wrong the institution of slavery is in itself; the inexpressible wrongs it inflicts on its victims; the insulting arregance it breeds, the deteriorating sloth it pampers, the loathsome lust it inflames and feeds in the master, the generous sympathies and moral sentiments it outrages in the content of the executive power, and direct the future conduct of the executive power, and part of right of the executive power, and part of the executive power, an gument, example and persuasion; they by knife, pistol and mob. When we are lifting our marble martyr to his niche on Bunker Hill, the slaveholder who forced the Fugitive Slave Bill down our throats, is introduced, with complimentary flunkeyism, in the very shadow of the awful place, and we listen to his haughty-toned common-places with respectful patience; they will not permit a harmless, private Abolitionist, known to be such, to enter one of their villages, except at the imminent risk of outrage and death; and notoriously, there is hardly a slaveholding community in the country where a free word in public on this subject will not raise a mob to hang the speaker on the nearest tree! Further-more, the Free States are obligated to rouse and conjoin their forces to snatch the national executive

in sandy generalities, and, quietly ignoring the facts, babbles of peace and union, is neither manly nor useful. Far nobler is it, and better, to open the eyes, summon intellect, heart and conscience to their work, and then submit your conclusions with their work, and then submit your conclusions with direct candor to the wholesome agitation of criticism and argument.

One thing, then, is as sure as the footsteps of destiny, namely, that the battle between Freedom and Slavery in America is irreconcilable. One of the parties must triumph, and one must yield. Which the battle between the concept of the parties must triumph, and one must yield. Which the battle between the concept of the past, the ages of foregone countries are to be added to hers, to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried the past, the ages of foregone countries are to be added to hers, to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried the past, the ages of foregone countries are to be added to hers, to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried the past, the ages of foregone countries are to be added to hers, to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity. Just started on her carried to date her true longevity and the date her true longevity and the longevity and the longevity and the longevity it shall be, and how soon—there all the question the world watch, with unprecedented intensity of lies. Now, while different observers of our national interest, the incidents of her course and the goal of horoscope trace the dim star-runes to different is- her destination. Shall her children fail her now sues—it is thus that, earnestly gazing there and O, let them see to it, that she is represented before listening, I read the seroll of fate, and interpret the the nations in a manner worthy of her peerless enthe nations in a manner worthy of her peerless en-dowment and her providential mission. Let not

> natics feed their bale-fires, and a war-spirit be noursished, and a foreign clergy carry out their plans, and it be attempted to enlarge and eternize the organic injustice of slavery—then, just so surely as human nature remains what it always has been, fatal alienations will spring up, public sentiment will be demoralized, and passion will be embittered, till some earthquake of party madness yawns for our fabricated strength, or some volcanic insurrection overwhelms the scene in a deluge of fire and blood. There are lessons for us of this sort in the shudder-ing angle of the rest, which I need not draw; and ing annals of the past, which I need not draw; and portents of dreadful note for us in the dilating conportents of dreadul note for us in the dilating con-troversies of the present, which I will not describe; because there are also fair prospects for us in the promising possibilities of the future, to which I eagerly turn, to close in a tone of cheer more befit-

ting this feetive day.

There is, I believe, a better fate in store for us and our children than that prophesied by the luguand our children than that prophesied by the luguand our children than that prophesied by the luguand of the time. The day brightens brious croakers of the time. The day brightens above Kansas. Conscientious citizens are arousing to their duties. The moderates—the golden part of reason, justice and liberty—will overbalance the ments. Within the year, with incredible impudence and piratical animus, they have clamored on the floor of Congress for the legalized re-opening of the African slave trade; the most unrelieved system of robbery, murder and oppression ever revealed in history. Affirming the sectionalism of freedom and the nationality of slavery, they insist on our complicity with them, commanding us to serve as dogs, to hunt and return their panting fugitives. Can we endure this, and sit tamely down, and do nothing to stay the advance of the all-grasping despotism? No! by heaven, no! It is hard enough to leave the evil alone where it is, until what time its unnourished being might end. But when its supporters demand more of us than that, they ask too much. We cannot let it tramp over its sectional bounds, with obscene hoof to befoul the fountainheads of new States, and roil the silver spring where our national eagle drinks.

Thirdly: If the Slave States be suffered to retain begone from our coasts! Then, gazing across the sea, exclaim with open mien and frank voice:

lieve to be an error not warranted by the language of that report.

The almost unanimous voice, not only of the Special Committee, but of the Society and of its friends and patrons in all patrs of the country, is decided, that the Society must carry out in good faith the Society in their judgment that it is no daspted for publication by this Society.' Here is a document solution all circumstances and conditions, throughout all our boundaries, in fulfilment of the great command to be 'preach the Gospel to every creature.'

We believe the tenor and aim of the Report of the Special Committee, but of the Society and of its friends and patrons and one distinguished layman, written in a kind and a Christian was been rising, and are rapidly building stirt, and in an exemplary boundaries, in fulfilment of the great command to by this is found to be 'not adapted for publication' by the society.' It is a great pity, they and that it was so understood by the Society.' It is a great pity, they and that it was so understood by the Society. It is a great pity, they and that it was so understood by the Society. It is a great pity to warrant the union and set up a separate of the Counterts to the Union and set up a separate of the Counterts, the territory of the Counterts and the Tremont of the Publishing Committee, resident in this city and vicinity, have all read, in connection with your contention that the territory of the Counterts and the Union and set up a separate of the Counterts the territory of the Counterts and the Tremont of the Publishing Committee, the the Union and set up a separate of the Counterts and the Tremont of the Publishing Committee, the Counterts and the Tremont Counterts and the Union and set

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

We have heard much said, within a few days past, of the appearance of Senator Mason, of Virginia, and his speech on Bunker Hill, and of Mr. Alger's allusion to it in his Fourth of July ora-Alger's allusion to it in his Fourth of July oration. Some blame Mr. Alger, and are sorely exercised because the orator used a pretty sharp Yankee
expression in relation to the way in which Senator
Mason was so flatteringly received. Now, who is
Senator Mason, and what claim had he to receive
from a Massachusetts audience any welcome or approbation? Let us see. A little more than a year
since, Charles Sumner, in the Senate of the United
States, delivered a speech upon 'The Crime against
Kansas.' For every word and syllable of that
speech, Massachusetts has avowed her approbation.
From her Governor to the humblest citizen she has
approved the speech, and has done all that she could approved the speech, and has done all that she could to reward her champion. Upon that record Massa-chusetts stands to-day, and the man who assails Senator Sumner and the men who then stood by him, assails the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's speech, this Mr. Mason made a reply, and in that reply he said:

Mr. President-The necessities of our political po-'Mr. President—The necessities of our political position bring us into relations and associations on this floor, which, in obedience to a common government, we are forced to admit. They bring us into relations and associations which, beyond the walls of this chamber, we are enabled to avoid, associates here whose presence elsewhere is dishonor, and the touch of whose hand is disgrace.'

· I must listen, because it is a necessity of my position under a common government, to recognize as an equal, politically, one, whom to see elsewhere is to and despise.

That is what this Mr. Mason said of the men who That is what this Mr. Mason said of the men who represent Massachusetts in the national Congress-nay, not only so, but he applies this language not only to Mr. Sumner, but to all his colleagues; and not only so, but to Gov. Gardner, for he publicly has expressed his hearty endorsement of Mr. Sumner's course, and to every citizen of this State who approves Mr. Sumner's speech and his conduct. This is Mr. Mason's opinion and estimate of Massachusetts area. chusetts men. And this same Mr. Mason, who thus insults with foul and opprobrious language every decent and honorable man in this Commonwealth, is brought on here and placed on Bunker Hill to read us lectures on patriotism! He should have had too much self-respect ever to have accepted that invitation, and Massachusetts men should have had too high a sense of honor ever to have invited him. His mere presence on Bunker Hill, while those insulting words remain unretracted, was an insult to the Commonwealth, and his speech was an additional outrage. And yet we have those among us who groan in all the agonies of wounded hunkerism, and prate with all the stapidity of fossils of the antediluvian age, because Mr. Alger, in a manly and a Massachusetts spirit, correctly characterized the re-ception of this Mr. Mason as an exhibition of funkeyism.' It was so, and any Massachusetts man, who can read Mason's deliberately levelled insults at Massachusetts, and then approve of his presence and reception on Bunker Hill, or censure Mr. Alger for his stinging rebuke of that flunkeyism, is un-worthy to be called a citizen of this Commonwealth, and would doubtless permit himself to receive, at any time, without resentment, any ignominious blow or insult from any bully or blackguard who might chance to offer it. We are glad that the brator of the Fourth judged this thing in its true aspect, and that he exhibited a just and proper show of resent-ment for the insult that was doubly heaped on Masachusetts by the Senator from Virginia.

But it may be remarked here, that Mr. Alger's purpose apparently was not so much to notice this single instance as it was to show the difference be-tween the fashions of the Northern and the Southtween the fashions of the Northern and the Southern people in such cases. When a Virginian is insulted, and especially when in him his State is insulted, he resents it like a man, and we like him for it. Is it not time that Massachusetts men should stand also upon their dignity, and with proper self-respect repel assaults and resent insults, come they force whetever source they may? respect repel assaults and resent insults, come they from whatever source they may? It is our opinion that we have had quite enough of these exhibitions of flunkeyism and poltroonery that have disgraced us in times past. We trust that we have nearly seen the last of that class of public men at the North who have always, when the South cracked its whip, laid down obediently and said, 'Am I not thine ass, on which thou hast ridden these many years?' -Boston Bee.

MR. ALGER'S ORATION.

The course of the Board of Aldermen towards the orator on the 4th instant, in refusing to ask for a copy for publication, will have the effect to induce a wide circulation of the production, and call public attention in all parts of the country thereto. It is very rare that a municipal oration receives much at-tention. Such productions are mainly to be bound up among City Documents, flanked by reports of the City Registrar, Treasurer, and Port Physician. Of the seventy-four orations delivered on the Fourth of July before the authorities of Boston, we know of but three which have reached a second edition. These rare exceptions are the billiant oration of Charles Sprague in 1825, Charles Sumner's in 1845, and E. P. Whipple's in 1850.

When we contrast Mr. Alger's oration with that of the Rev. A. L. Stone, in 1854, and the one by the Rev. A. A. Miner in 1855, we marvel at the coarse treatment he received at Faneuil Hall, and the inconsiderate action of the Board of Aldermen. We are surprised they did not censure the chaplain for his prayer at the Tremont Temple, for surely that exercise, while remarkable for its appropriateness, had some bold passages in it that attracted the attention of strangers, who had never before heard one of the Puritan clergy officiate on such an occasion.

occasion.

The Massachusetts Legislature once refused to pass
the usual vote of thanks to the preacher of the election sermon, and the clergyman published it at his own cost, and made some \$700 by the operation. The discourse had an immense sale, and is the only election sermon in our public library. More copies of it are now doubtless extant than of any other discourse delivered before the General Court.

The demand for Mr. Alger's oration has been

great from our own people, and the supply of newspapers containing it in full has been exhausted, Hundreds have read it on account of the attacks it received at Fancuil Hall: thousands will peruse it now that it has been meanly slighted by the city

(2.24.36。) PERFE TOPO (4.45)

we do not agree with the orator in many things that he uttered, and again express our regrets that his oration was not pruned, like the Declaration. Independence as first prepared by Jefferson. But if the Board of Aldermen think they have done a great and noble act by their course, we think they are misand noble act by their course, we think they are mis-taken. Time settles such questions about right at last,—and, like the action of the Board that closed Fancuil Hall to Webster, the act of yesterday will not read well in history. Who, that has the prin-ciples of a freeman, would not rather be Cromwell, without a portrait in the new House of Parliament, to Charles the Second receiving that honor?—Bos-ton Temsteriat ton Transcript.

THE RESPECTABLE PRESS.

The respectable portion of the Boston press un-sparingly denounce the bad taste displayed by Rev. Mr. Alger; and the Board of Aldermen of that city Mr. Alger; and the Board of Aldermen of that city refused unanimously to pass the usual votes of thanks to the orator who treated them to an abolition harangue, when they bargained for something in keeping with the celebration of our national anniversary.

That is the New York Herald, all over. We do not know what Bennett's notions of respectability in Boston may be, but the public is well aware that the *Herald's* ideas of what constitutes a respectathe Herald's ideas of what constitutes a respecta-ble press in New York are not such as would benefit the community to have adopted generally there or anywhere. The only newspaper in Boston which has yet attempted to justify the silly pro-ceeding of the Aldermen is the Ledger, and as the Herald probably never sees that paper, it is fair to presume that, like most of the Herald's statements, this one quoted above was made without any regard to the truth of the matter. No paper here has de-nounced Mr. Alger, either unsparingly or otherwise, to the truth of the matter. No paper here has denounced Mr. Alger, either unsparingly or otherwise,
except the Courier, and if that had not found fault,
Mr. Alger would have had good cause to hurry home
and see what sin he had been guilty of to gain the
Courier's approbation. The Journal and Advertiser
are not pleased with the taste of one expression used
by Mr. Alger, but they found no fault with the general tenor and spirit of the oration. The Traveller,
we think, approves the oration; at least it does not
condemn it, and all these journals unsparingly denounce, not Mr. Alger, but the Aldermen who acted so much like frightened children in refusing the
customary vote of thanks to the orator. The Daily
Bee first and most unequivocally sustained Mr. Alger, and condemned the littleness of the Aldermen.
So much for the New York Herald's notion of respectability, and its capacity to tell the truth.—Bosspectability, and its capacity to tell the truth.—Bos-

What is the proper rule, then, (says the Bos ton Journal,) for such occasions? The orator of the day should deal in those obvious commonplaces and mild platitudes in which all parties and classe of men are happily agreed—say some. But we should really be ashamed to lay down such a rule should really be ashamed to lay down such a rule for a day that stands so fully for Freedom, and nothing else, as the Fourth of July. We rather say, let the orator speak just as, in his opinion, the great themes of the day demand—being held accountable on the score of discretion. Suppose he rules against the views of half his audience, they are under no unavoidable necessity of replying to him. Much must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty, especially on the Fourth of July. If, however, he is derelict to that spirit, our rule does not apply, and the traitor is at the mercy of the patriotic.

But that was not the case last Saturday. The

orator was sound on the great issue, and filled with the national spirit; but perhaps he drove his con-clusions too far, and employed language too severe. Whose business is that but his own? But if any gentleman really thought himself, personally called upon to disclaim a share in the orator's sentiments, the indulgence of the audience allowed that method It was a thing, all round, for each participator to determine for himself, as a judge of pro priety in general, and of the exigencies of the occa-sion in particular—being responsible to the good sense of his audience, but hardly to be punished on the spot, as that would turn a festival into a heated debating club. Although we agree in the main with many of the views of Mr. Alger's oration, there are some points and more expressions from which we entirely dissent. Yet we cannot see that anything would be gained by arguing the matter now, and w cannot but smile when we see others working them-selves into a passion because the orator indulged in a little superfluous freedom of speech.

