MTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 81 CORNHILL. BOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

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



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hall."

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other State and by force restore their rights; but they are without

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXVII. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1386.

- WILLIAM BLERRY CHANNING.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE. LAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857. I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Law-see, in this territory, have adopted, as they claim, page, in this territory, have adopted, as they claim, it a popular vote, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been placed in any hands; upon comparing which with that grantely the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential parculars. The new charter, then, is set up, not only nihout any authority of law, but in direct and sen defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature m the same subject.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Con-ges, and the Territorial government created by it, isl, while professing to acknowledge a State govement rejected by Congress, and which can there-ies exist only by a successful rebellion, and exacting from all your officers the perilous and sacrilgious oath to support the so-called State Consti-ntion; yet you have, even in defiance of the so-alled State Legislature which refused to grant you allel State Legislature rejected a local government of sharter, proceeded to create a local government of sour own, based only upon insurrection and revolution. The very oath which you require from all sur officers to support your so-called Topeka State lossification, is violated in the very act of putting sto operation a charter rejected even by them.

A rebellion so iniquitous, and necessarily involvis such awful consequences, has never before dismed any age or country.

Permit me to call your attention, as still claiming a be citizens of the United States, to the results of

par revolutionary proceedings. You are inauguning rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Swernment, and defying their authority. You are swepring to overthow the government of the United Sats in this Territory.
Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode

esignated by you, by putting your laws forcibly isto execution, would involve you in the guilt and rime of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, mae of treason. You stand now, follow-citizens, pos she brink of an awful precipice, and it because me to warn you ere you take the fatal leap at the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arested, you will necessarily destroy the peace of the Territory, and involve it in all the horrors of oul war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to wele from the perilous position in which you now

I appeal once more to your reason and patriotism. lat you, in the name of our common country, in e name of the Constitution and of the Union, to issist from this rebellion. I appeal once more to pur love of country, your regard for its peace, esperity and reputation, to your affection for your vies and children, and to all those patriotic moles which ought to influence American citizens, to handon this contemplated revolution. If you have rongs, redress them through the peaceful instru-mentality of the ballot-box, in the mode prescribed

by the laws of your country.

As all arguments heretofore so often addressed byme to you have failed as yet to produce any ef-scrapen you, I have deemed it necessary for your ulsty, and that of the Territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, to order an adequate force of the troops of the United States into your immedi-te vicingge, to perform the painful duty of arrestyour revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore but to compel me to appeal to that military wer which is required, in the last resort, to prothe government of our country. You cannot carry your rebellious purposes into effect without caing into unavoidable and open conflict with the bups and government of the United States.

her H. er-ics, rho ng. ing

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Let me adjure you, then, once more, to abandon these proceedings before you involve yourselves in crime of treason, and subject the people of the city of Lawrence to all the horrors and calamities

insurrection and civil war: If you will now desist from the projected revoluthe past will be forgotten as far as practicabrishing the government of your country, the de-lorable consequences must be upon your heads, and

hase of your associates.
It will be my purpose, if you still persist, to spar all bloodshed as far as practicable, and subject the laders and projectors of this revolutionary moveand to the punishment prescribed by law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence, with a tier to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the sacre hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, will see the prevent of the prevent

vil, ere it be too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motive, the what fact that the power of the government is adspale to prevent the accomplishment of your pur-

That the same overruling Providence who holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country, in any now incline your hearts to peace, and influence

you to abandon this fatal enterprise, is the sincere Tish of your fellow-citizen, R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory.

From the Washington Union.

REBELLION IN KANSAS. We have just received authentic intelligence from a state of rebellion, and upon the verge of

atting overt acts of treason. The proclamation of the people of the city of Lawrence, explains the character of this proceeding, and warns them of the character of this proceeding, and warns them of the character of the proceed in a course of rebelions defiance to the laws. He declares that the laws of the Territory will be executed. The pledge of the Course of the General Government, and his oath of office, will oblige him to employ the whole force of that will oblige him to employ the whole force of that Government, if necessary, to carry out those pledges, and see that the laws are carried into effect. We are alvised that the troops at Leavenworth that the alvised that the troops at Leavenworth that the salves about to march to Utah have been ordered to have alout to march to Utah have been ordered to have upon Lawrence, and that Governor Walker will accompany them. This shows that he is in saruest, and that he means to do his duty promptly. Brither Beecher thought that the logic of Sharpe's hids was more convincing than the Bible, when used against Border Ruffians; and we are not without hith in the convincing influence of the same species of argument when addressed to rebellious abolitionies through Minnie muskets. Indeed, it seems to be admitted that no other argument will do. Governor Walker has done every thing that man could do, to give confidence to the people of Kansas, to restore passe and quiet to the Territory, to protect the rights of all, to execute the laws fairly and justly, and to carry out the just and proper policy of the

denounced him as a traitor and violator of a most sacred trust—with what justice, the argument which we have already adduced, and the present attitude of the abolitionists in Kansas, very fully show.

In the presence of the great difficulties to be overcome, surrounded by men disaffected to him and to the government that sent him there, he shaped his rank of the President of Emory and Henry College.' course, and initiated a policy so just and fair in itself, that, if carried out faithfully, it would take from them every plausible pretext for further resistance to the laws. But yet it has not satisfied them. They think that he has conceded too little: the alarmists of the South think that he has conceded alarmists of the South think that he has conceded too much,—and thus he is assailed by the one, and resisted by the other; but the opinion of the people of the country is, that he meant to do right, and they will sustain him. Certain it is, that the laws of the Territory will be executed, and the policy of the government carried out to its fullest extent.

Our political friends at the South, who have cast censure upon Governor Walker, must see, in this proclamation, a determination on his part to maintain the laws, while he is exerting himself for the peaceable solution of the Kansas difficulties. They have evidently mistaken the man, if they have a any time supposed that his sympathics were with the abolitionists of that Territory. All doubts should now be removed.

## SELECTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Morning Times. A PIECE OF GROSS METHODIST DOUGH-FACEISM.

We call the particular attention of all our read We call the particular attention of all our readers, and especially of all members of the Methodist Episcopal churches in our city, to the following facts.

The Rev. John Dixon Long is a reputable and irreproachable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member in full standing of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of that Church. He was born, and has lived, until a few months ago, in the State of Maryland. He was reared in the midst conclude of slavery. His father was a slaveholder, and all South. of slavery. His father was a slaveholder, and all of Mr. Long's connections, associations, experiences and observations have hitherto been in Maryland. Mr. Long, whose ill health has, for a year or two past, compelled him to desist from the more active labors of the Methodist ministry, has employed his leisure in writing a book, called 'Pictures of Slavery in Church and State.' This book has recently been published, and is nothing else than a plain, simple, modest, and unvarnished statement of plain, simple modest, and unvarnished statement of the North. phain, simple, modest, and unvariasing statement of what he has seen of negro slavery, what he knows has infected the whole mind and heart of the North, about it, and what he thinks of it as a man and a Under its palsying touch, some of the strongest cords that held the Union together have snapped, others are style or profound thought, Mr. Long's book is the now assailed, and I fear will give way. Elder Graves style or profound thought, Mr. Long's book is the straightforward narrative and utterance of an honest and earnest disciple of Him who came 'to proclaim liberty to the captive.' No one can read the book without being profoundly impressed with its humble, decorous, gentlemanly and religious tone. Every word in it breathes of picty, good-will, gentlements and courtesy. Not a word in it can possibly offend the most fastidious taste or morality.

offend the most fastidious taste or morality.

But the book speaks of slavery as it is, and as a good man views it. Of course, then, the book is strongly opposed to and condemns slavery. It is an

auti-slavery work.

Now, the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States maintains a Conference Tract Society. The object of this Society is to publish and dissemiate, gratuation itously and otherwise, books, publications, and tracts, in favor of Christianity, pure morals, and the peculiarities of Methodist doctrine and discipline. This Society has a Depository or book-store at No. 119 North Sixth street, above Arch, where many of

119 North Sixth street, above Arch, where many or most of the principal evangelical religious and moral books of the day are kept for sale. The Rev. Andrew Manship is the Agent for the Tract Society. Some four weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Long took several copies of his book to the Tract Society bookstore, and requested that they should be sold there on commission, just as they sold other books in a similar way. Mr. Manship positively refused to allow this. Mr. Long then made the same request of the Board of Managers of the Society, or of some of them; but this second request was also refused by a quorum of Managers, consisting of Mr. Manship, James B. Longacre, Esq., (who is an engraver and employee in the United States Mint, where they issue the latest coinage with the word 'liberty' erased,) and Colson Heiskell, Esq., a wealthy Market street merchant, who probably sells goods to Southern sustomers.

It will be observed that the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, or rather its pro-slavery Managers, exclude from their book-store a decorous religious book, written by a Methodist writer of the best standing, simply because the book condemns ne-

gre slavery as wrong.

Now, mark the reverse of this picture.

Every one has heard of the notorious 'parson
Brownlow,' of Tennessee. He was once an itinerant
Methodist preacher; he is now a 'local preacher'
of the 'Methodist Church South,'—that is, the
Methodist Southern Church, which seceded from the
old Church because it would not allow its bishops to Methodist Southern Church, which seeded from the old Church because it would not allow its bishops to hold slaves. This Brownlow is infamous all over the Union for his proverbial and unequalled bitterness and scurrility as a politician. But he also dabbles in oterlogical warfare. In reply to some slang, whang attack on Methodist peculiarities, by one Graves, called 'The Great Iron Wheel,' this Brownlow has gotten up a reply called 'The Great Iron Wheel Examined.' This precious production of Brownlow is crammed with the most loathsome abuse of his opponent, with the most indecent obscenity, with incitements to revenge, fighting, lynching, and rioting, and winds up with a defence of human slavery, as perfectly and eternally right.

Now, be it observed, that this book of Brownlow has been and is regularly and publicly exposed for sale, and sold at this very Tract book-store!

We subjoin some gems from this book, disseminated by the agency of the Philadelphia Conference Society:—

Speaking of the Rev. F. A. Ross, now notorious in the Presbyterian Church, ite says:

Methodists of the Old Church, hear Brownlow on the separation of 1844 :-

Graves ridicules the Methodist Church for the separation which took place in 1844, and attributes the cause to the government of the Church, and the ambition of a corrupt and designing ministry! That was a glorious act on the part of the Methodist Church, and a proud day in her history. It was the Abolitionists of the North who rent in twain the Methodist Church, in 1844. I will let Mr. Calhoun-state the case, as he did in his dying speech in the United States Senate, on the 4th of March, 1850. He was posted on the slavery question, in all its bearings. Speaking of the effect of the Abolition ag-itation upon the religious cords which assisted in holding the Union together, he said :

"The first of these cords which snapped under its explosive force (Abolitionism) was that of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church. The numerous and strong ties which held it together are all broke, and

Read the following attempt to excite slaveholding prejudice and mobbing against Graves :-

'And now, people of the South, why is it that Elder Graves can publish a book of 570 pages north of Mason and Dixon's line, WHERE HE WAS BORN, and discuss so many different subjects, some of them growing directly out of the slavery agitation, and never say one word AGAINST ABOLITIONISM, or one word in favor of SOUTHERN SLAVERY? After leaving New England, it is said that he took up his abode in the "Western Reserve," in Ohio, and in Indians the grave theatre of fere sailiam." It has ist before he came here to reside! One thing is certain—he keeps very dark upon this grave question, and ought to be made to come out explicitly, if he concludes to take up his permanent abode in the

had no other alternative left them but to separate from their Free Soil brethren of the North; and, as a Southern man, I endorse their act of separation most

Read the following appeal to Southern mobs:

'And the people of the South should require this dopted citizen, Elder Graves, to state, in unmistakeable terms, whether or not he now entertains the same feelings and views touching the great slavery quesserve" in Ohio, where Abolitionism is a trade with nine tenths of the inhabitants. Let Mr. Graves be interrogated, and forced to define his position at once, or leave the South in hot haste!

Republican Methodists, read this:

'The slavery agitation, that had been buried by the Compromise acts of 1850, is anew lifting its head, and, under the piratical flag of "Black Republicanism," asserting the rights of "human liberty"; her infernal alters smoke with fresh incense, and culisting in her defence are scores of designing men in the South asserting the state of the second state of South—some filling pulpits, some occupying high po-sitions in colleges and academies, and who, though among us, are "not of us," our Southern friends may rest assured!

Again:

'I believe that the primitive Christians held slaves in bondage, and that the apostles favored slavery by admitting slaveholders into the Church, and by promoting them to official positions in the Church. And why do I believe all this? Because I am sustained in these positions by uninterrupted historical testimony! I have seen similar views, only not quite so strong, urged by gentlemen who even go against slavery, as it exists in the South—among whom I name the Rev. Dr. Durbin, a gentleman of great learning, extensive research, and of undoubted piety. He beldly affirms that slaveholders were admitted into the apostolic churches, in an elaborate paper which appeared in the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, in December, 1855. I took the same ground in a newspaper controversy with an Ohio abolitionist, even three years ago!

On the abstract question of slavery, hear the pre-

Secondly. The early Church not only admitted the

Secondly. The early Church not only admitted the existence of slavery, but in various ways, by her teachings and discipline, expressed her approbation of the existence of certain Fagitive Slave Laurs, which had been enacted by the State.

Thirdly. My investigations of this subject have led me regularly, gradually, certainly to the conclusion, that God intended the relation of master and slave to exist.

Fifthly. Slavery having existed ever since the first organization of the Church, the Scripturea clearly teach that it will exist even to the end of time.

In conclusion, the Methodist Church, South, occupies true Scriptural ground upon the subject of slavery, and is now exercising proper Christian authority over her slaveholding members, enforcing the duties which grow out of the relation of a Christian master of his defendent slave, whether the latter be religious or irreligious, and out of the relations of both to the Church.

government. He gave them assurances of this in his speeches, and in his his inaugural address, in his speeches, and in his personal interviews and conversations. So anxious she to satisfy these mad famatics of his fair intentions, and of the justice and good faith of his government, and to take away from them every cause or shadow of excuse for discontent and resistance to the laws, that, in the judgment of many, he went further than was fairly warranted by his instructions. His anxiety in this respect was so great that portion of the South thought that they saw in his portion of the South thought that they saw in his portion of the South thought that they saw in his taylocted him to censure and adousc. A small portion of the South thought that they saw in his tory to the laws, the concelliate the abolitionists a between the good man, and displaying, in all his hideous deforming a female of reputable to the leaves, that, in the judgment of many, he went it subjected him to censure and abuse. A small portion of the South thought that they saw in his perfect of the South thought that they saw in his tartions and its representations. He cannot have traval of their peculiar interests, and straightway demounced him as a traitor and violator of a most

And this book-this vile, obscene, rowdy book-And this book—this vile, obscene, rowdy book—their parties of slavery.

this book that justifies slavery and ruffianism, is sold tous system of slavery.

7. That the late decision of the U. S. Supreme

A correspondent of the Easton (Md.) Star, writing to that paper under date of June 27, thus exults over the evidences that Philadelphia, in spite of her noble traditions, is a pro-slavery city.

'The editor of the Gazette, in noticing Mr. Long's abolition book, refers to Philadelphia, incidentally, as 'an abolition city'; and, while such is the fact, it may be supposed by strangers, that abolition prevalls here very generally; allow me to say that sicen is not the case. At the last municipal election, the Republican vote reached only 4200 out of more than 50,000 cast. A more important fact in this connection is, that Mr. Long's book is as unpopular here as it can well be in Talbot. Last week, a colporteur, filled with love and zeal for suffring woolly heads, started one morning to sell the 'Pietures'; at evening, he returned with rueful visage, 'an uglier and a madder man,' bringing back every book he carried out. He told Mr. Long, that wherever he offered it for sale, he was threatened to be kicked out of doors! Nobedy wanted him to talk about it. The 'colporteur' resigned in disgust, and is less a 'bleeding Kaussas' man to day than when he first went 'booking.'

