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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the alts of the paper, viz: - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GLAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD' GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

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

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuss 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 pathans, in

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly thin they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking 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 CHANKING.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1385.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ABSURDITIES AND INSANITIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of July 8th is an account of the celebration of Independence Day by Best Company No. 4, Lower Battalion, 15th Regiset of S. C. M.' From the boastful and brutal, inwherent and double-and-twisted 'sentiments' drank sa the occasion, we select the following :-

America-Freedom's home, and the heritage of Ilm. P. S. Brooks-Though dead, he yet liveth

in the hearts of the sons of Carolina. Gen. Bonham, successor of Brooks-Able to lash with tongue and hand, may he keep in mind the achievement of his predecessor, and when argument has failed, wipe out every stain attempted to be thrown upon the people or institutions of the South by the magic aid of a couchide.

Surery-An institution which the wants of so city keep in existence; negroes in the South, and white slaves in the North.

The Fourth of July.—A day sacred to liberty, talked of elsewhere, but enjoyed here alone. The Know Nothing Aboiltionists-If the tree of

liberty be uprooted, may it crush them in its fall. Our next President-May Fred. Douglass, the back negro champion, be nominated by the North for our next President. Abolitionists ought then to be satisfied, and the South surely roused from her ethargy.

By James H. O'Connell :

The Know Nothing Abolitionists of the North, mit as Mrs. Stowe, Horace Greeley and others—Perfect martyrs of old Satan; from such, good Lord,

By Henry W. Jefcoat :

Preston S. Brooks—The sagacious and patriotic satesman; the chivalrous and gallant officer: history will record the deeds he has done; his name identified with the glory of his country.

By J. D. Jones : A Southern Confederacy-The time has come when the South must look to herself. May she break lose all ties with Yankeedom, and form herself a laveholding Confederacy.

By Wm. Karrah : The hemp crops of Kansas ought to be applied in comestic way, to hang Free State agitators in the

By Barnet Livingston, Jr. :

Hon, L. M. Bonham, Member of Congress from Elgfield District—May he supply himself with a case, named after his predecessor, of sufficient strength and size to beat, whenever his country's rights demand it, all the Abelitionists from the govment seat at Washington.

By Dr. Joseph Minniken :

Northern men with Southern principles we meet a friends : but the Abolitionists we salute with a god coat of the inside of a pine, and the outside of a goose, with a lighted lucifer match stuck to it. By Thompson H. Cook:

The Union—Stand by it as long as it can be pre-served with honor—Southern Confederacy, when it speaks in the majestic voice of the United South, assuring us of the continuance of republican liber-ty and of the integrity of Southern institutions.

By S. H. Phillips : Col. L. M. Keitt-Our Roman Scipio: may be hever cease his march till Northern aggression i forced to acknowledge the truth of his cloquence.

By John C. Fanning: South Carolina-The birth-place of our freedon may that spirit which impelled our forefathers to show such unparalleled heroism in the days of the Revolution, lead us to maintain the cause of liberty with a firmness that will reflect honor upon their

moss-covered graves. By H. F. Sally :

Equality and the Union, or Disunion and the

By U. E. Jefcoat:

The Fathers of the American Revolution-Their was the task to kindle the flame: let it be the duty of the sons to fan it, until the whole world seeks thelter beneath the American Eagle.

By Thomas Jefferson Davis: To the Orator of the Day—Though young and in blaom, I hope a few years will bring him to a state of maturity, that he may be able to cane Sumner,

standing, sitting, or lying. By E. M. Jones : A pod of red pepper in every man's eye, Who will not celebrate the Fourth of July.

By James O'Connell : May the Orator of the Day be able to make a fuss

By Axsen Josephs : Butler and Bgooks, our departed Statesmen— While their bodies lie mouldering in the grave, may their immortal conduct be a beacon light to guide as into the harbor of safety, where no jars or isms trouble.

trouble or molest us. Seat by a Lady: God speed the hour when South Carolina will be

the first to shake off the shackles of federal tyran-ny, and serve a model to her sister States of the South The only Union that we want is the union of the South to dissolve her connection with the North.

South Carolina-The banner State in supporting and promoting the principles of human rights. (!!)

Ei-President Pierce—The model President and stanch patriot. ' Serus in calem redat.'

Gen. Bonham-May his arguments in opposition to Northern fanaticism be as striking as those of his

The Reformed Dutch Church Withdrawing from the American Board.\* The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church closed its sessions on Wetneslay evening last. The most significant act of this body was the conclusion reached respecting its further connection with the American Board of Foreign Missions. The Synod resolved, by a nearly manimous vote, to terminate at once its existing relation to that Board. Two voices only were heard in opposition. The late agitations in the American Board, and the new views of policy that have governed the Prudential Committee, have, says the Journal of Commerce, led to the adoption of this measure. Having already a regularly organized Board of Foreign Missions, the Reformed Dutch Church will at once fall back upon that. Its missions are at Arcot, India, and at Amoy, China.—The Reformed Dutch body comprises 386 churches, and their annual contributions for Foreign Missions are about \$12,000. THE REPORMED DUTCH CHURCH WITHDRAWING

was, that 'No man be admitted to freedom in the Commonwealth but such as are members of some church within this jurisdiction.' That, of course, meant then an orthodox church. And, thereupon, old Blaxton, who then owned half of Boston, quit the form the possessions, and abandoned the town, declaring that he had come from England to escape the tyranny of the 'Lord's bishops,' and now the Lord save him from the tyranny of the "Lord's bishops," and now the Lord save him from the tyranny of the "Lord's list of the freezing cold and the drenching rain!

That is the way anti-slavery Boston cares for her destitutes, while the hypocritical charity of one of the blating political elergy goes a wool-gathering on the Fourth of July to the well-fed and dry-housed disunion, sectional hatred, and fraternal slaughter!

Such is the present apparent political aspect of Boston on the eighty-first Fourth of July; but sure-And, again, in these days, we have the 'Lord's

Slavery and Popery.

To show further what notions of government the

bigoted Boston elergy have taught from the begin-ning, we find the same dogmatism which now marks the abolition elergy, first commencing its

Massachusetts have established Anti-Slavery as the theocracy of the Commonwealth, (so that no man can be a freeman or hold office unless he belongs to that church and curses the South.) the city authorities invariably call upon an anti-slavery minister inent scholar, Edward Everett, and her retired Sen-

This year, they invited the Rev. William R. Alger to do it, and he did it in a style so arrogantly

orthodox clergy must govern the Church. That was the only thing, in the minds of the clergy of that day, to make 'a righteous government.'

Just so the Rev. William R. Alger claims for his

llack Republican church in New England the exclu-

off their life-blood; with a simple, self-ruling de-mocracy, peace and plenty, the common school, the open church, and all the natural rights of the in-dividual uninfringed.

All is sunshine till he names 'slaveholder and the South, and then the rabid monomania of his sect is upon him. He mutters forth 'the mufand the South, and the mutters forth 'the muffeld wails of the plantation'; his straining eyes behold sable groups of woe,' 'sundered families,' and a 'snake's nest'? The country at once tumbles into 'the lowest pit of infamy.' It goes clean down to 'bottomless ruin'; and after it is in this 'bottomless pit of infamy and ruin,' then come, as the final piece in this explosion of Fourth-of-July anti-slavery fire-works, 'demoralization, poverty, hostility and contempt from abroad, war and black destruction.' And all this terrible cataclysm is to come upon us, notwithstanding the North and South have lived together seventy years under a Constitution of the course of the

them?

Here then we have, through this reverend belligerent, a declaration of war by the Free Soilers of Massachusetts against the South! They are to be governed by the North, as superiors govern inferiors. The legislation of the country is to be shaped so as to rob them, against their consent, of a thousand millions of property, recognized by their own laws, and secured to them by the Constitution. If they attempt to withdraw from the Union peaceably, rather than be governed and plundered in this fashion, the North will not suffer it, and must keep them in the Union by main force! Just fight them to prevent family quarrels! This is Mr. Alger's the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a color of July, cannot be listened to with a contract of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a contract of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July, cannot be listened to with a face of the Fourth of July and should prove so distanted in the face of July and should prove so distanted in the face of July and should prove so distanted in the fa

with John Cotton and Cotton Mather, (who were more knaves than fanatics,) at their head—so in these days of disunion, fanaticism, and bigotry against foreign born, the Boston elergy, especially the Unitarians, take the lead.

They have reassumed much of the spirit of dictation which marked the theocracy that governed Boston in the worst days of her old priesteraft. We pred of these early highest, that in the very year Cohin can approach in discusting destitution. the worst days of her old priesteral. To of the plantations, not even in Once forms log read of those early bigots, that in the very year they carried the first charter from Charlestown over to Boston, in which there were then but a few hovels set up, one of the first laws the clergy got passed was, that 'No man be admitted to freedom in the plantations, not even in Once forms log Cabin, can approach in disgusting destitution! Cabin, can approach in disgusting destitution? When, women and children—the well, the diseased, the dying and the dead—are, says that report, all huddled together under miserable wooden sheds, exposed to the freezing cold and the drenching rain!

Such is the present apparent political aspect of Boston on the eighty-first Fourth of July; but sure-ly the time of her deliverance from political empi-And, again, in these days, we have the 'Lord's ries will come. There are national men in her midst, brethren' domineering in the pulpit, and scaring who can see beyond this sectional prison, and who the people with the raw head and bloody bones of wait in patience for this sort of political witcheraft, which has diseased the people of Massachusetts so long, to have its run, as did the old witchcraft in the time of such political parsons as Noyes, Parish, and Mather.

There seems some hope of a wholesome reaction of

teachings with the Rev. John Cotton, who, when he came over, changed the name of the town from Shawmut to Boston. Driven from England, becommated by toasting this prurient orator and national he came over, changed the name of the town from Shawmut to Boston. Driven from England, becompressed to Boston. Driven from England, becompressed in gastive there from religious persecution for preaching human equality and liberty of conscience, he no sooner got into power than he turned despot and inquisitor. He was one of the political preachers of that day, the prototypes of the Theodore Parkers, the Rev. Wm. R. Algers, the Stones, Huntingdons, Dexters, Kallochs, and the like spiritual political leaders of the modern fanaticism of political leaders of the modern fanaticism of political Anti-Slavery and Know Nothingism, which have their head-quarters in Boston.

In the old days of fanaticism, the Boston authorities, even before they had a Fourth of July to celebrate, called upon the clergy to expound government to them. ment to them.

So in these days, when the Abolition clergy of ual city of Boston on the Fourth of July, 1857, so preach a Fourth of July oration, and curse the ator, Hon. Mr. Winthrop, for extending hospitality south as obscenely as Shimei of old cursed king and civility to a Virginia Scnator. What can be designed by the estimate, at least out of New England, of Bostonia. This year, they invited the Rev. William R. Alger to do it, and he did it in a style so arrogantly disgusting, and a temper as foreign to the principles of national Union and State rights, as was old John Cotton's discourse against self-government and religious freedom when he preached the first political sermon in Boston at the General Court election in 1634.

'God,' said John Cotton, 'never ordained a democracy as a fit government either for Church or State; for,' said he, 'if the people be governors, who shall be governed?' Therefore, the Church must govern the people, and John Cotton and his orthodox clergy must govern the Church. That ton manners, when one of her educated divines, in

This minister of peace would have the Virginia Senator mobbed, doubtless, and that constitutes his claim to the toast which called him a 'Cato and a

Black Republican church in New England the exclusive right to govern the Union. What he wants, in his own language, is, 'to secure national right-courses at home.'

This national righteousness, he tells us, is Anti-Slavery. There must not be a slave in the whole country. Without internal holiness, no nation can long stand. Slavery is a national sin, and therefore this Union cannot stand with slavery at the South! notwithstanding the reverend demagogue had just before indulged in extravagant culogiums upon the fact that we are enjoying in this country 'glorious advantages,' 'priceless blessings,' and an entire 'exemption from all those enormous, unrighteous vampire burdens of accumulated debt, war eslishments, feudal laws, tithings, and brooding fear, which crush the over-crowded populations of the Old World to the earth, and drain out the energy of their life-blood; with a simple, self-ruling de-And yet there is a ray of national light from the

# SELECTIONS.

REV. MR. ALGER'S DEFENCE. The oration delivered by Rev. Mr. Alger before the City Authorities of Boston, at Tremont Templa, July 4th, was issued from the office of the Daily Bee on the 16th inst., the City Authorities having refused to pub-

destruction.' And all this terrible catacitysm is to come upon us, notwithstanding the North and South have lived together seventy years under a Constitution sanctioning slavery, made by men probably, quite as eminent in piety and statesmanship as the Rev. Wm. R. Alger himself!

It is said in one the morning papers, that Mr. Alger was hissed while uttering his insults to the South; but the same press says that it omits those passages which called forth the hisses. What must they have been, if the former passage is not one of them?

Here then we have, through this reverend belliggrent, a declaration of war by the Free Soilers of Massachusetts against the South! They are to be governed by the North, as superiors govern interiors. The legislation of the country is to be shaped so as to rob them, against their consent, of a thousand millions of property, recognized by their own laws, and secured to them by the Constitution. If they attempt to withdraw from the Union peaceably, rather than be governed and plundered in this fash-

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BOSTON IN 1857.—THE POLITICAL PARSONS PREACH-ING DISUNION.

The newspapers bring us accounts of the manner in which the modern Athenians passed the eighty-first anniversary. There was a partial gloom thrown over the celebration of the Fourth by the city authorizing of Eschonical Colorable (and the Lemon of the Control of July as the exhibition of fireworks in the evening, while some stabilities of Boston, caused by the bursting of a mortaal the exhibition of fireworks in the evening to the first of the day, that used to be a national jabile in Boston of Massachusetts!

But there was even greater cause of mourning to the fireworks in the evening while some selection of the Fourth by the city authorizing of a mortaally wounded four men.

But there was even greater cause of mourning to the fireworks in the evening while some so of the political parsons and sectional bigots who now seem to control her once large, end and brought up upon the most part of the capitalists and support the laborers and mechanics of Massachusetts!

Why, this sume Rev. Mr. Alger, we are told, was educated and brought up upon the most part of the control the great iron-founder, has earned from the government of the fourth by the clery of Boston, canded by the political parsons and sectional bigots who now seem to control her once large, end and brought who now seem to control her once large, end and the persecutions of Anna Hutchinson and Roger Williams, the clerry of Boston of which come for common and manitions of Massachusetts!

And who would further believe, oh! wise and the capitalists and support the laborers and mechanics of Massachusetts!

Why, this sume Rev. Mr. Alger, we are told, was deducated and brought up upon the most preserve the principles of the Constitute, the them the principles of the Constitute, the them the which they be transported, in most instances, they would serve a sileary to the principles of the Constitute of the Human Mr. To the same time which they betay is beneath useful. The history

of his own conscience, by uttering patriotic coun sels, or in receiving an official vote of thanks from the city authorities. The former is amply sufficient. But it is rather hard to attempt to deprive the speaker of both. A Mr. Wightman said, in a re-ported debate of the Board of Aldermen, 'The orported debate of the Board of Aldermen, 'The orator was invited to deliver an address carrying out
the views of the Declaration of Independence.' The
sequel shows that I was not invited to do any such
thing. For it was precisely that which I did. O,
it is siekening to hear men eulogiza the Declaration
of Independence, while they are trampling its propositions under their feet; to hear men scream for
'liberty' and the 'rights of man,' in sonorous
phrases, while in spirit and ded they scoff the reality; to hear demagogues talk of patriotism, while
their whole conduct proves that their highest idea
of serving the country is to fawn on the ruling party
for the sake of getting a support from the national for the sake of getting a support from the national

treasury!
It is easy on the Fourth of July to praise the dead heroes of a past ago, and magnify their meri-torious achievements, as the Pharisees whitened the sepulchres of the prophets; but it is nobler to the same great cause of justice and freedom, and so to re-enact their parts amidst the altered emergencies of the present age.

It is easy, on the Fourth of July, to indulge in boastful generalities which have been in all men's mouths, and to please the majority with selfish flatit is nobler to grapple with the subjects belonging to the occasion, and to utter the convictions which are the result of independent reflection. The only defence of my Oration which respectable minds will ask is, that in the spirit of the day, in full harmony with the memories of the Revolution, and the genuine principles of the Republic, I expressed those views which, as a Christian and a patriot, I believed. ed to be true and needful for the country, and which I felt bound in honor to express. That is defence

enough.