The Journal, after alluding to the 'flunkey' expression, and stating that 'it is probable that Mr. Alger did not intend to make a purely personal apdesigned to be general, and to apply to all who countenanced the introduction of Mr. Mason,' says:

But if the unfortunate expression of Mr. Alger dented action of the Board of Aldermen last evening in refusing to pass the usual vote of thanks for the Fourth of July oration. They did not prescribe his subject or language, and were not responsible for either. A vote of thanks was a cheap acknowledg-ment to the orator for the labor and thought bestowed upon the oration, and for the trouble he ha taken to respond to the invitation of the city. It would not have expressed an approval of the sentiments or opinions of the oration, while the withholding of such a vote is a direct censure for indulg ing in freedom of speech on the Fourth of July The city government virtually says to its Fourth of July orators, "You must express such sentiments, and such only, as we can approve, or we shall punish you after the delivery of your oration by withholding a vote of thanks." Such action is narrow-minded and intolerant, and will reflect no credit upon the Board or upon the city.

TOUCHED ON THE RAW .- The oration of Rev. Mr. Touched on the Raw.—The oration of Rev. Mr. Alger before the authorities of Boston on the recent Fourth, though long, seems to have been sharp and pointed, and exceedingly galling to hunkerdom, whose withers are notwholly unwrong in these stirring political times. The Post and Courier raise a great hue and cry about it, and we notice that some of the other papers—the Traveller, for instance—come up to its support in a halting manner that does much more harm than good. The Board of Aldermen of Boston last night, after passing a vote of men of Boston last night, after passing a vote of thanks to all the others that took a prominent part in the exercises of the day, refused point blank. 9 to 1—to thank Mr. Alger, or print his oration.

The Board of Aldermen are by no means Boston, and Boston is by no means Massachusetts, New England, the country, or the world. The prominence they give to Mr. Alger's performance, however; the fuss and dust they raise about it, will so attract fuss and dust they raise about it, will so attract attention to it, that it will be scattered broad-cast over the land, adding one more to the powerful blows that will end only, when these political flunkeys and time-servers will be beaten to dust and ground to powder under the stern heel of truth and right. We are glad that Mr. Alger has spoken out. L

it be said everywhere in New England and the North. that the day of common-place and meaningle words about freedom in Fourth-of-July orations past. Let there be living fire in them henceforth, and such fire as will drive those men who now sit croaking in the temple of liberty, henceforth into privacy. We can better spare their presence than we can the ring of the true metal in the sentiments coined by the orator.—Lovell News.

Much praise is due to Mr. Alger for speaking upon 'live' topics. Fourth of July orations have become intolerable bores, for being a mere repetition of what has been said about the Declaration of Independence and the wide-winged eagle, for fifty years. The subject of slavery we deem proper for consideration on 'Independence' if ever; and those who complain of it have had no complaints to make when slavery has been defended on that day.—Newburyport Herald.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—The Board of Aldermen of the CONTENTIBLE.—The Board of Aldermen of the City of Beston have immortalized themselves by as pretty a piece of meanness as they could well engage in, by refusing the customary vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Alger for his oration on the Fourth, because some of his aati-slavery sentiments did not suit the wiseacres who constituted the Board. And this is the 'freedom of speech' allowed by Boston Aldermen to an orator, upon our national 'Independence Day!' The act is a disgrace to the city, and to Day!' The act is a disgrace to the city, and to every one immediately concerned in it.—Laurence American.

From the New York Independ MANIFESTO FROM THE TRACT HOUSE.

We were surprised at finding, in our exchanges, an allusion to a circular said to have been issued by the Secretaries of the American Tract Society to the Southern friends of the Society, and to editors of newspapers in the South and the South-west. The extracts from this circular, which were given in the same paper, did not tend at all to lessen our surprise. Not willing to take so grave a matter at second Not willing to take so grave a matter at second hand, we sent to the Tract House for a copy of the circular, if any such had been issued, and were favored with the following, which we give to our readers entire:

(For this snake-in-the-grass circular, see ' Refuge of Oppression, on the first page.]-Ed. Liberator.

Whatever may be the intentions of the Secretarie Whatever may be the intentions of the Secretaries in preparing this document, it is clear that in issuing it at all, they committed two grave errors. First, that of assuming to interpret officially the language of a report of the Society which is in the hands of all its members, and which every reader is competent to interpret for himself; and secondly, that of addressing privately a special circular to one section of the country, with a view to explain away that Report to the satisfaction of persons residing in that

No doubt the Secretaries of a benevolent Society are entirely competent to vindicate the policy of that Society, or any of its particular acts, against assault and misrepresentation from without. But our friends at the Tract House have been led beyond this. In their anxiety to allay excitement and to correct misapprehension, they have taken it upon them to put an official construction upon a document which did not emanate from them, and which is in no way under their control. That document was the report under their control. That document was the report of a Special Committee, raised by the Society itself, and raised in consequence of public criticisms upon the Administration of the Society. Of course then, the Administration are not its proper interpreters. The report was made to the Society, and was adopted by it, with certain resolutions. These resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Society, are its own definition of its duty and its policy, and are laid down for the guidance and the governance of its executive officers. The resolutions are as intelligible as is the constitution of the Society, and need no executive officers. The resolutions are as intelligible as is the constitution of the Society, and need no official interpretation. It is not even the province of the Executive Committee of the Society to pub-lish an execosis of those resolutions; much less does it appertain to the Secretaries to do this without the advice and authorization of the Committee. In their zeal, these worthy brethren have overstepped the functions of their office.

Their second error is quite as bad as their first. If

they felt 'called in the providence of God' to expound the Society's report, why should they limit that exposition 'to evangelical Christians, and to editors of the religious press, throughout the Southern and South-western states '? Are Christians and editors in those states so peculiarly the friends of the Society that they are entitled to an official con-fidence from its Executive which is denied to others? Why send a circular PRIVATELY to them? As editors of a religious press, we cannot but feel slighted at having been omitted in the address of this mani-

Or are Southern Christians and editors so very obtuse that they need an official interpretation of a report, which Northern Christians and editors are presumed to understand without such aid? cannot suppose that our worthy friends at the Tract d give so bad a pre-eminence to any por-

tion of their constituents.

Do, then, these evangelical Christians and religious editors at the South require special overtures from the Tract House to conciliate them, and to retain their adhesion to the Society? And must officially their adhesion to the Society? cers of the Society volunteer a statement, which, by italicizing a single sentence from one resolution and withholding the rest, gives to the action of the So ciety an interpretation quite opposite to the intent of the Society itself? Are they 'called in the providence of God' to cater privately to Southern senti

No doubt all that is said in the circular touchin the fundamental catholic article of the Society Constitution' is literally true; and yet we fear that its impression as to the meaning of the action last May, will be essentially false. Can it be that the Secretaries intend to receive the exploded fiction that the 'catholic basis' precludes any discussion of the immoralities of slavery? Happily we can relieve their minds of that figment, by documentary evidence as authoritative as their own circular. In the first year of the Tract Society's existence, an official statement of the basis of the Society was published by its Committee. This has recently been brought to light by the Congregational Herald; and it shows conclusively that the catholic basis had reference solely to doctrines. We give extracts that are final on this point :-

'It has long been a doubtful point whether Christians of different denominations could unite their ef-forts beyond the single endeavor of distributing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. And yet the body of Christ is one. In all that pertains to the essential principles of Christianity, it cannot be other-wise than that there exists a union of affection and sentiment among all good men, by whatever name

they may be called. It is obvious that the only difficulty in forming Tract Society upon these enlarged principles lies in the doctrinal character of the tracts to be circulated. On this subject the most full and liberal provision is made in the constitution of the American Tract Soci

the different denominations composing the Pub lishing Committee come to their work with the solemn and honest stipulation to be each the protector of his own peculiarities, and in this labor of mercy to publish and distribute such tracts only as shall inculcate those GREAT DOCTRINES in which all harmonize.

Nothing could be plainer than this. The sole intent of the phrase 'calculated to receive the appro-bation of all evangelical denominations,' and of the union of various denominations in the Publishing Committee, was to guard against the publication by the Society of any denominational peculiarities of faith. The founders of the Society never dreams that this clause would be construed to enjoin silence as to immoralities of practice which every Christian must and does condemn.

In the statement that the Society ' will carry out in good faith the sacred compact in its constitution,' we cordially concur. The Society does not require the endorsement of its Secretaries on that point. all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will lis sacred compact never can be tortured into a proinevitably spring without delay. Our funds, there nibition to discuss those 'moral evils and vices which slavery is known to promote. But if the Secretaries mean to convey to the South the impression that there will be no change of policy as to awakens, never fails to find a way to work its will. publishing on the subject of slavery, we must say to them in all kindness, yet with entire frankness, Brethren, you mistake your own place and the position of the Scalate. sition of the Society. The Society has solemnly declared that to publish on this subject is both its right and duty. From that position the Society will never recede. It will not stultify itself by mere of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by empty declamation. It will not suffer itself to be the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feel hoodwinked into a virtual denial of its resolutions lings creating a preference for its products. in the practice of its Committee. Either the Comby the Society, or they must expect to render up their account at the next annual meeting. We have stood by the Committee as honorable men. We mittee must carry out the duty enjoined upon them shall continue to stand by them, unless they shall give us reason to distrust thair intentions. We will not 'prejudge their action.' We wait for that action in

tion in good faith.

The above manifesto does not proceed from the box from the Secretaries alone. We Committee, but from the Secretaries alone. We and State administration, furnish voters with the only are sorry that those officers have been betrayed into sufficient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by work-an act that must lead evangelical Christians in the ing with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every Northern and North-western states seriously to doubt Northern and North-nestern states seriously to doubt their wisdom. It is a very grave mistake. Instead of working privately to court sectional interests, the officers should at once have published the tract, which at the anniversary was understood to be in press. Where is that tract on slavery? The Christian public will permit no tampering with the resolutions of the Society. The Society itself will hold its officers to a strict account.

It is a very grave mistake. Instead man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who sees in every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that base function by the great organic law of his country, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try, take the means most effectual to turn the betray-try.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 17, 1857.

CELEBRATION

British West India Emancipation

The Anniversary of that most glorious act in Brit ish history, the Emancipation of Eight Hundre Thousand Chattel Slaves in the West India Islandsconsummated by the potency of moral agitation, and achieved without the spilling of a single drop of human blood,-will be celebrated (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society) on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at Island GROVE, ABINGTON,-the friends of freedom ever where being most cordially invited to be present, and to participate in the proceedings, that the day may be hastened when a still more glorious jubilee may be effected in our own land, in behalf of a five-fold larger slave population. It is hoped that they will rally or the occasion like a gathering host.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Old Cold ny R. R. Depot in Boston at 9.30 A. M., for the Abington Grove, and return at 61 o'clock, P.M. FARE, to go and return-Fifty cents for adults ; Twenty-five cents for children.

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove-Leave Plymouth a 9.20, A. M., and return at 6.10. FARE-Fifty cents for adults, Twenty-five cents for children.

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meet-

The pic-nic plan will be followed as heretofore. persons taking their own provisions with them; but refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual. A strong array of able and eloquent speakers may be expected on the occasion. Particulars hereafter. In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusette

Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Rec. Sec.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation-an event whereby 800,000 chattels were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of FREE Men,-will be appropriately commemorated, under

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY,

in the pleasant Grove, a short distance south of the Hopedale Village; and the friends of liberty of all classes are earnestly invited to be present, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have the hearts to re joice in one of the noblest events that brighten the page of History, and who are desirous of being found on the side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemp tion of three and a half millions of slaves in our ov guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the Anti-Slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Refreshments will not be provided, as heretofo The pic-nic method will be adopted, instead, each family taking with them what food may be deemed

Should the weather be stormy, a suitable hall will be provided for the occasion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and THOMAS W. HIGGIN son will be present, and with the Hopedale speakers

and others, will address the meeting. *Come one, come all, and join the swelling cr that shall break the chains of the millions of victime of American despotism-' No Union with SLAVE-HOLDERS !

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman. Hopedale, Milford, July 15, 1857.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their ause,-the cause of Freedom, so deeply important not only to the three millions of American slaves, bu to the American nation and to entire humanity,-for immediate aid, by contributions of money and mate rials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar ; to be open ed in Boston.

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of money at the present time wil enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country through its newspapers, books and various agencies to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditions emancipation, without expatriation, and by peacefu means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of oint. all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will fore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousin

What we ask of the citizens around us, ju to promote.

Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery natio ing with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every

awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so tru-

concern us. We make it in grateful scknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another its been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among our most efficient members have been the wives of slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make us liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as they have done our associates erewhile. But we all,

These things being so, when the Journal of Comthey have done our associates erewhile. But we all, with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a despotism, by their promulgation.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as

usual; and we entreat all our friends who have hereofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contributions, to let us hear from them once again, as speedily as

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take no tice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS HELEN E. GARRISON. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK . MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON. SUSAN C. CABOT. MARY H. JACKSON. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP. JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFER-For a long time past, there has appeared, in the edi-

MATTIE GRIFFITHS.

torial columns of the Independent, a style of speaking respecting its contemporaries in New York, the Observer and the Journal of Commerce, (and particularly in respect to a D.D. who writes in the former paper. well known to its readers by the signature ' Irenœus,') implying not only the want of respect, but the exist ence and active operation of a feeling of contempt for the papers and persons in question. The good standing of the latter, as 'Christian brethren,' their worthiness for the pulpit and the communion table are not impugned, but they receive a sarcastic, sneering, contemptuous treatment, and occasional uncomplimentary epithets, which seem to imply that they are considered disingenuous, evasive, tricky, unreliableperhaps even mean and dishonest. The language of the Independent certainly imports that these persons are not 'honorable men,' however certainly and thoroughly they may be Christians.