Mr. Long is not far enough North and East to find much sympathy. Philadelphians are not fond of fosteries the wild ivage of worrout fanaties, and have a circulate books. tracts and naners.

much sympathy. Philadelphians are not fond of fos-tering the wild isms of worn-out fanatics, and have little patience with those who would risk their rep-utation for a mess of abolition glory. The 'worn-out' gentry should make a note of this before they determine to play upon Mr. Long's harp of one string. We are not far enough to the 'norrid.'

UNCOMPROMISING RELIGIOUS TESTIMO-NY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The following Report and Resolutions, on the subject of Slavery, adopted at the Thirtieth Session of the SYNOD OF THE REPORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA,' held at Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio, in May last, constitute the most direct and unompromising testimony against the sum of all villaies' that has been delivered by any religious body since the days of John Wesley :-

The Church of Christ, as a witnessing society, owes it to her Head, as well as to herself, to the nation, and to the oppressed millions in this land, to utter a plain, earnest, and uncompromising testimony against slavery. As representatives of the church in this land, we recognise ourselves as under the highest obligations to bear this testimony now, not only because we alone, of all the religious denominations in the United States, have occupied, and do occupy the only true anti-slavery position; viz: No union with slaveholders in either Church or State; but because that, during the past year, slavery has been on the increase, and the Slave Power has made giant strides of ursurpation in both the churches and the commonwealth. The voice of God, commanding as to open our mouths for the dumb; the tears and blood of the suffering slave; the prayers of the millions, who from their prison-house appeal to us for ns to open our mouths for the dumb; the tears and blood of the suffering slave; the prayers of the millions, who from their prison-bouse appeal to us for compassion and help; and the command of our Redeemer, who came 'to proclaim liberty to the captives,' all call loudly upon us to renew our testimony against the iniquitous system, and never to tire in our efforts until liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof: therefore, Resolved, 1. That American slavery is an evil so enormous, a sin so heinous, and an outrage against God and humanity so infamous, that its proper condemnation cannot be characterized in words.

2. That Christianity, the Bible, and the gospel of Christ, are in deadly hostility against slavery; and

lowship slaveholders, as, at least in their position on slavery, at war with Christ and his pure gospel; and, so long as the large and popular denominations continue to fellowship man-stealers, and to honor the advocates of slavery, we cannot hope that pure religion and undefiled can prevail, or that the nation can be rescued from impending judgments, or speedily approaching destruction.

4. That no church is anti-slavery which admits slaveholders or the advocates of slavery, to ber

or supporters of the Constitution and government, however anti-slavery their sentiments or honest their purposes, as virtually sustaining the iniqui-

this book that justifice slavery and ruffianism, is sold and spread by the very gentry who are too squeamish to allow the sale of Mr. Long's book!

Messrs. Manship, Longacre, Heiskell & Co., are you not ashamed of yourselves? Is it thus that you diffuse morality and religion? Out upon your miserable doughfacery, which is so craven that it trembles at the bare apprehension of your Southern master's frown! Shame on ye! Glorious, brave, heroic old John Wesley—he who hated slavery as the 'sum of all villanies'—would refuse to own ye as his followers! Sainted shades of Asbury, Coke, Abbott, Emory, Watson and Fletcher—who were in youo days such brave denouncers of all sin, slavery included—have your successors come to be such cowards that they dare not denounce a hellish wrong for fear of persecution or temporal loss? for fear of persecution or temporal loss?

We intend no disrespect to Methodism. We revere and love that Church, and have every reason to do so. Nearly all its members and ministers in the Free States are staunch Republicans. Philadelphia is an exception. But it is for the members and compared to the compared to the state of the slave with our pressor by swearing oaths of allegiance, holding pressor by swearing oaths of allegiance, holding office, or exercising the elective franchise under the

is an exception. But it is for the members and ministry of the Philadelphia Conference to say, whether they will tamely aubmit to have a book of one of their members ostracised by the pro-slavery fanaticism or the unmanly cowardice of a few Managers of their Tract Society.

By HILADELPHIA A PRO-SLAVERY CITY.

A correspondent of the Easton (Md.) Star, writing to that more under date of June 27, thus extended to the other hand, the imperating to that more under date of June 27, thus extended to the control of the control of the slavery gospel, it is, on the other hand, the imperating to that many under date of June 27, thus extended to the control of the contr

10. That there is an urgent call for more effort to publish and circulate books, tracts and papers, maintaining our distinctive principles connected with this and other questions; and we believe the time has fully come when the church needs and is able to maintain a weekly newspaper, testifying to the whole anti-slavery truth, uncontaminated by any of the prevailing errors, and containing such matter and general intelligence as the interests of our fam-

lies demand.

11. That the great work to which we as an anti-Fugitive Slave Law; not to limit the area not to prevent the admission of new slave States not to make Kansas a free State; not to put the control of the government into the hands of north-ern men; but to rectify public opinion, and espe-cially the public religious sentiment of the land; to secure the emancipation of every slave, and the establishment of a righteous and scriptural government, the great object of whose constitution, laws, and administration shall be the glory of God in the best interests of the church, and the greatest good

2. That Christianity, the Bible, and the gospel of Christ, are in deadly hostility against slavery; and every attempt on the part of professed Christians to prove that it is justifible, or has any sanction in the word of God, not only tends powerfully to lead to infidelity, but is a gross outrage against our holy religion, and an insult to the God of heaven.

3. That since slavery is the 'sum of all villianies,' and one of the most heinous sins against God and man, we hereby, as heretofore, bear testimony against all those religious denominations which fellowship slaveholders, as, at least in their position on slavery, at war with Christ and his pure gospel; and, so long as the large and popular denominations continue to fellowship man-stealers, and to honor the advocates of slavery, we cannot hope that pure religion and undefiled can prevail, or that the mation can be rescued from impending judgments, or speed-

During the warm discussion on Slavery, before the New School Presbyterian Assembly, Rev. Mr. Crowine, of California, embodied in a condensed form the sentiments and arguments of his Southern brethren in a series of Resolutions. Here are the Resolutions; they will do:—

4. That no church is anti-slavery which admits laveholders, or the advocates of slavery, to her communion table; which admits pro-slavery ministers to her pulpits; nor is any church truly and sonsistently anti-slavery, however earnest her professions, which allows her members to vote for slave-colders, or for those who swear to support or enforce to elavery constitutions and laws.

5. That all those reformatory associations, however much good they may have done, such as the American Sunday School Union, which not only have refused to bear a testimony against American slavery, and which lave expurgated anti-slavery matter from books republished, but which elect them or their abettors to

third and fourth generations, and there is no evidence that they ever repented of their sins, we hold it to be the duty of this church now to repent in their behalf, and so may this most terrible of all heresies, Atheism, be purged from our midst.

Resolved, That while we regard all politics as

belonging, not to the things which concern the Christian, but to lie within the province of the Devil, since whatever is for law is not of grace, we beg Devil, since whatever is for law is not of grace, we beg pardon for encroaching upon his jurisdiction so far as to express our unqualified approval of the doctrine of the Supreme Court, that the negro is not a man, and that the black has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Recognizing the said court as the highest judicial authority known to this church for the interpretation of the Constitution, we gladly accept their decision with all its consequences, logical and practical, be the same more or less. And we solemnly enjoin all our fanatical brethren who have hitherto descerated the sacred desk by appeals for the liberation and elevation of desk by appeals for the liberation and elevation of the blacks, that they desist from further insane ef-forts to educate, to emancipate, to colonize, or to

wangelize them. sr. Resolved, That our mission as ministers and elders of the church of Christ is a mission to men and not to chattels, whether brutes or things, and hence it becomes a desecration of sacred right to administer

becomes a desceration of sacred right to administer them to mere sable burlesques upon humanity.

Resolved, That we glory in the spirit of that chivalric Presbytery which throws down the gaunlet, assumes the positions and responsibilities of the dead, assails its simplicity with chattel Slavery, and defies the General Assembly to proceed to discipline them—in other words, come into court, boldly confess their criminality, and beg leave to be hanged without benefit of clergy.

Resolved, That we hall with gratitude the rising star of Empire in II tah, and repoles in the re-establishment of a patriarchal institution kindred to that which is secured by the blessing pronounced upon Ham, and defended upon precisely the same principles.

From the Boston Traveller. THE SOUTHERN NEW SCHOOL ASSEM-

BLV. On the 27th of August, there is to be a meeting, at Washington, of Southern New School Presbyte-rian Ministers, who can no longer abide the heresy of their Northern brethren, that it is a sin to hold slaves. The twenty gentlemen, who, under the lead of Dr. Ross, took their hats and marched out of the Assembly at Cleveland, after entering their protest that it is not a sin in the sight of God for an American minister to hold his own Christian brothers in bondage, have called upon the Southern Christians to come up to the Capital and establish a pure South-

ern Assembly.

The Hanover Presbytery, Virginia, has responded to the call by electing a large number of delegates, clerical and lay members. We dare say that all fairness was used in the election of delegates, but as a matter of curiosity we should like to know if any of the 'plantation brethren' were among the lay members elected. If there were none, a good reason for the omission undoubtedly will be found in the fact that it is a busy time just now with the hands, and the beloved brethren cannot be spared to go up to Washington to deliberate with their whiter-hued brethren upon church matters. The tobacco crop must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at hand, so that upon the whole there may be reason in keeping them at home. Therefore, we take it for granted that the Christians who contentedly work, year in and year out, in the tobacco and cotton fields, for a living, without troubling their head about church matters, will not be present to endorse the protest entered by their brethren at Cleveland. the protest entered by their brethren at Cleveland. It is unfortunate that the meeting is coming off in the hurried season, for the plantation brethren would, if they could attend, be worth everything as practical exponents of the blessed system of bondage and Christian fellowship which is to be the basis of the new Southern Assembly. Speeches from Brothers Tom, Joe and Jerry, setting forth that slavery is not a sin, but a righteous relation between Christians, would, like a thunder clap, knock abolitionism out of the Northern churches. Practical raligious experience of that sort would forever silence religious experience of that sort would forever silence

the agitators!

The religious and political pro-slavery press is bewailing this unhappy rupture in the church. It is, they say, the sundering of another of the cords that keep the Federal Union from crumbling to atoms. It is, also, an additional eneroachment of fanaticism; another step to crush the South—to take away her rights and degrade her from her proper position. The New York Herald, among other political prints, is under great concern of mind; its religious convictions are awakened to a column article of jeromaids; but it finds consolation at last in the belief that 'though political parties North and South may explode into fragments, and churches of a national organization may split into sectional churches, but that in every exigency of danger, the intelligence and common sense of the people will be equal to the danger against the Union.' It predicts most terrible convulsions in the political and religious world prior to 1860, but believes that 'the policy of Mr. Buchanan, the religion of conciliation and the bonds of the Union will still prevail.' So the Union is safe, and is not going to be dissolved, after all. We are glad to record the testimony. The cry of the Union in danger will be less terrible to the public hereafter. Even the success of the Republican party in 1800 is not going to dissolve it. We see it stated by a portion of the religious press that the Assembly at Washington will not be held. It is said that there is not sufficient vitality and substance in the secession to form a nucleus; beside, that Dr. Ross is not looked upon as being the proper person to lead off in the matter. We are inclined to think otherwise; for those who bolted the heresy at Clereland evidently have too much spirit to be snuffed out of existence as a religious body, so easily. Meanwhile, the New School Church North, does not take the matter to heart. The cancer has dropped off of itself, thereby eaving the body corporate much future sickness. Judging from the tone of the Northern religious press, the New School As the agitators!

The religious and political pro-slavery press is

But if the seceding Southern ministers desire to establish the principle for which they are contending, they can do no better than to elect Tom, Joe and Jerry, and other plantation brethren, to attend the Washington meeting, and bear testimony to the practical workings of the blessed and beneficent Christian institution of American slavery. By all means, they should be present, to protest against the heresy that Southern slavery is a sim. Will the Presbyteries yet to elect delegates see to it that the Presbyteries yet to elect delegates see to it that the plantation branch of the church is well represented?

#### A YANKEE IN MISSOURI.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE LABOR

Less than half a hundred miles from St. Louis, as I traveled through Missouri, Leould not but remark the tame and quiet aspect of the country, exhibiting a sad want of enterprise among the people in that particular neighborhood; fences almost concealed in the thick brush, grown up inside as well as outside the thick brush, grown up inside as well as outside the fields, houses of most sombrous appearance, wanting even in the cleanly show a peck of lime and and an hour's work would impart. Looking at the rich soil and pondering the unthrifty appearance of the country, I rode along in the stillness of the morning, no sound disturbing the quiet, save the occasional report of the gun of some hunter of petty game far up or down the valley; in the sound themselves I thought I found to some extent a solution of the question of why it was that land so fertile was so badly tilled; farmers were out squirrel hunting while the spring-time was upon them, and the was so badly tilled; farmers were out squirrel hunting while the spring-time was upon them, and the fences not yet repaired. While I was meditating on the change a few years will produce in that region of country, a sudden turn on the road brought me to one of those beautiful streams of water found curved among the hills every few miles along my route, and the sound of a water-fall, mingled with route, and the sound of a water-rail, mingled with the rattle, clatter, and buzzing sounds of a mill, sa-luted my ears, while a scene presented itself so high-ly contrasting with everything in the surrounding country, that the very contrast seemed to invest it with new beauties. There stood a fine flouring and sawmill, with numerous wagons being loaded and unloaded, horses receiving and being relieved of their unloaded, horses receiving and being relieved of their burdens, numerous small boys perched on the top of bags of meal or flour, turning their horses' head homeward, bringing to my mind the wood-cut at the head of a campaign paper in 1844; dozens of men were piling and handing lumber; the whole scene, in fact, wearing an unmistakable look of bustle and business, as though the energy of the whole neighborhood had been centered in that particular spot. A little further on, crowning the summit of an eminence overlooking the scene I have attempted to describe, was a handsome residence built in mod-ern style, neat and tasteful in every part, while up and down the stream large fields of wheat and green and down the stream large fields of meadows were spread out so picturesquely that with my admiration there arose a desire to know the possessor of such fine property. He was pointed out to me by one of the laborers; on approaching him, I was received with an affable and courteous manner, and was soon in possession of all the information desired. He was a native of Massachusetts, had not yet reached middle age, came to Missouri six years ago, went to work to start a manufacturing establishment in the neighborhood where he now lives, found no encouragement but met with every opposition, was denounced as a Yankee and an Abolitionist, threats were made to drive him from the country, influential men deliberately west to work to organize a system to foment opposition to him; he soon found himself without a dollar, but within him there was that which is worth more than mon ey-there was a will, a determined energy which laughs at poverty. Friends, for he had some friends even there, came to his assistance with a few hundred dollars, and on three acres of land, there in the undisturbed forest, he began the erection of his mill soon had it up and going, paid off all his liabilities, now owns eight hundred acres of the fine land around him, he has been offered \$20,000 for his

around him, he has been offered \$20,000 for his property, thought it not half its worth, was improving it all the time, hired all his labor.

In answer to a question as to his political opinions, he answered freely, 'I am a Free Soiler, sir;' and pointing around him over his fields he added, 'Here are eight hundred acres of free soil in Missouri, and it shall grow to be eight thousand acres.'—Corre spondent of the Missouri Democrat.

#### From the Boston Journal. POLITICAL VITUPERATION.

We take the following editorial entire from yes terday's Courier :-

'The telegraphic dispatches show some unexpected complication in the affairs of Kansas. Who can cal-culate on the remarkable turns which things take in the councils of inveterate political Free Soilers? The knot of political donkeys at Topeka—donkeys in sense and disposition—seems determined to have a difficulty with the United States, in which we could almost wish they might succeed. Nothing but a sound drubbing avails to bring a certain set of people to reason, and reason has been wasted upon the Topeka rebels almost long enough. Of course, we hope they will see the folly of their course before it is too late. Undoubtedly, if the Topekans resist, they will come by the worst; and for our own part, we prefer the broishould be settled now, as we doubt not it will be effect ually, rather than kept open for some future time."