I have been abused, repeatedly and foully, for calling 'men who stand high in the community' flunkeys. It is a falsehood, a mean attempt to awaken prejudice, and fasten odium. The writer who speaks of my 'ungentlemanly slander of Mr. Winthrop,' ought to be ashamed of so disingenuous an attempt to turn the popularity of a favorite name into disgust and hatred against me. He is welcome to the honor of it. However richly a large number of the same who stand high in the community' description. to the honor of it. However richly a large number of 'men who stand high in the community 'deserve the epithet, flunkey, for their cowardly silence and contemptible servility before the Slave Power of the South, I have not applied it. 'I did characterize the act of introducing James M. Mason to a Massachusetts audience on Bunker Hill, under the circumstances, and in the peculiar manner in which it was done, as an act of 'complimentary flunkeyism,' and I deliberately maintain that the phrase fitly characterizes the act. I thought the words ought to be terizes the act. I thought the words ought to be used. They were used, and they will stand. Look at the facts. This slaveholder has grossly insulted our Congressional delegation in private and in public, carrying his insults so far, on at least one occasion, that our distinguished Senator, whose forcearance is great, was forced openly to rebuke his plantation manners; he has deliberately belied and insulted the whole body of New England clergy, adding that any sort of connection with them would 'contaminate' the clergy of the South; he would 'contaminate' the clergy of the South; he wrote a letter of admiration and love to the 'Brooks Festival,' the ovation given to that saint and hero of South Carolina, on his triumphal return from an attempt to murder an unarmed and defenceless Senator in the national capitol. This man, the open approver of one who proposed that the South should march to Washington with an army, seize the exemarch to Washington with an army, seize the executive power, and rule the country henceforth—finds honorable gentlemen who are 'proud' to introduce him where he ought to have been ashamed to come—to introduce him with gratuitous politeness, and with deferential compliments, both to him and the State which he represented—a State particularly celebrated now for four things, ruin, bankruptcy, arrogance and slave-breeding. And he, to show his sense of propriety and good taste, proceeded to give Massachusetts the most exquisite insult she ever received, telling her in almost so many plain words, not to send to Congress any more such Senators as Charles Summer, but to send men who would subreceived, telling her in almost so many plain words, not to send to Congress any more such Senators as Charles Sumner, but to send men who would submit to the dictation of slaveholders! It was an act of 'complimentary flunkeyism,' and ought to be so styled. Is a Southern disunionist, who recommends a miserable minority by force to rend the country, that slavery may be preserved, to be hanquetted and applauded by the aristocrats of the country, while a Northern man, who wishes the majority, by legal voting, to acquire preponderance in the government, that liberty may be secured to all, and the country thereby be saved forever, is denounced as a traitor! One of the writers who has attacked me in support of Mr. Mason, says: 'A bruiser who should kick his antagonist, or strike him when down, or attempt

fiments which he believes to be true and useful. Had the former been my aim, I should have launched into an indiscriminate glorification of the country, office-holding partisans, office-seeking demagogues, slavery, and all. The latter being my motive, I tried to praise what is worthy in the country, censure what is vicious, recommend what is right, and warn against what is wrong and ominous. It is for a straightforward fulfilment of this purpose that I have been so harshly censured. Knowing that I have been so harshly censured. Knowing that I have done but my duty, the attacks are harmless and welcome, and should be, even were they a thousand times as numerous and bitter.

One journal, with characteristic decency, and with characteristic manliness, insinuates that my motive in writing the Oration was a pecuniary one, and insinuates it anonymously. 'Let us have the whole hundred dollars' worth, it cries. That paper is hereby informed that the City Government of Boston do not pay their Fourth of July orators any thing for the three or four weeks' labor required of them to prepare for those occasions. In other places, such performances are paid for; but a judicious economy is exercised here. The reward of the orator here is either in having carned the approval of his own conscience, by uttering patriotic counsels or in weeking an official yote of thanks from allows.' I state the most be made of it. Some resease.

'treason,' 'vulgarity,' 'bad taste,' or 'malignant abuse,' let the most be made of it. Some persons seem incapable of discriminating patriotic ardor from partisan zeal—the eager attempt to compass a selfish end from the disinterested fulfilment of duty—generous indignation from poisonous hate. The attacks of such are harmless, and their own punishment is in them. Those persons who take every hearty word against corruption, damagogues and slavery, or in behalf of purity, principle and freedom, as a personal insult, and the speaker of it as a personal enemy, are surely as much to be pitied as they are to be despised.

In reply to one attack on my Oration, I shall on-y say that the meanest and most spiteful of my as-ailants is W. W. Wheildon, editor of the Bunker

Hill Aurora.

In an Appendix may be found the speeches of Col.

Isaac H. Wright and myself at the Dinner, in Fancuil Hall, as they were reported in the Boston Daily

Bee; also reports of the debates and votes in the

Board of Aldermen and Common Council, upon the proposition to pass a vote of thanks to the Orator of the Day. It will be seen that we have men the music. The Appendix also has an account of the Fourth of July celebration in South Carolina.

## MR. ALGER'S ORATION. [Boston correspondence of the A. S. Standard.]

Speaking of Absurdity reduced to the last anal-Speaking of Absurdity reduced to the last analysis naturally reminds me of our City Government and their Fourth of July orator. We have not had so well-marked a case of assinity, in these parts, this long time. They didn't know enough to take credit for having hit upon an Orator who made an Oration that was actually read, and that by thousands and tens of thousands. It was enough to immortalize a dozen City Councils. It is a thing unheard of, or at least has never been heard of since Charles Summer gave one some ten or a dozen mortalize a dozen City Councils. It is a thing unheard of, or at least has never been heard of since Charles Sumner gave one, some ten or a dozen years ago, which so shocked the nerves of our Hunkerhood, that a prominent member of the same (who afterwards distinguished himself by voting for the Fugitive Slave Bill) declared that he (Sumner) had cut his own throat by it. This prophecy, not having been literally fulfilled, (though he did come pretty near laving his brains knocked out,) may have uncourged this new evil speaker against dignities. But it is notorious, that the fact that a man had read a Fourth of July Oration would be taken for prima facie evidence of lunacy or idiocy, so that the glory of our Civic Fathers would have been all the more glorious for having been the occasion of one which nobody could help reading, had they but had the sense to hold on to the credit they were naturally entitled to. But because their orator, in most felicitous hrase, precisely expressed the minds of a large majority of the inhabitants of the State, hitting the nail exactly and heavily on the head, the City Council, with a forty-Alderman power of stupidity, refused to give it a blessing or a baptism.

The Reverend William R. Alger, who has thus found in the content of the states of the states

City Council, with a forty-Alderman power of stupidity, refused to give it a blessing or a baptism.

The Reverend William R. Alger, who has thus found himself suddenly famous, is a Unitarian elergyman of this city, who had been selected by our City Council as the scapegoat which was to carry the whole weight of civic stupidities and platitudes into the wilderness. He was appointed to suffer for the dullness of the whole people. His business was to pat a small but select audience fast asleep in the church, and afterwards set all who ventured on a reading of the service, after it was printed, into a state of catalepsy. But it so happened that they had most egregiously mistaken their man. The scapegoat, instead of quietly trotting off to the wilderness with the municipal foolishness upon his head, turned upon them, in a most unprecedented manner, and butted it back again in their faces. Such irregular and insubordinate conduct on the part of a scapegoat was not to be forgiven; so, for the first time in the history of Boston, the City Government, both branches of it, refused to pass a vote of thanks for the Oration, or to ask for a copy for the press! The crime being, as all your readers know well enough by this time, thanks to the pains taken by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council to publish it abroad, that Mr. Alger described the invitation of Fugitive Slave Bill Mason to insult the people of Massachusetts, on Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, as an act of 'complimentary funkeyism.' Surely, there never was a formula of words more exactly expressive of the thing done, as was proved by the instant understanding of them, even by Aldermanic intellects, and by the commentary which was as soon as possible put on the city records by the engerness of these Dogberrys to write themselves down to all posterity the asses that they are.

Of course, the effect of this astonishing absurdity

that liberty may be secured to all, and the country thereby be saved forever, is denounced as a traitor! One of the writers who has attacked me in support of Mr. Mason, says: 'A bruiser who should kick his antagonist, or strike him when down, or attempt to gouge him, would be mobbed on the spot by the ruffians of the ring.' This is precisely what Brooks did to Mr. Summer, and which Senator Ma-

ran up to a fabulous height. A quarter of a dol-lar was a common price for one on Sunday, and the market bare at that. Does history record a parallel instance within the last fifty years? I do not remember it. Mr. Alger will be long remem-bered as the man who introduced a living idea into a Fourth of July Oration, and who was actually read by thousands of people in consequence of the daring heresy. If he had let loose a live rattlesnake from the pulpit, he could not have excited a more general consternation, and caused a more durable impression among his auditors. Of course, his ran up to a fabulous height. A quarter of a dolimpression among his auditors. Of course, his Oration will be printed in the usual form, and be all the more looked at and looked up for the significant the more looked at and looked up for the significant absence of the usual preliminary correspondence. And he will have the credit of having branded the sycophantic act of inviting the most insolent of the negro-drivers to flourish his slave-whip over a New England audience, on Bunker's Hill, in precisely the epigrammatic words which fitly describe it, which will pass from mouth to mouth from one end of the continent to the other, and which will be remembered until the act itself is forgotten. I rather think he can afford to do without the empty formalism of a vote of thanks from the City Govern ormalism of a vote of thanks from the City Govern ment of Boston. A most emphatic vote of thanks will come back to him from the best hearts and minds in all parts of the country, for a word so ex-cellently spoken and so exactly in season.

THE FLUNKEYISM ON BUNKER HILL. The late exhibition of flunkeyism on Bunker Hill, The late exhibition of flunkeyism on Bunker Hill, by that embodiment and inearnation of dough-face hunkerism, Robert C. Winthrop, and his coadjutors, in the inaguration ceremonies of June 17th last, was one of the most humiliating spectacles ever witnessed. In what a fawning and sycophantic manner did Mr. Winthrop crawl obsequiously at the feet of the Slave Power, and go out of his way to exhibit his 'complimentary flunkeyism' toward the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, who disgraced the sacred soil of Bunker Hill by his presence, on that occasion; while the latter seized the opportunity to lecture the people of Massachusetts upon their duties, under the Constitution of the United States, toward her 'sister States of the South'! her 'sister States of the South'! Senator Mason of Virginia said, among other

like slave-driving stuff-

'I invoke, here on Bunker Hill, coming from my own honored State in the far South—I invoke of you all, that you shall require of those who represent you, all, that you shall require of those who represent you, that they administer the government as it was formed by our fathers, under the Constitution, and not otherwise. I would ask the spirit of that patriot who has departed from us—if he can look down again upon the earth which he once honored—to inspire you all with that feeling which would require that the government should be administered under the Constitution, in honor and in good faith. Thus did the originator of that barbarous and in-

numan enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law, seize the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of General Warren, to lecture the freedom-loving peo-ple of Massachusetts on their duty to permit, withple of Massachusetts on their duty to permit, with-out molestation, the soil of the old Bay State to be made a hunting-ground for the panting fugitive from Southern depotism, and on the obligation we are under, according to his understanding of the requirements of the Censtitution, to join in the chase, with Slavery's bloodhounds, over the graves of our revolutionary ancestors, and on the hallowed soil of Bunker Hill itself, if called upon so to do, in order to return some Shadrach, Sims, Burns, William and Ellen Crafts, or others of our colored brethren, into the woes of a worse than heathenish bondage, without trial before a legal tribunal, and on the mere ipse dirit of a slave commissioner, bribed to decide in favor of slavery. oin in the

mere spice airl of a salve commissioner, brided to decide in favor of slavery.

The Newburyport Herald, which has always been noted for its high-toned conservatism on the 'agitating' questions of the day, says, in reference to this matter: 'It is true, as Mr. Alger says, that Senator Mason

"It is true, as Mr. Alger says, that Senator Mason was introduced with 'complimentary flunkeyism;' for everybody must hold that opinion, when we consider how careful they (the managers of the celebration) were to keep back the Senator and Representatives of Massachusetts, and fawned about and flattered the Virginian who had especially and intentionally insulted Massachusetts by saying in the Senate, of CHARLES SUMNER (with whose political opinions we have nothing to do, but who is still the true representative of Massachusetts), as follows:

The Herald then quotes the following extracts from the speech of senator Mason, in allusion to Senator Sumner, who is the pride and boast of his constituents, and who, more than any other man, at this crisis, represents the views, feelings, and principles of Massachusetts, in or out of the national councils:

'The necessitles of our political position bring us into relations and associations, which, beyond the walls of this chamber, we are enabled to avoid, associates here ichose 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 shun and despise.'

It was to introduce to the constituents of our no-ble Senator the man who had thus traduced and maligned him, that Robert C. Winthrop conde-scended, upon that occasion, to get down upon all fours, and perform somenial a service to that distin-guished representative of the Southern slave-drivers and slavery propagandists. In reward for so marked an act of humiliation before the Slave Power, Mr. Winthrop is plainty satisfied to the Gubernatorial Winthrop is plainly entitled to the Gubernatorial nomination by the proposed hunker coalition in this State, should Gov. Gardner surrender his present claims to that honor.—Worcester Spy.

## FOURTH OF JULY ORATORS.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATORS.

The City Fathers of Boston occasionally get a better Fourth of July oration than they bargain for. Usually, a Forth of July oration is vapid enough, a mere rehash of common-places, tiresome to the listener, and stapifying to the reader. The orator of the day is usually but the patriotic wind-bag of the occasion. He tells a more than thrice-told tale. But once in a while, something gets spoken which is worthy of the day. Such we remember to have been the case when Horace Mann, a few years ago, gave utterance to some noble truths, full of vivifying power, when Charles Sumner stirred up from their depths the profoundest principles of political and social well-being, and when E. P. Whipple and A. A. Miner employed the occasion worthilly by presenting, in an eloquent way, considerations of presenting, in an eloquent way, considerations of present and lasting importance. These efforts were full of fresh vigor, not merely recalling the heroism of the past, but also applying the traditions of the day and the principles of the Fathers of the country to its present needs and aspirations.

A similar worthy service was performed by the Rev. Wm. R. Alger, whose oration before the authorities, last week, was an admirable performance, in unison with the spirit of the day, cloquent, high-toned, truthful and courageous. That it did not give satisfaction to the City Fathers themselves, by no means indicates the impression which

it made upon the public generally. They say, to be sure, that he 'lugged in the slavery question.' This is an absurd charge. That question needs no lugging nor boosting, but comes in of itself on all ions. No orator on that day, fresh from such occasions. No orator on that day, fresh from the study of the lives and deeds of such men as Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, who abhorred slavery from the depths of their hearts, and whose revolutionary history was a loud protest against all injustice and oppression, can avoid the application of the truths of the Declaration of Independence to the great existing wrong and shame of the country. The Boston Board of Aldermen, however, refused to thank Mr. Alger for his oration, or to print it. This unusual course, perhaps, they thought would put a final period to the orator's glowing sentences, and forever repress his honest thought. The oration will be registed however, and we apprehend will find

and forever repress his honest thought. The oration will be printed, however, and we apprehend will find readers, the solemn and sapient protest of the Aldermen to the contrary, notwithstanding. And he will receive such a vote of thanks from the people as will astound the frightened aldermen of Boston.

However, we presume the Fourth of July orator in Boston must understand that he is not to utter his own free declaration of sentiments, but must square his opinions with those of the City Fathers. It might be well for the latter to put into their invitations the condition, that the orator is to utter vitations the condition, that the orator is to utter their views, and not his own. A Fourth of July orator with a gag in his mouth would be an inter-esting spectacle.—Salem Observer. esting spectacle.

#### AN ALDERMANIC BLUNDER.

We took occasion yesterday briefly, but most de We took occasion yesternay brienly, but most de-cidedly, to express our condemnation of the action of the Board of Aldermen in refusing to tender to Mr. Alger the customary and complimentary vote of thanks for his 4th of July oration. The Alder-men evidently imagined that they were of some im-portance, and that if they officially smubbed and in-sulted their own invited orator, the effect would be tremendous! These gentlemen made a serious mis-take. The only effect which their little, passionate exhibition will have, will be, to prevent any of those Aldermen who took part in this act of snobbishness, from ever serving the city again in an Aldermanic capacity. Did they, when they invited Mr. Alger to deliver the oration, suppose or suggest that he should trim his expressions to suit them or any particular class of men? Do they imagine that it is any business of theirs what sentiments a 4th of particular class of men? Do they imagine that it is any business of theirs what sentiments a 4th of July orator may choose to avow? If orations are to be written or delivered under censorship of Boston, then let it be so understood, and our word for it, there will then be neither audience to listen, nor

critics to notice the performance.