These persons, however, are friends, members, and patrons of the American Tract Society. They have Tract Society. If you go to them, and ask what course thoroughly approved its course, up to the last annual meeting, and they thoroughly approve its position now, if the resolutions just adopted be considered to Investigating Committee, with a gravity as serious as bear a certain meaning, which they (and some other if any unambiguous and honest meaning were derivapersons) affirm that the language used fairly and reasonably implies; and they think that the Executive cation, the very title of which shows a radical opposiand Publishing Committees may and should pursue, tion to slavery, they will receive and examine it as under these resolutions, precisely the same course of gravely as if the question were not already decided in policy as before, except in the single particular by their own minds, and then will as gravely inform you which, contrary to the wish of all these parties, the that they do not find it adapted to the purposes of the

These men are perfectly aware of the existence of slavery in this country, but, for certain reasons of their ing is sin, will be judged by them suited to promote own, they choose, not merely to say nothing against the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and apit, but to say nothing about it. They would prefer to proved for publication; and if, contrary to our expec be absolutely silent upon the subject; if circumstan- tations, the Society publish any thing this year in ces force them to speak, they will call slavery 'an which the word slavery is mentioned, or the thing evil' - a great evil, -but carefully avoid saying any slavery plainly spoken of, we beg each of our readers thing of slaveholders; and if they are obliged to an- critically to examine it, and see whether it characteriswer further, whether slaveholding is a sin, they will see slaveholding as six, and to note the result, as promptly reply-No. It is to be noted that this throwing light alike upon the character of the Tract course, in all its particulars, is just that which the Society, and the 'wisdom,' or 'fidelity,' or both, of slaveholders wish them to take; first, if possible, to the Independent .- c. x. w. say and do nothing about slavery, leaving the slaveholders to manage it undisturbed : next, when this cannot be done, to represent slavery as an evil, but an unavoidable one, implying no guilt in him who vol- EDITOR LIBERATOR: untarily connects himself with it, and best treated by A correspondent, in the last Liberaton, speaking of silent acquiescence on the part of all others; and the late Republican Convention, says, 'Think of F. lastly, if it ever becomes necessary to say whether it W. Bird, the President of the late Disunion Convenis or is not a sin, to say No!

Tract Society, ever since its commencement. To avoid Union of the States must and shall be preserved." popularity, (for what other motive is conceivable?) as 'must and shall.' That form of speech belongs to they have said nothing against slavery, and nothing pot-house politicians. about it. They have ignored the subject altogether. It is bad enough to have my position misrepresented by the hunker press; an anti-slavery man, as I pretheir purpose for republication in their series, except misrepresentation.

for some censure of slavery, they slily cut out the latout the censure of slavery, with or without the removal of other portions of the book or tract in question, did not declare itself such. It was called as such, and they solemnly published it as an 'abridgment.'—
When this course was objected to, they took no notice

That is a fair matter for discussion, as well by the Reof the objection. When tracts speaking of slavery as publicans as by avowed Disunionists; and by presid sin were offered to them for publication, they bland- ing over that Convention, I no more became a Di-God and the salvation of souls, without specification same points every day in railway cars. of any of the particulars of unsuitableness. When, at the annual meeting in May, 1856, a number so great of dissatisfied persons spoke with a voice so loud

That platform declares—'The Federal Constitution to inquire into and report upon the causes of com- to interpret the Federal Constitution for him

These things being so, when the Journal of Comnerce asks (in view of the ambiguous character of the resolutions, above referred to)-

'Now, suppose the Executive Committee should deem it impossible to publish tracts of any description on slavery which would, on the whole, "tend to promote the widest and best usefulness of the Society throughout the country"; must they publish, or not publish?'

The Independent replies- We answer that, as me of honor, they must resign their office; and again-If they are ready to take the ground that they can not and will not publish any tract on slavery, ther common honesty and self-respect require that they should resign, and not wait to be dismissed by the Society for a violation of trust which would bring the contempt of Wall street upon any Board of Directors in a secular institution. We cannot believe that the Committee will take any such ground, or will go to the Journal of Commerce for lessons in morality.'

'Men of honor' and of 'common honesty' for sooth! How is the editor of the Independent entitled to apply these expressions to the men whose stealthy and fraudulent mutilations, concealed as long as it was possible to conceal them, and denied as long as it was possible to deny them, have only now been stopped by express injunction of the Society? Men whom he says himself, in the very article upor which we are commenting, [Disunion Threatened ' and in so saying speaks less than the shameful truth-

'Hitherto, the policy of the Committee on the sub-ject of slavery has been sectional; they have aimed to please—not the South as a whole—but a small band of agitators and dictators in the South. They have thus put in jeopardy the interests of the Society throughouthe Eastern and Western States. Another year of that mistaken policy might have cost the Society a loss of fifty thousand dollars a year from New England and the West. We believe that the Committee saw their mistake a year ago, and are now anxious to re-trieve it. The Society is no longer to be a sectional institution, catering to Southern fire-enters and Northern apostates, but a national institution, represented the Christianity of the whole country.'

Why this writer expects of these men hereafter course of action conformable to 'honor' and 'hones ty,' he does not tell us-nor yet why, knowing ever the small proportion of their faults stated in the above paragraph, he assented to the resolutions of the Investigating Committee, culogizing their 'fidelity' and their 'wisdom'-nor why he treats them otherwise than with the sarcasm and contempt which he appropriately bestows upon men exactly like them in character, course of policy, and style of adaptation of means to ends-the editors of the Observer and Journal of Commerce Until this information is youchsaf ed, we must regard the distinction thus made as a distinction without a difference.

Before closing, we must refer to another false scenon which the editor of the Independent attempts above, to lead off his readers. He says- If they [the Publishing Committee] are ready to take the ground that they cannot and will not publish an tract on slavery,' &c. Now, he knows very well that the Committee are much too cunning to take any such ground. Their strength is to sit still. They are branch of the Circumlocution Office, studying and practising 'how not to do it.' Their forte is to look solemn and take no ground whatever on which a discussion can be raised, but quietly to use the official power which has been given them to keep, if possible the word 'slavery,' but, at all events, the recognition of slaveholding as a sin, out of the publications of the

of action in this matter they intend to take, they will point you to the Constitution, and the Report of the system of mutilation of books and tracts hitherto Society. We risk our credit as a prophet on the pre-practised is now forbidden. next May, and containing the doctrine that slavehold-

LETTER FROM F. W. BIRD. ESQ. EAST WALPOLE, July 5, 1857.

tion, as a member of this, fighting for and swearing Now, precisely this policy has been acted on by the by the Philadelphia Platform, which says, "The spleasing the churches that were composed of slave- 'J. A. H.' ought, at least, to quote the Philadelphia holders, and thus diminishing their own funds and Platform correctly. There is no such pleonssm in it

tracts as were written as if no system of slavery ex- sume 'J. A. H.' is, (I don't know who he is,) ought isted in this country. And when they found a book, to be familiar with the facts in the case, so as not to or a tract, or a hymn already published, which suited misstate them-I will not suspect him of intentional

ter, and then solemnly published the book, or tract, or dent of the 'Disunion' Convention, and my being a hymn in question, as suited to promote the glory of delegate to the Republican Convention, on the Phila-God and the salvation of souls; or, after silly cutting delphia platform. That Convention was not a Condeclined them as not suited to promote the glory of unionist, than I do by joining in the discussion of the

as to compel their attention, they chose a Committee the rights of the States, and the Union of the States (most of whom had found no fault with the Society) shall be preserved; but it leaves to every Republica plaint. No attempt was made to do either until near- define State rights for himself, and to settle for him Shall the Decision of the Suprems Court of the United States Stand 1—A case which will test the respect which the Courts of Illinois will give to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the same of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the interest of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the same of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the same of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the same of the States, in the Dred Scott case, is about to be tried at the same of the States, in the Dred Scott decision not with the United States when alsvery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there are proposed to from the United States was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there are proposed to from the Innuary. I go for the Federal Constitution, because the propose of the Suprementation of these matters, it is all in favor of the meeting in May, 1857.

Three things were specially noteworthy about the report then presented by a Committee of pious, report then presented by a ly another year had elapsed, but a report was finally self the purposes for which the Union is to be pre-agreed upon in time to be presented at the annual served. So far as the platform gives any lead to the

cause I believe that Union was formed and should be preserved only to secure the blessings of liberty is be preserved only 'to secure the messings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity'; but when the Constitution and the Union are hopelessly perverted to sleek ry, then every patriot and every Christian must say,

Let them since : That is the extent of my Disunionism; and that is just what I said at Worcester. Here it is :-

"Liberty and Union, if it may be; Liberty fine and Union afterward, if need be, Liberty in the Union and under the Constitution, if possible; but Liberty out of the Union and over the Constitution if it must be. Liberty any how, and that speedily!"

Now, do not say, my dear sir, that I am alarmed at Now, do not say, my being a Disunionist. It is nobody's business; and when I get ready to be a Disunionist, I shall not fear to declare myself one. Be I am not, just yet. Let me say, with all respect, that it seems to me a

mistake to go for Disunion as an aim or end, per as, The Slave Power understands this matter better. They go for slavery—slavery first, last and always: and if that involves Dissolution, they say, let it tome.

So I say—Liberty first, last and always; and if that involves Dissolution, let it come. Ridicule as much as you please this superstitious idolatry of the Union which it is the interest of demagogues to uphold; accustom the people to look at Disunion, not as a nw. head-and-bloody-bones monster, but as a possible probable, and, in the present tendency of things, a deprobable, and, in the preach liberty, deliverance to the captives, the opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound; and if it comes to this, that the only escape is over the ruins of the edifice, then, Down with

· I fear not that God's world will fall apart, Because we tear a parchment, more or less. Faithfully, yours, F. W. BIRD.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I did not intend to 'misrepresent' F. W. Bird's po-sition, and in speaking of him as 'President of the late Disunion Convention, I did not understand that I called him a Disunionist, for that Convention was not called to take the Union to pieces, but merely to consider whether it ought to be done, and Mr. Bird is therefore only committed, by officiating thereat, to it as an open question, a question to be considered. While my quotation from the Philadelphia Platforn, The Union of the States must and shall be preserved. appears to close the question forever, as not to be considered at all.

I am sorry to have misquoted the Philadelphia Platform, but was led into the mistake by quoting it from a little work published by Jewett & Co., last summer, entitled 'Republican Campaign Edition for the Million ; containing the Republican Platform, the Lives of Fremont and Dayton, their Letters of acceptance; also, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.' And I and the same language used in the reports of the Philadelphia Convention that appear in the papers of the

The following is the first resolution of that Convention, as it stands in all the publications in which! have ever seen it, or been able to find it :

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principle promulgated by the Declaration of Independent, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essentials the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States MUST AND SHALL

Mr. Bird says, . That form of speech belong to pot-house politicians.' I should be unwilling to de signate the Philadelphia Convention as a conclave of such personages, but should be glad to learn from Mr. Bird, or any other source, that they did not us that language.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Henry E. B. Stowe, son of Prof. C. E. Stowe of Andover, Mass., was drowned at Hanever, N. H., while bathing in Connecticut river, on the stemson of Thursday, the 9th inst. The deceased was nine teen years of age, and a member of the Freshman class in Dartmouth College.

"Tis strange that they are borne to death, Who, least of all, we think, shall die; Most perfect flower of all beneath The common circle of the sky.

Yet 'like to like' is Nature's norm; The soul obeys a mystic choice, And spirit fits itself to form, And words demand another voice.

If from our rose-bud we may guess The nature of its coming flower, The lost one could have been no less Than Poet, to a Future Hour. He could have been ;-he may be still :

The song denied to mortal ears

May pleasure listening Israfil,

Or well accompany the Spheres. The classic brow, the eye, the lip,

The prestige of exquisite grace, The frank right-hand of fellowship, The sally that lit up the face, And warmed the love of every friend, Are nobly proven now by sighs, And weeping words, and thoughts that tend

In gentle troops of memories. Mourn him as deeply as we may, His virtue hath this fairer crown

That would not let the common clay Have weight to drag his spirit down; But ever kept his loyal eyes

Serencly bent upon the plan Which in the widening centuries Might yield his perfect rights to man.

O noble thoughts! O nobler soul!

I wonder little thou should st spurn
The baseness of Earth's dumb control,
Transcendant thus, to mount and burn, The child ethereal of Hope, For ever with those quenchless fire Resolved to attain the utmost cope, The topping-stone of great desires.

Dartmouth College, July 14, 1857. H. A. E.

* His taste was almost artistic; at the shrine of beautiful nosegay, Time became a martyr; it is only by lavishing life on his object that the artist triangle. Had he lived, he might have been a writer, doubtes a poor spot, to linger on the gorgeous pageantry of our surous, or of greater variety. Cruel, indeed, it sent that the clouds he loved so well should come day to him, and perfidiously take away his life!

DRESS RIFORM.

In my letter to THE LIBERATOR of June 19, print Mr. GARRISON : some account of the Dress Reform Convention at 50 racuse, there was a typographical error which I fel has been copied into other papers. I intimated sy belief, that the attendance of the people from the inmediate vicinity of Syracuse would have been large, but for 'the very bad, almost impassable state of the roads.' The next sentence, as I wrote it, was, the were from fifty to a hundred ladies present, stind is the Bloomer costume. All that part of the sentent enclosed in brackets was omitted by your composite, and the remainder, i. e. 'the Bloomer costume, was pended to the previous sentence by the word and so as to stand as part of the reason why the sites ance on the Convention was not larger!

Yours, truly, We are indebted to the Hon. Henry Wilson in a copy of the second volume of the Reports of Espe

rations and Surveys relative to the route from Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Also, for 'THE CONGRESSIONAL GLORE,' a lay

volume of more than 1100 quarto pages, contains the Debates, Proceedings, &c. of the Third Sesses & the Thirty-Fourth Congress. With an Appendix

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY, AT FRAMING. HAM GROVE.

The American slaveholder belongs not to you The American slaveholder belongs not to your country or clime: the MURDERERS are not within the pale of civilization or Christianity, and should to the desert, to herd with kindred savages. . . . We will rally for the liberty of the human race. No matter in what country or what clime the slave is found, he is titled to your protection; no matter. what country or what clime the stave is found, he is entitled to your protection; no matter of what caste, or of what creed, or of what color, he is your Fellowstor. Then let the cry of abolition, like the thunderstorm in its strength, waxing louder and louder, ccase not until the black man stands up too big for his chains.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The grand and imposing display of anti-slavery feeling which has been exhibited this day at Framingham, awakens in me hallowed memories, and brings me back to the times and places when the illustrious dead, whose words I quote, anathematized the blood-stained slaveholder. It brings me back to scenes in which the uncrowned monarch of a nation's will (O'CONNELL) patented for himself the glorious name of LIBERATOR -a title which you nomnally assume, but which you will eventually realize, as surely as to-morrow's sun will come forth. A nation to be free has only to will it. To create and fos ter that will, and make it racy of the soil, is the object of your heavenly mission, and that of the noblehearted, kindred spirits who act in unison with you and of whom O'Connert has said, that their name should be written in characters of IMMORTALITY."