This is a singular paragraph. Unless we entirely misconstrue the sentiments of the people of Nev England, it will be read with astonishment and re gret by the judicious men of all parties. Ever far as it has yet developed its course in Kansas, wi see neither the necessity nor the wisdom of flinging scurrility in the faces of those who support the To seurrility in the faces of those who support the Topeka Constitution. It looks to all fair men, more like the unconscious effusion of a spirit inherently mean—of which, it is needless to say, we acquit the fastidious Courier—or the angry expressions of a man who has got himself into a wrong position. We shall not try to make an application of the latter hypothesis, as it would involve the renewed discussion of the whole Kansas question, and probably leave the Courier and ourselves respectively just as we are now. we are now.

But we may say a word or two—remembering ou

contemporary's 'strong point'—upon the taste, such as it is, of the above article. Those men in Kansas, a large proportion of whom were but recently the honoral cently the honored members of our community, who desire the territory to be admitted as a State under the Topeka Constitution, have taken no new position. They stand where they have always stood, denying the authority of a Legislature which all the world knows was foisted upon them by the people of Misknows was foisted upon them by the people of Missouri, and in contemptuous defiance of popular sovereignty. They prefer to have the chance of settling their own institutions, in the way guarantied by their organic act. And for this they are called donkeys in sense! But, while they have suffered persecutions beyond what Americans ever knew before, have had their property destroyed without the least prospect of indemnity, and have seen their heathern murdered and the murdered so free vertical. redered and the murderers go free, ye they have loyally kept the peace, and are now calm-ly waiting to decide all questions at the polls. And ly waiting to decide all questions at the polls. An for this, a Boston man, whose elegant eye-glass car command Bunker Hill Monument at every hour o

command Bunker Hill Monument at every hour of the day, calls them 'donkeys in disposition?' This is the taste and the decorum of the Courier—and the exhibition speaks for itself.

But 'reason has been wasted upon the Topeka rebels almost long enough,' is the clamorous cry of our neighbor. Whose reason? The reason of Da-vid Atchison and his Missouri hirelings, enunciated at the rifle's mouth, and written on illegal ballots? The reason which demolished a part of Lawrence, and threw printing presses into the river? The and threw printing presses into the river? The reason which successfully removed Reeder, Shanno and Geary? The reason which Pierce expressed favor of popular sovereignty, and never carried out? The reason which Buchanan has manifested in regard to fair voting, but which yet remains a problem in practice? There is no ground for supposing that the latter will be rejected—but as for all the other reason that has been wasted upon the Free State men of Kansas, the world will never miss it. Force i. e., 'a sound drubbing,' in the nice phrase of our neighbor—is the fit conclusion of such reason.

'at may be ruthlessly employed at this moment who came worthly from the old Massa-

by be ruthlessly employed at this moment the came worthily from the old Masse.

The men may be injudicious, the way be wrong, even—but havin their hands, and perilled the valy like that of their and be jeered with low an sense and good feelit. They know a ressions of or

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION. What 'insurrection' is there to be 'quelled'?
What 'disorganizera' are to be 'quieted' by the sabres of Harney's dragoons? What pretext has been given for this raid? There surely can be few so ignorant as not to know that the people of Iawrence, with the great body of the people of Kansas, never did recognize the so-called Territorial Legisla-NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

rence, with the great body of the people of Ransas, never did recognize the so-called Territorial Legislature as a body having any legal or rightful authority whatever. Knowing that it originated in wholesale conspiracy and fraud, and was first elected by Missouri ballots and bowie-knives, the great body of the settlers of Kansas have uniformly regarded and treated it just as Vermont would regard and treat a Legislature chosen for her by an armed invasion from Canada, which Legislature should, on organizing, proceed to remove the State capital from Montpelier to North Hero, in order to be within easy reach of support from their confederates at home, and out of the way of any demonstrations of hostility from the outraged people on whom they were imposed. Lawrence never asked a charter hostility from the outraged people on whom they were imposed. Lawrence never asked a charter from the territorial Legislature, and never desired any. It has been repeatedly beleaguered and once ravaged by the Missouri and other Border Ruffians collected at great expense from the Slave States to subjugate the champions of Free Labor in Kansas, but none of these delicate attentions have reconciled

but none of these delicate attentions have reconciled it to the paternal authority which has affected to legalize the outrages which thus visited it with fire and sword. That Lawrence and the great bulk of the Free-State men of Kansas regard the pretence of authority set up by and for the bogus Territorial Legislature as an impudent fraud and imposture, was as well known when Buchanan uttered his Inaugural, and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be now. There is not a shadow of reason or pretext in Kansas for this launching of Federal troops against Lawrence, which has not existed through every moment of Buchanan's and of Walker's rule. The fact that the people of Lawrence are about to amend their municipal charter without consulting a bogus Legislature now dead, affords not even a shadow of excuse for this new military foray.

The real impulse to this dragonade is to be sought in the Slave States. It has come to be well under-

in the Slave States. It has come to be well under stood there that, in default of further violence Kansas is steadily and surely advancing to a posi-tion wherein her admission as a Free State can no longer be successfully resisted. Hence the resolves ostensibly leveled at Walker by the late Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions. Hence the denunciatory articles of the South Carolina and affiliated journals, also whipping Buchanan over the shoulders of Walker. The men who denounce Walker, for his explicit assurances that no Consti-Walker, for his explicit assurances that he consti-tution shall be imposed on Kansas without a previ-ous ratification by a fair vote of her People, are perfectly aware that this pledge is quite as distinctly, emphatically given in Buchanan's Inaugural as in any of Walker's utterances. But they know Bu-chanan's weakness, his timid and facile character, and they are determined to back him out of all hi fair promises of justice to the Free-State men of

Kansas.
Since it is now manifested that peace and har mony leave Slavery no chance in Kansas, Walkfomenting a new civil war on the flimsiest pretext, and Buchanan is setting on his bloodhounds, as had doubtless been arranged beforehand. A fair vote of the present actual inhabitants of Kansas would show the Free-State men in an immense majority; but a new struggle may be expected to kil part of these, drive out or imprison more, and afford some pretext for letting a Constitution be fastened on her by no vote of her whole People, but of such portion of them as the bogus Convention, all intensely Pro-Slavery, may see fit to vest with the Right of Suffrage. At all events, a show of zeal at the Federal metropolis in behalf of Slavery is deemed essential to the quieting of the Southern rebellion, and the above dispatches indicate the shape which it has taken.—New York Tribune.

Mr. ALGER'S ORATION. The refusal of the City Council of Boston to pass the usual rote of thanks to Mr. Alger, because of his merited rebuke of the flunkeyism of Robert C. Winthrop and his confrere. on the occasion of the inauguration at Bunker Hill, calls forth from all quarters the severest censures upon their course, and of general sympathy with Mr. Alger, in his views. By their course, otherwise would have cared little or nothing about it, and thus the cause of freedom will be the gainer by their honlesses and Boston corby their hunkerism and mulishness. A Boston cor respondent of the Milford Journal says :-

'The Aldermen have helped to stir up a mess 'The Aldermen have helped to stir up a mess of which it may be well said, 'the more you stir it, the worse,' &c.—(you know the rest.) That Benker Hill affair can't bear examination a moment. If Mr. Alger showed bad taste, he nevertheless did push the bookin to the tender and vital part. Hence the squirming and the swearing. The plan of that celebration was laid in snobbishness and funkcyism, and it was carried out according to the plan.

have kept men generally silent as to the manner in which it was got up and performed. It has been an unpleasant matter to talk about. But now it what they have all along felt. And I do say just what they have all along felt. And I do not hesitate to say that a vast majority of the thinking men of Boston have had more or less indignation, that the Bunker Hill Monument Association should Warren had so much; so little appreciation of their duty to the community around them; so little love of the sentiment that has made Bunker Hill what it is: in fine, so little common sense, and so much snobbishness and servility. I heard, at the time, of an active and efficient member of the Board of Officers (or Executive Committee—no matter of which) of a certain leading association in town. Before Senator Mason left the city, Mr. Winthrop sent a special invitation to his fellow officers (or committee men) to meet him at a certain time and place, to introduce them to the Senator. One of the gentlement when the senator would be of great service to us on this side of the Atlantic, who are struggling to achieve a similar deliverance for a still larger numcalled upon Mr. Winthrop, and told him that he could comply with his request to be present as one of the officers of the society, and was willing to be introduced to Mr. Mason—but he should neither speak to him nor give him his hand. It is needless to say that he was not pressed to remain

speak to him nor give him his hand. It is needless to say that he was not pressed to remain.

The assiduity displayed by Mr. Winthrop, and others of his stamp, in paying court to Mr. Mason, has not yet, by any means, been painted at full length. But there has been enough enacted before the public to justify the thing, which Mr. Alger spoke out in his oration.

You know well that Good Taste is one of the idols of Boston; and to say that a man has done any-thing in 'bul taste' is to pronounce an awful sen-tence upon him. We pride ourselves on two things —morality and taste; but our morality is a little -morality and taste; but our morality is a little hard, and our taste rather stiff. We should be better, perhaps, for the little of the good-natured ridi-cule which Tieck bestowed on the burghers of Berlin in his 'Prince Zerbino's Travels in Pursuit of Our Fourth of July orators desire, as the highest ambition, that their orations shall be called 'appropriate.' This praise is gained, the civic wreath secured, if they will say precisely what they are expected to say, neither more nor less. To strike out a new path, to say anything not in the old programme, to say what any one of the audience had not heard fifty times before, would be 'inappropriate and in bad taste.' Therefore, these orations are usually inoffensive and eminently useless. They influence no one, and do nothing. They are pure negations. But in proportion to the yawns of the listening audience are the praises of the dinnerthe listening audience are the praises of the dinner-table and newspapers. The dish of weak tea is com-mended as a highly appropriant oration; and what more can human heart desire then this?

more can human heart desire than this?

According to this standard, Mr. Alger's oration According to this standard, Mr. Alger's oration was neither appropriate nor in good taste. On Independence Day he ventured to be independent. He said what Col. Greene, of the Post, disagreed with, and what Mr. Austin, the Collector, could not approve. To utter the sentiments of Massachusetts on the Fourth of July was 'inappropriate.' He said nothing about the importance of saving the Union, and that was in 'bad taste.' He spoke his own honest, earnest opinion, concerning the nation Union, and that was in "that take. In a post in own honest, earnest opinion, concerning the nation and the State. But then Col. Greene did not like it—so it was in 'bad taste.' He rebuked the cownoider as a being of a superior order, and all our national men were highly displeased. One thing, however, will result from this 'bad taste' of Mr. Alger: that men will think twice hereafter before they invite to Massachusetts such

# The Liberato

BOSTON, JULY 31, 1857.

CELEBRATION

British West India Emancipation The Anniversary of that most glorious act in Bri ish history, the Emancipation of Eight Hundre Thousand Chattel Slaves in the West India Islands consummated by the potency of moral agitation, an achieved without the spilling of a single drop of hu man blood,—will be celebrated (under the directio of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver Society) on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at ISLAN GROVE, ABINGTON,-the friends of freedom ever where being most cordially invited to be present, as 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 large

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

slave population. It is hoped that they will rally or

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

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

The pic-nic plan will be followed as heretofor persons taking their own provisions with them ; bu refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual. Among the speakers on the occasion may be expected WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES LENGX REMOND, and WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

In behalf of the Managers of the Massachuse

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

## WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emai cipation-an event whereby 800,000 chattels were elevated 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 b a grand rally of all those who have the hearts to re joice in one of the noblest events that brighten the page of History, and who are desirous of being foun 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 ow guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the Anti-Slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

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

Should the weather be stormy, a suitable hall will WM. LLOYD GARRISON and THOMAS W. HIGGS son will be present, and with the Hopedale speakers and others, will address the meeting.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and join the swelling er that shall break the chains of the millions of victim of American despotism- No Union with SLAVE-HOLDERS !

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

## FIRST OF AUGUST-THE JUBILEE.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the mos glorious event in British history-namely, WEST IN DIA EMANCIPATION-an event in which this slaveholding republic can take no pleasure, because it has de monstrated the ability of the emancipated to take car of themselves to pass at once from the condition of have shown so little of the spirit of which General slaves cowering under the lash to the position of free men standing erect under British law, without th shedding of a single drop of human blood-to acquir property, and advance in intellectual and moral culture-and to meet creditably all the responsibilitie an incident, that is worth printing, and reflects credit upon one person at least. Mr. Winthrop is an active and efficient member of the Board of Offiber of victims.

It will be seen that the great event is to be appro priately commemorated in this State by two grand mass meetings of the friends of freedom-one at Abington, the other at Hopedale. Let all be present who can, and help to make it a memorable occasi

Turning over our files a few days since, we disered the following letter written with reference to celebration of this kind, by the noble man whose sud den death has recently filled so many hearts with sadness. We republish it with a melancholy pleasure.

Salest, July 30, 1846.

Sir,—I shall not be able to attend the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation, to which you have done me the honor to invite meregard with deep interest the direct and indirect objects of the celebration; and I desire you and you friends, who may be present, and who may regret my absence, to be assured I am not and cannot be indifferent to the purpose which you and they have a heart. It cannot wait long for another occasion to perform my humble share of duty to the great cause whose claims I shall henceforth consider peramount to all others of a political nature which can address themselves to the judgment and consideration of an American citizen. SALEM, July 30, 1845.

Yours, respectfully, Mr. C. K. Whipple.

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 an tagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, 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 fathers rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these 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 aration of the Free and Slave States, and to such other measures as the condition of the process.

THE 'REBELLION IN KANSAS.' The citizens of Lawrence have recently adopted harter for the management of their local affairs, an sen a mayor and other officers under it, by a vote peror of Austria or the Russian Autocrat, when ad-monishing the subjugated but restless masses over whom they exercise despotic sway, threatens to exter-minate them, if they do not instantly succumb to his dictation, and acknowledge the validity of that spurious and bloody government which has been impo apon Kansas by the bandits and cut-throats of Misouri, Carolina, and other slave States. In substance, as our readers will perceive on turning to our first page, it is as follows, according to the sententio rendering of the Chicago Tribune :-

'The Government at Washington recognizes the validity of the felon Legislature, and the binding force of its enactments. I am directed to use the military force at my command to secure a rigid observance of those enactments, and I will carry out my instructions at all hazards. You men of Lawrence are dissatisfied with the charter under which that felon Legislature authorized you to organize your city government, and with the charter under which that felon Legislature authorized you to organize your city government, and have proceeded to frame another. Though you have not put it in operation, though I can charge upon you no act of resistance to my authority, though I do not allege that there has been a conflict between your officers and mine, I declare that your operations are treasonable, and I will put you down. You are rebels, and I am Robert J. Walker!

This proclamation would be a proper subject for ridicule, on the score of its egotism, bombast, towering indignation, and terrible threatening, were it not that the struggle in Kansas is no child's play; that the people of that territory are as completely subjugated as the populace of France or Italy, in spite of all their efforts to assume the attitude of freemen; that the invasion and conquest of Kansas, and all the territorial laws enacted by the invaders, are recognized as valid by the national government; that all that he menaces, Gov. Walker would unquestionably do, with a blood-thirsty relish, if the Free State settlers should proceed with their independent organization that, in case the war should commence, the entire Democratic party of the North, with whatever is left of Hunker Whigism and pro-slavery Americanism yould eagerly take sides with the government, and exult in the utter extermination of every free State man in the territory; that the slaveholding spirit is as barbarous as it is lawless and desperate; and that, to the complete supremacy of the Slave Power, no obstacle is to be tolerated in any part of the country These facts make what would otherwise be mere empty gasconade, a matter of the gravest importance and deepest concern. Let the men of Lawrence attempt to assert their constitutional as well as natural rights. and we shall see what will come of it.