Did these impulsive and sensitive Aldermen imagine that they were in any way or in any sense re-sponsible for the opinions of the orator? They asagine that they were in any way or in any sense responsible for the opinions of the orator? They assume altogether too much. By passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Alger, they no more endorse or signify their approbation of his views, than the citizens do by paying their taxes to defray the expenses of the celebration. It is no more the business of the Aldermen to sit in judgment on the oration, than it is that of the humblest citizen. Therefore, we say that the action of the Aldermen was as silly as it was unjustifible and flunkeyish. We should like to have any one of these dignitaries, who thus showed their own incapacity to appreciate truths spoken in a manly way, attempt to refute by fair argument a single one of Mr. Alger's positions, or contradict one of his facts, or demonstrate that his rebukes were too severe, or his warnings unnecessary. We challenge these squeamish Aldermen to do it, and if they do not wish to be convicted of the meanest partizanism or the silliest old fogyism, they will accept the challenge, and try it on.

We assert without fear of contradiction, and upon a careful re-reading of the oration, that Mr. Alger stated no fact that is not capable of demonstration, advanced no proposition that is not true, administered no rebuke that was not richly deserved,

tion, advanced no proposition that is not true, administered no rebuke that was not richly deserved, -and if this is so, who is the man that will blame him, a New England man, for speaking boldly and eloquently the truths which New England loves to hear on Independence Day?—Bee, 8th July.

## MR. ALGER'S REJOINDER.

Rev. Wm. R. Alger has written a bold and pithy reply to the parties that have so recklessly and liberally abused his late 4th of July oration and His letter, while it is keen and scathing in its language, in no wise lowers him in public es-timation; but his plain, unretracting, straight fortimation; but his plain, unretracting, straight forward language in reply to the unmeasured abuse that has been bestowed upon him, at once attaches to his course the great mass of unprejudiced minds. The clique of wire-pulling politicians at the head of the city government of Boston have yet to learn, it would seem, that they cannot dictate the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, and bring every man down to their standard by placing their language in the mouths of honest, outspoken men; and we rather think the recoil of their own rancor in this instance will serve them in future as a lesson which instance will serve them in future as a lesson which they will not soon forget .- Charlestown Advertiser.

#### WHAT THE DRED SCOTT CASE DECIDED, AND WHAT IT DID NOT DECIDE.

The Boston Law Reporter for June contains very able and thorough review of the Dred Scott Decision,' which will enable the reader to know what the Supreme Court has decided in that important case far more readily and clearly than he can learn from the official report itself. In fact, the review has done just what the reporter, Mr. Howard, in long and confused head-notes attempted, but fail-

ed to accomplish.

Those, also, who desire to understand, not mere ly the points which the so-called decision really de cided, but what it did not decide, will do well to consult the Law Reporter's article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Horace Gray, Jr., and John Lowell, two well known legal gentlemen of Boston.
The result of their investigation of the decision is briefly stated, as follows:—

'First—As to the question, 'Can a negro be a citizen of the United States?' It has been commonly supposed that the Court decided this question in the negative. This is a mistake. From the form in which it was presented, it was very doubtful whether it was before the Court for a decision. Four of the nine judges thought that it was; these were the Chief Justice, and Justices Wayne and Daniel, who answer the question in the negative, and Justice Curtis, who answers it in the affirmaand Justice Curtis, who answers it in the amma-tive. Of the judges who give no opinion on the point, one (Judge McLean) declares that if he an-swered the question at all, it would be in the affirm-ative; Judge Catron, when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gave an opinion di-rectly involving an affirmative answer to the ques-tion; the three other judges give no clue to their opinions. On this question, then, the Court stands thus: three in the affirmative, three negative, and three silent.

three silent.

\* Secondly—Was the Missouri Compromise constitutional? It is a perfectly well-settled principle of the Supreme Court, and one that has been often laid down from its bench, that no part of an opinion of the Court is to be regarded as of authority as ion of the Court is to be regarded as of authority as a precedent which was not necessary to the determination of the question before it. Any thing beyond this is merely the expression of the individual opinion of the judge; and it has been well said, that 'if general dicta are to be considered as establishing the law, nothing is yet settled or can long be settled.' Bearing this in mind, let us look at the facts of the case. Scott was a clave in Missouri; was taken by his master to Illinois, and thence into a territory of the United States where slavery was was taken by his master to Illinois, and thence into a territory of the United States where slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise; and thence back to Missouri. The opinion of the Court is placed upon the ground that the laws of Missouri are to decide whether Scott is or is not a slave, now that he has returned thither. If this be so, what matters it whether the compromise was valid or invalid? In other words, whether Scott was free when in Illinois, or in the territory, or whether he continued to be a slave all the time? And if the Court goes out of its way to give an opinion on this point, could a plainer instance be found of an opinion on a point not necessary to the determination of the rights of the parties?

'This Court, then, has not decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Intraty—This case is often spoken of as deciding that a master may take his slave to a free State, and there hold him as a slave. This is a simple mistake; there is no such point decided. But, 'Fourthly—The doctrine is here established that, if a slave be taken by his master to a free State, and does not there claim his liberty, but consents to return with his master to a slave State, he may be held as a slave there, if the highest court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other

words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State because he soas a slave in the State from which he was brought: nor, that a slave carried from a slave to a free State, and brought back, is free because he might have claimed his freedom in the free State: nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return: but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master.'

CELEBRATION

## HARVARD TRIENNIAL

The Triennial Festival of the Alumni of Harvard was celebrated on Thursday, last week, with the most brilliant success. The address by Hon. Edward Everett was a very eloquent production.

The Dinner was in all respects a fitting sequel to the banquet of the morning. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presided in a felicitous manner. The speakers were President Walker of the University, Gov. Gardner, the venerable ex-President Quincy, Lord Napier, the British Ambassador, President Charles King of Columbia College, Edward Everett, Rev. Dr. Elliot of Mo., Chief Justice Shaw, the historian Motley, the poet Holmes, Rev. Dr. Osgood of N. Y., Josiah Quincy, Jr., Prof. Felton, and Mr. Probyn, a graduate of Cambridge, England.

The following sentiment having been given—

Josiah Omings, the honored ex-president, the liber.

Josiah Quiney, the honored ex-president, the liberal Benefactor, the accomplished Historian, the steadfast friend of Harvard University; whose privilege it is, while his eye is not yet dimmed, nor his natural force abated, to see his children's children honored at force abated, to see his children's children honored at the same table with himself. The assembled Alumni of Harvard rise up to offer him the homage of their grateful veneration and affection, and to invoke upon his remaining years the choicest blessings of Heaven. Mr. Qurner, on rising to respond, was received with

## MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH.

MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President:—I am utterly unprepared for this reception. It was unexpected. I had hoped to have escaped the responsibility of replying to such a call, from your friendship if not from your kindness. (Laughter.) After a certain age, sir, although the silver chord of life is not loosed, it is yet enervated and weakened, and more frail by attrition; and although the golden bowl be not broken, it has lost its brightness and its value; and although the wheel at the cistern moves still, it moves heavily and slowly, and creaks and trembles on its pivot. Then, also, 'the grasshopper is a burden;' and with all other desires, the desire of distinction, of display, of human applause, fails. Then, sir, as the classics might have told you—

'Solve senescentem mature samus equum, ne Peccat ad extremum addendus, et illa ducat.'

I know very well, sir, that there is a broad in the world a desire for what are called 'reminiscences;' there is a disposition among men to pick up what Time has thrown away (laughter), to remember what he has forgotten, and to make much of what he thinks very little (renewed laughter); and I suppose some of my very good friends by making this call upon me expected to get upon the floor an individual who had nothing else but reminiscences.—

(Laughter and applause.) Well, sir, it is very true that at a certain age the human mind is nothing more than a hortus succus of reminiscences; but

that at a certain age the human mind is nothing more than a hortus succus of reminiscences; but then, sir, these reminiscences come to the mind by a course of nature; they rise up by a sort of natural affinity, and cannot be a matter of choice; they arise from the circumstances by which we are sur-

Therefore, sir, although a thousand reminiscence throng into my mind, I will mention only one or two; and although they are personal, I trust you will pardon me for introducing them here; for these reminiscences are like straws upon the surface of the troubled sea—they are inestimable, not from their value, but because they are only things upon the surface, (laughter and applause.) Sir, I cannot forget—how is it possible for me to forget—that 60 place, on this very week, I believe on this very day, in this very hall, the Anniversary Oration of the Phi Beta Kappa. To be sure, sir, it was not such an oration as we have heard to-day, in which a man

an oration as we have heard to-day, in which a man of learning, science and genius, whose life has been devoted wisely and faithfully to literary labor, with large experience of the world, has spread before us a literary banquet, where nothing was wanting, nothing more could be desired.

Well, sir, I cannot forget that the honorable gentleman who has delighted us so much, who has instructed us so much—I hope he will pardon me for mentioning it—was then but 3 years old. (Loud laughter and applause.) I ought to say, sir, that it was very well received at the time. (Laughter.) I renember, sir, they even asked me to give it to the press, but I was too cunning for that. (Renewed laughter and applause.) It may be it was well enough, according to the poverty of the times. The revolutionary war had exhausted not only our pecuniary resources, but our very intellectual resources, nary resources, but our very intellectual resources, also. We had not then such an avalanche of literary productions in every form as you have had during the last half century—reviews, periodicals and writings of various kinds. We had also at the writings of various kinds. We had, sir, at that day, no reviews at all. We had, I think, the Spec-tator, and the Adventurer, and the works of Johnson; and then, sir, as to fancy works, we had 'Humphrey Clinker,' 'Tom Jones,' (laughter) and

and I was so young that the Democrats called for a cracle in which to rock the Federal candidate.—
(Great merriment.)

Well, sir, I do not mention these things by way of vain-glorying! Far from it. I am filled with humiliation and shame and sorrow when I consider how long a life has been permitted to me, and how little has been done in it. (Many voices, 'No, no, no.') Sir, the reminiscences of former times are not altogether pleasurable. No man can look back upon the vista of a long life, without seeing as he looks over the space that it encloses, how blank that space is. No man but remembers time misspent, advantages neglected, opportunities lost, false estimates made. During the active periods of youth and manhood, men forget the roal responsibilities of their nature, and the objects for which life is given them. They quarrel about trifles, they contend about places and pennics. Every ambitious ant strives to get the topmost grain, and if he seizes the upper morsel, he hugs and glorifies himself as if he was in the enjoyment of happiness, life and immortality. Nor can any one look back without recalling the memory of excellent and worthy friends whose fall has strewn the memory thick as autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa.'

I look around me, sir, at this board, and I see

I look around me, sir, at this board, and I see friends, familiar faces—I see sons and grandsons—but where are the fathers, where the grandfathers? Once as happy, as wise, as gay, as full of hilarity, of wit and mirth, as those I see before me—where are they? Once substance, they are now not even

At the conclusion of Mr. Quincy's felicitous remarks, the band played "Auld lang syne."

The Effect of the Exancipation Movement in Missouri. The successful inauguration of the emancipation movement in Missouri by the election of John M. Wimer as the Mayor of St. Louis, has already borne fruit in the tremendous rise of real estate not only in St. Louis, but throughout the entire State. It is well known to all owners and purchasers of real estate, that the sales this spring have been three-fold as great, and at a greater increase of price than ever before obtained in this city. The same is true of the State. Never has there been such a demand for Missouri lands, and never before have such prices been obtained, as during the present spring. Heretofore the emigration from the free States has directed itself upon Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, but now much THE EFFECT OF THE ENANCIPATION MOVEMENT IN Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas; but now much of this great tide has turned itself upon Missouri and the reason of this is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that the movement for free labor which has so recently triumphed in St. Louis, and which has shown a vitality that bids fair to become victorious in the State, has drawn attention to the rich lands of Missouri, and holds out the promise that they are not long to be cursed with the incubus which has so long made them barren and unprofitable.—Missouri Democrat.

# The Triennial Festival of the Alumni of Harvard 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 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 Colo my R. R. Depot in Boston at 9.30 A. M., for the Ab ington 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 .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 Hell (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; bu refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers ma

e expected on the occasion. Particulars hereafter. In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusett 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 Emi ipation-an event whereby 800,000 chattels were el vated to the position, dignity and rights of FREE MEN,-will be appropriately commemorated, under the auspices of

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 reoice 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 con test, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemp tion of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the Anti-Slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a 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 heretofore The pic-nic method will be adopted, instead, each family taking with them what food may be deemed necessary.
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 cry that shall break the chains of the millions of victims

of American despotism-'No Union with Slave-HOLDERS ! In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman Hopedale, Milford, July 15, 1857.

## TION OF THE FREE STATES.

Below, we give an important Circular just issued by a sub-committee of the State Disunion Convention, 'Humphrey Cliffker,' 'Tom Jones,' (laughter) and many more, which my old memory will not at this moment recall. But, sir, I did as well as I could at that time; 'It was well received, and I could not refrain from mentioning the fact here.

As you seem to feel a good disposition towards me, (loud applause,) I will tell you another thing. I believe I am the only man living who was a candidate for Congress in the last century. Yes, sir, in the last November of the last century, my friends in Suffolk put me up as their candidate for Congress; and I was so young that the Democrate called for a cracle in which to rock the Federal candidate.—

(Great merriment.) and will exert themselves to procure as many signa tures to the Call as practicable, in accordance with the equest contained in the Circular.

It will be seen that the Call is so worded that no ne signing it will thereby commit himself in favor of Disunion; its object being to convene a mass meeting of such of the people of the Free States as sympathias with the oppressod, declare their purpose to be true to the cause of freedom, and are convinced that it is impossible to unite hostile interests and institutions un ier any form of government-a mass meeting of the est heads and hearts to be found at the North, fo the purpose of examining the structure of the Amer ican Union, its legitimate and inevitable results, it past history and present condition, its future bearings upon the liberties of the world, and determining what is the wisest and safest course to be pursued in regard to it. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is hoped that no Anti-Slavery man or woman will object to signing the Call,—the Convention being one for inquiry and deliberation, and such action as, after th fullest discussion, a majority of its members shall

deem it proper to recommend. The South has blustered and threatened lon nough in regard to a dissolution of the Union,thereby knowing that she could readily bring th Sir, I know very well that my mind has taken a course unsuited to this eccasion; but it is according to nature, and according to Scripture, which tells us that there is no memory of things that are past, and there will be no memory of things that are, with those who are to come.

Increby knowing that she could readily bring the North to terms, and triumphantly accomplish her negatious purposes. It is time for the North to intimate to the South, in a manner that cannot be mistaken, that the day has gone by for any further bullying of this kind; that the Union is, at best, only a means, not an end; that she accepts the doctrine of the Decnot an end; that she accepts the doctrine of the Dec laration of Independence, that 'whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, fliberty and equality,] it is the right and the duty of the people to throw off such government, and to institute new safeguards for their safety and happiness'; that the present conditions of the Union are intolerable and must be changed, or a separation is inevitable and that, if it would be justifiable on the part of th South to withdraw from the North, in order to perpetuste her nefarious slave system, it would be still nore justifiable for the North to withdraw from the South, in order that the sacred cause of liberty may

eccive no detriment.

Every freeman at the North should take an interest in the proposed Convention for this reason, if on no higher ground—that it will be such a vindication of the right of free discussion and free inquiry as the state of the times imperatively demands; for while (as we have already stated) the South is ever threatning to dash the Union in pieces, if all her villano ver denying to the people of the North the right t discuss the question of Dissolution, on any pro-whatever! For herself, she is never more 'patri-than when she discourses of the duty of secess

but the moment any one at the North ventures to exercise similar freedom of speech, then it is a 'troasonable' act, which ought to excite universal indignation and horror! We submit to Northern freemen, whether they do not owe it to their self-respect, their manhood, their natural and constitutional rights, to say nothing of their moral obligations and duties, to justify themselves in swearing to support such a Convindicate their equality in this respect; and whether they can do this in a more telling manner than by signing the Call and attending the Convention referred to above.

of morality, then, do Mr. Gibblios and Mr. MANN justify themselves in swearing to support such a Convention? Taking them at their word—taking the fact as it is—what are they, with all the people of the North, but the accomplices of the slave-hunter?

Expostulating with the South for threatening to Personally, we go far beyond the language of the

them, by laying no restriction on navigation acts. ments of God.'
In the New York Convention, held with reference to the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, ALEXANDER as the fusitive slave clause remains in the Constitution no Union could possibly have been formed.' JAMES Manison, treating in ' The Federalist' on 'The Ratio of Representation,' says-' The Federal Constitution decides, with great propriety, on the case of our slaves, when it views them in the mixed character of persons and of property. . . Let the compromis-ing expedient of the Constitution be mutually adopted, which regards the slave as divested of two-fifths of the man.' Most truthfully did John Quincy Adams say. In outward show, it is a representation of per tion of the act of committing the lamb to the tender ustody of the wolf? Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to make the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery the vital and Convention, held for the ratification of the U. S. Constitution, James Madison declared - Another clause secures us that property which we now possess. At present, if any slave clopes to any of those States where slaves are free, he becomes emancipated by their laws; but in this Constitution, the clause, 'No person held to service or labor in one State, &c., seas expressly inserted to enable owners of slaves to reclaim them.' Again, referring to that segtion of the Constitution which obliges the national government to protect each State 'against domestic violence,' Mr. MAD-180x said- On application of the legislature or executive, as the case may be, the militia of the other States are to be called to suppress domestic insurrections'-meaning slave insurrections in special, for that was the topic under consideration. On the same occasion, Mr. Nicholas, referring to the same provision, said- It gives additional security; for, besides the power in the State Governments to use their own militia, it will be the duty of the General Government to aid them with the strength of the Union, when called for '-and that 'duty' has been performed with alacrity on more than one occasion.