An alien should not, perhaps, trespass on your columns, and through them give light and life to his embryo thoughts; but I am not an alien to the feelings which move you. I am, thank God, a devoted, an uncompromising pupil, though indeed a very humble one, of the O'CONNELL school; and as such, I have a claim on your forbearance. As such, I have a claim on congenial minds. But I doubt if the congeniality exists, to any great degree, in the bosoms of the exiles who ought to cherish it the most. Among them, I might be looked on as a rara aris; for I spurn a spurious democracy, that enslaves when it should enfranchise, and I abominate the political creed of that paltry, pettifogging, briefless two-and-sixpenny pleader, JOHN MITCHELL, and I abhor exterminating Know-Nothingism, and repudiate shuffling Republicanism ·Irishmen,' said O'CONNELL, ' should be foremost in seeking to emancipate mankind.' And so they might, in this 'land of the brave and home of the free,' but the Constitution to which they have sworn stands forth as the bulwark of slavery. The Constitution, penned by erring man, cannot blot out the moral convictions which the eternal God has written on the

As I presume you will report, in extenso, the proecedings of the day, my notes will be briefly given. The day was beautiful in its sunshine and with its cooling breeze. The grove, shaded by towering pines, and encircled by the placid water of a delightful pond, was pretty well filled by an auditory of some two thousand, who listened with attention and interest to the impressive speakers, as they poured forth, in seathing denunciations, their abhorrence of slavery. And there were among the auditory women, lovely women. characterized by great-intelligence and moral worth, to cheer and applaud the patriot leaders, and to sympathize with the oppressed. There, too, was WEN-DELL PHILLIPS, a host in himself, whose impassioned oratory, springing from the fountains of a pure heart, and issuing through the portals of the highest cultivated intellect, equalled, (as I judge,) if not surpassed, the flowery delivery of SHIEL, and the powerful declamation of O'CONNELL. Another was present the veteran FRANCIS JACKSON, at whose call the meeting organized in the choice of a President-the pio neer of the cause, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Hon ored be the names of Garrisonian patriots; and may he from whom it springs, speedily and successfully accomplish his object !

Long trains of ill may pass, unheeded, dumb— But Vengeance is behind, and Justice is to come.

A letter from that popular reformer and zealous to fal-abstinence lecturer, John B. Gough, regretting his inability to attend, but assuring the meeting that he was in spirit and sentiment with them heart and and hand, was read on the occasion. Mrs. Fosten appealed forcibly and eloquently on

behalf of the Finance Committee for the sinews of war. The Society, she said, was resolved to push forward the work with increased energy and zeal, and with them, generous friends should co-operate.

Hymns of freedom were sung at appropriate times, and at half past five o'clock, the happy multitude sought the different trains, to bear them to their re-July 4, 1857. M. J. S.

LETTER FROM W. S. BAILEY, ESQ.

NEWPORT, (Ky.,) June 29, 1857. FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. :

DEAR FRIEND-I see by THE LIBERATOR that you are to have a meeting of the friends of universal emancipation at Framingham, where all who are friendly to your noble and untiring efforts are cordially invited to be present in celebrating the glorious Fourth of July. Happy are we here, who dare to speak our sentiments against the barbarous curse of slavery, to see that you meet on this memorable day for the purpose of 'reproving our national hypocrisy and corruption-of rehearsing the barbarities and horrors of Southern slavery-of encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of all who are laboring to break every yoke and to set every captive free.' And happy would I be to be one of your truly patriotic number, who sympathize with such as us in what we so keenly feel.

When we see the land lords use the white and black

races of men for their sole end and benefit, we cannot but shed a tear of sorrow at the thought. The blacks are forced to toil without daring to complain and the whites are trained to take delight in chasing them, when they fice from bondage, to return them to a condition which, to some, is worse than death; for which the miscrable and illiterate whites receive perhaps a ham of meat, or a grist of corn or wheat, and the appellation of one of the fearless chivalry of Old Kentucky.' But the whites have another duty to perform, which is, on election day to vote all the aspiring land lords into office, or their tools, the pliant lawyers of the districts, who are ever ready to worry your friend and advocate of freedom with the less in the courts of our State. May God speed the bright day of your highest hopes, and may my tormentors, like Judas of old, repent of their sins against one who has fought and toiled over seven years to redeem them from the low, cringing condition into which the inequality of their laws and debasing customs have thrown them! I am sorry for the ignorance and war-like disposition of a numerous class of citizens in my State, who laugh reason to scorn, and consider they are ' fooling away their time to learn to read and write.' The troubles of Kansas have been proclaimed aloud to the world, but ours are hushed in mee under the chilling frown of land lords, and the fixed laws and customs of a heartless despotism. The Newport News alone dares proclaim the barbarity and wretchedness caused by the curse of slavery here upon the soil, and for which I have been reduced to want, and my family to suffering, living for many years upon the most scanty allowance of food and clothing. For pleading the cause of the slave and defending the rights of man, I am crushed, and the strength of my pen is weakened against the enemy; yet I have outwritten nine of their presses; but I stand now a crippled martyr to the cause.

May God strengthen the weary and persecuted, and may the glory of your heaven-born cause hasten to shine upon us, and may all my people shout 'Amen ! They shall see the beauty of the freedom of all men! Remaining your ever faithful servant,

WM. S. BAILEY.

PETITION FROM A SLAVE.

The following petition from a slave is at your ser rice. What answer he obtained to his very reasona ble request, I know not. JOSHUA COFFIN.

'To ye Court to be holden att Ipswich, March

'To yo Court to be holden att Ipswich, March yo 17th, 1718-19, yo Complaint of Essex, formerlie servant to Capt. Atwood, of Bradford, bought with his money, is as followeth:

'May it please your Honors, about 15 or 16 years ago, yo above said Captain Atwood, my former Master, was pleased of his own free accord to take mee and Jebina, another of his bought servants, and one cubing went with us to Mr. Zechariah Symmes, then pastor of yo Church in Bradford, and then one evening went with us to Mr. Zechariah Symmes, then pastor of ye Church in Bradford, and then and there, before ye said Symmes, declared his mind yt wee should enjoy each other as man and vife, and accordingly we was then married by ye said Mr. Symmes, and likewise lived together ever since, having had several children in ye time, until some time last May past, my said Master was pleased to sell mee to Mr. Nathaniel Gage, and so to part mee and this my lawful wife, which is very grievous to mee, and I hope will prove contrary to ye good mee and this my lawful wile, which is very grievous to mee, and I hope will prove contrary to ye good laws of this Province, and therefore humbly crave your Honours to hear this ye complaint of a distressed servant, and do me justice in this matter.

ESSEX. his his large 10.

' Bradford, March 16, 1718-19."

In confirmation of the truth of this petition, Capt. Atwood thus writes :- 'I desired Mr. Symmes to marry them a leatle, during my pleasure, and Mr. Symmes said, "What, will you make beasts of them?" and then I bid him go on and marry them as he thought fit; and then Mr. Symmes went on and married them in ye marriage phrase."

Witness-NATH. GAGE. It seems from the above that Essex and Jebina wer legally married, as was usually the case in New England. Those masters who had their servants ' married a leatle,' and 'during their pleasure,' were exceptions to the general rule.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. MR. GARRISON:

A correspondent of the New York Tribune has giv en a brief account of the late Commencement exer-cises at New York Central College. They were excellent, deserving all and more than all the commendation he has bestowed upon them. But he omitted to mention one peculiarity, which deserved his notice, and ought to be made public. The poem and several of the orations were delivered by colored young gentlemen; and they bore a very honorable comparison with the best of those delivered by their white classmates, both in respect to the style of their composition, and of their delivery. Indeed, two of them were second only to the orations of the graduating class. The poem, too, was a production of great Yours, L. H. Y.

> From the Boston Bee of Wednesday, PICNIC.

The members of the Twenty-Eighth Congregration al Society, (Rev. THEODORE PARKER,) with their friends, spent yesterday in a social picnic, at Charles River Grove, Needham. A very long excursion train left the city at half-past nine in the morning, and pro-ceeded at once to the grove, where everything had been prepared for their reception. The number pre-sent probably exceeded one thousand persons. The sent probably exceeded one thousand persons. The assembly, on reaching the grove, was called to order in the 'meeting-house,'—'a temple not made with hands,'—by Charles W. Slack, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who stated the programme of exercises for the day. Vocal and instrumental music followed, and then the company separated, to seek such enjoyment as their tastes or disposition prompted. Some resorted to the numerous swings, conveniently located, others to the river, to enjoy a row upon its quiet waters; others to the pa-vilion, where their steps kept time to the music of a delegation from Flagg's Band, while others rambled in the woods, among the hills and dales of the beautiful and spacious grove, to enjoy the beauty and glory of nature, in her radiant and mid-summer gar-

o'clock, when the company proceeded to the discussion of the contents of the sundry baskets, &c., which had been carefully prepared in view of the necessities of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which all partook, with very evident relish, an hour was de-

Ah! not all! one anxious thought
Stirs in every heart to-day;
Summer breeze, why bring st thou not
Health to him for whom we pray?
Thou, O God! whose mighty task,
On his willing spirit laid,
Bows the heads are transle

Bows the body, grant, we ask, Strength for labor undecayed. Here, beneath the boundless sky,

Fittest service may we hold; Wide as heaven's infinity In our ancient creed unrolled. Leave the church's narrow wall, And the prisons man has made; Here we gladly welcome all In God's free and open shade!

Mr. PARKER was then introduced, and in a very happy manner addressed the company. He wel-comed, he said, all to that delightful grove and the comed, he said, all to that delightful grove and the festivities of the occasion. They need not fear a sermon from him—it was not necessary. They had the fellowship of the grass, the goodly company of the trees, and the noble army of the flowers, and these were God's ministers, baptized by his rain and dew, good orthodox baptism, though it was by sprinkling. They had come there for joy and not for duty, and he hoped they would all be blessed in heart and mind by the everyless of the day.

the exercises of the day. WM. LLOYD GARRISON followed, in a brief, but warm and hearty culogy of Mr. Parker, for his efforts in the cause of the slave, and other reforms. He said if there was a man in this nation whose influence was world-wide, it was Theodore Parker; and if there was a man to whom the nation was indebted, it was to that gentlemen. Mr. Garrier was indebted, it was to that gentleman. Mr. Garrison's remarks were

received with much favor.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, was then Rev. T. W. Hissinson, of Worcester, was then introduced as Rev. General Higginson. He commenced by saying that he thought it very unfair that he should be introduced in such a way when he had come there in the robes of peace—in garments which, if not so white as those of some of the ladies, were still pretty white for a clergyman. He rejoiced to meet them there, in the woodlands and fields, and beneath the broad dome of heaven. He rejoiced in the words that Mr. Parker had spoken, though he was sorry that he (Mr. P.) had allowed something of theology to creep in, when he alluded to the grass and the leaves being baptised by sprinkling, and said nothing about the lilles, which certainly were baptised by immersion. Out of doors was the place for them to meet; in the temple of Nature. Let the sects keep the meeting-houses, the house of God was theirs—

'No pent up CHAUNCY PLACE contracts our powers The whole boundless universe is ours.'

He hoped the time would come when the old definition of a clergyman, as a man whose doctrines were sound, but whose liver was affected, would be chang-ed to that given by Charles Kingaley,—a man who feared God, and could walk a thousand miles in a housand hours.
Mr. Higginson then alluded to Mr. Parker's pulpit

Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, Rev. John I. Russell, of Salem, Rev. John T. Sangent, of Boston, and Charles L. Remond, of Salem, who all spoke briefly, but very acceptably.

Letter were read from R. W. Emerson, and F. B. Sandorn of Concord, James Freeman Clarke, and Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, expressing their regret at not being able to be present.

At the conclusion of these exercises, the Misses Hall, well known as the 'Singing Sisters,' were introduced, and commenced a song; but just at this moment a thunder shower broke over the grove, and the company hastened to the friendly shelter of the houses on the grounds. The storm interrupted the contemplated exercises of the afternoon, and the multitude spent the time as best as they could, until the arrival of the train, at 51-4 o'clock, when they returned in safety to the city, each individual, we doubt not, concurring in the sentiment with which Mr. Higginson concluded his speech, viz: if a similar festival is held next mid-summer, 'may I be there to see.'

PROGRESS OF FOURT, RIGHTS. During the late session of the Legislature of New

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Pittsfield, the bill for re-modeling the Militia System of the State was put back to its second reading, for the purpose of amend-

Mr. Clark then moved to amend the first section under the head of 'Eurollment and Returns,' by strik-ing out the word 'white.' He said he was as much opposed to colored legislation to-day as he was at the time the Dred Scott resolutions were under considera-

Mr. Greenleaf, of Portsmouth, said he was opposed to the motion. (Laughter.) It was a new thing un-der the sun, and he was a conservative, and should

oppose it.

Mr. Stevens, of Nashua, said he would suggest t Mr. Stevens, of Nashua, said he would suggest to the gentleman from Pittsfield, as he had undertaken to put the bill in proper shape, that there were two other classes exempted, elergymen and physicians, and that, as he has paid particular attention to one class of our citizens, he had better extend his philan-thropy to the other classes, and include clergymen and physicians, if he thought it such a great privilege to be addicated as military data. (Laughter)

to be obliged to do military duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clark, of Pittsfield, said that those classes o citizens will take care of themselves, and that he thought it necessary to look after the colored popula-tion, as the gentleman from Nashua seemed to have

forgotten them. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Robinson, of Salisbury—As an humble member of the medical profession, I shall protest against being put in the same category with negroes. (Renewed laughter.)

being put in the amendment, newed laughter.)

The question was then taken on the amendment, and the Chair decided it carried, amid great merriand the Chair decided it carried, amid great merriand. ment on all sides.

A division of the House was called for, and then Mr. Greenleaf, of Portsmouth, demanded the yeas and

nays, Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved to lay the mendment on the table.

Mr. Norris, of Danbury—That will carry the bill

Mr. Hackett-I know it will; that is what I want

to do.

Mr. Humphrey, of Concord—I hope that motion will not prevail. I think 'consistency is a jewel.' I have trained alongside of a black man, and I am willing to train with him again, if necessary.

The roll of the House was then called, with the following result:—yeas, 137, nays, 126; so the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Lang, of Meredith, then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Greenland of Postponed.

Mr. Lang, of Meredith, then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Greenleaf, of Portsmouth, said he did not know as he should be in order if there was a question before the House, but he desired to submit a motion that the yeas and nays be printed with the absentees. He honored every man who said no; he honored those who stuck to their principles, any way. He wanted to see who were the doughfaces. [Voices—'Good'—'That's it.']

The motion to indefinitely postpone was then put, and lost:—116 to 121.

and lost:—116 to 121.

Mr. Towle, of Lebanon, then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and the House divided on that question, 131 to 110, and the Speaker declared the n The yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll

again called, and resulted as follows:—yeas, 138, nays, 132; so the bill was laid on the table. Subsequently, the bill was taken from the table

and passed;—so that no complexional distinction is recognised in New Hampshire, in the matter of mili-LATIN SCHOOL EXHIBITION. The annual exhibi

Thus the clock, when the contents of the sunary ion of the contents of the sunary ion of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which of the hour. To this part of the exercises, in which of the hour. The congregation was summoned again, by sound-of bell, to the 'meeting-house.'