When the South has every thing in her own hands, what has she to fear? or what is the probability of her relinquishing advantages which are indispensable to the safety of her 'peculiar institution'? To the full extent of all her devilish purposes, she has with her the President and his Cabinet-the Judiciary-both houses of Congress-the Army and Navythe Treasury-and a majority of the people of the North, corrupted, deceived and misled by a mercenary press, by the vilest demagogues, and the most venal and obsequious of office-holders." What hope is there for Kausas? None. What can her Free State settlers do? Nothing, except to die as 'rebels,' or submit as vassals. Rebels they dare not be, for they know how hopeless would be such a struggle; vassals they must be, if they consent to remain in the territory, under such circumstances. We have had no doubt as to what their fate would be, from the begin- electors of President and Vice President, for sustainfing. To whom, or to what can ther arreal for jus-And who are they, thus left to the tender mercies

of unofficial assassins and official butchers? Industrious, thrifty, enterprising, intelligent and educated emigrants from the free States-the most orderly and Washington to Buchanan, and never before has the virtuous citizens-the most desirable neighbors-the truest patriots, even in the American sense of loyalty. But they are opposed to the further extension of slaupon them by a swarm of invading bandits; they scat as Chief Magistrate of the republic. insist on their right to frame their own constitution, The Review pertinently saysabroad, or dictation from the government; and for this their dwellings have been fired, their towns sacked, their lives in many cases barbarously taken, and their rights as freemen, as Americans, utterly cloven down. In vain do they make their appeal to the Executive and to Congress; in vain do they point to their desolate firesides, their bleeding wounds, their murdered brethren; in vain do they demonstrate, again and again, beyond all doubt or denial even on the part of their enemies, that they constitute an overwhelming majority of the bona fide settlers in the territory; in vain do they declare their readiness to abide by the decision of a majority of the people, fairly and ship of colored men by the government of the United properly expressed; still they are insulted, caricatured, anathematized, and fiercely proscribed, in all parts of the country, by the contemners of constitutional lates to the citizenship of free negroes was printed our attention has been directed to the case of the set of the country, by the contemners of constitutional liberty, as though they were the dregs of society, on a level with plantation slaves, and deserving only of the treatment of dogs. The soil of Kansas has been saturated with their blood; the smoke of their burning habitations has obscured the light of the sun; their cries and groans have been borne on the breeze around the civilized world; their sufferings and perils have been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the been beyond the power of the pencil to portray. been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the pen to record. And now that, driven by the necessities of their condition, they have ventured to organize ties of their condition, they have ventured to organize men were colored, one of them the child of a ferman were colored, one of them the child of a ferman were colored.

his hosts in the Red Sea, —that brought Edom to the selves, dust, and swept away Tyre, and destroyed Babylon. This and desolated Palestine, and overthrew Greece and Rome, for their oppression and cruelty, holds in his The time

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

by, Nichols & Co. have just published, in amphlet form, from the Law Reporter for June, 1857, A LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT, & of 128 to 28; but, before the government goes into operation—before any of the persons elected take the oath of office—before any overt act is committed against even Border Ruffian legislation—Gov. Walker issues his proclamation in hot haste against the Free State 'rebels,' and, in the spirit and style of the Emmous decision against Justice, Humanity, and the nous decision against Justice, Humanity, and the Constitution of the United States, we believe it is coneded that this is the ablest and most conclusive. If its sale shall be at all proportionate to its legal merits t will obtain a very wide circulation.

In the nature of things, the U. S. Supreme Court s it is organized, cannot be friendly to the cause liberty. Of its nine Judges, five of them are slave holders, who have a direct and perpetual interest in whatever relates to slave property, and who are there fore incompetent to render a true judgment in any case where that property is involved. Being slave holders, they have thereby placed themselves in the position of interested witnesses and partisan judges and so are to be 'ruled out of court' and excluded from the bench. Being slaveholders, they have los all power of moral discrimination, and cannot discer men (if they are 'negroes') even as trees, walking Being slaveholders, they are themselves criminals o the deepest dye, and 'sinners of the first rank, whose damnation is sure, and whose judicial position is a burlesque upon the very idea of justice and

Moreover, their decision was undeniably a part one, directly in accordance with the spirit and pro clivity of 'border ruffian democracy,' and as directly hostile to the views and feelings of the powerful party which supported Mr. Fremont-more than twelv hundred thousand strong in the free States. Never before was a decision made by the Supreme Court so shamefully unjust, so entirely one-sided, so purely partisan. It has utterly failed to carry with it any evidence of an enlightened judgment or a conscientious opinion on the part of a majority of the Court and therefore it makes no impression of its constitutionality upon the public mind.

Of the other four Judges,-though two of the (Judges McLean and Curtis) dissented from the ruling of Judge Taney, -not one of them has any sympath whatever with the Anti-Slavery movement ;- and from a Court thus constituted, what have the friends of freedom to hope in any issue with the Slave Power? While such a Court remains as it is, the whole weight of its influence will be thrown into the scale of Slavery as surely as the law of gravitation will continue to operate. By her Constitution and laws, Massachusetts know

nothing of complexional distinctions on her soil. All

her people are alike dear to her; and as she requires allegiance of them all, she is bound to protect them all. The decision of the Supreme Court, whereby ten thousand of her citizens are denied the right to sue for justice in that Court, is an outrage done to the whole Commonwealth, which should be indignantly resented by all; and they are convicted of the foules treachery, who declare it to be just and obligatory 'The citizens of each State,' says the U. S. Constitu tion, 'shall be entitled to all the privileges and im munities of citizens in the several States.' The citizenship of the colored inhabitants of Massachusetts is recognized in every particular under her jurisdiction; it is, therefore, as broad as all the States collectively. What can be more absurd or contradicto ry than to affirm that men may vote on every ques tion at the polls, whether relating to the State or th nation-may be voted for to fill any office in the gift

of the people—may vote to amend the Constitution of the United States, for members of Congress, for ing the government in all its operations—and yet no be citizens of the United States!!! If this be so then there has never taken place a constitutional election since the organization of the government; for colored men have voted for every President, from legality of their voting been qestioned. If they are not citizens of the United States, then they have n right to vote for officers of the United States; and very; they will not sanction as binding, laws forced by that rule, James Buchanan has no right to his

ciently established by showing that they are now citi-zens of some of the States; and that they are so is ad-mitted by the Chief Justice himself. But, for the mitted by the Chief Justice himself. But, for the purposes of this discussion, we are willing to risk their rights, in that respect, upon the proposition that they were a part of the people of the United States when the Constitution was adopted; and if they were admitted to be such in any part of the country at that time, the argument of the Chief Justice is fully answered. That they were so is as clear as any fact in

In the Appendix to this masterly Review is the following historical evidence of the recognized citizen States :-

· Since that part of the foregoing review which i been beyond the power of the penell to portray, or the pen to record. And now that, driven by the necessities of their condition, they have ventured to organize a municipal form of government for the city of Lawrence, though without actually putting it in operation, they are meaneed with the most terrible ventue and the Pederal Government!

We beseech every man at the North, in whose breast a single spark of the fire of freedom yet burns, so read Gov. Walker, as the representative and agent of the language addressed to the long-suffering, high-minded and-patrotic men by that inflated and sanguinary official. He speaks of their 'revolutionary proceedings'—their 'conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States'—their 'revolutionary proceedings'—their temperature of the Winder of

This was the old state of things, but we are livin under another government and another Constitut ers!' ring in thunder-tones throughout the North!

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY. Extract of a letter from SALLIE HOLLEY to SANCE.

PARMERSVILLE, N. Y., July Ist. Your inquiry in a late LIBERATOR, about Dr. Ros and the Cleveland choir, suggests that you may n. and the Cleveland the following extract of a letter I gard as interesting the ionowing extract of a letter I have just had from an Orthodox church member (a have just nan from all lady friend of mine) in Cleveland, who has been a reader, for four years, of the Anti-Slavery Standard · I attended, as I anticipated, the meetings of the

New School General Assembly, and every day wished you could have been with me. You have seen in the Standard the resolutions that were passed, the South. ern protest, reply, &c., and the call for a Contention at Washington, D. C., in August. So you have the result of the slavery discussion. Dr. Ross led of a the beginning, and every body was, if possible, more profoundly impressed with the unbounded concet of the man, than with his atheistic sentiments. During the discussion, speeches, characteristic of minds that uttered them, were listened to, from pro-slavery through conservation to anti-slavery, and back through conservatism to pro-slavery. I never so fully realised the meaning of "outside pressure," as when I say, day after day, that body surrounded, in church and gallery, by eager listeners, intent to hear their discusion and decision. When I saw the great solicitude of conservatism for "peace," not purity, and the log of conservation for peace, not purity, and the fog and mists that clouded the minds of professedly liber. ty-loving, humane men, I turned with renewed inteest and increased reverence to that single-eyed real that looks uncompromisingly through all mists at the slave and his interests. I admire more than I can express, more than I ever have hitherto, such men a Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and such women as Mrs. Foster.'

I am sure you, Mr. May, will be glad with me over this hearty testimony and first fruits of reading the

To show how anxious somebody was to forestall public opinion on this slavery discussion, there was scattered through the pews of Dr. Eells' church in Cleveland, (the same in which the Assembly met,) the Sunday previous to its gathering, the letter of that eminent Southern saint, Ross, to Albert Barnes. There was no equal zeal from any anti-slavery quarter, nor is it likely it would have had toleration in that N. Y. Observer reading and influenced church.

As you have often assured me you wish to know, I will here mention, that I am just come and am to stay in this region for the summer months, as last year, lecturing when and where I can. My post-office address will be . Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. until the 1st of October. Very sincerely,

SALLIE HOLLIE

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE Died, in South Woodstock, Vt., July 15, Janua SLAYTON, Esq., aged 86 years.

Mr. Slayton was an ardent friend of the Anti-Slavery and Peace enterprises, was a Non-Resistant in theory and practice, a philanthropist, a friend of humanity, 'an honest man, the noblest work of God.' He was sincere in his convictions, and bold in avowing them, whether popular or not. He was a great reader, was a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR from it commencement, and took various other periodicalsenlisted in the benevolent and philanthropic causes of the day, and read them with the greatest avidity and relish. He was one of the originators of the Social Library in his town, over half a century ago, when the country was thinly populated, and he furnished it with numbers of anti-slavery and other books. The following tribute to his memory was read at the funeral. It was furnished by an old friend of Mr. Slayton, himself an ardent and constant friend of the Library, and associate of Mr. S. in his plans for promoting the welfare of their fellow-men :-

· Circumstances have placed me in such a situation that it becomes my duty to say a few words. In the great change that has taken place in our friend father Slayton, we have lost the last link in the original chain that bound society together to establish a Public Library in South Woodstock, more than sity years ago. He was a friend and benefactor to the Library from the beginning to the time of his death. The 'South Woodstock Social Library' was stablished January 26, 1797. It has been steadily improving up to the present time. It has been steadily improving up to the present time. It has been our main pillar in society, and an honor to the town. Our friend who has left us contributed more in money and books than any other proprietor. He was a father to us, a beatfactor in society, and a friend to humanity. We ow him a lasting debt of gratitude. His theory and practice in life appeared to be 'peace on earth and good-will' to the whole human family.'

Mr. Slayton was a man very much respected in the community, and he was regarded as a useful cities and a public benefactor. He passed away in a ripe old age, peacefully and

without a struggle. Since his death, an invitation came for him to attend the Northern Convention, to be held this fall. He was a veteran in the cause.

ANOTHER LIBERAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

SIR,-In THE LIBERATOR for the 17th inst., I find notice of the Penn Medical University, which is, without doubt, correct and just so far as that University is concerned, but in which I think you will perceive you have made a mistake. You say- This young institution is based upon more liberal principles than any other medical school in the country. professes to teach thoroughly and extensively the regular or prevailing practice, it also gives to every other system of the day a liberal appreciation; it rejects no newly-discovered truth because it may be identified with a proscribed dogma."

In this city of Cincinnati, there is a regularly chartered medical college, 'The Eclectic College of Medicine,' in which as liberal principles are inculested as in the Penn Medical University, or any other college. In the Eclectic College of Medicine, entire freedom of opinion and practice in all matters medical. With this College, there is no distinction with regard to sex, and the two sexes are placed upon precisely the same footing, each attending the same lectures, and engaging in all the pursuits requisite to obtain a thorough medical education.

· Yours, truly, Cincinnati, O., July 21, 1857.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Congregationalist-publishes the circular which has recently been issued by the American Trick Society, designed to quiet the South, and says :-

This document strikes us as a sign of the time This document strikes us as a sign of the times. Finely as it sounds—when its real assimus is perceived, it indicates pretty clearly, to our minds, that the plowshare of reform will have to go deep enough to loosen the roots of the present officials of the American Tract Society, before that lody will clear the wishes of its constituent Christians, and fersalt its feeble and sinful policy in reference to the gress sin of our nation. These Secretaries, it is very clear, are unfit, both in sense and spirit, for the place they hold, or they never could have made so egregions a blunder as the emission of this wholly unauthorized and extraordinary sectional document.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN and FRANCES ELLES WATERNS have just concluded a successful series of meetings in the Joy street and Twelfth Baptist church es in this city, treating prominently of slavery, temperance, and the elevation of colored Americans.

A double quartette choir, on Monday evening repeated their concert in Rev. L. A. Grimes's church to a good audience, and to their abundant satisfaction, if the number of bouquets tendered the several performers may be accepted as proof thereof.

For a startling exposure of the position occ dist Conference Tract S. ety, in relation to slavery, see the article on our page from the Philadelphia Morning Times.

#### 'FLUNKEYISM.

Mr. Epiron: A few words under the above head may not be in appropriate at the present time. Somebody has said that consistency is a jewel, and had he lived in this degenerate age, he might have added, 'rarely to be found in newspaperdom.' Boston, however, seems to be especially favored with a time-serving, scurrilous and cowardly press ;—a press which is governed by pen who never reluct at any meanness, however degrading it may be, when a selfish object is to be obtained, or a contemptible prejudice pandered to ;pees which, like the theology it supports, can pray by the quantity: bartering its venal wit for sums of gold, and holding itself in readiness at all times to belie the truth, even to murder the reputation of the widowed and the fatherless, for a consideration. I doubt very much whether lying is not so congenial to some of their natures that they could not be hired to speak the grath. These are productive of but little injury to the right, when compared with those who 'steal the herry of heaven to serve the devil in. When a noprious liar tells an improbable story, we are not so saily deceived. We have formed an estimate of his minhility, and know precisely what his assertions are worth. But when a person comes to us in the garb o friendship, and lies lies to us in the language of truth,

the cril is immeasurable—we are liable to be misled

in spite of ourselves. So it is with the press. It is well known that certain of the daily papers this city have been somewhat loud-mouthed of late in support of freedom of speech. The Bee, for instance, went into raptures over Mr. Alger's Fourth of July Oration, lauding him to the skies for his patriot-jen and his Christianity, in daring to take such an opportunity to speak of the numberless evils which result from the traffic in human beings. No praise was too much for this. Then how it poured out its rials of wrath on those poor miserable Aldermen, fo not thanking the hand which administered such a pauseous dose of God's truth! Some thought that this was a great step for the Bee, and honored it for is courage. It certainly would have been, had it been a step on the ground of principle. But no: the enks of iniquity in which the Bee had wallowed for so many years, were not to be outgrown so soon. They took Hamlet's advice, for a season, and assumed a virtue, though they had it not. The Bee became suddenly popular. Every day, as the interest and exdiement increased, it became more and more in favor of the free expression of thought; more and more anti-slavery-in words. All the abuse of anti-slavery people, in years gone by, was laid aside, and it was hilf forgiven by those it had abused. The pigmy had tried to become a giant. You remember the fable of the frog-the melancholy fate of ambition.