The U. S. Constitution was not adopted without some twinges of conscience on the part of some of its framers. Thus, in the course of the discussions, Lu-THER MARTIN (himself a delegate) states-

independent nations, in consequence of our opposition to the attempts of Great Britain to enslave us; that this opposition was grounded upon the preservation of those rights to which God and Nature had preserve the rights which he had thus imparted to his creatures; that now, when we had scarcely risen from our knees, from supplicating his mercy and protection in forming our government over a free people,—a government formed pretendedly on the principles of liberty, and for its preservation,—in that government to have a provision not only putting it out of its power to restrain and prevent the slave trade, but even encouraging that most infamous traffic, by giving the States the power and influence in the Union in proportion as they cruelly and wantonly sported with the rights of their fellow-creatures, ought to be considered as a

The Constitution remains to this day unchanged in ta slaveholding provisions, except that relating to the foreign slave traffic, which it is in the power of Congress at any time to restore, and for the restoraion of which leading journals at the South are now beginning to clamor. The Constitution and the Union are synonymous terms : destroy the one, and the other Now, that such a Union is stained with blood, and

organically iniquitous, is as certain as that robbery and murder are crimes; that it cannot be supported without personal guilt, to a fearful extent, is equally clear that it ought never to have been formed with such flagrant stipulations, no matter what might have been the consequences, and therefore ought not to be con-tinued a single hour longer, is as undeniable as any self-evident moral proposition. Pollution covers the garments, blood stains the hands of every man who swears to uphold it. No other language so forcibly describes it as that used by the prophet of old, and which is to be reiterated to the end—it is 'A cove-NANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL." Without it, where would be the power of the South, or the security of the slaveholder? If the Canada line were brought down side by side with the border alave States—if the North were a free and independent popular, unreasoning idolatry. Such blows must be republic, how would it be possible for the South to repeated. The Slave Power will have lost its chief keep her slaves in bondage? 'To the non-slaveholding States particularly, (says the Maysville [Tennes-see] Intelligencer, 'we are indebted for a PERMANENT always be a means of crushing us into sub-SAFEGUARD against insurrection.' Says Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, 'The dissolution of the Union is the dissolution of slavery. If the Union were dissolved into two parts, the slave would cross the line, and then turn round and curse his master from the other shore.' Says Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee- What had

This is Southern testimony, which could be quote part of eminent men at the North! Says the Hon. Horace Man- An escaped slave could not be reower to seize upon escaping alaves was one of the actives for adopting it.' Hon. Joshua R. Giddings

master; nor are we to rescue him from his master's ter has the same constitutional right to pursue and capture his slave in a free State, that he possesses to pursue and capture his horse or mule. By what code of morality, then, do Mr. Giddings and Mr. Maxx instift the color of the control of the color of the color

North, but the accomplices of the slave-hunter?

Expostulating with the South for threatening t dissolve the Union, Mr. Mann says, in case of seces Personally, we go far beyond the language of the Call. We go not merely for an inquiry into the 'practicability and expediency' of dissolving the Union, but for asserting the necessity and duty of such a measure. We have examined the question thoroughly, in all its bearings, whether political or religious, economical or financial, peaceful or warlike,—whether relating to the emancipation of those in bondage, or to the liberties of the people of the North,—and we are, and have long been, ready for prompt and decisive action. We know under what exigencies and in the midst of what temptations the Union was formed; what regard for concord, what disregard of principle, was evinced in its formation; what a selfish rivalry for supremacy prevailed between the commercial interests of the East and the slaveholding pursuing the Union, Mr. Mann says, in case of secession—'The Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be call the Missisaippi and Ohio rivers, where they be order upon free States, will be alive as with shoals of porpoises. Remember, there is no Constitution of the United States now! That you have broken. The free States are, therefore, absolved from all obligation to surrender fugitives. Thousan

cial interests of the East and the slaveholding pur- said the late Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, 'slavery poses of the South, which at last terminated in an iniquitous compromise, whereby both parts of the algorithment, and, by the guarantees which it exact-country were reconciled. 'I found,' said LUTHER ed, became enabled to draw its life-blood from the vi-MARTIN, one of the delegates from Maryland to the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States—'I found the Eastern States, notwithit. While the Federal Constitution lasts, it will be the standing their aversion to slavery, (?) were very wil- free States, as much as the slave, that will sustain temporary liberty to prosecute the slave trade, provided the Southern States would be shown and continuance. It is enough to cause us to treme ling to include the Southern States at least with a relation to slavery indispensable to its security Southern States would in their turn gratify ble as we anticipate our share of the righteous judg

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Senior, says- So long HANILTON said- The first thing objected to is that of the United States, there is not a militia man clause which allows a representation for three-fifths

Massachusetts who may not be compelled, to-morrow, of the negroes. The regulation complained of was to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a fellowone result of the spirit of accommodation (!) which governed the Convention; and without this indulgence, the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves! Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinese of that subjection! It is the SLAVE-HOLDER'S MAIN STRENGTH. ITS CONTINUANCE IS HIS PORLORN HOPE.

Finally, John Quincy Adams declares- The bargain between Freedom and Slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles on which alone our revolution can be justified, cruel and oppres sons in bondage; in fact, it is the oppressor representing the oppressor. Is it in the compass of the human imagination to devise a more perfect exemplification of the master, and grossly unequal and impolitic by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and returned to their owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whem their masters are privileged mimating spirit of the national government. To call with nearly a double share of representation. The government thus constituted a democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. In the Virginia has governed the Union. Benjamin's portion above consequence has been, that this slave representation his brethren has ravined as a wolf. In the morning he has devoured the prey, and in the evening has divided the spoil.' Again Mr. ADAMS says-'In the Articles of Confederation, there was no guarantee for the property of the slaveholder-no double represen tation of him in the Federal Councils-no power of taxation-no stipulation for the recovery of fugitive slaves. But when the powers of government came to be delegated to the Union, the South-that is, South Carolina and Georgia-refused their subscription to the parchment, till it should be saturated with the infection of slavery, which no fumigation could purify, no quarantine could extinguish. The freemen of the North gave way, and the deadly venom of slavery was infused into the Constitution of freedom. Its first consequence has been to invert the first principle of demperacy, that the will of the majority of numbers shall rule the land. By means of the double representation, the minority command the whole, and a knot of slaveholders give the law and prescribe the policy of

Now, these are tremendous admissions, (and not less true than awful,) in view of which, by every consideration of justice and humanity, every principle of sound morality, every article of the Christian faith, every feeling of self-preservation and wish to 'It was said, we had just assumed a place among at once to dissolve her connection with the South-to declare the Union at an end-to organize institution upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all upor her soil, and thus to wash her hands in innocency. It cntitled us, not in particular, but in common with all is not a debatable question whether she may 'not the rest of mankind; that we had appealed to the Supreme Being for his assistance, as the God of tarry in all the plain,' or remain in such a Union with Supreme Being for his assistance, as the God of freedom, who could not but approve our efforts to the hope of ultimately changing its conditions. Every every the rights which he had thus imparted to his ry moment she continues in partnership with the creatures. that now when we had second rights from the continues in partnership with the South, she stands convicted before heaven and earth of the most shocking barbarities and the most hideous crimes, through her guilty complicity. Come out of her, that ye partake not of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues,' is the command of the God of the oppressed. There must be no delay. Our guilt cannot be denied. In the language of WILLIAM FILERY CHANNINg- The free States are the quardisolemn mockery of, and an insult to, that God whose protection we had then implored, and could not fail to hold us up to detestation, and render us contemptible to every true friend of liberty in the world."

LEER CHANGE THE RECEIVED THE RESIDENCE AND SOLED THE RESIDENC their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and MUST WALK IN IT. No blessings of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures. To this conviction, the free States are tending. And to this conviction they must speedily come, or the power of self-recovery will be lost forever, and their damnation made sure.

#### ICIRCULAR.1 Woncesten, July 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR,-The State Disunion Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., January, 1857, recommended Northern Convention, based on the same principles during the present year. Your attention is respecfully invited to the accompanying Call, prepared by sub-committee designated for that purpose.

The results of the Worcester Convention were im portant. It established the question of Union or Disunion, as an open question, among a large and influential class who have hitherto shrunk from the consideration of the subject. The able correspondents of the Convention, who deprecated Disunion, still recognized it as a legitimate matter of discussion. This was a great step. A great blow was struck at the reapon when the North has learned to calculate the value of the Union. Until that is done, there will

It may seem, to some, that the present is not a pe culiarly favorable period for such a Convention. The year after a Presidential election is always a period of lull. Optimists and quietists' represent that the character of the new Administration and the new the South to rely on, if the Union were dissolved?
Were they to cut loose from the North, whither were they to look for protection? ia. The memory of the Sumner outrage is soften to any extent. Listen to what is confessed on the The Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Mis souri Compromise have ceased to be novelties; and the Dred Scott decision is acquiesced in, by many, as

a merely abstract grievance.

But all this is merely a truce, not a peace. have no indemnity for the past, no secur says. We are bound to permit the master to take him wherever he finds him. We must not secrete him from the master: we must not defend him against his not yet freed; Virginia is not yet colonized. The

future, in all these cases, is still clouded by uncertain one of those abstractions whose practical comconvulse the world. For all our efforts, there is not yet an inch of truly Free Soil in the nation. The great State of Ohio, under the ablest Possion. great State of Ohio, under the ablest Republican gov. great State of Onio, that the scene of bloody and successful slave-hunts. That the new Administration cessful alave-hunts. That the new Auministration will be thoroughly subservient to the Slave Power, is a foregone conclusion. The existence of slavery is aggression, and new ingenuities of outrage may, at any moment, be sprung upon us,

From mere Polit'cs there is little to be expected. The Slave Power has always commanded just rotes enough to carry its measures, and, under our process enough to carry its incastic, and, time our present organization, always will. If the Republican party told truth, last November, the Presidential election transferred the balance of power, more than ever, to the side of Slavery. It has four years of corruption, conquest and annexation before it, and it rema be proved that any merely political combination can defeat it. On the other hand, the attitude of the Ro publican leaders is now, as always, one of timidity and ompromise. They deprecate, with profuse caution, the charge of any disposition to interfere with slavery, as it is, and claim the support of Southern men for their nominations, as affording undiminished security to slavery. It is evident that the mass of Republican voters, in many States, are becoming more radically anti-slavery. And nothing will do so much to promote that desirable change as the fearless discussion we propose. Undoubtedly, the first object is, to ere ate a united and determined North. But if there is even a chance that the ultimate result of that effort is to be Disunion, every one must admit the necessity of being prepared for it.

In view of these facts, we regard the present a an opportune period for our Convention. We wish to act with calmness, not with impetuosity; to be controlled, not by impulse, but by mature conviction. It is not strange that such a Convention should be proposed, in a period of excitement. That it should be held, in a time of comparative quiet, is a fact of momentous siznificance.

Such a Convention appeals to three distinct classes of persons:

1. Those who repudiate the United States Constitu tion as essentially pro-slavery, and hence abjure all union under it.

2. Those who, not accepting this view of the Constitution, still concur in the opinion that there can be no permanent union between Free and Slave States, and that the only practicable solution will be found. sooner or later, in a separation.

3. Those who, believing in the ultimate triumph of Freedom, without Disunion, still approve of the agitation of the subject, because they admit Disunion to be a possible result; and because the discussion will tend, in any case, to strengthen and consolidate the North on the side of Freedom.

It has been determined to summon the Convention by means of a Call, to be signed by such persons a may, from either of the motives above indicated, sympathize with its object. By obtaining many such names, from every Free State, the existence and wide distribution of this sentiment will be exhibited, and increased interest will be given to the Convention.

You are therefore respectfully invited to append to this Call your own signature, and to obtain such others as may be within your reach. It is believed that any effort, so bestowed, will be useful anti-slavery work. All copies of the Call should be returned (with signatures, and a memorandum of the place where obtained,) to Joseph A. Howland, Worcester, Mass., on or before Sept. 1st, 1857.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, DANIEL MANN. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, P. W. BIRD.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and as-tagonistic nations, between whom harmony is in-possible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous; And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire and

trol over the three branches of our National Go-ernment, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the ternto-ries, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our lathers rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the

respects, be different from the past, under existing State relations;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times OTHER PERSONS. LEGAL VOTERS.

SOUTHERN LOVE OF LIBERTY.

In the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of July 8th is an account of the celebration of Independence Day by Beat Company No. 4, Lower Battalion, 15th Regiment of S. C. M.' It commences with the following 'incendiary' and 'treasonable' flourish :-

· The glorious anniversary of American Independence has again arrived. We once more assemble to celebrate the natal day of our liberty. The patriotan of our Revolutionary fathers is rekindled in the bosoms of their descendants. A recollection of the sacrifices they made to transmit freedom as the richest egacy to their children, awakens in their sons a feeling of gratitude, and imparts a determination neer to allow the rights of freemen to be wrested from them by tyrannic power, or to be lost through listless apathy.

With our hearts enlivened by historical lere, we

arrived at the place of rendezvous, shook hands with old friends, and scraped up new acquaintances. A large concourse of people collected together, not less large concourse of people collected together, not iss than fee hundred freemen exulting in the indepen-dence of their country, and ready to do honor to the bold and brave that now sleep quietly in the soil their blood curiehed."

Very modest and very consistent language this, for nen-stealers and slave-breeders, pro-slavery ruffars and hot-headed nullifiers ! For a specimen of the besotted and brutal spirit which characterised this preposterous celebration, see 'Refuge of Oppression-No Union with Staveholders! Repeat the cry!

A JUST REBUKE AND A MERITED COMPLEMENT An extra session of the Legislature of Massachusetts is now being held in Boston, mainly for the purpose of forming the State into new Senatorial Districts, under the late census. In the House of Representa tives on Tuesday last, on motion of Mr. Nowell, d Boston, it was fordered that Rev. WILLIAN R. ALGE be invited to address the members of this House, during the present session, at such time as shall suit is convenience. This is deservedly complimentary to Mr. Alger, and a just rebuke to the city authorize for their contemptible conduct towards him

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for July, is received from the publishers, Messrs. Crosby, Nichola & Co., Bester. The contents are a review of Brooks' Faust; Comit's Religion of Humanity; India's Appeal to Christian Unitarians; Public Amusements and Public Moralty; The Dred Scott Case; James Martineau; Rense of Current Literature; Literary and Scientific Inte-

This is the commencement of a new rolume, under the editorial supervision of Rev. Dr. Hedge and Rev. Edward E. Hale. Terms, \$3 a year.

Our Anti-Slavery friends in Plymouth county will take notice that the annual meeting of the County Society is to be held at PLYMPTON next Sunday.

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THE SLAVE POWER IN MISSOURI. With a spirit of enterprise highly commendable he Independent has caused to be prepared and laid The Independent mas caused to be prepared and laid down, at a giance, the proportion of the slave popusate of Missouri. This is made manifest by a black so bar or band, of such breadth as to mark the spection in question, drawn across the middle of the slaveholding county. Only one of the 107, Sanon county, in the southeast part of the State, i Sonn, by the absence of this bar sinister, to be fre the sin and the shame of slaveholding. But the ler number of counties in which the proportion of gres (and thus of slaveholders) is indicated by are line, is well suited to impress even an indifferen sectator with the important fact, that if the non archelding people of Missouri only choose to unite ed act in concert against slavery, they can immedigly gain the complete control over this villanous 'in elation, which has so long been a disgrace to their arreter and a clog upon their prosperity. They at call a State Convention to consider and act upon the subject, abolish slavery by their votes, and gain for Y souri such a measure of freedom as Massachusetts

a mjoys, whenever they please. The preparation of a map showing this numerical not flaves to free men, and thus, approximative-Ref non-slaveholders to slaveholders, through every and of every slave State, would be most valuable pot timely anti-slavery work. It would show, at pure, in what parts of the South the non-slaveholdeguld best and most effectively begin that er of revolution against slavery, the rallying cry is which has been sounded with such spirit by Hinn Rowan Helper, of North Carolina, in his book enend 'The Impending Crisis of the South.'