The congregation was again called to order by Mr. Black, and the following original ode, written for the occasion by Mr. F. B. Sanford, of Concord, was sung by the choir of the church;

They were as follows:—

Translation from Livy. By Hiram S. Shurtleff.

Essay in French—Le dernier Soulevement des Gaulo is contre Cesar. By John P. Brown.

Declamation. By Henry M. Rogers.

English Poem, original. By John P. Hopkinson.

Translation from Demosthenes. By Frederick D.

Blake. LATIN SCHOOL EXHIBITION. The annual exhibition of the Public Latin School was given at the school house in Bedford street Saturday morning. A large number of the friends of the pupils were present.

The exercises commenced with the examinations of both the elementary and the advanced classes in Lating School.

George Burroughs.
Colloquy—The Age of Augustus and Pericles. By
John Richie and Leonard C. Alden.

John Richie and Leonard C. Alden.

Latin Poem. By Arthur C. Parker.

Declamation. By Henry U. Jeffries.

Latin Translation. By Edward Wigglesworth.

English Essay—The influence of the Future upon
the Present. By Wendell P. Garrison.

Valedictory in Latin. By James E. Wright.

The Salutatory Oration, in Latin, was to have been
given by Scollay Parker, but was omitted, owing to
his indisvastion.

his indisposition.

The performances were marked by ability, precision and taste, and well delivered.

The Lawrence prizes were then distributed by Dr. Shurtleff, a Member of the School Committee, to the scholars whose excellence in demeanor and advancement in learning merited them. The following is

the list of recipients of the prizes:

Declamation. 1st prize, James E. Wright; 2d prize, H. S. Shurtleff and H. U. Jeffries; 3d prize, Henry M. Rogers and Edward Crowninshield.

Henry M. Rogers and Edward Crowninshield.

The other prizes were awarded as follows:—
Exemplary Conduct and Faithful Endeavors. Fred.
D. Blake and Edward B. Robins.
Exemplary Conduct and Punctuality. William Hedge, Chas. B. Wells, Frank Wells, Arthur M. Knapp; Arthur Reed, William H. Chadbourne, Stuart M. Buck, Edward L. Amory, George Burroughs, Jos. S. Reed, John T. Hassan, Scollay Parker.
Excellence in Classical Department. Scollay Parker, Wm. T. Washburn, Frank Wells, Francis G. Young, Geo. A. Goddard, Charles P. Lombard.
Excellence in Modern Department. J. E. Wright

Excellence in Modern Department. J. E. Wright,
Arthur Reed, Frank Wells, George M. Townsend,
Thomas K. Blaikie, William Blaikie.
Latin Ode. Arthur C. Parker.
Latin Essay. Wendell Phillips Garrison.
Translation in Greek. Leonard C. Alden.

Translation in Greek. Leonard C. Alden.
After the distribution of the Lawrence awards,
Franklin medals were presented to the following pupils
of the school, viz:—
James Edward Wright, Wendell Phillips Garrison,
George Burroughs, Scollay Parker, John Prentiss
Hopkinson.

EXTREME PUNCTUALITY. Mr. Philbrick, in his remarks at the Latin School exhibition on Saturday, alluded to the punctuality of George Burroughs, who had not, he said, been tardy during his school term of five years. Master Burroughs was not the only boy of whom this was true. There were in his class three others who had not been tardy through their course. Their names are J. Edward Wright, Wendell Phillips Garrison, and John Prentiss Hopkinson.—

Roston Courier. Boston Courier.

Mr. Higginson then alluded to Mr. Parker's pulpit ministrations in a very complimentary manner. He said such a man was much needed, in an age when the clergy feared to use the second person singular, but hid themselves behind the vague 'we.' Here was a man who, when he meant a sinner, pointed at him and said, as Nathan said to David, 'Thou art the man,' unless there was a whole family of Curtises, and then he lumped them. It was thought a great thing when some young Alger stood up, and said to the sinful Davids around him, 'You are the men.' (Loud cheers.) He gave Mr. Alger all credit for his bold utterance, but to what a depth of timidity was the Boston pulpit brought, when the city was rocked to its centre because two courageous words had been spoken!

The remarks of Mr. H. were very happy, and called forth frequent applause. He was followed by ed forth frequent applause. He was followed by We have read through the proceedings of the

The Riots in New York, or Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th inst., were of a very serious character. In the conflict began on Saturday afternoon, in the Bloody Sixth' ward, between a gang calling themselves the 'Dead Rabbits,' and the Bowery Boys, in Bayard street, near Mulberry. Firearms were freely used, and seven persons killed, and twenty-five or thirty wounded. In the Seventh and Thirteenth wards there were serious affrays, in which a number of persons, including a policeman, were badly injured. Sunday evening the fight was renewed in the Sixth ward, when a terrible conflict took place between the two factions, and cleven persons were shot, many of whom are supposed to be fatally wounded. The police did all they could to suppress the riots, but they were totally insufficient even to protect themselves from the fury of the mobs, and had it not been for the presence of the military in the very heart of the rioters' strongholds, no doubt there would have been a more serious loss of life. A number of policemen were seriously injured by the riot in Bayard street.

Twenty-five of the rioters have been arrested, and several have been convicted. Everything is quiet now, but it is intimated that the disturbance will be

now, but it is intimated that the disturbance will be renewed on Sunday.

P. S. The telegraph reports another riot as having taken place on Wednesday night, in the 11th Ward at Mackerville—the scene of the robbery on Sunday of the Second Avenue cars. The police were attacked, and used their pistols in defence. Two rioters were shot, and the disturbance was finally quelled.

Another Desperate Riot took place in New York city, on Fourth street, near the Second Avenue, on Sunday night last, in which one police officer was mortally wounded, four others badly hurt, and others injured slightly; while of the rioters, one man was killed, several wounded, and six captured.

Monday, 4 o clock, P. M.—The riot going on this afternoon in the 17th Ward is of a very serious character. A mob of 500 Irish and Germans attacked the Metropolitan Police with missiles and firearms. The police were driven back, as were also a squad sent to their relief. Another detachment of 100 men was immediately sent to the scene of conflict, and a requisition has been made for a detachment of military.

Another Riot in New York .- New York, July 14 .-The rioters of the 17th Ward are making extensive preparations for a renewal of the conflict to-night. An incendiary handbill is in circulation, calling a mass meeting to put down the Metropolitan Police. A meeting has also been held at the German Theatre,

in Fourth street, to make arrangements for the attack. It is reported that the rioters have a field piece, and plenty of muskets and ammunition.

The Police Commissioners are preparing for them at all points. A force of nearly 300 police men is stationed in the Ward, and three regiments are ordered to report themselves at their arranging at 5 cells. dered to report themselves at their armories at 5 o'clk

General Walker at the South .- Gen. Walker was at General Walker at the South.—Gen. Walker was at Augusta. Ga., on the 4th inst., and was called upon to speak, and obeyed the call. He dwelt at length upon the course pursued by the Northern press towards him, and attributed its hostility to the fact that he had, as President of the republic of Nicaragua, issued a decree legalizing African slavery within its limits. He remarked that he was a Southerner by birth, and devoted to all the institutions of the South, but that he never would have issued that decree unless he had been convinced that upon the establishment of slavery depended the stability of any government which might be inaugurated in any of the Spanish American Republics. The Augusta paper from which we quote says:

4 In conversation, General Walker expresses his de-

In conversation, General Walker expresses his de In conversation, General Walker expresses his de-termination to persevere in the cause in which he is embarked, and has confident hopes that he will be enabled to return to Nicaragus, within the next two months, with the good will of the administration at Washington, and with men and money sufficient to succeed in re-establishing his authority.'

Fatal Accident at Chicago on the 4th.—The Chicago Press says: 'A most melancholy casualty is to be chronicled. A rocket entered a third-story window on Clark street, and struck Mrs. Sarah A. Smith in on Clark street, and struck Mrs. Sarah A. Smith in the centre of the forehead, entering about six inches, and from appearances exploding within the cavity of the skull, scattering her brains in all directions, and of course killing her instantly, the room presenting a horrible and ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate woman had just entered the room to meet her husband, who was to go to walk with her. Seeing him looking out of the window with two other persons, she stepped softly up to the group. Just then the explosion took place, and the rocket came hissing in on its errand of death. The first knowledge that Mr. Smith had that his wife was in the room, was seeing her, when he turned, lying a ghastly and bleeding corpse upon the floor. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and leaves two little boys.

The Montreal Disaster .- Not only have the dead The Montreal Disaster.—Not only have the dead bodies of some of the ill-fated passengers in the steamer Montreal been robbed of their money and valuables by thieves and ruffians who have prowled around the wreck since the disaster, raising bodies, plundering them and then sinking them with weights, but the relatives of the deceased persons have been fleeced about as badly in Quebec on proceeding there to perform the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of his two bothers and the relative so the deceased persons have been fleeced about as badly in Quebec on proceeding there to perform the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of bis two bothers and the relative so the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. The last sad offices of affection of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. One man was charged ten dollars for laying out the bodies of the last sad offices of affection. his two brothers, and then one hundred and twenty dollars for their coffins and conveyance to the boat! Such actions are a disgrace to human nature.

Frugality among the Negroes.—In the foundry of Gaty, McCune & Co., at St. Louis, among its two hundred and seventy operatives are two negroes, who began life at the establishment in 1849 as slaves. By dint of unflagging industry, in due course of time one of them bought himself, wife and five children paying for himself \$1,400, and on an average for the wife and children \$800 dollars each. This negro is now supposed to be worth in his own right more than \$5,000 in real estate in that city. Another negro entering the factory about the same time, amassed sufficient money by his attention to duty to purchase himself at the price of 1,500, his wife at \$500, and four children at \$400 each, and is now worth \$6,000 in real estate. These negroes were bought from their masters by Mr. Gray, with the understanding that they should work themselves free, and out of his own pockets he gave two per cent interest on the deferred payments. The children of both are now receiving an excellent education at the public schools of St.

A Minnesota Slave Case .- We learn from the St. Cloud Advertiser that an attempt was recently made to liberate a 'colored servant' from a Tennesseean who was stopping at the Stearns House in that place. The Advertiser says the 'law and order people turned out in great numbers, and prevented the outrage upon our laws from being consummated.' One man was slightly injured by a slung shot. We will pay on demand ten cents to the editor of the Advertiser to give us the 'law' by which any man is authorized to bring slaves into Minnesota, and hold them as such. We will give ten cents more for evidence that the 'law and order people' who prevented the colored man from regaining his natural and legal rights, were not the same class whom the same paper denounces for their vices of profanity, gambling, rowdyism, and love of Indian whiskey.—Minnesota Republican.

Rev. Joseph Barclay, of Ohio, has been muleted in the sum of \$5000, for seduction and breach of pro-mise to Elizabeth Sharp.

F Rev. T. J. Simpson, of the Cumberland Pres-byterian Church in Alleghany City, has been arraign-ed on a charge of seducing a young girl, sixteen years of age, named Sallie Henderson, who was placed un-der his charge to educate.

Immense Demand.—The Boston press who have published Mr. Alger's oration in full have reaped a rich harvest therefrom. The Boston Evening Gazette sold about 4000 copies in addition to their large regular edition, yet before church time, Sunday morning, copies were sold for twenty-five cents each; at noon, none were to be had at any rate. The Daily Advertiser, Traveller, Journal, and Bee have disposed of thousands of copies of the oration, and large orders begin to come in from abroad.

Enormous Gold Boulder Found.—The Mary'sville (Cal.) Herald says that the Downieville Tunnel Com-(Cal.) Heraid says that the Downeville Tunnel Com-pany, at Centreville, have found the largest boulder containing gold, perhaps, ever struck in this State. Up to last Sunday, they had extracted \$17,000, and had not yet ascertained its full size. They estimate the amount of gold it contains at not less than one hundred thousand dollars! On the night of the 3d inst., a mob broke into

the jail of Cedar county, Iowa, and, notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the sheriff and guard, took therefrom two men, named Gleason and Soper, confined on a charge of horse-stealing, and hung them. Much excitement yet prevailed in the neighborhood.

In the slave states, for about every 18 white persons there is one person of corrupt (mulatto) blood. In the free states, for about every 237 white persons there is one of corrupt blood. Which are the practical smallgamationists? By Snow's Pathfinder and Railway Guide has been much enlarged and improved. It is an almost indispensable companion for the traveller, enabling him to make his calculations as to time, distance, &c., to any place he may wish to travel.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom has gone over to the pro-slavery federal party. It now publishes the laws of the United States 'by authority,' and supports Gov. Walker in his administration of the bogus laws. This is the way Brown manifests his gratitude to the anti-slavery men of the North who so generously sustained him when his press was destroyed last year. It is a great pity that the true character of that man was not generally known when he went to Kansas. Many did know him, but they disliked to expose him. It might have been best to have done so; but his influence for mischief will be so small that the cause of freedom will not suffer much by his treachery.—Ashtabula Sentinel.

WILLIAM OGDEN NILES, for many years so well known as the junior editor of Niles' Register, a periodical issued in Baltimore, whose reliable character has made it valuable as a historical record, died at the Girard House, in this city, yesterday, at half past one o'clock. He came on here from Washington to attend the Vondersmith case, and was taken aick on Monday. He was attacked with paralysis and apoplexy. At the time of his decease, he held an official position in one of the executive departments at Washington.—Phila. North American, 9th.

Two hundred and sixty-eight vessels, valued at over \$20,000,000, have been lost since the first of

Miles Darden died recently, in Henderson Co., Tenn. He was seven feet six inches in height, six feet four inches round the waist, and weighed 1000 Slaves Liberated,-Col. Thomas Hite, aided

other philanthrophically disposed citizens of Jefferson county, Va., set free eighty of their slaves on Thursday last. The Colonel, as agent of the owners, accompanied them to Middleburg, Pa., when, handing each individual \$40 in money, and equipping them all with suitable clothing, they were set at liberty.

The value of brains is rarely over those who do not possess them. At the recent Com-mencement of Antioch College, the President, Horace Mann, stated that he had received a letter from a young man in Indjana, who had been invited to de-liver a Fourth of July oration, asking him to write his speech for him, closing his application by offering two dollars for the production.

PA correspondent of the Boston Journal says pearls to the value of \$12,000 or \$15,000 have been taken from the trout brooks in Epping, N. H., within the last two or three months.

Ocean Race .- By the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec, learn that in the great race between steamers Vander-bilt and Atlantic, the former won, having made South-ampton in less than ten days, while the Atlantic was eleven to Liverpool. Southampton is some hours further from New York than Liverpool. Heavy bets were made on the contest.