Well, the Bee was soon to be tried according to it own standard. The same Board of Aldermen that refused to thank Mr. Alger, saw fit to persecute a poor but manly man. John C. Cluer had mortally fiended them. He had spoken of their iniquities Heaven knows there was need enough of some one to meak of them. Of course, the truth was not palata ble. They did not dare to prosecute for libel; it might have developed something unpleasant; official nerve are apt to be sensitive. One other way suggested itself to them-the gag law. They could not contra dict the statements he had made, and so they passed an order probibiting preaching on the Common, an instructed the Chief of Police to arrest all person effending against it. Now, the Bee, totally ignoring the boasted right of speech, rejoiced in the action of the Board. The Board, however, found itself again is difficulty. The Young Men's Christian Association asked leave to preach on the Common, and it was granted them, in defiance of the Order passed the seek before. But on its becoming known that Mr Cleer intended to speak if they did, the Order wa immediately patched up to suit the case. Mr. Eddy prached; Mr. Cluer attempted to preach, and was prested for a breach of the peace. The Bee was again is estacies, revelling once more in the filth from which it had tried to emerge. The Traveller was or the same side of the fence, with its inimitable mean acs. Mr. Cluer, however, was promptly discharged by Mr. Justice Rogers. The Supreme Court had de cided that it was not a breach of the peace. The invincible, slave-catching Deputy, the City Solicitor, the Aldermen, and all the rest of hunkerdom, were

Last Sunday, Mr. Cluer attempted to speak again, and was again arrested. The champion of free speech and the hunter of foreigners again shows its dirty fare in the following language :-

CLUER ON THE COMMON AGAIN. The notoriou John C. Cluer attempted to speak again on the Com-mon last evening. A rabble of loafers and dirty boys surrounded him to hear his wise sayings, but Deputy Chief Ham thought it expedient to pass him off the Common, as a party of North End boys had come up with the intention of mobbing him. Mr. Ham in-duced him to leave the Common, but he soon returnsi, manifesting a commendable spirit of perseverance if nothing more. The police then arrested him, and took him to the Fourth Station, where he was placed is a wagon and sent home. He will probably try it again next Sabbath, for he declares he will not give up antil he has had his share of the public ear."

A large audience, composed of some of the moinfluential and orderly of our citizens, is denominated 's rabble of loafers and dirty boys'! O, exemplary Bee! Of course, you knew that you were uttering mean and cowardly lie when you said that 'a party of North End boys had come up for the purpose of mobbing him.' Kind Mr. Ham, to afford him such timely protection ! For what other purpose did the Bee tter these palpable lies, than of misleading the pubhe to the injury of Mr. Cluer?

Now hear the Traveller. It says that 'a motley trew were assembled, some for the purpose of picking peckets, and more for the purpose of seeing a row.' appose that the reporter of the Traveller was one of the last named; whether he was under the excitement of renewed 'physical fuel' or not, I cannot say. He confesses to have been in a condition not to hear any thing that Mr. Cluer said, with the exception of the personal pronoun, and his article bears the marks of a clouded intellect in its construction. He asserts that some disposition was manifested to rescue the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in taking him beyond the limits of the Common,'-all of which, if he knows tay thing about the matter, he knows to be utterly and unqualifiedly false. In fact, it would be difficult to find any thing of truth in the whole report. He caclades, with a whine which is perfectly character-We suppose this sort of thing will continue und its natural result, a serious riot, is achieved, or util a law is enacted which shall declare that such scaes as have disgraced the city the last two Sabhaths are disturbances of the peace.' Well, suppose a rict does ensue, Mr. Traveller—who will be the insigntors? The citizens who peaceably assemble to bear temperance preaching, or the honorable (?) Board d Aldermen, the police, and a lying press?

A word more, and I have done. It behoves the People to beware of the men who control such a They ought to be named the All-together Inscrupulous, and a sign placed over their kennels

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
Est venom'd tooth will rankle to the death;
Hare not to do with him; beware of him;
Sa, death and hell have set their mark on him;
And all their ministers attend on him. Yours, truly,

P. S. The representative of the Traveller in the above lying report is to be placed on the witness-stand spainst Mr. Cluer, in a few days.

In Iowa, the people are to vote on the question whether negroes in that State shall have the right of refrage; but, to make it sure that they shall not, all the do not vote at all are to be considered as if they toted in the negative! There's fairness for you!

Our time and space did not allow us to notice fully the two very excellent lectures, delivered here by Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Beston. The first, on the 'Phys-iological Effects of Light, Color, Air and Mental Conhouses the light of heaven. The consideration of the subject were skilfully and sunshine to our physical natures were well worthy the serious attention of all, who wilfully shut out from their houses the light of heaven. The consideration of other branches of the subject were skilfully and scientifically treated and the lecture through the serious attention. other branches of the subject were skindly and scien-tifically treated, and the lecture throughout abound ed in sound reasoning, and evinced vigor of thought knowledge of the subject, and originality of concep-tion, at which we think those who prate about 'infe-rior female intellect' might well be confounded.

The second one, an extemporaneous address Human Rights,' as she termed it, was an able and

'Human Rights,' as she termed it, was an able and argumentative effort in behalf of the so-called 'Woman's Rights' movement.

Though we are not prepared to endorse fully the views of the lecturer, still many points commended themselves to the good sense of her hearers, and no one but could admit the talent and logic displayed, as the social, educational and political rights of Woman were presented. Mrs. Dall cannot but leave a favorable impression npon our people, as an carnest, cultivated and dignified woman, who is earnestly laboring for the good of her sex. The audiences, though not large, were highly respectable, and she kept them in delighted attention to the end. We rejoice that the voice of woman has been heard 'down east,' in behalf of her cause. All admit that wrong exists, and no one ought to find fault with those who differ only in the remedy. Error will flee all the more speedily, and truth shine all the more brightly, for a healthful agitation of the questions of the day, and our moral and intellectual natures be purified and expanded thereby. We think we have had proof positive, iff the person of Mrs. Dall, that female lecturing is not incompatible with true feminine refinement and digpresented. Mrs. Dall cannot but leave a favorable compatible with true feminine refinement and dig nity .- Ellsworth (Me.) American.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE SCHEME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

We are told that the French government, hithert an active ally in the suppression of the slave trade, has adopted a scheme for exporting 10,000 negroes from the coast to their colonies in the West Indies; and,—what is still more astonishing,—that there is a party in this country urging our government to follow the example of France, and supply our West India colonies with labor in the like manner. Well, if the policy of England and France is to be reversed on this momentous question, let it, at all events, be done honmomentous question, let it, at all events, be done hon-estly, and not under the cloak of false pretences. We are told that the negroes are to be shipped and trans-ported as emigrants. I deny that it is possible fairly and honestly to ship a thousand men from the coast of Africa, as free emigrants, under any temptation whatever. Even the Kroomen, the only class on the whole coast, and that a very small one residing the whole coast, and that a very small one, residing on a particular part of it, and none of them at Whyda, where the French propose to take their supply, who are accustomed to leave home voluntarily, would refuse to go to the West Indies, except on condition of being brought back in a few months. In short, I assert positively, and I challenge any person acquainted with the condition of the people to contradict me, that not a single man can be obtained at Whydah

without being bargained for and paid for.
Indeed, except in the towns and villages of the Eu ropean settlements, there is not a free negro on the west coast of Africa. There is not a man, dependent on his own labor for his support, at liberty to go to the West Indies of his own free will, if, even, were he so inclined, and I doubt whether there is one man officers may be appointed to see that they are not ship-ped against their will. This provision may seem plau-sible to persons ignorant of the condition of the negro. But let us suppose that the poor, ignorant creature were to refuse to embark, what would happen? He would be turned back on the hands of his master or would be turned back on the nands or his many, the slave dealer, and either murdered as an example, or the slave dealer, and either murdered to embark. What the slave dealer, and either murdered as an example the starved or whipped till he consented to embark. What a mockery is it, then, to talk of free emigration from the coast of Africa! The fact is, the proposed system of the coast of Africa! The fact is, the proposed system of the coast of Africa! The fact is, the proposed system of the coast of Africa! the coast of Africa! The fact is, the proposed system is the old slave-trade in a new form. To talk of a contract with men in their condition is absurd; they do not know what they are bargaining for, even if the truth were told them. How the negroes are to they do not know what they are bargaining for, even if the truth were told them. How the negroes are to be obtained by France is clear enough from the locality selected for the operation. Whydah and its neighborhood were till lately the focus of the contraband slave-trade; and it is only till within the last five or six years that a large trade in palm oil has taken root at Whydah and Lagos, which this slave-trade scheme of the French will entirely destroy.—[Mr. MATTHEW 12] when, lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated when lot longer long

OF A WOMAN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Dally Tribune.

It appears that the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two be a drunken German, who sold poisoned los or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have even been so bold as to call on families living and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yesterday, a report was raised that a reward of \$1,000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when 'all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives,' and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party heir weeker. and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party, being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves for another trial at night. Their fun was spoiled, however, by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they returned, informing them that the negroes had been decoyed into the house of Mr. James Welsh, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the unfortunates were concealed. This treachery was performed by the daughter of Mr. Welsh, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house, she would give them something to sea. The from the house, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house, she would give them something to eat. The crazy mother could not but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay their hunger, the sable mother and her poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men, all armed to the teeth. In a few minutes, a hack was procured, and the poor creatures were fast returning procured, and the poor creatures were fast returning to their bondage. True it is, that 'the love of money is the root of all evil.'

Do U. S. Officers Connive at the Slave Trade? The New York Times says: 'The bark J. G. Lewis, which was arrested and brought to shore in Buttermilk Channel, under suspicion of being a slaver, has been for five days in charge of Deputy Marshal O'-Keefe. During this time, a slight examination of the captain's and mate's trunks was made, and some charts of the captain's, and trunks belonging to an absent and mysterious person, carried ashore. Among the articles on board most suspected were two large try-kettles, which are used for cooking food for slaves. There was also pretty good authority for believing that the J. G. Lewis had already landed one cargo of slaves in Cuba. But she was discharged by the order of the Marshal on Saturday afternoon, and went to sea the same night. The reasons for the sudden decision have not been ascertained.' Do U. S. OFFICERS CONNIVE AT THE SLAVE TRADE?

The grandson of a revolutionary soldier and martyr, whose memory the country delights to honor, was recently removed from a clerkship at Washington, upon which he depended in his old age, entirely, for support, on account of his being supposed to hold views contrary to those of the present administration. A proposition was then made to him, that if he would A proposition was then made to him, that if he would draw up a paper, denying any affinity with either the Republican or American parties, and take it before a magistrate and swear to it, he should be reinstated. This came from the Secretary of the Interior, through a mutual friend. 'Tell the Secretary,' he said, 'that I will see him in the bottom of the bottomless pit, before I will so degrade myself!' Because he will not be a slave, the government will not employ him. This prescription derives additional interest from the fact, that it was effected in obedience to the behests of slavery, at the very time the Boston flunkers were glorifying Senator Mason in Boston, on the occasion of ercoting a statue to the grandfather of the victim!—Springfield Republican.

If We copy, with much pleasure, the following favorable notice of the lectures recently delivered in Ellsworth, (Me.) by Mrs. C. H. Dall, of this city, who, with a thorough mastery of the subjects upon which she discourses, a superior education, rare literary talent and taste, an earnest purpose of life, and an excellent popular address, only needs to enter the lecturing field as a profession to win for herself a solid reputation, and to secure as many invitations to lecture as her strength will enable her to accept. In making up their list of lecturers for the ensuing winter, lyecum committees will do well to remember her.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES.

Our time and space did not allow us to notice fully English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the slavers, for which purpose large prices are paid by the slave traders. Hosts of slaves are sacrificed in the middle passage from random medical treatment, while a native could explain the nature of the disease each is suffering, and thus furnish data for correct doctoring.—N. Y. Times,

A New Southern State. S. Fulsom, a Choctaw and one of the most prominent of his nation, paid us a visit yesterday. Mr. Pulsom is in favor of having the Indian Territory west of Araansas, between the Red and the Arkansas rivers, and extending westward to the one hundredth degree of west longitude, organized into a State, and admitted into the Union. We think such a step absolutely necessary for the pro-We think such a step absolutely necessary for the pro-tection of the South. The Choctaws and Cherokee are slaveholders, and would add another slaveholding State to the confederacy. The treschery of Buchanar has given Kansas to the North; let the South, before has given Kansas to the North; let the South, before it is too late, create a barrier against this Vandal encroachment, which is fast enmeshing her in. These Indian tribes are better citizens, more advanced in the principles of our government and laws than the people of New Mexico, or the mongrel adventurers from foreign nations and our own, who are to make a free State of Kansas.—Memphis Enquirer, July 16.

WALKER AT LAWRENCE. The only answer which the people of Lawrence have returned to Governor Walker's hysterical appeal to them to beware of treason, is to laugh in his face. The Lawrence Republican has issued an extra, having on one side the charter of the city agreed upon by the citizens, and the address of the Committee which framed it, and on the other side Gov. Walker's proclamation, with the following headings :-

'Three Cheers for the Pacificator!' 'Hurrah for Governor Walker!' 'Shannon and Woodson Eclips ed!' 'The Whole Line of Territorial Officials Outed!' 'The Whole Line of Territorial Officials Outdone!' 'A Collision and Bloodshed to be Prevented!' 'Gubernatorial Clemency is yet Extended!' 'Read the following, O ye rebellious Lawrenceites, and be saved from ruin!'

Some wags have also published 'Proclamation No.,' which is a good deal more read than Proclamation

Alive in the Coffin .- On the morning of the 15th Alice in the Coffin.—On the morning of the 15th ult., Wat Eckman, a wealthy man, resident in Hamilton county, was taken ill in the morning, and died, apparently, in the afternoon. The next morning, the body was put into a coffin and driven in a market wagon to a church, where funeral services were performed, and a sermon preached. The services were nearly through, 'when they were interrupted by sounds and kicks on the inside of the coffin. Great constraints are all of among the congregation and consternation prevailed among the congregation, and a stampede was made for the door. The clergyman came down from his pulpit, ordered the coffin to be opened, which was speedily done, when it was found that the supposed deceased was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his confinement. The blood was freely flowing from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. At last accounts, he was able to walk about his room.'

Boston Common .- It is stated that the 'Common in the city of Boston contains forty-eight acres; the iron fence (erected in 1836 at a cost of \$100,000) is 5,392 feet in length, or 217 yards more than a mile. There are now about thirteen hundred trees, seven hundred of which are elms, chiefly American elms, about eighty maples, chiefly of the white and silver leaf species. Of lindens there are about seventy. Southwest of the large elm in the hollow, there are several specimens of the black aspen. The elms on Tremont street shall were set out about 130 years ago

Gov. Washburn's paper, read before the Mas sachusetts Historical Society, on the Extinction of Slavery in Massachusetts, has been published in the Boston Advertiser. It is an interesting article, and proves conclusively that 'descendants of Africans had the rights of free citizens in Massachusetts, years before the Constitution of the United States had been framed, or even conceived of, and history would been framed, or even conceived of, and history would confirm the position, that many of this very class voted as citizens upon the election of the members of the

ARREST OF FUGITIVES—BASE TREACHERY

OF A WOMAN.

When, to it proved to do a most elegantly decorated crust, filled with old documents, compositions, early crust, filled with old documents, early crust, filled with old documents, compositions, early crust, filled w

Camp Point, Ill., July 15, 1857.

Messers. Editors,—Last evening, our little village was considerably excited by an arrest being made of a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears that the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place. for two Malicious Poisoning of Children .- A case of fiend-

A Woman Tarred and Feathered .- The Winste (Conn.) Herald says that one night last week, several women in or near the village of Colebrook river, hav-ing blacked their faces and otherwise disguised themselves, proceeded to the house of Mr. Abiram Ives about a mile east of the village, took therefrom a gir

Among the passengers by the steamship Arabia from New York, on Wednesday, was the talented Maria Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. She goes abroad to visit the great observatories and astronomers of Europe, where her fame, which has preceded her, will secure her a hearty welcome.

Poisoned Whiskey .- The Lebanon (Ohio) Star cords the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. It also says that tens of thousands of fish in the stream below the distillery have died. Two tons of dead fish have been taken out, a mill-race being literally choked with them.

mill-race being literary choices. When the Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, the 18th inst. Robert Sullivan, one of the persons who outraged Ellen Desmond, was allowed to put in the plea of guilty of assault and battery, and admitted to bail in \$1200. That Ellen Desmond outrage was one of the most terrific crimes ever committed in the of the most terrific crimes ever committed in the world; but there seems to be no indications of severe punishment therefor.

Sold into Slavery.—Here is a specimen of the ini-quity that the 'peculiar institution' of the South makes it so easy to practice:—

'The Salem (N. J.) Standard says that a free co 'The Salem (N. J.) Standard says that a free colored waterman from that place, some two years since shipped for the West Indies, and subsequently went to Norfolk, where the captain of the boat induced him to go ashore and work, and then, having sold him, put to sea, leaving him in the hands of his purchaser. An effort is to be made to regain his freedom.'

To The New York Day Book, a leading organ of the Slave Power, in a late issue, says: 'All that the South wants in Kansas is sound opinion—a population that will always vote a Virginia and Mississipp vote.' The editor then instances Illinois as a Statuwhich had voted for slavery extension, and which never gave a vote 'which was not Southern,' or which differed from Virginia.

WILLIAN LLOYD GARRISON lectured in this city on Sunday, we understand, and his mad denunciations of the United States government found an echo in at least one of the 'Orthodox' churches, where the miraculous deliverance of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego from the burning fiery furnace was adduced as justifying resistance to our present laws, 'unjust to human freedom.' Verily, O Garrison, thy triumphhour over the churches of New England hath wellnigh fully come!—Providence (Rotten) Post.

This case, in some of its details, resembles one we heard of yesterday as having occurred at Sparta, in Randolph county. The report is that three slaves ran away from their owners, near the Pilot Knob, in Missouri; that they were traced to St. Genevieve, where they crossed the river, three young men close upon their heels, and made for Sparta; that they were overtaken before reaching that place; that the negroes gave battle, and fired five shots at one of the young men, and that he then shot at and killed one of the slaves, and wounded another; that, worse still, he cut off the head of the dead negro, got alcohol, and preserved it in this way, intending to take it for exhibition to the Pilot Knob.—St. Louis Republican.

DeBow's mortality statistics show that the pe ple of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are three hundred and twenty thousand per year, or one and one third per cent, of the population. In England, the ratio is over two the population. In England, the ratio is often per cent., and in France nearly three per cent.— Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have six hundred and thirty-eight inhab-itants over one hundred years of age.

A burglar entered the store of Philip Fingler in York Avenue, Staten Island, last Monday night, and was shot by Miss Jane Wilcox, who slept on the premises. His body was found on Wednesday, floatpremises. His body was found on Wednesday, floating in the bay, near Clifton. The coroner's jury commended the heroic conduct of the lady in defending the property of her friend, at the risk of her own life. The man probably had confederates, who, after he died, threw his body overboard.

A good deal of excitement and sympathy wa Let A good deal of excitement and sympathy was aroused lately at Rio Janeiro, on behalf of a slave woman, Matilda, who, having had a child born to her master, was sold, with her offspring, by her seducer, to another. By this man she was treated so cruelly, that when crossing the bay of Rio lately, on one of the ferry boats, she threw her child into the water, and then jumped after it. A sailor saved both. Matilda was tried and acquitted, when her advocate paid \$950, and gave her her freedom. Slavery is bad any where, and this case illustrates the system.

Another Minister Driven out of the South .- Rev Another Minister Driven out of the South.—Rev. Henry Cherry, formerly a missionary of the American Board in India, and for several years pastor of a Presbyteñan church in Georgia, has just returned to Rochester, where he formerly resided, having been forced to leave the South on account of his political sentiments, which were on the side of freedom, and not of slavery. We are informed that he intends to remove to Michigan. As his pulpit in Georgia is now vacant, we expect soon to hear a call for volunteers. Some minister, who has only a small-capital of the gospel, will here find an excellent chance to invest it.

Suppression of Incendiary Publications.—Slavery has established among us a more irresponsible censorship of the press than even that of the despots of Europe. For example, the postmaster of Wirt Court House, Va., has been in the habit of burning, weekly, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, sent to a subscriber at that office. Two justices of the peace pronounced it incendiary.

'Free Speech' in Texas.—A paper called the Free Press, published at Quitman, Texas, has been suppressed. A pro-slavery mob voted to destroy the office and gave Winston Banks and Mr. Lemon, the editors twenty-four hours in which to leave the place. The press was demolished, and the editors fied. The paper advocated the substitution of free for slave labor in Texas, as best for its material interest, but made no moral opposition to slavery as wrong in principle.

Let it Slide .- Rev. William Beecher, in a speech at North Brookfield on the 4th, is said to have made use of the following expression—'God help the Union to alide to perdition!' Amen!

The use of labor-saving machines is rapidly extending. One single shop in Illinois has turned out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and fifty-one combined reapers and mowers, which, at \$145 each, the retail price for the average of the sales, amounts to \$674,395, nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. It is said that there will be 20,000 machines made in Illinois this year. The widow of the patentee of a certain popular machine has an income from the sales of \$150,000 per annum. Death of the Guide Stephen,-We announce to

day the death of Stephen, the celebrated guide of the Manmoth Cave. He is pressarry remembered by many thousands of people in this country, and in all portions of the civilized world. One who knew him well has suggested that contributions should be raised for the erection of a monument to his memory and, unquestionably, a very tall one might be erected from the contribution of small sums by all those to whose enjoyment he ministered.—Louisville Journal July 11.

Pro-Slavery Weather .- If there is any truth in Gov. Walker's theory, that political questions in Kansas must be decided by the thermometer, the supporters of the 'peculiar institution' may now take courage.

This graduated arbiter of the Kausas question shows the mercury up to 100 degrees in the shade. The South Carolina b'hoys, of whom there are many about

Caught on the Cone-Catcher.—As the Chicopee train was going up on Thursday morning, a cow that strayed upon the track unexpectedly, was taken up by the cow-catcher and carried some distance, her head at one side of the locomotive, her feet at the other, and then tumbled heels over head down an embankment, after which she arose, shook herself, and walked off, to the great joy of her miserable owner, who had rushed from his house at the first appearance of danger to his pet, and followed the train with imprecations and cries of 'Stop the darned thing! stop her!' All's well that ends well.—Springfield Republican. Caught on the Cow-Catcher .- As the Chicopee train

Revolution in Spain.—By the last arrival from Europe, it appears that Spain is still fearfully agitated with revolutionary movements. An insurrection with revolutionary movements. An insurrection had occurred in the town of Utrera, near Seville, resulting in twenty of the insurgents being killed, and twenty two others, who had been arrested, being shot. Ar outbreak was expected in Madrid hourly.

Slaver Captured .- The British war steamer Prome theus has captured the ship Adams Gray, from New Orleans, on the coast of Africa, as a slaver. The Gray was last from Havana, and had a large sum in gold on board for the purchase of negroes. The prize was condemned and sold.

Know-Nothing National Executive Committee.—The President of the late American Convention at Louisville has announced the following National Executive Committee:—Anthony Kennedy, Md.; Jacob Broom, Pa.; A. B. Ely, Mass.; Wm. R. Smith, Ala,; Vespation Philip Webinston, J. Scott Harrison Chile. sian Ellis, Washington; J. Scott Harrison, Ohio; A. H. H. Stewart, Va.; James W. Barker, N. Y., James Bishop, N. J.: Kenneth Raynor, N. C.; F. K. Zollikoffer, Tenn.; Erastus Brooks, N. Y., Henry W. Davis, Md. All for the South !

The wife of Hon. Pitt Fessenden, of Pertland died suddenly at the Glen House on Thursday after noon. Her remains were conveyed to Portland.

On the 28th ult., the bodies of a murdered we man and her three children were found shockingly mangled, in the Illinois river, near Meredosia and Naples. The woman resided in Beardstown, Ill., near the river. The murder was committed about the 1st of May, and the murderers, an Irishman and a mulatto, who were in the employ of the unfortunate woman, have fled to Canada.

man, have fled to Canada.

Death of Capt. Patten, of Neptune's Car Memory.—
Capt. Joshua A. Patten, whose misfortunes and sufferings, in connection with the ship Neptune's Car, have been the theme of much public comment, died at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, at two o'clock yesterday morning, aged 30 years 3 months. Deaf and blind and sick as he has been for months past, his heroic wife refused, nevertheless, to surrender him to the care of strangers; and it was not until Friday, when it was apparent that his reason was gone and he was utterly unmanageable, that she consented to his removal to the Asylum. Mrs. Patten herself is slowly recovering from the effects of fever. She is still quite feeble; but the patience in suffering and the energy in emergencies which she has hitherto displayed may carry her over this, which she regards as the greatest of her sorrows. The women of America, upon hearing the new calamity which has overtaken this brave little woman, will, we trust, manifest their sympathy in a form which will give evidence of its reality.

A Negro appointed to Office in Wisconsin—Secretary

in a form which will give ovidence of its reality.

A Negro appointed to Office in Wisconsin—Secretary of State Refuses to File the Bond.—On the 9th day of State Refuses to File the Bond.—On the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued by Governor Bashford to H. Nolan—a person of nubrown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided in this city many years as barber, ice cream as loon keeper, and leader of a cotillion band. He also invented the 'capitaluvium' and 'tricopherous,' two varieties of 'dog waters' in general use and circulation for the hair. The commission is instead with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan, and by Wm. B. Jarvis is bondsmens. But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones refuses to file the bond, and on it we find the following endorsement:—'This appointment is in violation. ing endorsement:— This appointment is in viola of the Constitution, and therefore yold.—Mac Domocrat, July 16.

Getting in Hay on Sanday.—A week ago last Sunday, D. G. Sperry, proprietor of the Hotel at South Windsor, Conn., had some hay cut, which had been once already wet by showers, and dried again. There were signs of rain, and Mr. Sperry, in order to save his hay, turned out with his men and got it in. For doing this, Mr. Clapp, a grand juror, had them all arrested, but the justice decided they had a perfect right to save their property on the Sabbath.

Let Suppose God's lightning should strike, on the Sabbath, the 'house of God' where this superstitious grand juror attends 'worship,' and set it on fire, (which is not unfrequently the case,) would he arrest those who should attempt to save the property from the devouring element?

Gideon Thompson, of Bridgewater, Conn. cut thirteen acres of grass, with one of Allen's Mowing Machines, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—nine hours. The grass was very stout, averaging two tons to the acre.

Governor Grimes, of Iowa, has instructed the sheriff of Clinton county in that State, to have the persons arrested who have been engaged in lynching and hanging several men who were charged with horse-stealing. The Governor says if he cannot get sufficient force in his own county, he is ready to call out the entire military force of the State, if neces-

Prof. Hedrick, who was expelled from a North Carolina University, 'where larning is professed,' for daring to vote for Fremont, has settled in New York

The reduced charges for passage to Europe by the fast steamer Vanderbilt are, \$100 first cabin, and \$50 second cabin. The charges used to be \$130 and

Railroads in the Free and Slave States.—The whole length of railroads in operation in the United States is given in a recent publication at 24,290 miles, of which 6605 miles, or 27 per cent., are in the slave States, and 17,685 miles in the free States.

Tugit, the ruffian who murdered and scalped Mr. Hopps at Leavenworth, has become, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth. His associates in crime, who constituted the jury, acquitted him in spite of the most conclusive proof—but divine justice does not sleep. He attempted to make his home at Parkville, Mo., but the people regarded him with horror and disgust, and he has been compelled to fly to escape a threatened lynching.

To escape a threatened lynching.

To Governor Robinson, of Kansas, made a trip into Missouri on the Fourth of July, was well treated by the Missourians, and was called upon and actually addressed a railroad meeting. A more striking illustration of the revolution of sentiment in Missouri could hardly be adduced. A year ago, he would have been hung to the nearest tree, had he ventured into Platte county. Platte county.

The Smith Family over the Water.—Tables have been published of the births, deaths and marriages, in a single year, in England and Wales, of some of the more numerous of those English families whose surnames are derived from occupation. It appears from these statistics, which are reliable, that every year 5588 Smiths are born, 4044 Smiths die, and 3005 Smiths, determined to preserve the Smith family from artisetion, marris. extinction, marry.

Eight Victims in one Family!-We copy the follow

Eight Victims in one Family!—We copy the follow-ing from the obituary announcement in the Montreal Gazette of the 15th inst.:

Perished, on the steamer Montreal, on the 27th June, Bryce Hall, Brydekirk Village, Dumfries-shire, Scot-land, aged 43; also, Jane, his wife, aged 47; William, their son, aged 23; Simon, 14; Robert, 10; Peter, 7; Catharine, their daughter, aged 18; Mary Arm, 12. Mr. Gough, with his family, and Rev. Mr.

fould, who has recently been preaching at Bowdoin Street church, sailed from Boston in the Niagara or the 22d inst. He is engaged by the London League and the Edinburgh Temperance League, to deliver tures. Eight months in the year are to be spent in lecturing in England, and four in Scotland. One of the most appalling accidents in the an

nals of English railways took place at 11 o'clock on the night of June 28, on the North Kent (South East-ern) railway, through an express (Sunday) excursion train running full speed into another train that was waiting at the junction at Lewisham station, demolwaiting at the junction at Lewisham station, demon-ishing numerous carriages, and occasioning the imme-diate death of 11 of the passengers, (seven men, three women and one child,) and severely injuring between forty and fifty others.

The Nightingale Fund .- The Committee appointed at the great meeting of the 29th November, 1856, to raise by public subscription a sum of money to be pre-sented to Miss Nightingale as 'a mark of national tion for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants,' have just made their final report. They give an account of £44,039 which they have received. More than one-fifth of the whole sum collected was contributed by the army.

On Friday afternoon, a severe tornado passe over Towksbury and Wilmington, tearing up trees, demolishing buildings and fences, and prostrating fields of grain. It raised the horse and wagon of a Lynn fisherman, breaking the wagon, throwin horse into a ditch, and whirling the fisherman s the road, where he was much injured by a tree fall-ing on him. An ox-team was also destroyed, and a large tree was borne a distance of eighty feet, while fragments were whirled nearly a mile

A little before noon on Saturday, one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder and lightning storms ever experienced, visited the city of Albany, and produced scenes never before witnessed in the city. The rain fell in perfect torrents, and State street and all parallel streets leading to the river were entirely flooded. As the stream of water passed down State street, it had all the appearance and rapidity of rapids, and boxes and barrels were borne along by the current, and such was its force, that reving stones were torrent.

and such was its force, that paving stones were torn up and whirled along into the Hudson river.

The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour and both travel and business were entirely sus-

The stores and cellars on Beaver, Broadway, State,

Maiden Lane, etc., were flooded, and great damage was done. Treadwell's Iron Foundry, on Beaver street, suffered severely. The policy of making Oregon a slave State continues to be zealously urged, and a prospectus has been issued for a pro-slavery paper.

A gold medal has been offered by Martin Far-quhar Tupper, Esq., of England, for the encourage ment of Liberian literature. All competitors must be Liberian citizens, whether male or female, and of good

moral repute. The subject presented for competities, 'The Future of Africa.' Prizes worth contending for .- At the grand Fire

men's Tournament, to come off at Elmira, N. Y., 31st. August, six prizes for the best playing are offered, ranging from \$1000 to \$1800. At least 150 companies are expected to be present.

Glad of It.—The Journal publishes a series of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Society of Abolitionists, denouncing, in no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American. Death of a Harcard Graduate.-John G. King, o

Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Essex bar; and the first President of the Common Council of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Bazaar.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bunts.

Death of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. announce the death at Cueta of Augustina Zaragoza, who, when quite young, distinguished herself in the memorable siege of Saragossa by assisting the artillerymen in the very thickest of the fight in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutonant of infantry in the Spanish army, and received several decorations. She was buried at Cueta, with all the honors due to her memory.

The A sad accident occurred on the 6th June, at Shrewsbury, England, by which a number of persons were killed. An entertainment was given by Mr. Jullien on an island in the Severn, and the river was spanned by a bridge of boats for the occasion. This bridge was broken down by the great frash of people at the close of the entertainment, and 160 persons were precipitated into the water. The greater portion of these were rescued alive, but ten were taken out quite dead, and it is supposed that others perished.

The An English paper gives an account of a temparty of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and attg-nine children! They must have had something to talk about at that tea party we should think.

\* CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections at Feltonville, Mass., by Parker

lisbury, ons Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, Collections by Mrs. Drake, for Tract Fund:

A. A. Burrage, Boston, Mass., Mrs. Elizabeth Doten, Lowell, Mass., 0 50 0 25 0 25 0 25 3 90 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 75 0 25 0 23 0 12 0 50 0 50 0 25 1 00 0 50 0 50 Mrs. George Armsden, N. M. Wright, Isaac Abbott, Lawrence, M. J. C. Tilton, Haverhill, Moses Jewett, South Danvers, Mass. Two friends, do. Mrs. Ann Johnson, Haverhill, N. H., Mary Carlisle, Exeter, N. H. Nancy Carlisle, " Two friends," E. T. Odlin, Mrs. Abby Mainjoy, Charles I. Tash J. F. Leadbetter, George Harris, "
Mrs. Emma Shute, "
Joseph Cram, Hampton Falls, N. H.,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer GREAT STATE CELEBRATION for West-

ern 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 Canandaigus, 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 hono our village with their presence. They have engaged the Fair Ground, with its large Amphitheatre, capable of holding forty thousand people. A better place 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 Pasific 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.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will lecture in Providence on Sunday afternoon and evening, August 2.

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PROSPECTUS.

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## POETRY ...

THE DYING SOLDIER. Ends thus my vain dream of glory! Thus 'mid mangled heaps to lie, Writhing on War's altar gory, Like a trampled worm to die!

Maker! God! dare I address Thee? Dare I call upon thy name? Dare the lips, once taught to bless Thee, Call thee 'Father!' without shame?

Fool! oh fool! I felt a hero: Liveried fool ! vain, tawdry slave ! Did I follow Christ, or Nero? Are none but the soldier brave?

Braver thou, hard-working brother : "Once I pitied thy tame heart-. Toiling to support our mother, . Thou had chosen the better part. Thou darest call on God to bless thee.

Struggling thus beneath his eye; No sharp conscience-pangs distress thee-Brother! thou art fit to die! Tenterden, (Eng.)

For the Liberator. INDEPENDENCE DAY. Our flag is the flag of the free. Written for the ' Fourth.'

Is it not vain, this idle boast that we are true and And that above us proudly waves the 'flag of lib erty'?

That our brave Eagle's sheltering wings are spread alike for all. And from our starry banner bright no darkening

shadows fall? Long hath it echoed through our land-aye, floated

o'er the sea-That ours is 'Freedom's chosen land, the home o Liberty :

That here no haughty feadal prince doth lord it o'er the soil, But Labor hath her full reward for all her hours of

And that upon this festal day a nation's triumph-Is borne upon the summer breeze in rapturous shouts

That every where throughout our land, from South to farthest West,

There's joy and peace within our homes, and we greatly blest. Ah! hear they not a pleading voice borne on the

Southern gale; The history of a brother's wrongs? Ah! 'tis a fearful tale ! Above the booming cannon's sound I hear tha

mournful cry-It mingles with the joy-bells' chime, that wail of ngony.

Think you, with joy and pride they hail the coming of this day?

And does our star of Freedom shine to bless them with its ray? And can they peace and safety find beneath our ban

ner's fold? Alas! it waves above the mart where men like beasts are sold !

It hath no power to shield the slave from insult and from wrong;

It only helps to bind his chains, to make them fast and strong ; And, ah! its azure folds but speak of all the bond

man's woes-Of the deep, heart-crushing agony which life may ne'er disclos. We cannot join the loud acclaim, the triumph-son

to-day; From festive scenes and flower-decked halls ou thoughts are far away;

While millions of our brethren still in cruel bondage We cannot feel that we are free-no joy-wreaths can

Barre, Mass, July 4, 1857.

For the Liberator SONNET: TO A ROBIN. Oh Robin! coming to me from the west, Flitting the brakes and primrose-knots among, I cannot understand thy lilted song.

What story dost thou tell? Thy strange unrest, Thy heart, wild fluttering 'neath its crimson vest, Half make me deem it some lorn tale of wrong. Ah, Christ! were I but skilled in thy dear tongue, No prophet's power could make my soul more bles There is a language through all Nature speaking, Wherever on the earth her lover fares; From the eloquently silent lightning, wreaking

Its thought on thunder-tones, to the parson prayers. Of jey-blooded snails, that crawl beneath

Their shells, and so avoid the tempest's breath!

SUMMER DAYS. SUMMER DAYS.

In Summer, when the days were long, We walked together in the wood; Our heart was light, our step was strong, Sweet flutterings were there in our blood, In Summer, when the days were long,

We strayed from morn till evening came; We gathered flowers, and wove us crowns; We walked 'mid poppies red as flame, Or sat upon the yellow downs; And always wished our life the same.

In Summer, when the days were long, We leaped the hedgerow, crossed the brook; And still her voice flowed forth in song, Or else she read some graceful book, In Summer, when the days were long.

And then we sat beneath the trees, With shadows lessening in the noon; And, in the sunlight and the breeze, We feasted, many a gorgeous June, While larks were singing o'er the leas.

In Summer, when the days were long, On dainty chicken, snow-white bread We feasted, with no grace but song; We plucked wild strawberries, ripe and red. In Summer, when the days were long.

We loved, and yet we knew it not, For loving seemed like breathing then; We found a heaven in every spot, Saw angels, too, in all good men; And dreamed of God in grove and grot

In Summer, when the days are long, Alone I wander, muse alone; I see her not; but that old song Under the fragrant wind is blo In Summer, when the days are long.

Alone I wander in the wood: But one fair spirit hears my sighs; And half I see, so glad and good, The honest daylight of her eyes, That charmed me under earlier ski

In Summer, when the days are long, I love her as we loved of old: My heart is light, my step is strong, For love brings back those hours of gold In Summer, when the days are long.

# The Liberator.

LETTER TO THE PENNSYLVANIA 'PRO- posed divisions of orthodox sects; in the liberal Co GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

LT Among the series of excellent letters read at the late annual meeting of the 'PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS,' enlarged version of the strongest religious element in held at Longwood, (Pa.) was the following from A. D. Mayo, pastor of an independent church at Albany.

ALBANY, May 6, 1857.

to be present at the annual meeting of the Progressive ds on May 17th; but I cannot deny myself the privilege of thanking you for the invitation, and briefly expressing my interest in the important religious movement represented by this yearly gathering expression in any national formula of belief large in Pennsylvania.

I recognize in this organization of Progressive Friends another in the series of remarkable demonstrations made in the direction of a free Christianity by our countrymen during the last half century. While the theology and ecclesiastical policy of our American self-styled orthodoxy have gone over the whole land, preoccupying every available position of influence, and obtaining nominal possession of the vast majority of public religious organizations, it has been more and more apparent that this orthodox church is in more than one important sense heterodox, heretical and anti-Christian. That it has furnished a sort of shelter for the people against the high winds of irre ligion; has become the depository of some religious reality; has especially become venerable by the force of the numerous and affecting associations, Christian more than to any other cause, it owes its present ascendancy to its practical skill in working up the malarge possession of the ground, and because it has not die unvisited by a vision of what is to be. gradually abandoned the high place of moral leadership, and, by adopting the questionable style of policy its guide to heaven.

No one can dispute the enterprise, the vigor, the tact, the wonderfully involved system of checks and and painfully disengaging itself from the creeds and balances by which it attracts the people ; but in these we recognize nothing beyond the worldly wisdom that rules our commerce, engineers our politics, and sion to the popular whim of the hour, this church owes its chief success as an establishment to its adoption of all those worldly tricks and political subterfu- fervent prayer. ges that constitute the barbarian element in our national mind. It is a great worldly organization, con structed on the same principles, smoved by the same kind of forces, enslaved to the populace by the same causes, as other great public interests, only claiming the right to hold the keys of heaven and hell as her exclusive preregative. It is a channeleon, assuming the hues of the society in which it dwells, destitute of commanding force in itself, but responding as rapidly as safety will permit to the demand of the world in which it lives. It is a fire-cater in South Carolina, an evangelical Abolitionist in Massachusetts, a lover of fashion and amusement in one district of every them, according as the occupants of the pews have literature, or the partisan politics of the day, and has ways to church are not so easily tracked as in th long ceased to be characteristic of the religious life of our countrymen.

For we must never forget that religion is not the last mood of the democracy, but the eternal element in every state of society, consisting of those fixed ideas of truth, love, and everlasting order, which silently warmed the world into higher forms of civilization; that prophetic element in all speech, and art, and literature, and that heroic and disinterested quality in all private and public conduct, which, scorned and jostled aside to-day, are on the throne to-morrow. America is not degenerating towards atheism or irreligion, but has the seeds of a new and loftier conception of Christianity scattered over a broad surface, and striking their roots in her virgin soil. We must, however, look for their germination among the more liberal districts of the popular ecclesiasticism, and the vast regions lying in the outer light; for exclusion from the confidence of the orthodoxy of America is simply a deliverance from a close, dimly lighted, badly ventilated enclosure, into the free domain of nature

Christian civilization in our long national struggle. In every quarter of our land, in every region of our

God, but an atmosphere of divine influence; in spiritualism, considered as a theology, which is a benev lent protest against the caricatures of the future life in the creeds; in the struggles of several freely-disgregationalism of the Eastern States, inaugurated by Channing, and Ballou, and Parker; and in your own the early life of Pennsylvania, are found the best attempts to organize this coming faith of the better side of America.

There is danger that all these attempts to or At a late hour, I am compelled to deny myself the Liberal Christianity will become narrow, conceited and great pleasure of accepting your courteons invitation exclusive; but in proportion as they do will then wither and be cut away from the vigorous trunk of new life. This great-movement is still positively a spirit of religious aspiration, and negatively a strong dissent from popular creeds. It has not yet found rough to embrace the several divisions of the Liberal force; it is grasping for an organization that shall combine the efficiency, simplicity and grandeur of a true Church of Christ. The organized body that has the deepest love of God, the broadest philanthropy, the best culture, the purest refinement and the mos persistent activity, will become the leader in the real American revolution which underlies all our future hope of success.

Our position as individual Christians and member of the great Liberal Divisions of America is doubtless very unsatisfactory and inexplicable to the bigots and politicians of the reigning ecclesiasticism, no less than to many of its best and most charitable disciples, but it need not be so to ourselves. First of all, to be tr men and women, after the style of Him who was mos divine because most human of men; then to combinand social, intertwined with it, we cannot deny. But, strict fidelity to our sincere convictions with an open mind, and a charity that demands only fidelity to the higher light within as the test of religious character; terials of our society into its ecclesiastical forms. Its to continue and elevate and purify the perennial sertheology, though outwardly consistent and determin- vice of worship and prophecy; to organize rather for ed, is in reality a hybrid system, in which the middle a scaffolding whereon we can stand, and work upon ages and Young America, forced into strange and one side of the great invisible temple of Christianity, unnatural union, are seeking to rend each other. It than for permanent endurance; again and again to is damaged on every side by the encroachments of our gather the amount of spiritual force already attained, new civilization, and its blundering attempts to solve and concentrate it on our national life whenever and the problems of republican life by its dead formulas, wherever we can; to pray and hope for all things Its theory of life has many of the vices of the old mo- good, while we wait patiently for the coming of the nastic conception of this world, minus the vigor that Lord; this is the vocation to which we are called comes from hearty belief in it; and wherever it Too many will find it difficult, and will fall away; claims affinity with our best idea of existence, a thousands will confound their new isms with the haunting shadow of asceticism rules its attempt of coming American conception of Christianity, and fall healthy force. Its hold on the people, through their into new bigotry; but those who can endure the lifefaith and hearty assent, is already gone. It now ex- long work of living out and waiting for a higher inists because it is the only ecclesiastical house that has carnation of Religion than the present Church, will

We are in the midst of the most important era in the life of Christianity; neither the period when it that prevails in other departments of our ordinary life, detached itself from the Jewish ritual under the leadhas become the shadow of the populace, instead of ership of Paul, nor the time when it shook off the scarlet cloak of Rome by the strong arm of Luther, were crises so important as ours, when it is slowly ceremonies that were the natural expression of middle-age culture, and clothing itself anew in the forms of thought and life appropriate to a world already works the machinery of society. In truth, while pre- made a family by the telegraph, and modified in all tending to censure America for worldliness, and de- its habits by an advancing intelligence and freedom. nouncing all departure from her creeds as a conces- That we may have the same wis lom from on high to do our work that inspired the chosen spirits of past eras to accomplish their mission of regeneration, is my Yours, for the truth,

A. D. MAYO.

VISIT TO BOSTON-THEODORE PARKER [Correspondence of the Gospel Banner.] NORTH HARTLAND, (Vt.) June 15, 1857.

BRO. HANSON: Bro. HANSON:

So many events have crowded upon me since I left home, and so many things have I seen furnishing matter worthy of my steel pen, that I find it impossible to make the narrative keep pace with the

rapid march of events.

I had concluded to spend the Sunday in Boston.

It was a long time since I had bad the privilege of spending a Sabbath in Boston, and of course I must of fashion and amusement in one district of every signalize the event by something a little bold and community, and a foc of the sunny side of life elsewhere; it accepts literature and science, or repudiates Half, and heard that arch heretic. Theodore Parker, who has been such a stumbling-block and offence to do not possess; it lobbies in successful emulation of politicians at Albany for Trinity Church Corporation, thus thrusting myself into the very jaws of temptaas essentially subdued to the worldliness and varying setting such an unholy example before the world moods of the people as the press, fashion, the popular But they must remember that in Boston a man's country. And so long as a man deports himsel decently and respectfully in the streets, and walk without jostling other wayfarers, there are few tha concern themselves to inquire whither he is going Moreover, I was careful to enter the Hall by the

back way, and not by the front entrance, so that my entrance might be as little observed as possible. It is indeed strange what an enchantment there is, since that unfortunate affair in the garden of Eden, in forbidden fruit. The very moment you tell a man be must not go to a certain place—that tell a man he must not go to a certain place—that it will be unsafe for his personal reputation or interest to go there, you seem to have clothed the place with a thousand attractions that did not previously exist. There are multitudes of people, and some like your correspondent, of not very strong nerves, who will brave fire and water to go there. Whether it is owing to this perversity in human nature, or some marked ability, powers of eloquence, or what-not, that gives Mr. Parker his popularity, I will not undertake to determine. It is certain, will not undertake to determine. It is at all events, that he has become one of the insti-tutions of Boston—one of the things that must be 'done' by every one who visits Boston, and intends to see and hear whatever is notable in it. But and providence, lighted by God's sunshine, and swept there are two motives, I suspect, that actuate people by the invigorating air of humanity.

Here, along with much crudeness of manners and morals, and much infancy, are growing up the mighty forces that will contest the ground for freedom and steps will be pretty certain to be lured to perdition.

steps will be pretty certain to be lured to perditio Of course, my motive was the former one: Music Hall, the place where Mr. Parker's congr Christian civilization in our long national struggle. In every quarter of our land, in every region of our so-called secular life, is now appearing that new religious force which will take the aggressive against superstition and sin, and, using such weapons of organization as it can command, conquer as much of America for God as it is permitted to occupy. The best Religious Life in America is still confined to private circles, flourishing in characters moulded by the schepest love, blended with the finest intelligence and most characteristic refinement of the time. In or out of the church, it has little fellowship with its policy or belief in its permanency. But large masses of our people are already becoming affected by the same mighty influence, and in many ways are manifesting their interest in the great revival of religion in the United States. In the formation of new political parties on the basis of humanity; in the increasing boldness and ability of the prophetic side of our literature; in the training of the public mind towards amusements that will at once refresh and refine our haggard national existence; in the transition of our profesments of the real properties of the search of the search of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a bronze statue of fire, or any other cause of slarm. On the platform back of the speaker's desk is a ments that will at once refresh and refine our haggard national existence; in the transition of our professonal life, and the endeavor to substitute vital insight for formal education therein; in the improvement of the common school; in dialectic and social reforms, is

the common school; in dialectic and social reforms, is the growth of this influence visible. All the great material interests of America are being renewed and reformed by the uprising of the prophetic and eternal elements of humanity in their midst. As Jesus was born in a manger to regenerate mankind, so from bur common life is He born again to go forth in love and power to a new victory.

The thoology of America is now being constructed amid the fierce flames of many popular movements, and our national creed is slowly recorded by a few thoughtful and wise men, who have read enough to know when history is being made before them. In the various reform organizations, which apply the higher law to every corner of life; in the visions and ecstacies of the mystics, who have discovered that heaven is not a brazen firmament between us and

is both solemn and devout. He uses few or no cant phrases; or hackneyed forms of speech. His language is simple, and concise, and child-like; and whether he is addressing the Deity or his fellow-men, he speaks with the utmost directness. No one can hear him without being convinced that he is profoundly a religious man, and sincere in all his ways and purposes. His discourse at this time was one suited to the season of the year—'The Manifestations of the Divine in Nature.' Parts of it were very eloquent, and all was interesting. I have already extended this lotter to too great length to attempt a description of the discourse. There were more heresies in it than in any previous discourse that I ever heard him deliver—for years ago I had heard him several times. He has little faith in the miraculous; but seems to have great faith in manifestations of divine wisdom and love in all outward nature and all human life. Speaking of the feeding of five thousand with the five loaves and two small fishes, he said he 'doubted not that it was a theological fiction; but what was that as a manifestation of divine care and love, to the wondrous provision made in mature, whereby a thousand will.

HATRED OF COLORED MEN IN CANADA.

It seems our Yankee prejudice against colored men extends to the inhabitants of Canada. A marked exhibition of this is made by Col. Prince, a Canadian lawyer and member of Parliament. Not long since, a colored man was, for an alleged crime committed in the States, surrendered by two Canadian Magistrates to the Federal authorities, for trial. Subsequently the case was presented to the Governor General, who dismiseed the Magistrates from office for an infraction of provincial law. Colonel Prince sought to reinstate those Magistrates in office, and in a speech in parliament on their behalf indulged in the coarse abuse common to our American statesmen when speaking of colored men, and further proposed to send the colored people of Canada to some sought to reinstate those Magistrates in office, and in a spee is both solemn and devout. He uses few or no HATRED OF COLORED MEN IN CANADA freetation of divine care and love, to the wondrous provision made in nature, whereby a thousand millions of people receive their daily bread as punctually as the day comes round!'

I doubt not that Mr. Parker has many errors of

opinion. I think is estimate of Christ and Christianity too low. But how any one can become actianity too low. But how any one can become acquainted with the moral heroism of the man, his faithfulness to what he believes to be truth and duty, his boldness in rebuking sin in high places, and when patronized by the rich and the powerful, and not feel some admiration for him, and some human sympathy with him, I am not able to see.

I am aware that in this sketch I have departed somewhat from the purpose declared, and the reader will perhaps justly accuse, me of saying two words

will perhaps justly in praise where I ha accuse, me of saying two words will perhaps justly access me of saying two words in praise where I have one in censure—a great fault, when speaking of such a matter, I am aware. I am like some spoken of in Goldsmith's 'Village Pastor,' who, though they 'came to scoff, remained to pray.'

Correspondence of the New York Times INSANE PROPIE AT A FIRE CONDUCT OF THE INNATES OF THE UTICA ASYLUM WHILE IT WAS BURNING.

Passing onward, around the east end of the edifice, I came upon groups of the crazed inmates, some laughing, some weeping, some groaning with affright, others, more calm, trying to soothe the troubled spirits of their companions. - From the grated win-dows of this portion of the Asylum peered the heads of the crazed inmates, moved like those outside by the various emotions of glee, terror and sorrow. One old woman had thrust a gaunt leg and arm One old woman had thrust a gaint leg and arm through the grating, and was screaming for help with the energy only of madness, while the rude crowd laughed at her agony. Another window showed a pale, thin, white creature, looking almost showed a paie, thin, white creature, tooking almost like a spectre, waving her gaunt arms mournfully about, and gesticulating to some imaginary demon the iro. Here stood a woman peering through the iron bars, and talking calmly, soberly and car-nestly with the urchins who jeered at her, and threw weeds up at the window; while all about were stolid faces staring vacantly down upon the crowd which had invaded the wonted sanctity of the place, and from within arose screams as of demons let loose, proceeding, doubtless, from patients who were obliged to be chained.

Passing about to the rear of the building, my attention was arrested by violent curses and threats

which came in a sharp feminine voice from beneath a tree, around which a crowd was gathered. I was speedily standing in the 'inner circle' of the crowd. beheld, not as I anticipated, a wild, haggard-looking remnant of feminine modesty, but a plain-look-ing, neatly dressed, middle-aged woman, in a white bonnet, wearing a neat calico dress, and holding in her hand a book. 'I'd have you know,' she shrieked, as her eye fell on this humble reporter, 'that I can take care of myself, ye brute! Ain't I old can take care of hyself, ye brate: Am t I old chough? Don't I knowenough? say, ye? I don't intend to run away, neither, do ye mind, you blasted \_\_\_\_\_,' and a string of oaths followed, which my modest pen shrinks from recording.

A neat-looking negro girl, some eighteen years old, whom I had supposed, from her demeanor,

A neat-tooking negro girl, some eigneen years old, whom I had supposed, from her demeanor, was an attendant, hereupon suddenly sprang up, and clapping her hands madly, yelled, 'Go in, old gal!' and subsided again into a stupor; while the poor crazed creature resumed her torrent of Billingsgate and rage, and I resumed my walk—not, however, before noticing an old woman who sat upon a wheelbarrow, swaying to and fro, and moaning most mournfully. Her wail was incessant and monotonous; each groan seemed to be the expiring gasp of a dying soul.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many people.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many people over in the grove to the south I saw many people moving about, and thither I wended my way. Between it and me lay a kitchen garden in a high state of cultiwation, and a hoe, a plow, and a pair of coats which lay in my path, showed the precipitancy with which they had been dropped on the

was a trifle compared to what was beheld on enter-ing the grove I have mentioned. Perhaps fifty patients, all women, some in strait waistcoats, and others with their hands merely tied together, were scattered in groups about, and all in a high state of excitement, consequent on the fright of the fire, and their unwonted situation in the open air, surround-ed by a gaping, laughing, jeering crowd. No ef-forts of the keepers could keep the poor creatures still; the most that could be done was to prevent them from running away.

Here sat a woman of a slovenly aspect, singing-

Bye and bye we will meet you,

Bye and bye we will meet you, Bye and bye, O, bye and bye, We will meetyou, in the promised land, etc.

Her song was changeless, both in tone and words but was interrupted by frequent outbreaks of sub-dued laughter. She seemed to think herself the cynosure of all eyes, and wore a smile of the utnost complacency.

Near her grovelled on the ground a gray-haired

woman, with a Roman nose, and with a figure of much portliness. She kept up a sort of half-gibber, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, striking about with her hands. She was not long allowed thus to lie in the dirt; it being found impossible to induce her, to sit up, I took hold with some other gentlemen, and laid her on a bed which had been agreed and spread under a tree.

Pacing gently to and fro, with a book clasped in her hand, a tall, thin lady (she could not have been over 25) was talking to the unheeding crowd in a over 25) was talking to the unheeding crowd in a tone whose touching, kindly, affectionate carnestness I have never heard equalled, but from my own mother's lips. The patient pathos with which she warned the laughing crowd to beware of the judgment which delayeth not, and the undisturbed equanimity with which she smiled on, in the face of rudeness, 'touched me nearly.' I could not for a long time research myself to turn my attention a long time persuade myself to turn my attention elsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom elsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world lost much in losing. An incident here (I am not ashamed to confess it)

clesswhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world lost much in losing.

An incident here (I am not ashamed to confess it) brought tears into my eyes. The kind creature was talking to some little boys who had, in the shifting of the erowd, found themselves before her. Stooping over, she said to a fine-looking little follow, 'You love to go to Sabbath school, don't you?' The boy said, 'Yes, I do.' She seemed delighted at the response, and encouraged to a manifestation of her affection for the little fellow, for the tears came into her large eyes, and she laid her hand upon his head. The boy removed his cap roverently, and looked up unshrinkingly into her face. Then she took his hand, pressed it in her own, and stooping, imprinted a kiss upon his cheek. I saw the tears coursing down her still smiling face, as she turned away to conceal them, and walked off.

The next one who caught my eye specifilly was as striking and horrible a contrast as perhaps could have been produced. She stood a living embodiment of rage and passion, of fierce, soul-tearing anger. Her hands were tied behind her, and a keeper was on her each side. With teeth sunk madly into her netther lip, with features working convulsively, and eyes glaring fiercely, sho stood and looked about upon the crowd. Her eye met mine; it lighted up with a yet wilder frenzy; a scream rang from her lips, and she sprang towards me. But her keeper restrained her. Their she raved! God! what oaths, what Billingsgate, what filth, rolled from those bloated lips!

Near her stood a woman with a folded newspaper over her eyes, engaged in a fervent and unceasing prayer for deliverance from the impending finame, but we will be supported to the support of deliverance from the impending finame, but we will be supported to the support of the present connection of the Union with a weak in the same position when I left.

Standing alone by herself, apparently neglected by her keepers, a woman was engaged in hastily arraying herself in 'ascension robes' of white.

At an adjourned meeting of the colored citizens of Toronto, called to express a sense of their indignation at the speech of Col. Prince, delivered in the Legislative Council on the 9th inst., the following preamble and resolutions, as reported by the committee through their chairman, Dr. A. T. Augusta were read, received, and, after speeches from several gentlemen, unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has pleased Colonel Prince, a member of the Legislative Council of this province, in moving an address to the Governor General (to restore to the commission of the peace, Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, who were dismissed from the same for conniving at the rendition of Archy Lanton, a colored man, to the authorities of the United States) to use the following language relative to the colored citizens of the province:

to use the following language relative to the citizens of the province:

That 'they are extremely demoralized, repaying with ingratitude, with piffering theft, and other vices and crimes, the kindness they have received at our hands.' 'In his opinion, they should be kept separate, and not allowed to taint the atmosphere and corrupt white society, and he advised that a colony of them should be founded in the Maniton-lin Islands, or some other place.' Language which, for vituneration and prejudice against the colored for vituperation and prejudice against the colored man, can only be equalled by the most ignorant of mankind:

And whereas, the said Colonel Prince is the last

And whereas, the said Colonel Frince is the last man in this province to speak so disparagingly of the colored people, inasmuch as, during the rebellion of 1837, when he was in command of the troops in the western part of this province, he walked arm in arm with colored men, and when his, life was in danger for having (as he very justly did) executed without judge or jury the rebels or border-ruffians whom he fell in with or captured, it was colored men who guarded his person and household, not one men who guarded his person and household, not one of whom was ever a rebel or a traitor:-

And whereas, this said Colonel Prince owes his election to the distinguished position which he now holds, to the votes of colored men; and much of his earthly gains has been accumulated from a lu-crative practice of the law among his colored And whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to en-

lighten the understanding of British statesmen to give that boon to the colored man, which few other countries have given—to be free as soon as his foot touches British soil, and ultimately enjoy the rights and privileges of a citizen;—therefore, it ill becomes a petty colonial counsellor, at this period of en-lightenment, to advise the government to colonize its citizens on a barren island of sand in Lake Huron. They who have fought, bled and died to keep this beautiful country from the grasp of the iniquitous slaveholding and despotis republic adjoining us, to starve them out, which is only in keeping with the black-hearted scheme of the American Colonization Society, which receives its impulse from the blood-stained gold of the South. And for aught we know, 'Southern gold' is doing its work of corruption and bribery with the men of this province in high places, to carry on this new scheme of col-onizationa degradation and kidnapping, to deter colored men from emigrating to this province. There-

3d. Resolved, That we will resist by every means

in our power, any invasion of our rights as citizens, and will hold up to public scorn and contempt all and will hold by to public score and convenie and such panderers to American prejudice against color.

4th. Resolved, That we recommend to the constituents of Colonel Prince, that they request him to resign his seat in the Legislative Council immediately, as being morally unfit to represent them, and as exhibiting a pusillanimity toward the colored people, without a parallel in the legislative proceedings of this province, not excepting the resolutions of the notorious Larwill.

5. Re solved, Thati is the opinion of this meet-

ing that the colored people throughout this province should unite in the expression of a most decided detestation of both Prince and Larwill, who have shown themselves as mere despotic demagogues, and among the bitterest enemies of the colored man, and should set the seal of condemnation upon all dis-

posed so to act.

6th. Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to his Excellency the Governor-General, and his constitutional advisers, for the promptness with which they acted in defending our rights by dismissing Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, which will, no doubt, deter others from doing likewise. And they will ever hold a prominent place in our memo

7. Resolved, That we will ever hold dear the flag which gives us protection of life, liberty and property; and we pledge ourselves to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to be ever ready at a moment's warning to defend the country of our adoption, at all hazards. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thank

to Mr. Garrat, for the prompt action he took in lay-ing before his Excellency the Governor, the case of 9th, Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Governor-General, and the members of the Executive Council of this province.

ADVANTAGE OF RESPONSES IN CHURCH. We clip the following interesting and instructive anecdote fro

the New York Observer:—

'Rev. Mr. 6. was preaching in one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city, and there was in attendance a good old Methodist brother, very much given to responses. Sometimes these responses were not exactly appropriate, but they were always well meant. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed; and felt it himself. He labored through the first part, and then said—"Brethren, I have now reached the conclusion of my first point." "Thank God!" piously ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested. But the unexpected response, and the suggestive But the unexpected response, and the suggestive power of it, so confused the preacher, that it was with difficulty he could rally himself to a continu-ance of his discourse.'

The Liberator has just come to hand, freighted to the water's edge with the noble speeches of Garrison, Remond, Adin Ballou, and Phillips, at the Fourth of July meeting of the Massachusetts Abolitionists. They all breathe the verifiable revolutionary spirit of '76. We have not room for all, nor even one of them, wonderful as they are, (nobody makes such speeches; except in revolutionary times, and then none but those baptized—not sprinkled—immersed in the spirit of the times)—but we cannot forbear, in this connection, to give an extract from Mr. Phillips's speech, when referring to the present conquered, abject condition of Ohio, as illustrating the necessity of a revolutionary movement.—A. S. Bugle.

AYERS! SELF-ACTING

FARM WELL. OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE

To Draw Water for Themselves. To Draw Water for Themselves.

Tills apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and all places where a stream of water is not accessible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the saimal 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 maching, dispensing with all the trouble of pumping or drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the back et instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the vell to be filled ready for the next comer. By this mess, 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 as difficulty in the way of the animals supplying themselves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the next state.

selves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to The undersigned to Proper County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Also, proprietor's grant for the sale of State, County, or 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 aratus easily constitution, the aratus aratus easily constitution a very acceptable and labor saving addition to the conveniences of every farm-yard where running water is not casily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures when the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN,

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

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D., Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennesses

Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mn. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher. Chenango Co. N. Y. My hair is now restored to in-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
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ing, &c.' A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It ha produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it. REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We

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Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old er young extant, being often efficacious in cases of his falling, &c. without the Restorer. Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with disease Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with disc of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-STORER.

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## HAIR DOCTRESS. MADAME CARTEAUX

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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the pamphlet are as follows: Minutes of the Meding; Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Panishment, Temperance, Tohacco, Co-equality of Wommen,
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Letters from affiliated associations, and from more
than twenty different persons, among whom are the
following, viz.: Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany; Rev.
L. Buckingham, of Troy; Rev. Samuel Johnson, of
Lynn, Mass.: Hon. J. R. Giddings; Charles K. Wy,
ple, Francis Jackson, Rev. Samuel May, Jr., and Rev.
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