Nothing is to be hoped from the Church, or from my one of its sects (cuttings) in the warfare against divery. Their several anti-Christian theories of what Christianity is, embodied in their creeds and illustra ted by their pulpits, require them to admit slavehold es to be Christians, and of course prevent any system ge, persistent and thorough opposition to slavery, harrer sharp the skirmishing may be from a few exaptional pulpits. The majority of the non-slavebilling whites of the South, having no such ecclesi stical bandage over their eyes, can see, plainly sough, the absurdity of supposing a slaveholding person to be a Christian. Their oppression, under the slave system, is only less than that of the slaves penselves; and now that a leader has arisen from their own ranks, whose intelligence, courage and vigor sen equal to the emergency, who has published t the world a distinct and incontrovertible statement o the reasons for which slavery should be immediately delished, and of the means by which, and the meth ad in which, they can very speedily accomplish it polition, and who has already taken the first an not difficult step of throwing off the yoke and enter is upon the campaign in his own person-they wil gove themselves nearly as base as the Church itself. and quite deserving of the yoke they bear, if they do set forthwith respond to the call, and enter upon the

Let every one read 'The Impending Crisis of th South,'s and learn from it how utterly powerles sarcholders would be, if non-slaveholders would cease papport them-how speedily and thoroughly their infernal system might be overthrown, if non-slaveholders would join to oppose them .- c. x. w.

sited, for many reasons, to find a large market in Beston and throughout New England, if it were propelly advertised, is to be found at but one bookselling establishment in this city, which has strict orders from the New York publishers (Burdick Brothers) as to sell to the trade, except on the same terms as to

WHO ART THOU THAT JUDGEST A-NOTHER P.

Permit one of the New York Observer:

Permit one of the alleged "delinquents" to call
wer attention to a sermon delivered by Mr. Beecher
ast Sunday evening, in which some charges are
lrought, and statements made, which ought not to be
pased by in silence. I enclose the Brooklyn Eagle's

liport.

Is this preacher in fellowship with the ministers he s denounces? Ought he to be, if he is? Do we at compromise ourselves and bring suspicion on our secrity, while we are generally understood as fellowslipping, in any sense or manner, as ministers of the brothron speck, such wholesale "accusers of the brothron specker, Cheever & Co.?

Yours,

J. L.

'The following is a part of the discourse:

"Rev. H. W. Beecher preached last Sunday eve ing, from Acts 22:38, upon 'Public Opinion, its power, and the duty of the Church to control or direct it for good.' In Brooklyn and other cities, not me man in five goes to church at all, and many of those who do go are not influenced so much by what they hear there as elsewhere. Why is this? Becase a mean and miserable ecclesiastical notion is sively prevalent among ministers and churches, that it is the business of the preacher to repeat over and over certain dry old dogmas and stale and musty tuisms, and that his duty is done whenever he has get through with the Five Points of Calvinism, though se that said nothing about the Five Points of New York. You might as well say that a little dusky, any lamp is God's sun, as that such churches are two and faithful churches of Christ. Where the prevailing public sentiment in a community is notorically evil, and waxing worse and worse continually, the Church must be delinquent. The good men in my community, however few, are more than a match for the evil, however many, if they will but do their day, just as a little star is more than a match for a great deal of darkness. If this be so, what must we omelude of the state of picty in the churches of New

It appears from the above, the sentiment of which is heartily echoed by the Observer, that the saints are rather impatient of criticism, and have begun to cast about for means of self-defence against such truth as is brought to bear upon them in the above extract from Henry Ward Beecher's sermon. It is note worthy, and characteristic of the men and their sys tem, that such defence is not to be attempted by pring the charge a calumny, and themselves inno test in the premises, but by excommunicating bro-ther Beecher, and reducing him to the position of 'the world, after which he might speak as much truth as be pleased, without their feeling called on to regard it. Looking for a moment from their point of view, however, it must be not a little provoking to find brother Beecher, who meets them so sweetly and fraternally at the communion table, there giving them fall recognition as regenerate persons, brethren in Christ, children of God and heirs of heaven, the salt of the earth and the light of the world, afterwards Mying such hard things about them from his pulpit. They have certainly some reason for thinking him to as parson Milton of Newburyport once said of one of his deacons - one of the crookedest sticks that ever trew on Zion's hill; and the question might not anaturally occur to them-If the brethren stick toether no better in seasons of division and difficulty night it not be more advantageous to us, on the whole, to leave the Church and join the Odd Felbws ?-- C. K. W.

AWFUL WARNING TO SABBATIZERS. We learn from the New York Observer, that erty of twenty-five persons, old and young, wh come together on Sunday in a church-St. Philis church, Strongville, Ohio—and come together ex-tractly for worship, were suddenly rendered insensi-tle by a flash of lightning, which also did much damse to the building. This judgment, however, wa spered with mercy, and they all recovered, with but few and slight injuries. It is to be hoped that they will be careful henceforth where they spend cir Sabbaths .- c. K. W.

Richard Boylston, the veteran printer, died a mherst, N. H., July 18th, aged 76.

CHILDREN'S CONVENTION. DEAD LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS:

The other day, I met a group of sunny-faced little girls. The brightest of the number called out lovingly, 'Uncle Joseph, we want thee to have another meeting for us.' Not one of the little maidens did I know, but they so completely magnetised me with their winning ways, that the noble Major (o'er-sensible horse, who, when ridden, makes bows to the children) instinctively stopped while I exchanged a few pleasant words with the little ones. Then at meeting and other places, where I meet well-known little faces, the same wish has been expressed in so many ways, that to tell the plain truth about it, I feel my heart getting so like what it used to be when I was a trusting, merry boy myself, that I begin to want to be a shild again. I love God and little children. Is it any wonder my heart yearns thus? What Tupper calls a 'well-spring of delight' we have not otherwise in our joyous home. Our only son is far away, and the other two in heaven; one was a bright-eyed, lov ing little girl, who used to run with me to the meadows on the western prairies, carrying her tiny cup to the milking, saying, 'more mik-a-daisy, papa.' But my eyes are getting moist-excuse this digression. Well, where shall we have the meeting, and when ?

What do you say to the first seventh-day in the 8th month, the first of August? That will be the anniversary of thousands of children, with their parents, from state of chattelism in the West Indies, where they had been sold, as we sell calves and lambs to the butchers! Let us celebrate the day like real little re-publicans. Do you agree to that? Well, if we are little folks, we can get the nice meeting-house at Longwood, where the big folks held their yearly meeting and the young men and women have a great lyceum Let all be punctual on the ground at 10 o'clock. A. M. The real live Longwood is just in sight, where there is a crystal spring and plenty of old forest trees Friends John and Hannah Cox kindly say we may just have it for our own on that day, just as good as if it belonged to us; even the hundreds of birds who have possession of it, and sing merry songs there, make no objection. Well, after the meeting is over, we shall hie to the woods! Do you agree to that? Now, girls and boys, get up early that morning, 'time enough,' as Eliza Sproat said, 'to see the sun put ou the moon, and drive the stars away, as he pours out the beautiful day from his golden urn.' It seems to me that we might organize ourselves into a children's society, and have a meeting every year-but, ah ! there flowers that we can find-look up all the little ones enterprise of Mr. Adams, its publisher. For sale at that have no conveyance, and crowd a little, rather his office, 91 Washington street. than leave a sorrowing, neglected one; it will make your hearts larger. Last year and year before, you know lots of children came from the neighboring counties, and the gallant little State of Delaware. I should not wonder if Oliver Johnson should hear of the meeting too, and want to be a boy again, and pay the The following is the concluding portion of it :railroad fare for a man, rather than miss being on hand. Then the rain-drops may get the notion, that when there is so much fun, they must come too. Well, children, let us show a large hospitality-let them all come-we shall have a grand time-I am pretty certain one will, at any rate, who delights to ubscribe himself Your lover and friend,

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. Near Longwood, (Pa.) 7th mo. 2d, 1857.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

LIVONIA, Michigan, 1857.

DEAR LIBERATOR: It is the Fourth of July, 1857. A beautiful, calm and lovely day. The sun shines mildly, cheeringly down, warming, revivifying and cheering the sober face of old mother Earth, till she laughs in her morning glory.' Eighty-one years ago to-day, it was ment embodying the whole of true governmental science, the whole of true social philosophy, and which, by its actualization, must redeem mankind from the enthralment of ignorance and consequent misery; must solve the great problem which the world, in darkness, in toil and blood, has ever been working out.

The ideal must ever precede the real. Ideas ultimate themselves in action. The climmer of spiritual light which centuries ago illuminated the mind of some secluded student, some unheard of thinker, today revolutionizes the world.

Truth is never lost. An idea once given to the world worketh ever for the weal or wo of humanity, and the great underlying truth of the equality of men shall yet be actualized and realized in America and the world. To-day we are far from it. To-day, America is following after strange gods-is enacting

All over the land, orators are declaiming in praise of liberty, freedom, and the rights of man, while on the wings of every Southern breeze goeth up the wail. the lamentation, of four millions of America's sone and daughters, robbed, bleeding, crushed by the strong arm of American Law. Ay, to-day America is writing her history's page in the blood of her children and the pomp and parade, the banners and music,

work on, unnoticed, unrewarded, save by the consciousness of having done right, till the stupendous moral revolution to effect the recognition of the brotherhood of man is accomplished, till one mighty step more in the ever-ascending spiral of progression is at-

To-day the heart of the lover of freedom must be sad as he contemplates the brazen hypocrisy of this nation, the utter disregard of moral obligation, the total lack of common humanity, which so estentatiously displays itself as patriotism. Yet 'the world noves'; and in the coming golden years, we know that all wrong shall be righted, all ignorance dispelled, and that man shall walk forth untrammelled by governments, creeds and institutions, and unfettered sure of the prevailing vices and bad habits of the day by physical and mental misdirection.

For the advent of this better time, work we ever! R. L. A.

Mr. Epiron,-Having read your paper considerable for the last sixteen years, I have come to this con-clusion, that an Abolitionist is like unto a beetlebug, endeavoring to pass through the glass window at night, for light. Slavery must work out its own salvation, wherever it exists. This is the soul's truth, in

indicate 'a plentiful lack' of understanding on his done good service by his Sunday meetings, and true part, so as to render any attempt to enlighten him a hopeless undertaking. We must therefore let him spise official tyranny, especially when used for such

ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Essex County Auti-Slavery Society was held at Warren Hall, South Dan vers, July 19th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. L. REMOND, President of the Society, occupi

The meeting was opened by appropriate remarks b

In the absence of the Secretary, Martha O. Barret of South Danvers, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Perley King, Joseph Merrill, and John Cutler was

appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Sciety for the ensuing year.

C. F. Burnham, J. Putnam and S. P. Remond we chosen a Finance Committee. After remarks by the President, and Sarah P. R.

mond, of Salem, the meeting adjourned to meet at o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON, Met pursuant to adjournment. The

President addressed the meeting at some length.

Mr. Merrill, of the Nominating Committee, repor ed the following list of names as officers of the Societ for the ensuing year, and the persons therein name were elected :-

President-CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem. Vice Presidents-William Ashby, Newburyport Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; James N. Bu Lynn; Martha O. Barrett, South Danvers; D. P. Harmon, Haverhill; Perley King, South Danvers David Merritt, Salem; Larkin Woodbury, Manches

ter: John Cutler, Danvers, Recording Secretary-Moses Wright, Georgetown Corresponding Secretary—Sarah P. Remond, Salar Treasurer—Isaac W. Roberts, Danvers.

Executive Committee-C. F. Burnham, South Dan vers; Mehitable Haskell, Gloucester, J. F. Putnam

Remarks on the general topics connected with th Anti-Slavery cause were made by Wm. C. Nell, o Boston, C. L. Remond, of Salem, Joseph Merrill, o Danvers, J. N. Buffum, of Lynn, J. Putnam, South Danvers, Sarah P. Remond, of Salem.

Adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock. EVENING. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Remond, Nell and Merrill.

Adjourned to meet at Essex, the 27th of September MARTHA O. BARRETT, Sec. pro tem.

Boston Directory for the year 1857, em bracing the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory,' by GEORGE ADis a difficulty—some of our number will be so regard- AMS. This is one of the most useful annuals with less of the rules as to cross over the line between the which we are acquainted, and the continued watchjuveniles and the seniors; then we should have to fulness and care which are needed in preparing disown them. How could they be members of our work of the kind have been faithfully bestowed upon society after crossing the line? Should not wonder the present volume. The number of names in the if there would be some compromisers among us, just Directory is 49,429; names added since last year as there is in the Government; but don't let us take 14,529, and whole number of alterations during that trouble on interest. Two years ago, the big people time, 43,620. Besides names, there is about every were afraid we would not let them in; all we ask of thing else in this Directory that one would wish to them is, please stand back a little, and give us the know concerning the 'make-up' of Boston, and the platform and front seats-let us fill our baskets with whole is given with an accuracy and thoroughness lunch, and leave them in the wagons-gather the finest that reflect the highest credit upon the industry and

> GOV. GARDNER'S VETO ANSWERED. Dr. S. G. Howe has written an able and spirit ed reply to the veto of Governor Gardner of the Resolve in aid of the Massachusetts School for Idiots .-

'It is a State Paper which touches the action the Commonwealth upon a question of humanity.
stems that tide of feeling in favor of the unfortunate

stems that tide of feeling in favor of the unfortunate, which has been slowly but steadily rising and spreading among the people, and moving them to a wise and generous system of relief. It is the first public protest against a continuance in that system, and it has no word of sorrow for the necessity of the change.

It is a State Paper which touches the condition and prospects of more than a thousand hopeless persons in our borders, all of them in one sense 'little children' whom the State should suffer to come night unto her, and her Governor forbid them not,—but surely not without some kindly word of sympathy. True, they are unconscious of their sad infirmity, but its shadow darkens a thousand humble households, where little of sunshine ever comes, and which little

its shadow darkens a thousand humble households where little of sunshine ever comes, and which little the spirit of this veto would make less.

It is a State Paper which urges a rich and growing Commonwealth to retrenchment of expenses, but would manifest in leaving unlessened a score of extravagances, and beginning her retrenchment with he charity fund.

When a rich and noble man is forced to curtail his

ries, next the allowance for the comforts of life, but never lessens that for religious and charitable purposes until he can give a reason to God and conscience. And shall the State be less noble than her noblest son? I have done what I proposed to do with regard to

this State Paper.

I have shown that it is hostile to the spirit of humanity and of Christian charity which characterizes our beloved State; that it abounds in errors, and leads to false inferences; that every material para-graph contains at least one misstatement; that these could not have been made if the Report upon which they seemed based had been examined with care and candor; that your Excellency has not shown interest enough for the School for Idiots to obey the law which equires you to inspect it; and that your veto breathes spirit which, if caught by the Legislature, would not only crush that Institution, but injure other chartable establishments.

I have thus done what seemed a duty, though an

unpleasant one. I have striven to do it in a proper and respectful manner, though I confess that it has not been easy to keep down all indignation, when thinking of those unfortunates who cannot think or act for themselves.'

SENATOR SUMNER.

[London correspondence of the Boston Traveller.] [London correspondence of the Boston 7 Summer You will be glad to hear that Senator Summer still continues to improve, and that though overwhelmed with invitations from his many friends, he indulges in the pleasures of London life with the greatest causain the pleasures of London life with the greatest causain the property of the pleasures of London life with the greatest causain the property of with which, throughout the length and breadth of the land, she would fain proclaim her glory, but serve to designate the depth of moral degradation to which we as a nation have fallen.

Yet, 'Humanity sweeps onward,' and to-day, as ever, there are a chosen few, who, unallured by the glitter, the crush and parade, and unawed by the mighty power of overshadowing numbers, are striving earnestly, carefully, ceaselessly, to bring mankind back to the consideration of justice and humanity, of reason and right. That noble few must work, will work on, unnoticed, unrewarded, save by the conscidoing so, I see no reason why next December should not see him as strong, both in mind and body, as he was before the day when

"You, and I, and all of us fell down, While bloody treason flourished over

OFFICIAL PERSECUTION AND TYRANNY. For several months past, Mr. JOHN C. CLURE, the well known Temperance lecturer of this city, has been in the habi of speaking in the open air, each Sunday afternoon on the Common, to such of the people as might be disposed to listen to him; and he has usually drawn together a large and well behaved assembly, appar ently much interested in his faithful and timely expo On Sunday last, however, in the presence of a large and orderly gathering, before he had uttered a word he was summarily arrested by the police, and dragger first to the station house, and from thence to the jail in which he would have been immured for the night, if he had not fortunately obtained bail. This petty persecution and tyrannous procedure may be traced t the fact, that Mr. CLURE has occasionally exposed the misdeeds of members of the police, and rebuked the conduct of the city authorities, in regard to the Tem-BUMP.