Pursuit of Slavers.—A letter from Sagua le Grande, Cuba, of the 27th ult., says:—
'Twp barques from the west coast of Africa succeeded in landing off this place, on the night of the 24th inst., nine hundred and fifty slaves, and both vessels were under canvas the following morning before sunrise for Brazil. The British Consul forwarded a letter stating the occurrences to the Governor of Jamaica, who has ordered a British frigate to go in pursuit of the slavers.' An Alarming Fact .- One fact connected with the

An Alarming Fact,—Une fact connected with the Washington riot is full of alarm for the future—a majority of the mob is said to have been boys under eighteen years of age. The mob which hung the negroes in Louisville a few weeks ago was partly composed of the same material, and wherever a riot occurs, we have the same And these are to be the we have the same report. And these are to be the men who in a short time will have control over the Steamboat Accident.-A terrible steamboat disaster

recently occurred in Wisconsin, near Oshkosh, on the Fox river, in consequence of racing. The boilers of the steamer Berlin City exploded, tearing her all to pieces, instantly killing four men, and severely injuring all on board. It is feared that several were Fatal Railroad Accident .- The Worcester Spy states

that Mrs. Catherine Ferries, a widow aged seventy years, was instantly killed on Saturday morning last, while walking on the track of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, near that city, by a train of cars, which struck her, breaking her skull, and throwing her a distance of twenty feet. Every effort was made to avert the accident, without avail. Spider Bites .- This summer, we have seen many

cases mentioned in the papers of persons who have suffered much pain and great inconvenience from spi-der bites. An application of the tincture of iodine to the bite will, in many cases, cure, and in all, will af-ford relief. A catnip poultice is said to be equally ef-

Antonio Texan, dated Loredo, Texas, May 25, we learn that . Wild Cat, the celebrated Seminole Chief,

who gave the United-States so much trouble in Flor-ida during the Seminole war, is dead, he, and forty of his followers, having fallen victims to the small pox. The water employed in the christening of the new royal baby of England was brought from the River Jordan, and presented to Her Majesty by Capt. Geoffrey Nightingale for the occasion.

On the 12th of June, a destructive fire broke

out at Port au Prince, destroying about one hundred houses and stores in the business part of the city, and property to the amount of one million dollars Spanish. Three persons were burned to death. There was a heavy frost on the low ground New Ipswich, N. H., on the night of the 2d inst.

Two persons named Lynch, father and son, were killed by lightning, in Muskego, (Wis.) lately, in an open field, while the sun was shining in all its The Anniversary of Andover Theological Sem-

inary occurs the first week in August, and Dr. Cheever, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and President Steams of Amherst, will be the attractive orators of the occa-A bar-keeper in Washington picked up three kegs of hail stones, after a recent hail storm.

An attempt was recently made to blow up the Unitarian church (Mr. Frothingham's) at Jersey City.

A woman in Pulaski county, Va., has presented her husband with an heir, in the month of March, each year, for sixteen years. A manuscript Bible, in the possession of Dr

Weatherspoon, of Alabama, written over 1000 years ago, is said to be the oldest book in the United States. Charles Shaw, baggage master on the Cape Cod railroad, was recently killed, near Middleboro', by his head coming in contact with a bridge. The Herald of Freedom of the 27th ult. esti

mates the influx of population to Kansas the present season at 30,000, and is of opinion that before winter sets in, 100,000 will have been added to the perma-nent population of the territory. The Cincinnati Commercial says, that on Sunday week three slaves escaped from Kentucky into Ohio, and on Monday they were discovered hidden in the woods, about four miles back of the river. The negroes, being armed, made a desperate resistance.

One of them, while in the act of shooting Mr. James

Humphreys, one of his pursuers, was instantly killed. The second escaped, while the third was arrested and taken back to Kentucky. Susan, a slave of Dr. Chas. W. Ashby, has been sentenced to be hung at Culpepper court-house, Va., for infanticide.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, 'Gen. Wal-ker, in his passage up the Ohio, instead of being lion-ized, did not attract half the attention that a runaway negro would have done.'

Fatal Affray between Politicians.—The Cincinnati Inquirer learns that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan county, Ky., between Mr. Mason, (Dem.) and Mr. Cox, (K. N.) candidates for Congress, in which Cox was shot by Mason.

Political.—The Republican members of the New Hampshire Legislature have nominated John C. Premont as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

The Personal Liberty Bill was passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives by a vote of 185 to 114. It is very clear and decided in its provisions.

A sad disaster happened at Portchester, Westches Co., N. Y. on Tuesday. A party of 9 persons in Mamaroneck were upset at Rye, (L. I. Sound) whosting, and 7 of the party were drowned.

Next Fourth July Orator.—The Boston Evening Gozette learns that Increase Stowe, Esq., has been en gaged to deliver the next Fourth July oration. Mr. Stowe is a conservative of the extreme fossil order.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections by Caroline F. Putnam, in Michigan, for Tract Fund :--

In Burr Oak—Mrs. Thompson, 13c, Mrs. Parsons
25c, H. Betts 25c, Mrs. R. Betts 25c, Mrs. Barrett 10c, Mrs. Watson &c, Miss Irene Farley 26c.
In Hinsdale—Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Mitchell, \$1
each, Mr. Cressy 20c, Mr. Wheaton 13c, Mrs.
Ferris 50c, Mr. B. Hammond 50c, A friend 13c.

R. F. Wallout, for sales of tracts, \$2. DONATION.

Mrs. Cornelius Bramhall, New York city, to rec pledge, \$25. FRANCIS JACKSON, Trease

EF ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.—This Society will hold its quarterly meeting in Warren Hall, South Danvers, on Sunday next, Ju-ly 19, at which Parker Pillabury and C. Lenox Remond are expected as speakers, with other friends of the cause. Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let the friends from every town and village in the county

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak on Sunday next, 19th inst., at Marlboro', N. H.

MEETINGS AT WORCESTER .-- WM Wells Brown and Miss Frances E. Watkins will hold meetings at Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday, July 18 and 19, commencing on Saturday evening, and continuing during the day-on Sunday.

WELLS BROWN and Miss FRANCES E. WATKINS will hold meetings at Feltonville on Saturday and Sunday, July 25 and 26, commencing on Saturday evening and continuing during the day on Sunday.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in PRO-VIDENCE, R. I., on Sunday next, July 19th, on the great question of American Slavery.

The undersigned wishes to find temporary or permanent homes for two colored boys, aged 11 and 8,—in the country, if possible. As they were emancipated by their master in Kentucky on condition that proper care should be taken of them in a free State, it may be regarded as an anti-slavery duty to provide for them. They are active and intelligent boys, and would do well under judicious management.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

Worcester, June 21, 1857.

WANTED—In order to complete four sets of the series of Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for permanent preservation in four of the largest and most valuable public libraries in Massachusetts, the following numbers are wanted, for which an appeal is now made to the liberality of induvidual owners. Any agreed being one or more of which an appeal is now made to the liberality of individual owners. Any person, having one or more of these numbers to spare, will be using them wisely, and for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, by giving them for the benefit of the above specified object. They may be sent to the care of Samuel Max, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston:

First Annual Report, (1833.) Second, (1834.) Fourth, (1836.) Fifth, (1837.) Sixth, (1838.) Seventh, (1839.) Twelfth, (1844.) and Thirteenth, (1846.)

NOTICE.

An able-bodied man wants a situation on a farm. A young man desires the employment of driving a team, in or out of the city. Apply to WM. C. NELL,

TO MERCHANTS AND LAWYERS. A SKILFUL accountant, experienced as a copy-ist and engrosser, requests employment, either permanently or partially. Can give good reference. Address M. J. SHEEHY, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

PROSPECTUS.

TNDIAN ARCANA, an Illustrated Monthly, published by the 'Indian Medical Institute,' at 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Edited by Rev. George C. Banchorr, formerly of the New York, and late of the Providence, Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Devoted to illustrations of

Indian Life, Religion, Medicine, CUSTOMS, do.,

designed to gather from the past and preterial that shall serve as a monument to perpetuate the memory of the RED MAN. A Family Paper that cannot be excelled for cheapness, and serving as a

cannot be excelled for cheapness, and serving as a companion for all.

A Clergyman's Department is to be supplied with original 'Pulpit Sketches.

Present circulation, 20,000. TERMS: Twenty-five cents a year, or five copies

for §1.

Enclose stamps or notes, and address Editor, 36

Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

Jy17 3t Palmer's Artificial Leg.

REMOVAL OF THE SPRINGPIELD ESTAB

LISHMENT TO BOSTON.

A T the urgent solicitation of the most eminent A Surgeons and Physicians of Boston and New England; the manufacture of this unequalled American invention has been removed to Boston. The 'PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a riva either in Europe or America, and is now worn by nearly Three Thousand Persons! with astonishing success, upwards of two hundred of whom are ladies, and we have thirty individuals each walking upon two Artificial Legs. It so nearly resembles the natural leg, in appearance and action, that the nicest observation often fails to detect Art from Nature. The 'Palmer Leg' took the 'Great Prize Medal' at the World's Fair in London, over thirty competitors from all parts of Europe. No other Artificial Leg is recommended by intelligent Surgeons and Physicians, as the 'Palmer Leg' is regarded as the ne plus ultra of Surgical Mechanism. They are very durable, yet light, the average weight being four pounds. They are applied to the shortest and tenderest stumps with entire success. The 'Leg' is finely ventilated. In this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium! The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon its application, with remarkable ease, comfort and naturalness.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. General Office and Manufactories for the New England States, including New York and the British Provinces, 19 Green street, Boston, Mass., and 378 Broadway, New York. Patients can be served at Boston or New York, as is most conve-LISHMENT TO BOSTON.

Mass., and 378 Broadway, New York. Patients can be served at Boston or New York, as is most conve ient to them.
Address PALMER & Co.

Representative Women.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY WM. C. NELL, 21 CORNHILLL.

This magnificent group includes the portraits of

LUCRETIA MOTT, *MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, ... HARRIET BEECHER STOWE LUCY STONE,

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

and is executed in that elaborate style and finish which have won so signal a fame for the artist, Leopold Grozelier. Price \$1 00.

Copies will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the re price.

above price.

An arrangement has been made with the publisher of the 'Heralds' and 'Champions,' by which a copy of each can accompany the Representative Women at the reduced price of \$3 for one set.

All of the above can be obtained of WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill, or of C. H. BRAINARD, 122 Washington start.

Washington street. May 22. BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Groto House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house No 6 Alden street, a few doors from Court street, when he can accommodate a few transient and permaner tf.

LIPE OF A SEER. JUST published, the Autohiography of Andrew Jackson Davis, entitled The Magic Staff, One volme royal 12mo. 552 pages. Sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the price, \$1 25.

BELA MARSH, Publisher,
June 5. 4w 15 Franklin street.

POETRY.

THE MISSION OF CHRIST. 'My Father worketh, and I work.'

And nobly did he toil, that workman brave, And well perform the task he undertook Wresting their prey from sin, and from the grave, As teach the records of that Holy Book.

Not as a king o'er subject realms to reign. Not to nurse self in soft, luxurious case Not to accept vain homage would he deign-Nobler, more godlike, was his aim than these,

It was his Father's work Christ came to do, It was his brother man Christ came to raise; He came our better nature to renew, To change the sinner's moan to hymns of praise

On with Christ's work, ye truly great and brave! Ample the harvest, but the laborers few Oh, there are millions yet to seek, to save: Much has been done, more yet remains to do Work is the worship of the working days,

Labor with head, or heart, or toiling hands Christ taught that not alone by Sabbath praise Do we obey our Maker's high commands. Yes, there is work for every active hand,

For each warm heart that pities sin and woe.

Ye rich, ye powerful, join the willing band; Ye are God's stewards; be God's workmen too What if our life be spent in doing good, Say, was it given to pamper self in bliss? Love to the generous heart is daily food,

It lives alone in others' happiness · To scatter plenty round a smiling land, To read your history in a nation's eyes, For this the call of luxury withstand ; Ye truly great, be this the fame ye prize

Do ye not smile in every smile ye cause Do ye not live in every heart ye cheer, Ye who bring back the wanderer to God's laws Who sid the orphan, dry the widow's tear?

Rich are ye, generous Workers, in the love, In the deep reverence of those ye save; But, oh, how rich in treasures stored above-Stored in God's treasury beyond the grave! Tenterden, (Eng.)

> ODE FOR FOURTH JULY, 1857. BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON. O, tenderly the haughty day Fills his blue urn with fire, One morn is in the mighty heaven, And one in our desire.

The cannon booms from town to town, Our pulses are not less; The joy-bells chime their tidings down, Which children's voices bless.

For He that flung the broad blue fold O'ermantling land and sea, One-third part of the sky unrolled For the banner of the free.

The men are ripe of Saxon kind To build an equal state; To take the statute from the mind, And make of duty fate.

United States ! the ages plead,-Present and Past, in under-song,-Go, put your creed into your deed, Nor speak with double tongue. . For sea and land don't understand.

Nor skies, without a frown, See rights for which the one hand fights. By the other cloven down. Be just at home: then reach beyond Your charter o'er the sea.

And make the broad Atlantic pond A ferry of the free. And, henceforth, there shall be no chain, Save, underneath the sea,

The wires shall murmur through the main Sweet songs of LIBERTY. The conscious stars accord above,

And under, through the cable wave, Her fiery errands go. For He that worketh high and wise Nor pauses in his plan,

The waters wild below,

Will take the sun out of the skies, Ere freedom out of man.

THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG ONE. Who was afraid to speak his Mind on a Great Question

BY CHARLES MACKAY. Shame upon thee, craven spirit! Is it manly, just, or brave, If a truth has shone within thee. To conceal the light it gave? Captive of the world's opinion-Free to speak-but yet a slave

All conviction should be valiant-Tell thy truth-if truth it be: Never seek to stem its current; Thoughts, like rivers, find the sea-It will fit the widening circle Of Eternal Verity.

Speak thy thought, if thou believ'at it, Let it jostle whom it may, Even though the foolish scorn it, Or the obstinate gainsay; Every seed that grows to-morrow, Lies beneath a clod to-day.

If our sires, the noble-hearted Pioneers of things to come. Had, like thee, been weak and timid, Traitors to themselves, and dumb: Where would be our present knowledge, Where the hoped Millennium?

Where would be triumphal Science, Searching with her fearless eyes Through the infinite creation, In the soul that underlies-Soul of Beauty, soul of Greatnes Wisdom of the earth and skies

Where would be all great Inventions, Each from by-gone fancies born, Issued first in doubt and darkness. Launched 'mid apathy or scorn How could noon-time ever light us, But for dawning of the morn?

Where would be our free opinion, Where the right to speak at all. If our sires, like thee, mistrustful, Had been deaf to duty's call. And concealed the thoughts within them, Lying down for fear to fall?

Should an honest thought, unspoken, Lead thee unto chains or des What is life, compared with Virtue? Shalt thou not survive thy breath? Hark! the future age invites thee! Listen, tremble, what it saith !

It demands thy thought in Justice. Debt, not tribute of the free; Have not ages, long departed, Groaned, and toiled, and bled for thes If the Past have lent thee wisdom, Pay it to Futurity.

The Liberator.

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. Nature's Hallelujah-St. Mary's Lake and surrous ings-Water-Cure-Man more sacred than Bibles Constitutions, Unions-Staveholders no rights-Staveholders enclaved by their slaves-A righteous retribution.

Sr. Many's Lake, Mich., June 25, 1857. DEAR GARRISON :

It is four o's lock Thursday morn. Such a morn-ing! Michigan alone can show dawning and depart-ing day, and the rising and setting sun, in their fulness of beauty and majesty. I have seen them in ness of beauty and majesty. I have seen them in many lands and on many waters, but never in such delicate tints and gorgeous splendors as I have seen them here. I look out upon you rising day and on the seene around me, now being illumined by its brightness; I look on the gorgeous flowers on my table to be a seen to be the power to see and compared the house that open their bosoms. ble and all around the house, that open their bosoms to the rising sun, their petals now decked and glitfree; God is love.' The robins, the jays, the larks, the bobolinks, and all the merry songsters of the meadow and the forest, are, at this moment, merrily singing this song; the flowers, the pastures, the meadows, the wheat fields, the young corn, orthards, forests, and the clear, deep lake lying before me like a polished mirror, and reflecting from its bosom the rising sun and the deep green forest of oak openings that encircle it, these all clap their hands, and mingle their deep tones with the melody of the birds, and all join in the grand hallelujah chorus, ' God is beautiful-God is PREE-GOD IS LOVE!

I am in my room, in the family of Henry and Phe be Willis. On my table are the Liberator, the Standard, and the Bugle, all taken and read in this family. Some eleven hundred acres, in a body surrounding the house, some three hundred of which are covered by that deep, pure lake, constitute the farm now being improved and brought under culture by Henry Willis. Four years ago, it was a wild, uncultivated, but still enchanting spot-with few improvements on it, except that the trees and bushes were cleared away from some portions of it, and some of it fenced. Now, there is here one of the finest cottage farm houses, and one of the most convenient barns in the State; and at this time are growing on it some forty acres of wheat, some thirty-five acres of corn, and some sixty acres of rye, and a large steam saw-mill, about to go into operation, with a grist-mill to be connected

The large and commodious farm house, already be ing embosomed in shrubbery and flowers, stands on a hill at the east end of the lake, some twenty rods from it, and some fifty feet above it, overlooking it in its length and breadth. The lake is over one mile in length, averaging one third of a mile in width, and from 75 to 100 feet deep in its deepest parts, and surrounded by a type of forest that abounds in Michigan, most significantly termed Oak-Openings-stately oaks, with a fine growth of oak underbrush. At this moment, no water and land scenery combined can surpass, in its perfection of beauty, St. Mary's Lake, with its green surroundings. The bosom of the lake, so calm, clear and brilliant under the rising sun and the forest settings, so green, rich and free, so dissimilar and variegated in shape and size, yet so symmetrical and harmonious! I can think of it only as a great diamond set in emerald. The lake has no visible inlet or outlet; it seems to be supplied by copious but hidden springs, and the water is clear, cold and soft. Hills and slopes, varying from 25 to 50 feet in height, constitute its shores. The purest, largest, and most fragrant water lilies at this moment encircle the lake, near the shores, in various places, like a beautiful enameling. A WATER CURE! O, for a Water Cure! I can-

not look on that sheet of clear, cold, soft water, the rich scenery and forest that encircle it, the fine and numerous places for solitary and social walks beneath the cherishing arms of those grand old oaks, the wild deer and fawns that feed and frolic sometimes on its shores, and sport and bathe in its clear waters, its calm, polished bosom, and canoes and boats gliding But, thank God! THEY COME! They tarry not, over its surface without associating it with a splen-did Water Cure, where the sickly sons and daughters of hot, stifled, noisy, dirty towns and cities may find cleanliness, purity, joyousness, peace, health and life; where the physically, socially and spiritually corrupt, may wash and be clean; where the ignoran and erring, the physically and morally lame, halt and blind, may descend into this Bethesda, and be healed. Surely, this sparkling gem was not placed amid these surroundings, these bright enamelings, for nought. There is more of health and life, more of physical, intellectual, social and moral purity, vitality and beauty, and more true salvation, in that lake, in those oakopenings, in the clear, bracing air, that embraces lake and forest in its bosom as in a pavilion of love, and in the songs of joy and voices of melody that are now ascending from every flower and every leaf, from ev ery shrub and tree, than in all the theological, mineral or vegetable drugs, nostrums, pills and panaceas, the priests and doctors ever invented or concocted or that are to be found in all the dispensaries of healing medicines for bodies, or mollifying balms for souls, to be found on earth. Again I say, O for s Water Cure on you headland that juts into St. Mary's Lake, where human beings could resort and plunge into that deep, cool bath of salvation, and wash away their impurities of body and soul!

Will not some disciple of Priessnitz open a Water Cure on the border of St. Mary's Lake, on you headland, and amid its oak-openings? No position could be more favorable. Within four miles of Battle Creek, one of the most beautiful villages in Michigan, nearly equi-distant from Detroit and Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad, and easily accessible to Northern Ohlo, Northern Indiana, Northern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, and all Michigan and Canada Westwater, pure, soft and inexhaustible, a rich farming country all around, abundance of building material, and a fine steam saw-mill at hand to make it available, every inducement held out by Henry Willis, by offers of assistance in furnishing material of wood or brick, and in supplying provisions for the table, and try. While it professes to teach thoroughly and ex

tion and progress of man come and see. St. Mary's Lake! Precious and ennobling memories enshrine thee in my heart. On thy bosom and days; and the sick are entitled to all the advantage on thy shores, I have held converse with the true, afforded by the healing art, let them be conne the pure, the wise and loving; and in thy clear wa- with what particular ism they may. ters, in the flowers that rest on thy bosom, in the The Female Department, separate from, but in evtrees, shrubs and plants that adorn thy shores; in ry respect equal to that of the Male, evinces a liberal the faces of absent loved ones; in all that glows with ity, on the part of the institution, not to be found i conscious animal or vegetable life in and around most medical schools. The matter of educating wo thee, have I seen and talked with God, face to face. men in medicine is rapidly gaining in popular favor By thee have I felt for those in bonds as bound with and those educated in the same institu them. By thee, in visions of God, have I seen the other sex, and who have enjoyed equal facilities, mus downfall of this slaveholding Union, and the uprising of necessity have awarded to them a greater an on its ruins of a Republic in which wasting and deon its ruins of a Republic in which wasting and de-struction, and the lash and chain of the oppressor, shall no more be seen or heard. By thee and on thee have I seen and felt the supremacy of man over his of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Phila incidents, and the utter demolition of a religion or delphis. on of a religion or delphia. dispensation based on the worship of a slaveholding. The Valedictory Address vindicates, with gree dispensation based on the worship of a slaveholding, war-making, angry, inhuman, merciless, but pheniom force and clearness, the peculiar characteristics of the God, and the establishment of a kingdom based on University. We cheerfully commend the pumphlet

swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more; and in which woman, in the relation of wife, mother, daughter, sister of friend, is to take her place beside man as his counse lor, his protector, as his only true and natural savior a kingdom in which a voice shall be heard—a sweet loving, commanding voice, issuing from the holy holies of Nature's Temple, when God is saying the warring elements of human life, PRACE, RESTILL! Yes, St. Mary's Lake! I love thee, and will visit thee in spirit, and, when disembodied, I will 'at early morn and dewy eve,' glide over thy clear waters, and ramble and sing and shout beneath the oak-openings that encircle thee.

As I pass round the world, I would, at times, fai yield up my whole soul to communion with my God in nature. I would enter into and sympathise with mune with my God in these as I used to do. Man to the rising sun, their petals now decked and glittering with dewy gems, and their beauty and their fragrance filling and thrilling my very soul; and my heart sings, 'God is bright and beautiful; God is fragrant, calm, and joyous; God is grand, gentle and free; God is love.' The robins, the jays, the larks, hunted, mutilated, shot or hung like a dog, to save the Church, the Union, the Bible and the Constitu tion; Man, enslaved and slaughtered to vindicate the authority of a phantom God, that has no existence but n the imaginations of his man-stealing and man-in bruting worshippers, is ever rising before me, pleading All around me are the slimy, stealthy, blighting

ootsteps of the slaveholder. The manhood of the North is gone down beneath his tread, and lies humbled and crouching in the dust. Acting through Church or State, through priest or politician, through political or benevolent combinations, would the North atter her indignant protest against slave-hunters and kidnappers? She must always put in the mean and onstrous salvo, and make exceptions in favor of kidnapping under the authority of the Constitution or the Bible. 'No kidnapping here, except constitutional and scriptural kidnapping, say Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, through Church and State. 'The slave is free the moment he touches our soil.' say they all, 'unless he is seized and reinslaved according to the Constitution and the Bible. We go against slavery every where, except where it exists under the safetions of the Bible and the Constitution.' So say the Republican, the Democrat, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic So say the people of the North generally. 'Spare the Constitution,' is their cry; 'venerate the Union; revrence the Bible, and respect the Supreme Court; obey the enactments of Congress; touch not the mar shal; honor the judge; spare the President, worship God.' So say the North and the South. A slaveholding and war-making God has no rights, no claims; his worship is to be spurned, his power defied, and he, as an inhuman monster, is to be hurled from his throne, and cast to the moles and bats. Slave-hunting marshals, judges and presidents have no right to life one hour, as such, and whoever blots them from the record of life, by means that shall regenerate and redeem them as men, are the true heroes of earth. Down with kidnapping courts, Congresses, Unions and Constitutions! They are, ever have been, and ever must be, the deadly foes of humanity. Reverence the Bible! Never, if it sanctions slavery or war, the oppressing, killing and imbruting men, women and children. Away with them all, if to perpetuate their existence and authority, man, physically, socially or spiritually, must be sacrificed !

They come! They come! And yet they come! nean the fugitive slaves. Hallelujah! for the tyrant is foiled and the slave is free. No thanks to the government, the nation or the States, and their tools and paid watchdogs. These, as presidents, judges, marshals, commissioners, governors, and legislators, are ever on the watch-towers, overlooking the land, peer ing with eager and sharp scrutiny into every swamp forest and cavern, into cellars and garrets, and into every hole where some trembling slave mother, with her babe, may find concealment, to drag back to whip and chains all who may dare to run for liberty, and to shoot and stab all who may dare to fight for it the wide-spread wings of Victoria, from Republican and Christian (!) kidnappers. God in heaven speed

But slavery cannot thus be ended. Thousands may scape, but millions remain. A baptism of blood waits the slaveholder and his abettors. So be it The retribution is just. Must the slaveholders becom he slaves of those whom they have enslaved? History answers 'Yes.' If slavery goes down in blood he conquered will be the bondmen and bond wome of the conquerors; for the practical teaching of Church and State is, that might makes the right to enslave Bid American slaveholders beware! Their turn may come, will come, must come, to be bought and sold a brutes, and to have their wives and daughters consigned to the negro's harem, unless they willingly and penitently let their slaves go free. If their tyranny is overthrown by violence, the same violence may enslave the tyrant to his captive. Why not? I would as willingly see our Washingtons, Jeffersons, Buchanans, Clays and Websters, and their wives and daughters, slaves to the Africans, as the African slaves to them. Slavery to the white, or liberty t the black; slavery to all, or slavery to none. SLAVE-RY TO NONE! is my battle-cry.

Yours, for the immediate dissolution of this blood-stained American Union,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

We have just received the Catalogue and Ann ent of the Penn Medical University of Philadel phia, Male and Female Departments, for 1857-58 with the Valedictory Address to the Graduatin Class, by Prof. John S. Longshone, M. D. There are 23 gentlemen graduates, and 19 ladies. MATTHEW NEWRIEK, Esq., President.

This young institution is based upon more liber principles than any other medical school in the coun odations for walking and rowing-will not tensively the regular or prevailing practice, it also some enterprising man come and open a Water-Cure gives to every other system of the day a liberal spon this beautiful and healthful spot? There must be preciation; it rejects no newly discovered truth, be one here at no distant day. Who will start it? Let cause it may be identified with a proscribed dogma. those who in this way devote their lives to the eleva- This new feature is worthy of due consideration from medical students, as it must be confessed, that ever out of Nazareth may come some good things, in thes

reverence and good-will to man, on true, loving, helpful, ennobling MAN-WORSHIF; a kingdom in which all the oppressed are to go free, and men are to beat their Post Office, Philadelphia.

GOV. GARDNER'S REFUSAL TO REMOVE

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, July 1, 1857.

To the Hon. President of the Senate: In compliance with the intention expressed in a communication transmitted to the Senate on the last day of the session, I proceed to state a few of the communicant, reasons for refusing to accede to the more prominent reasons for refusing to accede to the request contained in the Address of the two branches of the Legislature for the removal, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, of Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

The reasons assigned in the Address for his removal are as follows:—

1st. Because he consented to sit as United States Slave Commissioner, in defiance of the moral senti-ment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the legislative

ment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the legislative resolves of 1850.

2d. Because, now, in defiance of the provisions contained in section 13 of chapter 489 of the Acts of 1855, Edward G. Loring continues to hold the office of Judge of Probate, under a Massachusetts commission, and, at the same time, to hold, in defiance of law, a commission under the United States, which qualifies him to issue warrants and grant certificates, under the Acts of Congress named in the 9th section of chapter 489 of the Acts of 1855. I respectfully refer the two branches to my Mer

age to the Legislature of 1855, to be found in the volume of Acts and Resolves for 1856, commencing at page 325, for the grounds which caused me to deem the first reason given to be wholly insufficient at page 325, for the grounds which caused me to deem the first reason given to be wholly insufficient to authorize on my part such action as is prayed for. I have therein, I think, satisfactorily shown that a true interpretation of the Constitution, from a comparison of the different clauses of that instrument, from the statement of the address that accompanied it, from contemporaneous evidence, and from the uniform practice of the State government, with one exception, and that exception having recorded against it the protest of John Quincy Adams, who was then one of its Senators, does not authorize the removal of Judges by address, unless through the Providence of God they may become incapacitated to perform the duties appertaining to their offices; but that for any alleged crime or infringement of law, they must be impeached according to the clear provisions of the Constitution; thereby also preserving inviolate the privilege conferred by the 12th article of the Bill of Rights, that on osubject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly substantiated and formally described to him'; * * * and every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully beard in his defence, by himself on his counsel. witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence, by himself, or his counsel, at

It was in this view of the case that the suggestion was in this view of the case that the suggestion was made by me, which has been widely misrepresented and misunderstood, that if the Legislature were determined to punish Judge Loring by removing him from office, for what no one can justly doubt to have been an honest and conscientious act on his part, they should at least do it in such a manner as 'that no precedent shall be established pregnant with evil to those who may come after him, and so that punishment shall follow only a pregnant with evil to those who may come after him, and so that punishment shall follow only a plain violation of law. Such a course is open to the Legislature to adopt. In both branches, an attempt was made to render the holding of the office of Judge of Probate incompatible with that of the Commissionership under which Judge Lor-ing's action was deemed obnoxious and objec-tional.'