BUMP.

BUMP.

BUMP.

BUMP thas not appended his true signature: it should be 'Gum' for the conclusions to which he has come, after reading our paper for so long a period, indicate to the city authorities, in regard to the Temperance cause and other matters; and, 'dressed in a little brief authority,' they are spitefully aiming to allence him by various annoyances and false arrests, seeing he is a poor man, and therefore without the means has come, after reading our paper for so long a period, indicate to contend for his legal rights. We believe he has spise official tyranny, especially when used for such a

Citizenship Overruled by Judge McLean.

From the Chicago Press, July 18.

This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiff, James C. Mitchell, a colored man, a citizen of Illinois, in 1854, against the defendant, Charles Lamar, a citizen of Wisconsin, on a charge of assault and buttery, which disabled the plaintiff from prosecuting his ordinary business for months, and permanently impaired the sight of one of his eyes. The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, and averred that the plaintiff was a person of color, to wit, a negro. To this plea the plaintiff demurred.

In giving the opinion, Judge McLean observed, that as the leading counsel in the defence admits that this case is not ruled by the Dred Scott case, it will be unnecessary to refer to the latter.

case is not ruled by the Dred Scott case, it will be un-necessary to refer to the latter.

There is no pretence that the plaintiff was over a slave, or that he descended from a slave ancestry. No such averment is made in the plea, and the court can presume nothing in a plea to the jurisdiction. The objection to the jurisdiction must be clearly stated, and it must be of such a character, if true, as to show

That the plaintiff is a colored man, to wit, a negro are the substantial words of the averment in the plea It is not denied that his domicile is in Illinois.

any discrimination as to color.

In a State where slavery does not exist, every indi-

vidual, without regard to color, is presumed to be free; but where color is a badge of slavery, the prefree; but where color is a badge of slavery, the presumption is otherwise.

It has never been decided, that to enable an individual to sue, in the federal courts, he must be an elector. Females have a right to sue in this court, though they are not entitled to vote. A corporation has a right to sue, without regard to the citizenship of its stockholders. It may sue as a citizen of the State where its corporate powers are exercised.

The Constitution, and the act of Congress of 1789, give jurisdiction to the federal courts between citizens.

The Constitution, and the act of Congress of 1789, give jurisdiction to the federal courts between citizens of different States. In the sense here used, the term citizen may well be held to mean a free man, who has a permanent domicile in a State, being subject to its laws in acquiring and holding property, in the payment of taxes, and in the distribution of his estate among creditors, or to his heirs on his decease. estate among creditors, or to his heirs on his decease. Such a man is a citizen, so as to enable him to sue, as I think, in the federal courts. The objection has never been made, so far as I know or believe, to his right to sue in this court, that he is not entitled to

States, which declares, 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, contemplates an investiture of political rights, which are, in no respect necessary to enable a person to sue in federal courts.

This is a very short sketch of the opinion delivered which was not written at length. The Judge declined giving us a copy for publication.

The demurrer was sustained, which held the ple

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. The latest news from the territory is contained in a despatch dated from To-peka, 19th, in which it is stated that the State Conntion of the Free State party, just adjourned, was one of the largest and most earnest ever held. A strong position was taken in favor of the Topeka Constitution, and it was determined that Congress must and shall admit Kansas under it. The old incumbents was determined by the Convention to re-submit the Topeka Constitution to the people in August next, and General Lane had been authorized to organize the people thoroughly, in order to defend the ballot boxes at the Territorial election.

Sr. Louis, July 18. Gov. Walker's proclamation to the people of Lawrence is received here. Its issue grew out of the fact, that a Committee, acting in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, had framed, for submission to the popular vote, a city charter, differing essentially from that granted by the territorial Legislature, thereby bidding defiance to the territorial Legislature, thereby bidding defiance to the territorial government. This action of the Committee Gov. Walker pronounced to be treasonable, and he has ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence, in order to prevent further proceedings in the premises, and to enforce the law. The statement that it is Welker's design, through this movement, to keep in Ransas the troops designed for Utah, as a pretext for the administration to back out of the Utah expedition, is mere supposition.

St. Louis, July 20.—A gentleman from Kansas on Friday, states that at a public meeting on Thursday, it was determined to resist the U. S. troops, if an attempt was made to collect the taxes. A gentleman had met Gov. Walker ten miles from Lawrence, with seven companies of infantry, and he said that he would use force if necessary. The free State men were hurrying to Lawrence, and Gen. Lane had been sent for.

fore tra for Utah, to preserve the peace of Kansas.
Sr. Louis, July 21.—Gov. Walker was encan

goons, on the 17th. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. They will not resist the troops, unless fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Gov. Walker has warrants for the arrest of eighty officers, and other citizens of Lawrence.

Disunion Convention. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., has issued a call, as Chairman of the Massachusetts Disunion Committee, for a meeting of that body in Boston, to consider the expediency of holding a National Disunion Convention, at some Western locality, this Autumn.'

We are glad to hear of such a movement in pros-pect. We shall, in the North and West, have neithe State sovereignty nor personal freedom, till our wick-ed Union with slaveholders is dissolved; with hearty good will we welcome anything honorable which good will we welcome anything honorable wh tends to so desirable a result as such a dissolution

AN UPRIGHT GOVERNOR. Whatever may be thought or said of the opinions of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, upon the question of slavery, it must be admitted that in more instances than one he has exhibited an independence and a frankness altogether befitting the high place he occupies. In the case before us, in refusing to accede to the request of the Legislature to remove Judge Loring, he has evinced a power of reasoning and a discrimination altogethers becoming the subject and the occasion. His area, ed a power of reasoning and a discrimination altogether becoming the subject and the occasion. His argument on the constitutional points involved has been well described as carrying conviction to the minds of dispassionate men, and as setting at rest a mischievous and distracting local question.—National Intelligencer. [A slaveholder's eulogy!]

The Ohio Fusitive Stave Case. A despatch from Cincinnati briefly announced that in the Clark County case, before the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Judge Leavitt had delivered his decision, the effect of which was, the discharge of the United States Deputy Marshals from the custody of the Sheriff of Clark county. We find in the Cincinnati papers the decision of Judge Leavitt in full. It is very long, and its principal point is, that the habeas corpus issued by the State authorities was illegal, and therefore the Deputy Marshals had a right to resist it. The Judge's decision is, that the State Courts have no right to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a prisoner in the custody of a United States officer.

A native African—a Krooman—caused great excitement in New York harbor, on Tuesday, by running naked up the rigging of the brig Flora, in which he had arrived from Africa. He had become frightened by stories that he would be sold. He was villanously shaken off the topgallant yard at last by main force by some wretches from the shore, who chose to make sport of his fears, but forsunately fell overboard, where he was captured by his friends. Had he fallen upon the deck, which he narrowly escaped, he must inevitably have been killed. It appears that he had been ill treated on board the brig, and his case is to be inquired into.

A FREE COUNTRY. Our readers will remember that a day or two since, we noticed the fact that a poor African on board a vessel at Brooklyn, in great fear o being sold into slavery, had armed himself and jumped overboard. The New York Times says:

'John Davis, the scared Krooman, remains on board the cutter. The sight of every boat coming alongside renews in him the fear that he is about to be carried away, and sold as a slave. He keeps a knife always by him, and avows his intention to kill himself before he will be taken.'

A blessed land of liberty this is, where a poor man lives in constant fear of being enslaved! We could this ignorant African have got his ideas of ity? Does he not know that Justice Taney has cided that a black man has no rights which a man is bound to respect?—Bes.

Attempt to Abduct Stares by a Free Negro Sailor.—Yesterday, a free fellow, of rascally physiognomy, from Baltimore, named Bill Owens, a hand on board the schooner George MacClise, which was to have salied yesterday, was brought before Major Screven, under the following circumstances:—On the previous night, about ten o'clock, Bill, who had been ashore, was seen rowing a boat toward the above schooner, in which were two negro women and a child. A negro boy hailed them, when Bill said the boat had turned over, and he was trying to save them, and made some other excuses. He finally managed to get the three on board the schooner, with two large hundles of clothes, the wardrobes in full of the two girls, frocks, shoes, and even thread and needles, but very little linen. The 'daddles,' as the captain of the schooner termed them, were separately exhibited in court. Capt. MacClise, who is a native of South Carolina, stated that having retired early, as the Savannah mosquitoes were most cutrageously voracious, he soon after heard some noise on deck, and, coming up to see what was in the wind, ran foul of two big bundles of 'daddles,' and soon discovered that the noise proceeded from the shipping of the negro women, whom he believed the man Bill intended to secrete until they got to Baltimore, as the women had all their clothes, and he was to sail yesterday afternoon. J. R. Thompson, of the mounted police, being informed of the affair, with commendable energy, soon had the colored fellow and the girls in the guard house. The girls were Georgian and child, aged about six years, belonging to Dr. Winckler, and the other girl was Sarah, aged about sixteen, belonging to Mrs. Neiland, of this city. The captain expressed regret that such a thing should have happened on board his craft, and trusted that the law would be as severe as possible upon the guilty fellow Bill. Bill was ordered to receive fifty lashes well laid on, and then be put the loard his vessel, as the captain wanted to sail yesterday.—Sarannah Georgian, July 15.

Emancipation of Slaves .- One hundred and five slaves, emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McCay, so long our Representative from this District to Congress, and so long Chairman on the Committee of Ways and Means, arrived in the steamer Magnolia yesterday, en route for Liberia via Norfolk.

Norfolk.

One only refuses to partake of her late master's bounty. She will not go, but prefers remaining where she is, as she is.

The negroes are all young and likely, except four, and would command from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars cash to-day in market.—Wilmington (N.

French Contract for Negroes .- The French govern ment have entered into a contract with a Marseiller house for the supply of 10,000 Africans to Guada house for the supply of 10,000 Africans to Guada-loupe and Martinique. The contract was, it seems, signed by the French Ministers of Marine and foreign affairs on the one part, and MM. Regis, of Marseilles, on the other part, on the 13th of March last. It stip-ulates that the latter are, within three years, or, if possible, in less time, to transport 5,000 blacks to Guadaloupe, and as many to Martinique, there to work under an engagement for ten years, at the wages of 12 francs 50 centimes a month, out of which each negro so imported has to pay, at the rate of two francs a month, the cost of his transport from Africa, which is estimated at 200 francs. MM. Regis under-takes to employ in this service large steam vessels takes to employ in this service large steam vessels enpable of containing 800 passengers, and for each adult immigrant, male or female, they are to receive 500 france, of £20 sterling. One of these steamers has, we are assured, already sailed.

Old, but Smart .- A trader in Boston, (says the Charlestown Advertiser,) named Buffum, on the 15th inst., swam from Worthen's Bathing establishment on Medford street, in that city, across the Mystic rive to the Chelsea shore, a distance of one mile and a quarter, and after resting himself, swam back to the starting point. The feat is somewhat remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the swimmer has attained the age of seventy-five years.

York Journal of Commerce says that Professor Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, started on his late fatal trip among the Black Mountains, in order to settle a dispute with Hon. T. L. Clingman, as to which of two peaks was the highest—one being named Mitchell's peak, and the other Clingman's peak—each contending for the elevation bearing his name. It is suptending for the elevation bearing his name. It is sup-posed he lost his way during a severe storm. Hi body will be buried on the highest point of Mitchell', peak, said to be the highest spot east of the Missis-sippi.

Great Hail Storm in Virginia.—The Fredericksburg papers contain some additional facts relative to the hail storm which passed over that section on the 1st inst. Some of the hail stones, the Neses says, weighed six pounds. About one hundred frogs were also rained down on the devoted city of Fredericksburg. Much damage was done to the crops. In some places in the gorges of the Blue Ridge mountains, on the day after-wards, the hail was four feet deep, and wagon loads of it could have been gathered up.

The Descret News, Brigham Young's organ, seven companies of infantry, and he said that he would use force if necessary. The free State men were hurrying to Lawrence, and Gen. Lane had been sent for.

Washington, July 20.—Both Governor Walker and General Harney have power, under discretionary and general Harney have power, under discretionary to the same principles to the 'peculiar institution' of Utah will secure that territory in the full and free exercise of the Mormon faith.

During the last three weeks, twenty-four fugitive slaves passed through Syracuse, N. Y., on the underground railroad. One man, it is said, sent his wife on ahead in a box, directed to the 'superintendent, J. W. Loguen, of Syracuse. The box and it contents arrived safe and sound.

P Seven fugitives, on Tuesday and Wednesday, passed through Rochester, declaring their independence, and expecting to spend their 4th of July ir Canada. Three of them ran away from a town called Liberty, in Frederick Co., Md.

Washington, July 20 .- Robert Farnham, the older washington, July 20.—Robert Farnham, the oldest bookseller and stationer in this city, and universally esteemed, was killed this forenoon at the Stanton station of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. He was standing on the track as the train approached. Mr. F. was a native of Boston, and known to the trade throughout the country.

Melancholy termination of a Pleasure Trin .- A tel Melanchois termination of a Pleasure Trip.—A telegraphic despatch from Franconia announces the death by lightning, at Franconia, N. H., of Mr. W. H. Smith, of the firm of Wright, Davis & Co., carpet dealers, over the Boston and Maine depot, in Boston. Mr. Smith was stopping at the Flume House, at Franconia, which was struck by lightning on Saturday. Mr. Blandon, clerk of the house, was killed at the same time. same time.

Walpole, N. H., July 21 .- Hollis Gates and hi brother, from Gilsum, employed by George Kings-bury, of this place, were struck by lightning last night, Hollis being instantly killed, and his brother seriously injured. A young lady was also struck, but not seriously injured.

The house of Ezra Taft, in Uxbridge, was struck by lightning on Tuesday, and his daughter, 19 years of age, killed. Mr. Taft was seriously injured, but it was thought he would recover.

of the Pilgrims, in New York, took place Thursday evening, called by the displaced deacons, who attempted to get up a furore in their own favor and against Dr. Cheever, who is now absent from the city, as also are many members. The dissatisfied deacons could only muster 19 votes, while there were 46

Dimmock Carlton, a native African, who claims to have been taken prisoner of war from on board the British brig Peacock, when she was sunk by the American schooler Hornet, in the war of 1812, and to have been sold and kept in slavery in Georgia every

Utica, who was burned at the late fire there, died Thursday afternoon from the effects of his injuries. There were four hundred and seventy patients in the Asylum at the time of the fire, and no accident of any kind happened to any of them, nor did any escape in the excitement.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from May 1 to July 15, 1857. Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections:-From Reuben H. Ober \$10, William Whiting, Concord, to redeem pledges, 20,
Rev. D. A. Wasson 3, J. Christic and others, Portsmouth, 4, Mrs. H. B. Draper, Hopedale, bal. of pledge,
Mrs. Holmes, Boston, 1; Miss Otis,
to redeem pledge, 2,
Dr. T. P. Knox, Boston, 4; Mrs.
Smith, Salem, to redeem pledge, 5, Smith, Salem, to redeem pledge, 5, From Andrew Robeson, to redeem pledge,
J. B. Swazey, Francisco, Cal., by
hand W. Phillips,
E. D. Draper, Hopedale, Milford, to
redeem pledge,
Contributions and donations at N. E.
Convention, by hand of S. May, Jr., Convention, by hand of S. May, Jr.,
Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections
of pledges from
A. Sampson, Charlestown, 10; J. N.
Buffum, Lynn, 25; O. West, Boston, 2; Mary Ann Gardner, Providence, 3; H. W. Carter, Boston,
5; J. W. Spalding, Pepperell, 5;
J. H. Robbins, Weymouth, 5, From friends in Abington, by E.
Sprague, to redeem pledge,
From friends in Abington, by E.
Sprague, donation,
Andrew Robeson, New Bedford, do-

from
L. Woodbury, Manchester, 2; Mrs. Smith, Lynn, to redeem two pledges 5.
Thomas B. Rice, Boston, 1; Deborah Kimball, to redeem pledge, 2; J. M. Spear, do., 2,
Collections by subscriptions at Fourth July meeting, by hand of S. May, Jr.

Jr., From B. Spooner, Plymouth, in part for pledge, Mrs. H. C. Fifield, Weymouth, to re-

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections

deem pledge, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, 5 00 Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, July 15, 1857.

GREAT STATE CELEBRATION for West-GREAT STATE CELEBRATION for Western New York, at Canandaigua. The Committee take the greatest pleasure in being able to announce to those who always espouse the cause of the oppressed, that they will celebrate MONDAY, the 3d day of August, at Canandaigua, where they expect to meet the people, not only by thousands, but tens of thousands. The Committee have made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all who may honor our village with their presence. They have engaged the Fair Ground, with its large Amphitheatre, capable of holding forty thousand people. A better place could not be selected, taking it on all accounts, in the United States of America. The Committee give a cordial invitation to all, without distinction, to come and help commemorate that glorious day that redeemed eight hundred thousand human beings from a thraldom worse than death, and bade them rise and stand up, and henceforth be men. A glorious epoch! Keep it before the people, until the last vestige of slavery shall have been driven beyond the Pacific Ocean! very shall have been driven beyond the Pacific Ocean! The Act of Emancipation will be read by Miss Bar-

bara Ann Stewart—addresses delivered by Frederick Douglass and Rev. Henry H. Garnett—and a poem recited by the Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J.

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.

CF OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY,-The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at Union Hall, in Plympton, on Sunday next, 26th inst., com-mencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. W. L. Gannison, N. H. Whitino, and others, may be expected to be present and address the meeting.

S. DYER, Sec y.

F A. T. FOSS will speak in Milford, (N. H.) on Sunday next, 26th inst., at the usual hours of meet-

DIED—In Topsham, (Vt.) July 3, Mrs. Eliza P. Johnston, wife of Rev. N. R. Johnston.

In her decease, the bereaved husband has lost an amiable, faithful and pious companion, the church and community a useful member, and the slave a sympathizing, devoted and active friend. She died as she lived, in faith and hope, and exemplifying the power of true religion.

PROSPECTUS.

Indian ARCANA, an Hustrated Montaly, published by the 'Indian Medical Instituts,' at 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Edited by Rev. Gronge 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, &c.,

and designed to gather from the past and present ma-terial that shall serve as a monument to perpetuate the memory of the Ren Man. A Family Paper that 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 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 rival can 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 nicost 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 'Enter 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 case, comfort and naturalness.

est 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 convenient 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 RELLEY POSTER,
LYDIA MARIA CHILD, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,

All of the above can be obtained of WM, NELL, 21 Countill, or of C. H. BRAINARD.

Shall slay Hatred and Sin, who long have mocked At the vain phantom-scourge of slavish Fear. Their mission, then performed, shall pale-eyed Sorro And her meek daughter Pity, both expire, And earth, set free from Sin and Woe, shall join With the exultant heavens to celebrate Love's never-ending union with his first, His long-lost, heavenly bride, immortal Joy. Tenterden, (Eng.)

SONNET-THOMAS CHATTERTON. This is the crown, then, of the poet's life, You say, 'To die, unwept of any, save The miserable taxed,—the wretched slave Society, that cursed him while alive, But now doth weep that from her gluttonous hive She must disgorge the wherewithal to pave A sullen path down to the poet's grave: "Tis this to be 'a hero in the strife" I Nature hath shaped it very luckily.

That in the nostrils of the biped, man, Decaying matter speaks quite audibly; Else we might sometimes check the pious plan, Which yields the dead up to their kindred dust; Yet 'tis most foul to bury, 'cause we must.'

BREAD FROM BRAIN. Where the iron of our lives Is wrought out in fire and smoke, There the mighty Vulcan strives-Hot the furnace, hard the stroke. There the windy bellows blow, There the sparks in millions glow, There, on anvil of the world, Is the clanging hammer hurled. Hard the labor, small the gain Is in making bread from brain.

Where the nameless stone is raised, Where the patriot bones were placed, Lived he-little loved and praised, Died he-little mourned and graced. There he sleeps, who knew no rest, There unblest by those he blest; Here he starved while sowing seed; Where he starved, the worms now feed. Hard the labor, small the gain Is in making bread from brain

In that chamber lone and drear, Sits the poet writing flowers, Bringing heaven to earth more near, Raining thoughts in dewy showers, While for signs of nectar rare, Only is the inkbowl there: Of feats of gods he chants-high trust-As he eats his mouldy crust. Hard the labor, small the gain Is in making bread from brain.

When the prophet's warning voice Shouts the burden of the world, Sackcloth robes must be his choice, Ashes on his head be hurled. Where the tyrant lives at case, Where false priests do as they please He is scorned and pierced inside, He is stoned and crucified. Hard the labor, small the gain Is in making bread from brain.

Patriot! Poet! Prophet! feed Only on the mouldy crust: Tyrant, fool, and false priest, need All the crumbs, and scorn the just. Lord! how long, how long, O Lord, Shall the world withhold reward? Let the pen become a sabre! Let Thy children eat who labor.

Bless the labor! bless the gain! In the making bread from brain.

A MOTHER LOST.

BY SPENCER W. CONE Never more to hear her saying; Darling ! are you ill or well? Gently on her forehead laying Hands that like a blessing fell. Oh! my mother, never more!

Never more to wonder, sighing, When the busy day will close, So with heart to heart replying, We may tell its joys and woes, Oh! my mother, never more!

Never more to hear her gliding By the bed her prayers had blest, With her hand the candle hiding, Lest it should disturb our rest. Oh! my mother, never more!

Never more to know she's keeping Watch on all we say or do; Fondly anxious, waking, sleeping, With a care forever new. Oh! my mother, never more! Other hands may gently tend us, Other hearts be real and true,

Other loves their treasures lend us-But they cannot love like you. Oh! my mother, never more!

From the New England Spiritualist. WILLING HEART AND READY HAND. A willing heart and ready hand Are priceless to the young, And are the sources whence success In every age has sprung; Then cherish them, ye noble lads, Whatever may assail, For willing hearts and ready hands Are never known to fail.

Misfortune never crushes those Who have a ready hand, And duty never calls in vain For willing hearts to stand Against the perils of the hour Against the darkest day; For willing hearts and ready hands Are sure to win their way.

Then up, and bear an equal share In all that's good and great, With willing hearts and ready hands And never pine at fate; But nobly brave the darkest wave That rises with the gale ; For willing hearts and ready hands Are never known to fail.

INNATE LOVE OF LIBERTY. Sure, He that worketh high and wise. Bre freedom out of man.

The Liberator.

BORODINO, (N. Y.) July 10, 1857.

In THE LIBERATOR of March 6th, there is a brief statement of the plan and operations of New York Central College. That you may know yet more of the principle by which President Calkins deems it policy to be guided, I submit the following production for your consideration. Mr. Calkins would not allow it to be delivered at their last Commencement, because it was too plain in its denunciation of the Church, and it might also be considered by many who would hear it as an argument in favor of Universal-

CULTURE A DUTY. in themselves, and very good; yet as a whole, inc plete without man, the noblest embodiment of a divine idea. How can we be fully impressed with the dignity and nobility of man-of ourselves? The human body is the most perfect among all the myriads of physical organizations. The mind is beyond comparison with all but the universal mind. This mind, this body, this manhood, is ours; ours to enjoy, and ours to improve. The obligation to improve the faculties which are given us is as solemn and binding as the Giver is supreme.

The duty of culture arises immediately from the relations we sustain to our Creator. All the faculties affections and sentiments are but fainter reflections of the same attributes, perfect in the divine mind. Without culture, these remain hidden, as the unsought diamond in its native earth. As art moulds gross matter into forms of use and beauty, so culture takes the rough exterior from the undeveloped soul and leaves it a reflection of the image of its Creator

How can the child fulfil his parental obligations Can he give money as an equivalent for tenderest care and ceaseless vigils, for the anxious gaze that watched his infant breath, and the anguish of heart lest his tender feet should tread the rough paths of sin? No; it were a mockery to offer it. When he can realize that the care bestowed and the good done were only 'talents lent' to aid in completing his character and manhood, then will he feel the strongest obligation to live a life that shall make him the delight of his parents and an honor to his race. How infinitely greater are our obligations to our Heavenly Parent! And how shall we fulfil them? Can we give sacrifices, or sacraments, or love feasts, as even the approach to an equivalent for the tender care, the supreme wisdon and the infinite love by which our existence is sustained-by which 'we live, and move, and have our being '? No; it were worse than mockery to rely on these. When we shall have an awakening sense of the mysteries of our own being, and feel that we are connected back by an unknown link to the Infinite; when we solemnly realize that every moment's existence depends upon a something beyond our control, then shall we know that the same Being who so kindly sustains us, who has given us these noble faculties

Our obligations to our fellow-men also demand us culture. Every life is a history written for the being—this is admitted; but to-day, in our rebellion instruction of the generations. Shall ours be the history of a true life, a compend of all the good of the past, so far as we have the capacity to represent it? Our duty to our fellows admits of nothing less On the title page of our lives let us write God and out the name of king, it has the very essence of ty Humanity.

All of the human race are children of one Fatherheirs of a common heritage, and must eventually share a common resting-place. Further than this, we know but little of the origin of that sympathy of soul with soul, that runs like an electric current through the race. It is the good spirit of our earthly life. All along our pathway, it points us to the outcast, the poor, the guilty, the drunkard, and the A Catholicism large enough to believe a vital truth them our lives. Indeed, there is but one nobler im- as a complement of the whole. pulse of the soul than philanthropy. Why, then, do so few follow its promptings? Is it not simply bein relative exaggeration—is an angle. Whether it is lapse of many dark ages, that the evil in man's soul cify proper self and desires, instead of co-ordinatingcordingly. The Church, the great instructor of man- with all else-is yet full of the subtleties of the more bleeding humanity has 'suffered on,' uncared for and unrelieved. But how shall we escape such error? it were the most integral and charitable. how relieve a suffering world? How shall we live our liabilities to error, reveal to us the nobler promptings of our hearts, and unfold all our capacities for

Again, culture is a safeguard against poverty and oppression, for it is the general fact, that only the un- into conversion, and the same large liberty. cultivated are victims of want and tyranny.

There is a true and a false culture. The true requires such attention to man's physical nature as shall give him a healthy bodily organization, as well as a complete development of the powers of mind and sentiments of the soul. It is not within the province of true culture to teach conclusions. It should teach facts and first truths; at the same time instructing reason to draw her own just conclusions. It would also permit 'intuition to weave her garlands around the heart.' A false culture crowds the mind with foregone conclusions, forces the memory to retain what old experience deems necessary, and puts every natural impulse into a straight jacket.

Duty requires that we first seek the truth for ourselves, and then unfold it to others.

'Give me of the true,
Whose ample leaves and tendrils, twined
Among the silvery hills of heaven,
Draw everlasting dew.'

Duty requires that we so cultivate mind and soul that from the conclusions, the traditions and fables o superstition and false culture, we may search out and understand the eternal laws by which the universe moves, and conform our lives to the true and un-

LEWIS SPAULDING.

THE PROSPECT IN OREGON. OREGON CITY, June 8, 1857.

My DEAR SIR,-Last Monday, June 1st, we vote for Territorial officers-delegate to Congressthe question of a Convention to form a State Constitution, and for delegates to compose that Convention. We are to have a Convention. It has been defeated thrice; this time it wins. The delegates meet in Au-

The election on Monday last is strongly Free-State so much so, that those most fearful now feel that it is that they have no chance; still, they are at work hard privately, and as elections turn suddenly here, there is a bare possibility that we shall be defeated in October, when the main question shall be submitted.

The Democratic party do not endorse slavery. They declare in Convention that a man shall sustain good standing in the party, whether he votes for or

Many good men say, 'Keep quiet'; yet I find that every statistical article showing the evils of slavery is read, and is effective on the right side. The Argus collects what it can in reference to the anti-slavery prospects of Missouri. This carries the war into the enemy's country, and completely disarminhim. The Benton papers in St. Louis are doing good

Yours, very truly, \_\_\_\_

COLORED COLORPHOBIA.

THE SABLE SWAN. At Smith & Nixon's Hall, le The Sable Swan. At Smith & Nixon's Hall, last evening, our concert goers were only moderately represented, to hear the Sable Swan; but the majority of those present seemed highly pleased with her singing. She, of course, is not a poetic-looking creature, nor can the occular sense be gratified at the same time with the auricular; as she is a large, fleshy black woman—a genuine type of many female domestics we have seen in the South. In her manyers, she is very unassuming, and in her deportment, quiet and undemonstrative. Her voice is peculiar, possessing extraordinary compass, without much volume, and in its natural key, approaches nearer a mezzo soprano than any thing else; although she sings in baritone, alto and tenor at will.

Her ballads were very sweetly sung; her clear and

and tenor at will.

Her ballads were very sweetly sung; her clear and flexible organ enabling her to give them with effect and precision. 'Robin Adair,' 'Comin' thro' the Ryc,' 'Home, Sweet Home,' and others, were greatly applauded. Her cavatina from 'Ernani' was the most artistic thing she did, and indicated latent capacities. 'When stars are in the quiet sky' was certainly very three diverse. In this some she manifested a perfect when stars are in the quiet sky was certainly very extraordinary. In this song she manifested a perfect baritone—such as we have never heard from any other woman—and in the second part resumed her middle soprano; showing by contrast the greatness of her vocal scope.—Cincinnati Daily Times.

By the following extract from a letter, the unwel ome fact will be apparent, that colored persons car nsent to proscribe their own race when it serves their turn to obey the dictates of white American pro-slave ry and colorphobia.

'Miss Greenfield sang to a Cincinnati audien under circumstances so humiliating as to cause me to regret her coming here. Her agent procured Smith & Nixon's Hall, the most popular concert hall in our midst, and as its management had in all previous en tertainments shown no scruples against our selecting seats where it pleased us. we naturally felt assure that such as felt disposed to attend Miss Greenfield's concert might do so without exposure to proscription But we were disappointed. I had made up my mine not to go; for besides sympathising with the few remaining ones who had not forgiven the indignity to which she subjected us when on her previous visit I had some personal experience of her sentiment which left a disagreeable remembrance with me Nevertheless, I felt it keenly when the papers of the morning contained a notice that the gallery would be appropriated exclusively to colored people!

> FRIENDS OF PROGRESS. CHELSEA, July 1st, 1857.

I subscribe 'ditto, ditto,' to friend Higginson suggestion for a gathering, upon Anniversary Week of all reformers, independent congregations and catholic souls, now looking for truth from every quarter of the horizon.

The intensely subjective mind-the individualwhich constitute our manhood, also holds us responsi-ble for their complete development and most perfect form, yet neglects the data of other men's opinions, is in danger of becoming a transcendental egotist All must indeed pass through the crucible of my own at mechanical authority and enforced unities, we are tending toward a morbid isolation, a dirty fastidious ness, a pharisaic taste and temper, which is only the self love of the mob, raised to a higher power; withranny.

May I not say, through your paper, we need a ne Catholicism, where asthetic culture and bold though and philanthropic impulse, and the old piety of th quietests, shall help and save each other from daintinesss, from boorishness, from self-complacency, and from morbidness.

'Nothing is good or fair alone.

slave. It urges us to give them food and drink, en- underlies every utterance-patient enough to harme couragement and sympathy. It bids us offer up for nize every honest tangent of opinion into its true place

cause men do not know the innate good that in them your taste, trade, calling, practice or belief so magnilies? The world has been taught, through the long fied, or even that pictistic state which, striving to cruwas deeper than the good. The world has acted ac- striving to desert our humanity, instead of taking it kind, has taken its position between man and his God, refined, and, for a time, intoxicating spiritual and taught that the great and absorbing work of this pride. Even the man who declares to you that he life is to escape the terrible hell to which his wicked loves to give, give, give eternally, and confesses not nature would drag him. In view of this, it is not to seeking and receiving and needing delights restrange that philanthropy has lain dormant, that poor, turned, shall, in time, prove himself the very bigot of benevolence, and a tax upon every soul, even though

There is no salvation but in catholicity of intellect such lives as the common brotherhood of man de-mands? Only by that culture which will teach us these act reciprocally.

Can we not so come together, to accept and modify and be modified? Only thus, with the Christ heart and head, can we oblige the bigot and despot of every kind-born to furnish the opportunity of struggle-

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

On First-day, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., THE PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS assembled in Longwood meeting-house, near Hamorton, Chester County. A very large concourse of people was present—larger than in any former year—filling the house to its utmost capacity, while hundreds who desired to enter were excluded for lack of room.

SARAH B. DUCDALE made some impressive remarks, suggested by the circumstances under which the Meeting had convened, and urging upon all the im-portance of being faithful in the discharge of every

duty.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE supplicated the Divine blessing and guidance, after which the Call of the Meeting was read, as follows: PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days.

The distinguished peculiarity of this Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions. The rights of those who come into our assemblies are graduated by no differences of sex, nationality, or complexion. We have no order of priests or ministers, lifted above their brethren, to address us in a voice of authority, to define the boundaries of thought, and interpret for us the will of God. Free discussion has for us no terrors. We say with Millon, 'Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously to doubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worse by a free and open encounter?'

deavor to throw down all barriers erected between ien by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by set-ing aside the distinctions of religion, country and lor, to treat the whole human race as one brother ood, having one great object, the free developmen

JOSEPH A. DUODALE, RUHANET WAY, THOMAS GARRETT, ISAAC MENDENHALL, PHILENA HEALD, OLIVER JOHNSON, H. M. DARLINGTON, WILLIAM BARNARD, RUTH DUGDALE, FRANKLIN DABLINGTON, JOHN G. JACKSON, HANNAR PENNOCK, DINAH MENDENHALL, SABAH M. BARNARD, AGNES SANDERS. A hymn was read by Wx. LLOYD GARRISON, com

· Watchman! tell us of the night, and sung by a few friends.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, after read-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, after reading an appropriate selection from the Scriptures, addressed the Meeting at considerable length and with much earnestness, fearlessly exposing the spuriousness of the popular Christianity, and showing the need of a religion which, instead of expending itself in elaborating theological systems and enforcing the observance of rites and ceremonies, shall exhibit its power and attest its worth in works of practical righteousness, in breaking the chains of the oppressed, and in an uncompromising opposition to sin in all its forms and under all disguises.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE spoke briefly, and was followed by LUCRETIA MOTT, who impressively admon-

lowed by Lucretta Mott, who impressively admon-ished Progressive Friends of the danger of falling into a dead conservatism and resting in a prescribed routine, instead of going ever forward and upward in the search for living and vital truth.

AFTERNOON SESSION. ATTERNOON SESSION.

An hour before the time to which the Meeting adjourned, the house being crowded in every part, it was voted to proceed to business. The Meeting was addressed by OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM BARNARD, EUSEBIUS BARNARD, and WM. H. HOISINGTON. The last, having been for many years a Presbyterian preacher, and entirely blind, gave an interesting account of his progress from the bundage of sectation. count of his progress from the bondage of sectarian-ism into the light and liberty of the religion taught and exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth.

and exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth.

Letters, expressing an earnest interest in the movement of the Progressive Friends, and conveying sentiments of fraternal affection, were received from the following persons:

A. D. Mayo, Samuel Johnson, D. A. Wasson, Francis Jackson, William H. Fish, Moncure D. Conway, Henry Charles, Samuel May, Jr., Daniel S. Whittay, Ann Eliza Les Roby, Thomas J. Mon.

Conway, Henry Charles, Samuel May, Jr., Daniel S. Whitney, Ann Eliza Lee Roby, Thomas J. Mumford, James Freeman Clarke, Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, Charles K. Whipple, Joshua R. Giddings, Samuel J. May, Richard Bushnell, Josiah Bond, John Danvant, Clother Gifford.

Cheered by the sympathy and co-operation of these friends of religious freedom and progress, the Meeting directed the Clerks to forward to each of them a conv of its Proceedings. The letters were

Meeting directed the Clerks to forward to each of them a copy of its Proceedings. The letters were referred to the Revising Committee, to be published, in full or in part, as they may deem best. Epistles were received from the North Collins (N. Y.) and Michigan Yearly Meetings of Friends of

Human Progress. These communications breathed a fraternal and hopeful spirit, which made them peculiarly welcome. They afforded evidence, moreover, of the progress of religious and social reform in the regions whence they came. JOSEPH A. DUODALE, WILLIAM BARNARD, HERRIETTA W. JOHNSON, BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL, PHILENA HEALD and REBEC CA FUSSELL were appointed to prepare replies,
From the Ohio and the Waterloo Yearly Meetings

o communication was received.

The Meeting was addressed at considerable length WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who brought the popular religion of the day to the test of absolute truth, showing how it is leagued for the defence of popular wickedness, and exhorting Progressive Friends to testify against it both by precept and ex-

ample.
Exocu S. WELLS defendeded the orthodox theol ogy, but expressed his concurrence with Progressive Friends in their views of Anti-Slavery, Temperance and other reforms.

Thomas Whitson addressed the Meeting briefly

in reply to the previous speaker.

WM. BARNARD, DINAH MENDENHALL, ENOCH

WICKERSHAM, SARAH MARSH BARNARD, ROWLAND JOHNSON and JOSIAH WILSON were appointed a Comof the finances, and nominate a Treasurer for the ensuing year. They were also requested to nominate Clerks to serve the Meeting for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare Testimonies on various subjects of Reform for the consideration of the Meeting:—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen Archer, Oliver Johnson, Mary L. Barnard, John G. Jackson, Rowland John-Mary L. Barnard, John G. Jackson, Rowald Johnson, Joseph Carpenter, Henrietta W. Johnson, Wm. H. Hoisington, Sarah Miller, William Lloyd, Henry M. Smith, Miriam Chappell, Thomas Garrett, Martha Wilson, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Whitson, Eusebius Barnard, William Logan Fisher, Jane Lawton, Myra Townsend, Mary C. Thorn, Dinah Lawton, Local Mendenball, Eliza Agnew, Agnes Sanders, Joseph A. Dugdale, Mary P. Wilson, William Barnard,

The crowd of people who could not find room in the meeting-house was addressed by William Lloyd Garrison, Rowland Johnson, William H. Hoising-Ton, and WM. LLOYD, whose remarks were listened to with deep interest and pleasure. The perfect decorum exhibited by this large assembly in the open air evinced an intelligence and self-respect which lead us to hope that the truth was not

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION.

ROWLAND JOHNSON, from the Committee on the nomination of Clerks, submitted a Report, recommending the appointment of OLIVER JOHNSON, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, and RUHANEY WAY. The recommendation was approved, and they were appointed accordingly. RUHANEY WAY declining to serve, the Committee were requested to nominate a suita-ble person to fill the vacancy, HENRIETTA W. JOHN-son being appointed pro tem.

Son being appointed pro tem.

Ersenus Barnard proposed the appointment of a Committee to make arrangements for holding meetings in different places, as way may open, to advance the Testimonies of this Religious Society, especially those in relation to Slavery and Intemperence. This proposition elicited an earnest and deeply interesting discussion, in the course of which many cheering facts were presented, showing that a wide field of usefulness is opened to Progressive Friends. It appeared that, in various places, widely distant from each other, the people were prepared to receive our Testimonies, while on every hand there was pressing need that they should be promulgated. The duty of the Association to diffuse as widely as possible, by all appropriate and rightful instrumentalities, a knowledge of the great truths it was organized to promote, was dwelt upon with much earnestness. knowledge of the great truths it was organization by all all the promote, was dwelt upon with much earnestness. The discussion embraced the question as to the propriety and duty of extending pecuniary help to rightly qualified laborers, who might be unable to go forth without the aid and encouragement of the promoter of the promoter of the same of the same of the same of go forth without the aid and encouragement of their brethren. Some were of the opinion, that there was no well-founded objection, on the score of principle, to the employment of such laborers, upon the plan adopted by Anti-Slavery Societies and other philanthropic bodies; while others carnestly protested against such a measure as tending to establish a 'hireling ministry.' In this discussion the following persons participated, viz.: WILLIAM BARNARD, W. H. HOISINGTON, ROWLAND JOHNSON, WM. LLOTD GARRISON, OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM LLOYD, BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL, WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER, EPHRAIM WILSON.

Upon their nomination the \*Committee was con-tituted as follows, viz:

stituted as follows, vir:

Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.;
Rowland Johnson, Box 2,427, New York City Postoffice; Bartholomeus Fussell, Kimberton, Chester Co., Pa.; Oliver Johnson, 138 Nassau Street, N. Y. City; Thomas Hambleton, Russellville, Chester Co., Pa.; William Lloyd, Newtown, Bucka Co., Pa.; William Lloyd, Newtown, Bucka Co., Pa.; William H. Hoisington, West Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; William Barnard, Malborough, Chester Co. Pa.; Ruth Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.; Dinah Mendenhall, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.; Rusebius Barnard, Parkerville, Chester Co., Pa.; Ruhaney Way, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.; Thomas Worrell, Loveville, Delaware; John G. Jackson, Box 299, Wilmington, Delaware; Lesther Hayes, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.; Thomas Garrett, Wilmington, Delaware; Stephen Archer, Dobb's Ferry, New York.

The Committee appointed to settle with the Treas-

The Committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer submitted a Report, showing the receipts of the past year to amount to \$282 31, and the expenditures to \$283 00; leaving a balance due the Treasurer of 69 cents. The Committee also recommended the appointment of Issac Mendenhall as Treasurer. The Report was accepted, and the appointment made accordingly. The Meeting then proceeded to take contributions to defray the expense of the current year. The amount of payments and subscriptions was \$211 23. vas \$211 23. The Committee on Clerks nominated Henrietts

W. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ruhaney Way, and she was appointed ac-

THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION

John G. Jackson, from the Committee on Spirit-ualism, appointed last year, submitted a Report on that subject, which led to an animated discussion, that subject, which led to an animated discussion, in which the following persons took part, viz.: William H. Hoisington, Henry Carter, John G. Jackson, William Logan Fisher, Ephraim Wilson, Bartholomew Fussell, William Lloyd Garrison, Thomas Whitson, Stephen Archer, (of Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.), Mary Anne W. Johnson, Wm. B. Elliott, Peter Wilson, William Barnard, Josiah Wilson, Levi Coates, Rowland Johnson, Lucretia Mott. The Report, which neither endorsed nor condemned Spiritualism, but commended the ed nor condemned Spiritualism, but commended the subject to the candid and thorough examination of the friends of truth and progress, was adopted by a majority of more than two-thirds of those who

Joseph A. Dugdale, from the Committee on Edu cation, appointed last year, submitted a Report which, after brief remarks by William Lloyd, Isaac Mendenhall, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Hambleton Oliver Johnson and Joseph A. Dugdale, was adopt

This Committee was continued for further service It consists of the following persons, viz: Joseph A. Dugdale, Hannah M. Darlington, Jacob W. Harvey, Josiah Wilson, Samuel J. May, William Shield, Agnes Sanders, Susanna P. Chambers, Rachel Anna Lamborn, Alice Jackson, M. D. Conway, Martha L. Barnard, Samuel Myers, Philena Heald, Elizabeth Jackson, Maria Agnew, Isaac Mendenhall, Lea Pusey, Aaron Mendenhall.

From the Committee, appointed last year, 'On Limiting the Acquisition of Property,' no Report

AFTERNOON SESSION. A few friends united in singing the song-

'Now to Heaven our prayer ascending, God speed the Right! In a noble cause contending, God speed the Right!'

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, submitted Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Punishment, Temperance Tobacco, and the Coequality of Woman, which were considered separately and adopted. The Testi mony on Slavery was discussed by John G. Jackson. Wm. Logan Fisher, George Lawton, (of Eri Co. N. Y.), Thomas Whitson, Simon Barnard, Wm. H. Hoisington, Eusebius Barnard, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Henry Carter, and Levi Coates. That upor War elicited remarks from John G. Jackson, Wm Lloyd Garrison, William Barnard, Ruth Dugdale and George Lawton. Remarks on the subject of Capital Punishment were offered by W. H. Hoising-ton, Oliver Johnson, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The question of Temperance elicited brief observa-tions from Levi Coates and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. On the subject of Tobacco, Eusebius Barnard spoke earnestly, entreating those addicted to this form of intemperance to 'touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing,' and encouraging them by referring to his own experience as one who, after using the weed for upwards of thirty years, had been en-abled to overcome the evil habit. He also entreated parents to guard their children from contamination in this respect.
WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER presented the following

Memorial, which was heartily adopted :-

To JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the Unite The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Pr gressive Friends, assembled at Longwood, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, desires respectfully to remind the President of the United States of the unhappy istuation of many of the Indian Tribes within ou borders. He cannot be ignorant of the outrages s long heaped upon them, not only in times of war, bu long heaped upon them, not only in times of war, but in times of peace, so that it may not be easy to decide whether they have suffered more by the assumed friendship or the open enmity of the white man. That the difficulties with the Indians admit of a peaceful termination, through the agency of honest and upright men, is not a matter of doubt. The experiments made in Rhode Island, under the influence of Governor Coddington, proved conclusively that peaceful relations may be maintained with the aboriginal inhabitants of this land by mild and benevolent means; and so long as the same beneficent course was pursued in so long as the same beneficent course was pursued in Pennsylvania, the same results followed, while by a different policy in the neighboring Colonies, desolation and bloodshed reigned around.

The Indians have suffered by trespass on their lands The Indians have suffered by trespass on their lands, by the frauds of agents and needy adventurers, and by continuely and neglect. Now we earnestly, but respectfully ask of the Executive of the United States his active and efficient interference, in so far controling the administration of Indian affairs as to insure to them that equal justice which alone will entitle the nation to ask justice of them in return. We ask this in the name of suffering humanity.

Joseph A. Dugdale, from the Committee on that subject, reported a General Epistle, which was adopted and directed to be signedd by the Clerks, an forwarded to the Ohio, Michigan, Waterloo and North Collins Yearly Meetings of Friends of Human Progress, and to any other similar bodies of which they may have knowledge.

The following friends were appointed to assist the Clerks in revising and publishing the Proceedings of this Meeting, and to unite with them in issuing the this Meeting, and to unite with them in issuing the Call for our next Annual Convocation, viz: Wm. Barnard, Isaac Mendenhall, James C. Jackson, Josiah Wilson, Amelia Jackson, Allen Agnew, Thomas Whitson, Thomas Garrett, James W. Gawthrop, Susanna P. Chambers, Mary H. Entriken, Ruth Dugdale, John Agnew, Eusebius Barnard, Philena Heald, Anna R. Cox, Priscilla Gawthrop, Peter Wilson, Henry M. Smith, Agnes Sanders, John G. Jackson, Mary A. Wilson, Enosh P. Wickersham, Samuel Pennock, Dinah Mendenhall, Eliza Agnew, Lydia Price, J. William Cox. OLIVER JOHNSON read, and a few friends united in

'Yes! we trust the day is breaking, Joyful times are near at hand.'

As the hour for closing the Meeting drew near appropriate and impressive remarks were offered William Lloyd Garrison, W. H. Hoisington, Step en Archer and William Barnard.

Sincerely grateful to the Divine Author of all our mercies for the delightful opportunity we have enjoyed of conferring together, for three successive lays, upon subjects of the highest importance to mankind, and rejoicing in the spirit of kindness and good will, which, notwithstanding honest differences of opinion, has characterized our proceedings, we separate with our faith strengthened in the practicability of our anti-sectarian movement, with hearty desires for one another's welfare, and carnest aspirations for the universal prevalence of Justice, Freedom, and Truth.

OLIVER JOHNSON, HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, JOSEPH A DUGDALE,

reasons who desire the advice of the timestee in holding meetings, may address any mentered by mail; and it is requested that account argressive religious meetings, held in second in the plan here proposed, be forwarded to Jos Dugazza, Hamorton, Chester County, Pa., for resulting of the Yearly Meeting.

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 seresible. 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 proportion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the buck et 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 means, 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 dig a good well: seed to 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 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 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. the supply is not permanent.

E. GARFIELD. A. R. SMITH, J. H. PAIRBANKS, 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 Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling and my grey locks were restored to 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 nat REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add

my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'Myown
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

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it.' 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 was REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross Fiver, 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-Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for eld or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of har falling, &c. without the Bestorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with disease 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 principal 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 TOMPEIN 271 Washington Street. Madam Demorest, 238 do.

March 27

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 Chauncy Amos Baker, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall School.

Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel. Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Sem

Prof. ALVAR HOVEY, "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. BERCHER, D. D., Principal of Saratogs

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 cause in vice account of term.

warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten.

Having removed from 284 to 365 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 Champeoing.

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

Madame C's references are from the first people in this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has less the public.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. JUST PUBLISHED,

THE 'PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSTLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS, for 1857. The contents of
the pamphlet are as follows: Minutes of the Meriing: Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Panishing: Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Panishment, Temperance, Tobacco, Co-equality of Wome,
Prist-Day Meetings; Exposition of Sentiments; Report on Spiritualism; Correspondence—embraries
than twenty different persons, among whom are the
than twenty different persons, among whom are the
following, viz.: Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany; Rev.
E. Buckinghams, of Troy; Rev. Samuel Johnson, de
Lynn, Mass.; Hon. J. R. Giddings; Charles K. WipLynn, Mass.; Hon. J. R. Giddings; Charles K. Wipple, Francis Jackson, Rev. Samuel May, Jr., and Rev.
May, of Cincinnati; Rev. W. H. Fish, of Contland,
N. Y.; Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Newark, N. J.; and Rev. D. A. Wasson, of Groveland,
N. Some of these letters are exceedingly talandble as testimonies in favor of Practical Christianly.
Be as testimonies in favor of Practical Christianly.
Trice of the pamphlet 20 cents; six copies for \$1.
It will be sent, post paid, in return for seven in
tamps. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Philstamps. Some Offices in Philstamps. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Phil-

BOARDING-HOUSE.

OBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Gr.
House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house
aliden street, a few doors from Court street, when the can accommodate a few transient and permanents.