This language is now quoted by a large part of these petitioners, as if there was in it the slightest commitment, on my part, to his removal by me, upon an address of the two branches of the Legislature, for disobeying the provisions of such an enactment as is referred to. I had supposed all the intelligent citizens of Massachusetts were too well informed to need to be told that the removal of a Judge for an infringement of the Statute Law of the Commonwealth, could only be effected constitutionally and legally, by an impeachment by the House of Representatives, and a solemn trial by the

Senate.

A few days after my previous refusal to remove Judge Loring, the 'Personal Liberty Bill' was passed, one of the provisions of which furnishes the second and last reason given for now requesting his removal. It must be remembered that this bill did not receive my signature, but became a law by the requisite majority in both branches of the Legislature, notwithstanding the Executive veto. The passage of that act and its continuance upon our Statute Book, containing, as it does, provisions clearly repugnant to the Constitutions both of the United States and of Massachusetts, has brought discredit upon our Commonwealth, and is deeply discredit upon our Commonwealth, and is deeply deplored by all law-abiding and right-thinking

volved upon the Chief Magistrate of the State by an address to him of the Legislature, with reference

Having distinctly asserted, as my deliberate judgment, and, as I believe, clearly demonstrated, that the Constitution of the United States authorizes the removal of her judicial officers, upon address, only for disqualification, mental or physical, caused by

rersonal Liberty Bill, while at the same time holding a commission, and acting, as a United States Commissioner. The language of John Quincy Adams is peculiarly applicable to this very case, in his protest, still existing on the journal of the Senate, under date of March 4, 1803. He protests against an address to the Governor for a judicial removal— First, because the grounds alleged in the said ad-First, because the grounds alleged in the said address for the removal are for official misdemeanors; and the subscriber conceives it to be the intention of the Constitution, that no judicial officer should be removed from office by the mode of an address of the two Houses, on the ground of offences for the trial of which the Constitution has expressly pro-

vided the mode of impeachment.'

But assuming for a moment that the provisions of the Constitution were very different from what they are, and did contemplate the removal of judi-cial officers by the Executive, upon an address of the two Houses, for such reasons as are here given, and upon this unwarranted assumption let us con-sider the character and nature of the reason under

sider the character and nature of the reason under consideration assigned in the address for the removal of Judge Loring.

Eighteen years ago, Judge Loring was appointed a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Massachusetts. Ten years ago, while holding said commission, he was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, and he has ever since held both offices. Two years ago, the law referred to in the address was passed, subtantially adapted that any parson who should

Again, the provision of the Personal Liberty
Bill partakes of the character of an expost facto
law, inasmuch as it practically ordained if Judge
Loring, in consequence of his participating in the rendition of Anthony Burns, continued to hold for ten
days thereafter the office of United States Commissioner, which he had then held sixteen years, as

well as the office of Judge of Probate, which he had held eight years, he should be deemed, by so doing, to furnish sufficient ground for impeachment. Whether such a statute could be constitutionally Whether such a statute could be constitutionally enacted in reference to any future appointments to judicial office, we are not called upon to inquire; but whether such provisions are constitutional so far as they refer to incumbents in office, at the time of their seconds.

but whether such provisions are constitutional so far as they refer to incumbents in office, at the time of their passage, is best and most conclusively answered they the annexed extract from the Constitution itself:—'Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.'

But there are graver objections to the constitutionality of the course of action demanded of me, which commend themselves to the careful consideration of every reflecting citizen. The power of removal from judicial office by address, intending to cover those cases where, from mental and physical incapacity, a removal is imperatively required by the public good, is an arbitrary power, rarely permitted under our theory of government, and, when from necessity granted, is hedged round with every available safeguard, as it should be, against oppressive or inconsiderate use. If there is any one sentiment more carnestly inculcated in our Constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is c pressive or inconsiderate use. If there is any one sentiment more carnestly inculcated in our Constitution than others of its great truths, it is 'that it is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the law and administration of justice'; that 'it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit,' to which end it provides that judges shall hold their offices during good behavior, and specifies that certain of them shall have 'permanent and honorable salaries.' But, as a judge cannot be impeached for lunacy, nor tried for the loss of reason, this arbitrary and despotic power of removal by address, antagonistical to our whole theory of government, and to be used only in bases of absolute emergency, was granted, but guarded, as before stated, by every possible precaution against misuse. It requires the concurrent action of four departments of government—the House, the Senate, the Executive, and the Council—whose separate and independent acquiescence is necessary to accomplish a removal. It is discretionary with each, and it is made so by the Constitution itself.

But here we find a statute law, pussed by the concurrent action of only fuc of these four departments of the government, which assumes to declare that

But here we find a statute law, passed by the con-current action of only they of these four departments of the government, which assumes to declare that certain acts 'shall be deemed' 'sufficient ground' 'for removal by address.' An attempt is thus made to nullify the whole theory of the Constitution, re-garding judicial removals, by authorizing two degarding judicial removals, by authorizing two departments of the government to usurp powers conferred by the Constitution only upon the concurrent action of four, and also by imposing as a duty upon the Executive that which, by the Constitution, is a power to be exercised at his discretion.

Again, the act upon which the second reason for Judge Loring's removal is based, conflicts directly with the constitutional tenure of judicial office. The Constitution of Massachusetts fives the life tenure

with the constitutional tenure of judicial office. The Constitution of Massachusetts fixes the life tenure for judges, subject only to the condition of good behavior; but a reason founded in a provision of the act of 1855 reaches a source no higher than the Legislature itself. Can the Legislature override the Constitution? If the Legislature of 1857 can address Judge Loring out of office in consequence of an act of the Legislature of 1855, can it not in conan act of the Legislature of 1855, can it not in con-sequence of an act it may itself enact? If so, the whole judiciary of Massachusetts, contrary to the belief of three-quarters of a century, instead of be-ing a fixed and permanent body of officers, is subject to the legislation of a mere majority, and can be removed whenever party prejudice shall demand, or party policy may dictate.

The candid and intelligent portion of the commu-nity will hardly withhold a deserved rebuke to the minority of the Committee for making the following assertion: 'The Governor, also, has admitted its

assertion: 'The Governor, also, has admitted its [the Personal Liberty Bill] constitutionality, by acting under it in the appointment of Commissioners.' Their next paragraph is as follows: 'The courts, too, have acted under its provisions, and thus have given their sanction to the constitutionality of such of the provisions, at least, as they have acted under.' Had the minority of the Com-

have acted under. Had the minority of the Com-mittee inserted the same qualification regarding the 'Governor' as they have respecting the 'courts,' they would have told the truth. The section under which Commissioners are appointed has no refer-ence whatever to the objectionable and unconstitu-tional provisions of the act; and the cause which demands for its support so unauthorized a state-ment as this, must give rise to doubts as to its own soundness or to the discretion of its defenders. soundness, or to the discretion of its defenders.

Instead of 'admitting its constitutionality,' I

vetoed it because it was unconstitutional. I recom-mended its repeal in my annual message to the Legis-lature of 1856, because it was unconstitutional, and I now base my declining to remove Judge Loring Still it exists—and to its provisions, such as on my reason, drawn from its provisions, because it they are, we must turn, to consider the duty de-

aspect, instead of being considered as a matter immediately affecting the permanency of our judiciary, and the rights and interests of the people of our Commonwealth. Yet the actions of party leaders, the unmistakable speeches of partisan orators, and the tone of a portion of the political press, conclusively indicate that the question is now to be taken from the halls of legislation and from Executive ac-

for disqualification, mental or physical, caused by the interposition of Providence, I can safely rest my refusal to accede to the removal of Judge Loring upon that ground. If such removal is to be effected, let it be done in the only constitutional manner known to our organic law—by impeachment.

Judge Loring is here charged with an official misdemeanor, because he retains his office of Judge of Probate in defiance of the provisions of the Personal Liberty Bill, while at the same time holding a commission, and acting, as a United States legacy of our fathers' wisdom and the underlying with unwarring and that the conservative and intelligent verdict of my fellow-citizens will sustain my views of public duty, will preserve that system of judicial independence upon which rest the safety and happiness of all our people, and those momentous constitutional truths which are alike the rich legacy of our fathers' wisdom and the underlying foundation of our system of self-government, I reiterate my conclusion, that my sense of duty to the State, and my oath of fealty to the Constitution, preclude my assenting to the Address for Judge Loring's removal.

HENRY J GARDNER

THE POPULAR RELIGION.

Anybody can be baptized and unite with a church Anybody can be baptized and unite with a church, as examples all around us abundantly prove, but it takes a real, living convert to repair the wrong he has done, to confess and forsake his sins, and to live the life of a Christian. A church member can float with the current. He has no cross to bear, no tide to stem, no opposition to contend with—the multitude are with him, and he floats along in the opular current.

But the real convert finds something more in hi

way than to have his face sprinkled, or his body dipped in water, and his name entered on a church roll. The multitude are not with him; he stand alone, comparatively, and stems the tides and winds, and popular currents. He finds something more to do than to float with the tide; a living, earnest work is before him. He must first right the wrong he has done, as far as in his power, restore where he has defrauded, confess where he has injured, and

Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, and he has ever since held both offices. Two years ago, the law referred to in the address was passed, substantially declaring that any person who should continue to hold both of said, or similar offices, for tem days thereafter, should 'be deemed to have 'colated good behavior, to have given reason for loss of public confidence, and have furnished sufficient ground either for impeachment or for removal by address.'

We here find an attempt made by a mere statutory enactment to override the provisions of the Constitution, an attempt clearly and unquestionably futile and inoperative. The Constitution fixes the tenure of judicial office; this law attempts to enact a different tenure. The Constitution contemplates the impeachment and trial of Judges for crimes and misdemeanors, and their removal by address for mental or physical disability; this law attempted to buy the Holy Ghost to speculate on, and was informed by Peter, that his heart was not right in the sight of God—that he was still in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity. I have seen many Judaes and Simon Maguese added to the Attorney General, in his opinion accompanying my message returning this bill without my approval, 'It attempts to construe and declare the true intent and meaning of the provision of the Constitution which subjects official officers to removal by the Ezecutive, upon address by both branches of the Legislature * * * which is beyond the Constitutional competency of the Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.'

Again, the provision of the Personal Liberty the moval by the modern church; and floating mits than wetting the eurent into a church. Anything may join a ained if Judge ting in the renot o hold for ten ates Commission years, as

Yes, brethren, give surer tests that your converts are real, for dead men can be haptized; and the names of dead men can be curolled on your books. We want fruits, rather than professions, for by the fruit the tree is known.—Portland Pleasure-Boat.

AVERS' SELF-ACTING

FARM WELL

OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE To Draw Water for Themselves.

To Draw Water for Themselves.

THIS apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and all places where a stream of water is not accessible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the animal is made to draw water from the well on approaching it to drink. It is simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend itself to farmers as an important labor-saving machine, dispensing with all the trouble of pumping or drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the bucket instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the well, to be filled ready for the next comer. By this mean, animals can be left by themselves in the most distant pastures, without any care or attention on the part of the owner, other than to discarded sell. animals can be sent by themserves in the most distant pastures, without any care or attention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying them.

selves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to this invention for Worcester County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Also, proprietor's grant for the sale of State, County, or Town rights.

ALVIN WARD.

Ashburnham, April 20, 1857.

The undersigned have carefully examined the Self-Acting Farm Well, as put in operation by Mr. Alvin Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testi-Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and laborsaving addition to the conveniences of every farmyard where running water is not easily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures where the supply is not permanent. A. GREEN.

E. GARFIELD A. R. SMITH, J. H. FAIRBANKS, J. L. JOSLIN. Fitchburg, Jan. 19, 1857.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.'
REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher,

Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off.' REV. WM. CUTTER, "Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.'
REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My

hair which was grey, is now restored to its color, &c.'
REV. D CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My own
hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my
family who was becoming bald.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The

white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair form ing, &c.'
REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has and have

REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. 'I was surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I wa

REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross Firer N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. We might swell this list, but, ifnot convinced TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM,

Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair falling, &c. without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-

STORER. It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the princips, wholesale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, or Canada.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this

on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information. Wholesale Agents. Boston-ORLANDO TONPEINS

271 Washington Street. Madam Dexonest, 238 do. Burr, Foster & Co. Geo. C. Goodwin.

ELOCUTION

IS rapidly rising in favor, and a competent teacher of this art will supply a long-felt want. Miss H. G. GUNDERSON, 16 Bradford street, offers her services in this department to Colleges, Academies, Schools, professional gentlemen, ladies, and all who wish toacquire a correct style of reading and speaking.

Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

G. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauney AMOS BAKER, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

Rev. J. W. OLMSTRAD, Editor of the Watchman and Reflector.
Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel.

Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapet.
Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Seminary.
Prof. ALVAR HOVEY, "
Rev. O. S. STEAINS, Newton Centre.
Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. L. F. BRECHER, D. D., Principal of Seratoga

Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857. HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX

HAVING, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made herself acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and Warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten.
Having removed from 284 to 385 Washington street

where she has a superior suite of rooms, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow; they are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them. who have used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people is

this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has bee liberally patronized since the offer of her services the public.

April 7.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

THE 'PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYL VANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS,' for 1857. The content of the pamphlet are as follows: Minutes of the Meeting; Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Punishment, Temperance, Tobacco, Co-equality of Woman, First-Day Meetings; Exposition of Sentiments; Report on Spiritualism; Correspondence—embracing Letters from affiliated associations, and from meet than twenty different persons, among whom are than twenty different persons, among whom are the following, viz.: Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany; Rev. R. Buckingham, of Troy; Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Lynn, Mass.; Hon. J. R. Giddings; Charles K. Whiple, Francis Jackson, Rev. Samuel May, Jr., and Rev. B., T., and Rev. W. H. Fish, of Cortland, N. Y.; Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Neway, of Cincinnati; Rev. W. H. Fish, of Cortland, N. Y.; Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Newark, N. J.; and Rev. D. A. Wasson, of Groveland, Mass. Some of these letters are exceedingly valuable as testimonies in favor of Practical Christianity. Price of the pamphlet 20 cents; six copies for §1. It will be sent, post paid, in return for seven seated belong. New York and Boston, and by Fowler & Wella, 308 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYL