ANTI-SLAVERY OPPIOE SI CORNHILL. BOBERT P. WALLOUT, General Agent.

TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-Fire copies will be sent to one address for ran policies, if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters

lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to e directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one squ erted three times for 76 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soicites are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

If The following gentlemen constitute the Finandel Committee, but are not responsible for any of the sets of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MIND QUINCT, SAMUEL PRILEBICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 27.

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 hell.

The free States are the guardians and countial supports of slavery. We are the juliers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excus

PRANTING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEETER FROM THE MINEY, WE their children, at the end of half a contury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this winest walk in it.

has any over tenants, 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 enalaying

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending."

— WILLIAM BILERY CHAMBING.

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1437.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDER ABOUT EMANCIPATION.

SILVER SPRING, Monday, May 10, 1858. Elihu Burritt, Corresponding Secretary National Emancipation Society:

DEAR SIR:—You have my thanks for your letter, communicating the design of the Emancipation Society, for which you act. I need not tell you that my most cordial sympathies are enlisted in favor of the object you seek to accomplish. The deliverance of this continent from Slavery, gradually, peaceably, without a sharing interests connected with it, commercial and planting interests connected with it, and without violating any of the constitutional seentities that belong to the Slaveholding States, would be a result next in importance to the deliverance from colonial bondage. It was indeed looked to by the Fathers of the Government as the consum-

mation of the Revolution.

It seems to me the period approaches when the liberation of the white and black races from a mutual bondage may be effected. Providence has brought about a state of things within the American tropi that invites the freed, Christianized, civilized blacks of our region to go, guided and protected by our Anglo-Saron race, on the mission of making useful markind the most beautiful and luxuriant portion f the earth, now lost to the world under the anarchy and lethargy which by turns oppress it.

To the effectuation of the benign scheme which your Skeiety contemplates, it is essential that this your Society contemplates, it is essential that this contiguous territory, adapted in climate and soil to the negro constitution, be opened up to the industry of the intelligent of its race, educated in our habits and language, and capable, if countenanced by our Government, to establish its free institutions All attempts at emancipation must prove marailing, unless such provision for the migration of the nation of blacks born among us shall be made as will render their removal advantageous to them, o the country which they leave, and that to which to me country which they go, and as a consequence to the family of na-tions. The emancipation of the existing four mil-lions of slaves, or any considerable portion, to re-main in the country, is already barred by State legstation. The laws of the slaveholding States are instorable against it, and it is now a purpose to drive the freed blacks beyond their confines, or reduce them sgain to Slavery. It is clear from the laws of the free States, that they will not tolerate an incrase of the free colored race to come in competition with the white labor which they cherish, and mean elevate. The supposition that the four millions slaves in the South, with their increase, can ever homes in the North, if manumitted and banish ed by the South, is preposterous. The idea of ming-ling a people just let loose from bondage, with the g classes of our own blood, in either section, as hitherto proved fatal to all the schemes which are been formed for the liberation of the slave from is letters, and the country from the shame and grief and misfortune of fastening them upon him. At the suggestion, on the part of the slaveholders, that expetition and upon an equality with white men the prejudice of caste is roused among the latter serywhere, North and South, and every laborer of the superior race is ready to enlist as a soldier to ssly a slave. No compensation to masters can re

Yet your compensation scheme looks in the right rection, and is fraught with great results. It ertain the removal of Slavery from our continent can never be effected without the aid of the General Government, and without compensating advantages be country at large, for the transplantation of the labor in which the community is interested. This result can only come from the acquisition of a new dominion by the transplantation of the freed blacks, which will be more valuable to all concerned than he slaves in their present condition. beneficial exodus of the manumitted slaves, unless tion of the vast uncultivated region to the South for their settlement. The right of the nation to proride homes for the civilized black race among that has become an obstruction to the superior white nee which is its first care, can no more be doubted han its exercise in the case of the Indians removed

cile the masses of our countrymen to such a re-

The removal of the freed blacks to Central Americt or South Mexico would be fraught with results of tastly more value than that of the red men. It would redeem them from anarchy and barbarism, and give us the possession of a portion of this con-tinent every way essential to the aggrandizement of the nation. It would give us the link between the cans that wash our Eastern and Western States li would give us a defensive position to protect our Southern flanks on both coasts from invasion by formidable foreign powers, and prevent them from making dangerous establishments there or in Mexio, to threaten our peace. It would open up to the caterprise of our countrymen a region rich in everything—mines, woods and agricultural tropical proactions, all suited to give a new impulse to our rould lead to the extinction of Slavery in the West dies, in South America, as well as in the United States, and, as a consequence, put an end to the African Slave trade. In these results it would be a counteraction of the only baneful consequences which have grown out of the purchase of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, which cost immense sums and a war to propagate Slavery. If the free States bore such a burden, for such a purpose, complemently. each a burden, for such a purpose, complacently, cas it be doubted they would cheerfully encounter much greater charges to convert that Slavery into freedom, and make the whole South resplendent in prosperity conferred by well-directed voluntary labor? a way is once opened to the egress of manumit-lares to a region which the United States is ritally interested in building up in strength for the common benefit of the Union, and where free laboren, suited to the climate, will, therefore, be prowaited to the climate, will, therefore, he protected and encouraged—not for their own sakes alone, but for that of the country—can there be a doubt that it will soon be replenished with this casts? There are now more than half a million caste? There are now more than half a million caste? There are now more than half a million freed men ready to embark. Multitudes of conscientions slaveholders would add to the numbers when they saw that the emancipation of their slaves would not of make them an incubus on a community where bey would sink under an invidious competition with them prosperous and useful in the effectuation of grand scheme of acquisition for the country of mativity, and for the condition of the people of own blood everywhere. Then the whole class re white laborers of every section, seeing that acipation was a deliverance for themselves from

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

| Prom the (Conn.) South and North, May 22 | grades, ambitious of power, office and distinction, would soon devise modes of responding to the public opinion which controls the State Governments. I do not believe that the great body of the people in any State would ever enforce a forfeiture of the property of state of the property of grades, ambitious of power, office and distinction, would soon devise modes of responding to the public opinion which controls the State Governments. I do not believe that the great body of the people in any State would ever enforce a forfeiture of the property of grades, ambitious of power, office and distinction, our citizens—and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That twenty-four hours' notice be given to the said Dannenburg to leave this city and its vicinity, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

A SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDER ABOUT perty in slaves without compensation, however galling the yoke which that species of property imposes upon the laboring white man. Yet the example of the northern legislation would doubtless be adopted—that of fixing a date for the existence of adopted—that of fixing a date for the existence of slavery, and prescribing for all born after it a period of service sufficient to remunerate for their raising, and conferring freedom then, on condition of removal to the home assigned them. Compensation would probably be voted in some of the States for immediately and the states for immediate the committee in any action it may be hereafter compelled to take, in the event of having to use any to the home assigned them. Compensation would the probably be voted in some of the States for immediate emancipation, and then the plan of your Society might be brought, through the liberality of the Free State Legislatures, to promote this hastening pro-cess. Many slaveholders of forecast, seeing the vast appreciation in their landed estates that would the control of the individuals men-appreciation in their landed estates that would the control of the individuals menrue from the emigration of the blacks, and the resolution. immigration of a white population (many with capi-tal seeking homesteads) would enter into composition mond boat, and Mott in the afternoon for Baltimore. with their slaves, and send them to the new domains on condition of working out a compensation for their been discovered and driven off, and that we shall freedom. In short, there are a thousand motives, not hear again of the loss of the rightful property which would take to a new and congenial abode the unfortunate people every way contrasted with and obnoxious to the working class, to whom this country belongs by conquest. It is only necessary that your Society shall get 'the place to stand on to move the world.' The great moral power inherent in your organization could not be withstood, if by which would take to a new and congenial abode the safe foothold in a congenial region for manumitting bondsmen, their removal was insured. and as a consequence the deliverance of each race from the other, and the fatal mischiefs which time has shown are inevitable from their conjunction.

I trust, therefore, that the first efforts of your So ciety will be directed to the sine qua non—anothe abode for those who cannot abide among us in saferegion of prosperous civilization. England has made remote Australia, once the receptacle of convicts and malcontents, a land of immense wealth and still greater promise. The southern isthmus of our continent should be to us what Algiers is to F; ance, and Australia to England.

New York.

Your committee endeavored to find him; but he, having heard of our presence in Portsmouth, hid himself—Mayor Grice pledging that his police would find and put him on board.

Your committee have reason to believe that a free page of the page of

would have been happy to have obeyed your summons, and gone to commune with you on the subject, which I consider of the deepest interest to our Union, and as connected with it, the greatest concern of liberty throughout the world. An accident has disabled me temporarily from transfer. your effort by letter.

With great respect, I am yours, &c. F. P. BLATR.

From the Norfolk Day Book, May 28th, 1858. FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT NOR FOLK, VA.

Mr. Scott, of Isle of Wight, called on the Mayor Last night, and informed him that he had lost a valuable negro, and had reason to suppose he was secreted on board a vessel then going or about going to the port of New York. The Mayor, in company being engaged in running off slaves, &c. His manifely and the stand of the port of New York. others, procured a steamer at Il o'clock, P. M., and emphatic.

been detained by a head wind, and was then in the act of getting under way. The officers promptly took her in charge, and brought her into this port, July. where they arrived at twelve o'clock at noon. The vessel proved to be the Francis French, commanded s. S. Loveland, and had the absconding negro n board.

on board.

The captain, crew and the absconding negro (named Anthony) were brought into the Mayor's Court. His Honor, after taking the names of all connected with the vessel, promptly committed them until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, a. m., when the whole matter will undergo an investigation.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Mayor articles of the Liberator worthy of a place in your

aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The aspected of running off slaves to the North. The advocacy of free sentiments may subject her; but advocacy of free sentiments may subje

Whereas, the citizens of Norfolk and its vicinity have suffered severely by the loss of their slave property, and believing that there is an agent in this city by the name of Willett Mott, who forthis city by the name of Willett Mott. son who aids the slaves to escape; and developments having been made this day, in the arrest of the schooner Francis French and crew, with a slave secreted on board, bound for New York, and

reascipation was a deliverance for themselves from a conspetition with the blacks, whether as slaves or red men, would universally unite in promoting it. I these masses should manifest their wishes at the

ers.
Resolved, That this preamble and resolution

published in the city papers, and all papers which are true to the South:

Which were adopted by acclamation. It was then, on motion, resolved that the same Committee ocrcive measures.

Mr. Peter Moore, constable, read some charges

It is hoped, therefore, that the guilty parties have been discovered and driven off, and that we shall

Ashland Hall was again crowded Saturday night to receive the report of the committee appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted Friday night, J. J. Moore, Esq., presiding, and E. P. Tabb, Esq., acting as Secretary. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of that committee, made the following report:

· The committee of twenty-three appointed at a provious meeting, to ship or tar and feather Mott and Dannenburg, report that Dannenburg left this afternoon in the Baltimore boat for Baltimore, that a part of your committee were on board the boat and saw him go off; and Mott's wife and children were on board the Roanoke, bound for New York New York.

and I have therefore expressed my good wishes for tee of ten be appointed to ascertain what free negroe are now residing in this city, contrary to law, and said committee be instructed to request the proper authorities to enforce the law immediately—passed.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the

> J. A. Saunders, J. R. Ludlow, J. R. Langley, W. W. Hall, G. R. Drummond, James Wilkinson, James L. Belote, Wilson S. Pepper, E. P. Tabb, A select Vigilance Committee of one hundred is

proceeded at once to overhaul the suspected vessel.

They found her at Chuckatuck, where she had been detained by a head wind, and was then in the slave-stealers.

After some further suggestions and motions, the stave-stealers.

neeting adjourned, to meet on or before the first of

From the Newport [Kentucky] News. THE LIBERATOR AND MR. GARRISON. Rys. N. H., June 2, 1858.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Mayor and other officers for their prompt and energetic action in the premises.

Just as our paper was about heing put to press, we were waited on with a call for a meeting of the citizens to-night, to take action on the subject of negro-stealing, as some of its features have been developed by the arrest of parties charged with the offence by Mayor Ferguson. We find great excitement among our citizens on the subject, and we caution the guilty, if they are in our midst, to flee from the wrath which is threatening them by an enraged community.

From the Argus of May 11st, 1858.

According to announcement, a large number of our citizens assembled in Ashland Hall, Friday night, to take action relative to certain individuals suspected of running off slaves to the North. The

meeting was very numerously attended, and there were present many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. On motion of Daniel S. Cherry, Esq., J. J. Moore, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edward P. Tabb, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when, on motion of John R. Langley, Esq., a Committee of twenty-three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen:

James A. Saunders, W. L. Walters, W. S. Pepper, George R. Drummond, Thomas Mercer, Henry Ghiselin, Captain W. Face, Wm. Lamb, Wm. Denby, Jr., John H. Sale, C. W. Grandy, John R. Langley, D. S. Cherry, W. W. Hall, John Myers, Captain Cooper, W. H. Turner, Captain Adams, Chas. Hayden, Thomas Johnston, Robt. Searles, Captain Bev. Taylor, Lewis W. Webb, who retired, and soon returned with the following preamble and resolutions:

who can tell but that the exercise of those feet-ings which have found expression at the ballot-box in favor of our cause, has been among the many causes which led to this awakening? Who can tell the result of this religious interest upon the cause of humanity, until an opportunity is presented by which it can be indicated? I hall this interest with

From the N. Y. Sunday Atlas. HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The Tribune of the 11th devotes nearly a column

slave secreted on board, bound for New York, and the said Mott having evinced much interest and sympathy in the matter, and used expressions which no man from the North should be permitted to use in a Southern State; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair, to give immediate notice to the said Willett Mott to leave the city of Norfolk and its vicinity within twenty-four hours, and never again to return to this city or its vicinity.

Resolved, That should the said man Mott not depart hence within the time appointed for leaving, that he be tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and shipped North to his Abeliton friends.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, from the evidence before them, that William

on the most venomous manner. For this, he was foolishly assulted by a hot-headed young man; but nor 'beaten bloody, senseless, and to the verge of the grave.' We saw him five minutes after the dogging was administered, and he was then converging as rationally as can any one of the editors of ing as rationally as can any one of the editors of the Tribune.

This quackery has gone far enough, and our opinion is that, if Mr. Sumner's 'vacant chair is a per-petual speech' to his constituents, it will have the petual speech to his constituents, it will have the effect of warning them against the re-election of a man who absents himself from the Senate, and neglects the duties which he is paid to perform, on the plea of ill-health, which he claims to have been the result of injuries no greater than are every day received by little boys in their street fights, and from which they recover by the application of a the Declaration of Independence in the name of the Constitution. It cowardly crushes the weak in the mud plaster.

We have no quarrel with Mr. Sumner, but confess ourselves sickened by these persistent at-tempts on the part of a portion of the public press to present as a martyr one who is simply a political

SELECTIONS.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. In the speech of Hon. Henry Wilson, in the United

States Senate, May 29, 'on the resolutions concerning the acts of the British ships in searching American vessels,' he made the following allusion to the prostitution of the American flag, by vessels engaged in the inhuman traffic in African slaves :

While I am ready, Mr. President, to maintain the doctrines laid down in the report and resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations; while I am ready to go to the extreme verge of our rights to vindicate the honor of the country against these bel-ligerent acts of the naval forces of Great Britain, I must avow here, and now, my deep mortification and shame that the flag of our country has been, and now is, prostituted with impunity by pirates engag-ed in the damning crime of the slave trade. I con-fess, Mr. President, that I read with feelings of the deepest mortification, the letter of Lord Napier to the Secretary of State, in which he narrated the cap-ture by British vessels of more than twenty ships the Secretary of State, in which he narrated the capture by British vessels of more than twenty ships engaged in the unlawful and infamous slave traffic under cover of the American flag. We are jealous of the rights and hone of our flag. We should It presses with its heavy foot upon the legislative not, we cannot, ay, will not, permit any power to departments; it points the cannon of army and violate it or tarnish it. The recent acts of British officers have touched the national heart, and aroused the Treasury; it reads history falsely; it outrages officers have touched the national heart, and aroused the national pride. We are indignant at these aggressive acts, and we demand instant reparation. That flag, the emblem of our sovereignty on the decks of our ships in every quarter of the globe—that flag, of whose bonor we are so jealous, has been, and now is, prostituted, shamelessly prostituted, by pirates engaged in an inhuman traffic in the bodies of our fellow-men. These accursed ships, launched in our own ports, in violation of our own ty of social intercourse which it does not rudely delayed because the causts of Africa, and line the atroy; there is no tie of domestic life which it does launched in our own ports, in violation of our own laws, hover on the coasts of Africa, and line the shores of Cuba, under the protecting folds of the American flag. Yes, sir, that flag, for the honor of woich we are ready to peril the peace of the world, is shamelessly prostituted by men our own laws pronounce pirates—prostituted to cover a traffic our own laws pronounce piracy; a traffic which the Christian and civilized world abhors.

This prostitution of the American flag, to cover traffic abhorred of man and accursed of God, is known throughout the world, and it has brought dishonor upon the American name and the American character. The apathy and cold indifference we have manifested at this prostitution of our flag, have made the world question the sincerity of our hostil-ity to the African slave traffic. Well may the philanthropist and the Christian whose sympathies em brace the children of misfortune—the bondsmen of hand, and condemned to a life of unpaid toil—doubt the sincerity of our declaration of bostility to the slave trade, when we witness this prostitution of our flag, our indifference to the humiliation it brings upon us, and the efforts now making in this country abon us, and the courts how making in this country to repeal our laws branding the traffic as piracy, to abrogate the treaty by which we bound ourselves to co-operate with England on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the traffic, and for the re-opening

of that prescribed trace.

I am ready, Mr. President—I believe the people I represent are ready—to maintain with inflexible firmness the doctrine, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country; and that any visitation, molestation, or detention by force, by any foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. I am ready, and sovereignty of the United States. I am ready, and I believe the people I represent are ready, to use the whole power of the country, if necessary, to repel and redress any acts by any power, however great, which shall violate the rights or honor of the country on any deck over which the American flag waves. But I demand, Mr. President, and the people I represent demand, that the government shall fulfill, in good faith, its treaty obligation to co-operate with England in an honest effort to suppress the slave trade. We demand that the country shall no longer be dishonored before the mations by the open and shameless prostitution of our flag to the prosecution of an inhuman and accurred traffic.

Sir, if the Government is sincerely desirous to

Regland in an honest effort to suppress the slave trade. We demand that the country shall no longer be dishonored before the nations by the open and shameless prostitution of our flag to the prosecution of an inhuman and accursed traffic.

Sir, if the Government is sincerely desirous to suppress the slave trade; if it wishes to fulfill its treaty obligations; if it means to redeem the honor of the nation, now tarnished by allowing the flag of the Republic to be prostituted by pirates to cover their piracy on the coasts of Africa and the shores of Cuba, let it at once send to the African coast, and to the waters around Cuba, vessels adapted to the work of breaking up the commerce in the bodies and souls of men, now prosecuted under cover of the American flag. If we have not ships adapted to that work, let us build them, at any cost, at the earliest moment, and send them to the seas now covered by pirate crafts, over which waves the flag of the Republic. By so acting, we can redeem the honor of the nation, now tarnished, and demonstrate to the world that the American Government 'should execute its own laws and perform its own obligations, by its own means and its own power.' But if experience shall demonstrate the fact that an honest and energetic effort on our part examot prevent the prostitution of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic.

Trusting to your columns to briefly notice the main points in your article of yesterday's Bulletin, headed the use of your columns to briefly notice the main points in your article of yesterday's Bulletin, headed the use of your columns to briefly notice the main points of legal right and social privilege.' That all men should be equal, in point of legal right and social privileges,

money in his purse. If the Tribuse is desirous of blowing that trumpet, we have no special objections, but we do demur to false notes. Charles Summer was not courteous at the very outset of his sensorial career. He commenced with an assumption of 'mental cultivation and scholarship,' which he deemed sufficient to overshadow all his comperation of 'mental cultivation and scholarship,' which he deemed sufficient to overshadow all his comperation of visitation to ascertain the character of suspicious that we shall, for a limited time, and within certain lines of latitude and of longitude, exercise the power of visitation to ascertain the character of suspicious vessels sailing under our flag.

SLAVERY AND ITS POWER.

Extract from the excellent work, just published by Edson C. Eastman, of Concord, (N. H.,) entitled the most venomous manner. For this, he was woodnessed.

WOODBURY, of Providence :-

There is a foe, which, in its unscrupulous disregard of all the rules of honorable warfare; in its determined hostility to every principle of liberty; in its alliance with ignorance, and injustice, and falsebood, plots the overthrow of all free institutions and the national fabric itself. There is a foe which is most of all to be dreaded, and most of all to be fought against-the institution of slavery. Never Constitution. It cowardly crushes the weak in the name of chivalry. It implously oppresses and traf-fics in the image of the Father in the name of relig-ion and of God! Here is the great enemy to the American idea. It gives us battle every moment American idea. It gives us battle every moment that we live; it seizes upon free territory, that it may perpetuate its existence; it would legalize piracy, that it may extend its dominion. By the falsification of history and the distortion of law, it would make every place over which the American flag floats, the soil of slaves. The President, from his high position, has recently declared, that by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, 'Kansas' (and the principle applies to all the Territories of the nation) 's as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.' Is it necessary that I should trace.

the nation) 'is as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.' Is it necessary that I should trace its progress from the times when such men as Washington, Franklin, Henry, Geo. Mason, the Adamses, and Jefferson, opposed it, until now, when it makes the atrocious statement which I have just quoted? Need I say how it has triumphed in all the great contests since the formation of the Constitution? In fixing the ratio of representation; in deferring the abolition of the slave trade for twenty years; in compelling the rendition of fugitive slaves; in spurnthe abolition of the slave trade for twenty years; in compelling the rendition of fugitive slaves; in spurning Franklin with his anti-slavery petition from the bar of Congress; in purchasing Louisiana; in the admission of Missouri; in the annexation of Texas; in the legislation of 1850; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854; in all these it has succeeded. When has it not succeeded? By the aid of venal and traitorous men, it has always carried out its plans of aggression and now it stands more lust.

stroy; there is no tie of domestic life which it does not sever. There is no principle of morality, civili-sation and religion which it does not violate. It has made labor disgraceful; it has created that pre-judice which has disfranchised the black man in a majority of the nominally free States; which re-fuses him equal rights in education, and denies his manhood. It degrades the national character; it poisons the national life; it weakens the national influence. It degrades our own manhood through all our days. Beginning with the enclavement of black men, it seeks now to reduce white men to abject submission. Beginning with an unjust repre-sentation, it now aims at destroying the principle of

sentation, it now aims at destroying the principle of self-government altogether?

I speak on this subject, not as a politician, not as a partisan, but as a man, who desires to know what his duty is in a crisis like the present; as a man, too, who is accustomed to look at these and all other matters from the stand-point of Christian principle, and to bring all things to the test of what I know to be right and true; and, speaking so, I cannot but think that, in the struggle now in progress, the interests of all our civilization are involved. It is not partisan defeat which is threatened, but national death; and national death would be the knell of millions in both hemispheres of the globe. God meant that this American state should be the herald to all the world of a kingdom of righteousbod meant that this American state should be the herald to all the world of a kingdom of righteousness, freedom and peace; on whose soil should be grown the loftiest manhood; whose atmosphere should be electric with the grandest ideas; whose influence, as a nation, should be felt to the remotest corner of the globe for the good of all mankind. Shall we attempt to thwart this design? Shall we be false to the sublime ideal of a state which was in the Father's mind? Let us awake from our dream of sloth and sees and prove cornelizes worth. dream of sloth and ease, and prove ourselves worthy
of the history that ennobles us. Slavery is plotting
our destruction! Slavery is making us a disgrace
before the world! Shall we suffer it, my brothers?
No! a thousand times no! In the name of a Christian patriotism, let us be faithful to our national idea and our national life!

From the San Propoleto Bulletin. A VOICE FROM A COLORED MAN.

viction that a white man is as good as a colored man, if he behaves himself as well, the above proposition might alter our mind; for if it proves anything, it proves that the black man has within him an innate lore an inherent vitality that oppression cannot reach; for these disabilities are just what the colored people have been subjected to, and yet I contend they have advanced, while you admit that this course pursued towards the white race would make them victous, lavy and immoral. As weards the allebil. pursued towards the white race would make them vicious, lazy, and immoral. As regards the pliability and indolence of the black race, I appeal with pride to the history of the free colored people for the last twenty years in every free State in the Union for the successful refutation of this assertion. During all that time, notwithstanding they have been subjected to the most unjust enactments, and

been subjected to the most unjust chackments and coerced by rigorous laws, pursued by a prejudice as unreleating as inhuman, disregarded by the Church, and persecuted by the State—they have made steady progress, upward and onward, in moral and inteland persecuted by the State—they have made steady progress, upward and onward, in moral and intellectual attainments.

Who fill the criminal docks, jails and prison brigs, and perpetrate the deeds of blood that blot the escutcheon of this State? Why, the white Americans. Who people the State Prisons and poor-houses of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, where free negroes exist in large numbers? Why, white men. Statistics are procurable, that show that the colored people, in the ratio of population, far exceed, as industrious, law-abiding citizens, and compare favorably, in point of moral character, with any other class of citizens.

Not long since, the New York Tribune and other

Republican papers, smarting under the charge of Abolitionism from the Democratic press, meanly attempted to parry the thrust, by a savage attack upon the free colored people; but the proofs of mis-representation were at hand, and that battery was oon silenced.

The article in yesterday's Bulletin admits that the

olored people of this State are not lazy, vicious and immoral. I am thankful for the admission, for I do not desire, neither can I afford, to be careless when not desire, neither can I afford, to be careless when justice is tendered, as it is a commodity seldom wouch-safed us. But the article greatly errs, when it adds that the negroes here are a picked body from 600,000 of their class. Truly should I despair, if the residents of this State were a representation. We point with satisfaction to our doctors of medicine and theology, not a few, with diplomas from the first institutions of the country—to our lawyers now practising in the courts—to our professors at now practising in the courts—to our professors at the head institutions of learning—to our editors—to our merchants, mechanics, and farmers, in the East-ern States, who, despite the obstacles they encounter, re rising to competence and standing.

I admit the right of a family or a nation to say

I admit the right of a family or a nation to say who, from without, shall be a component part of its household or community; but the application of this principle should work no hardship to the colored man, for he was born in the great American family, and is your black brother—ugly though he be—and is interested in its weal or wee, is taxed to support it, and having made up his mind to stay with the family, his right to the benefit of just government is as good as that of his pale-face brother who clamors for his expatriation.

In conclusion, I would say, let the bill now before the Legislature take what turn it may, the colored

In conclusion, I would say, let the but now believed the Legislature take what turn it may, the colored the Legislature take what turn it may, the colored trious and law-abiding. To this Legislature and the press that sustain them, be all the honor, glory, and consequences of persecuting and abusing an in-dustrious, unoffending, and defenceless people. Respectfully. M. W. G. Respectfully,

The above communication is from the pen of Mry-PLIN W. GIRBS, of the firm of Lester & Gibbs, proprieters of the Pioneer Boot and Shoe Emporium, in which business it is generally admitted that they have thus far distanced all their competitors. This fact of practical every day life is worth even more than his idmirable summing up of statistics and argument—in itself the best protest against American colorphobia. Let them be multiplied, and, with God's blessing, the day is not far distant when the Dred Scott decision will be inoperative, and spoken of only as another relic of the dark ages. Boston, June, 1858.

EMANCIPATION OF BUSSIAN SERFS. [TRANSLATION.]

Paris, Rue de Lelle, April 1, 1858.

To Madam Henry Grafton Chapman:

Madam: In the letter which you do me the honor to write to me, you ask information respecting the great work of the emancipation of the seris in Rus-

that I am able to reply that this work has been re-solved upon—has been actually undertaken. Its initiation is due to the Emperor Alexander II. You may well imagine my feelings towards that noble

initiation is due to the Emperor Alexander II. I on may well imagine my feelings towards that noble prince.

Before speaking of the measures of the Russian Government for the emancipation of the seris, let me describe their present condition.

The number of peasants living upon the estates of the nobility who are proprietors is more than twenty millions of both seres.

About half of these pay their lords a certain sum of money annually, and have the improvement of all the land belonging to the commune. Oftentimes the land is not in quantity sufficient for the subsistence of the peasants, and then they betake themselves to all sorts of industrial occupations, which they carry on at a distance from their homes.

Although it depends absolutely on the will of the noble to determine the rent, the peasants find themseral, are not overburdened by it. Nay, it is sometimes so moderate that, in conjunction with other favorable circumstances, the peasants find themselves in a prosperous situation. This happens chi fly on the estates of wealthy landed proprietors.

The other half of the serfs work by the day, cultivating the land of the seigneur, who gives them about half for their own subsistence. The rule in that they shall work three days in the week for the proprietor, besides paying him something in kind, and discharging certain other obligations.

The position of these day laborers is much more unfavorable than that of those who pay their rent in money. The proprietors are only too ast to transgress the rules both of labor and other dues, and arbitrary power sometimes attains enormous proportions.

The Emperor Alexander I. was the first who

A. ming of by to S. Tind on A. min is

ested S. sa-

from above, without waiting for the idea to rise from below. From that time, the question of emancipation be

also.
illy, the proprietors of three provinces (of unia) asked the Government to be authorized unit a Committee whose duty it should be to a bill for the emancipation of the seris of

these three provinces.

The Imperial Government, in granting this authorization, thought it ought to indicate certain rules and establish certain principles to be considered in the conduct of the affair, appealing, at the same time, to the proprietors throughout the Empire, inviting them to proceed in the same manner to form Committees in each province, whose duty it should be to prepare plans for emancipation.

The rules and principles laid down by the Imperial Government may be summed up as follows:

First. The proprietors are to secure to the cultivators whatever land may be necessary for their subsistence, and for the payment of their dues to both proprietor and Government.

land, the peasants must pay rent to the proprietor cither in money or in labor; both to be determined by the Committee in session in the Capital of the province.

Third. The cabin and the kitchen-garden of the

peasant are to become his own property as soon as paid for, whether in money or in later.

Fourth. The time necessary to complete the new order of things shall not be more than twelve years; and during this time the peasants shall be in a transition state.
Fifth. At the expiration of this term,

Figh. At the expiration of this term, the peasants shall have the right to leave the spot where they may be, and go and live where they choose. Thus, then, freedom will be definitely accomplished.

Sixth. Thereafter, half of all the seignorial lands are to be set apart for the use of the peasants, nover the seignorial status. to be united to the seignorial estates.

Such is the Government basis of emancipation.

The Committees charged with carrying it into ef-

The Committees charged with carrying it into effect may modify the means.

Nothing has yet been done by any of these Committees. We shall see whether they will accomplish this mission in the time appointed by Government, which is six months for the local committees, and a year for the general ones.
You will not fall, Madam, to have remarked that

the distinguished feature of the reform undertaken by the Russian Government is, that the Emperor has abandoned the initiation of the reform to the proprietors themselves. This has not been the method in other countries. Time will show whethmethod in other countries. Time will show whether the Russian proprietors will, as is so greatly to be desired, reply worthily to the call of the Emperor. But we believe that a great step has been made. The word emancipation has been pronounced. The peasants are waiting, but with calmness and patience. They are in a state of tranquillty. God grant that they may so remain till the hour of their complete liberation. One cannot but fervently have it may be so. However having in its masses. hope it may be so. Heaven having, in its mercy, inspired the great soul of the Emperor for this mighty work, will sarely permit him to bring it to a happy termination. Think, dear Madam—you who have consecrated your life to the same end in your country—think of the vast amount of happiness and civilization that Alexander II. will, in so short a time, have bestowed on this land! Think of it, and bless him! Bid that worthy apostle of Freedom, Mr. Garrison, to love and bless him also. Accept, Madam, the expression of my high cor-sideration and my devoted respect. N. Tourquenery.

RELEASE OF WM. M. CONNELLY. Referring to the release of Wm. M. Connelly from his imprisonment, (on the charge of having succored sundry fugitive slaves.) the Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Bee says:—

If I were so disposed, I might call the whole Connelly trial a demonstration for Christian Freedom. We have no regular anti-slavery societies with its semi-annual meetings to rouse us. Such anti-slave-ry as comes to us drops from the lips of panting fugitives, or is imbibed from Republican speeches. No very bad teachers! But here the anti-slavery issues were put to the people from the lips of Stalle

Stallo, with legal acumen, found in the most abominable of slave law a protection still for liberty. So earnest was he in his conviction of the truth of anti-slavery doctrine, that he scarcely deigned to attack slavery. He confined himself to the law.

most eloquent of living western ora tors, spoke for freedom, or rather for free labor and slaves, bold, brave, noble, generous words. They derived additional force from the known mildness of Corwin's anti-slaveryism. There were crowds in and the Commercial and Gazette gave tolerable ne-curate outlines of the speeches. So the doctrine was spread among the people. Then, when the verdict came, and that melancholy farce of a motion for a new trial was ended by the wholly iniquitous decis-ion of Judge Leavitt, the iron entered many souls. But Leavitt, prudently for himself, prudently for Democracy, made the sentence light, and Ohio peo-ple, who love to see brave speaking the mere intro-duction to brave deeds, laughed at the loudness of the talk of the Judge and the pusillanimity of his sentence, and that laugh destroyed, measurably, the

effect of the sentence.
So Connelly went to jail. His cell became a reception room, where went men and women to do honor to a principle through the person of its representative. He lay in jail twenty days, and during that time, twenty-five runaways passed over the Un-der-Ground to Canada. So wonderful, too, are the workings of this road that Connelly, in prison, and under sentence, was yet able to aid some of the fugi-

The day came on which Connelly was set at liberty There was one of those drizzles that have come West with the spring emigration from the East. It and its fellows were unknown here till this year. In Boston, it would have been at home and in place. Here it was strangely barbarian. Connelly was free at 12 a. m., but the Germans wanted to make a deat 12 a. m., but the Germans wanted to make a demonstration, and so he staid in his cell, on their account, till 8 p. m. He was averse to the display, but hoped it might do good to the cause, and waived his personal feelings. Eight o'clock came, and with it the Germans with a carriage, music and, torches. From the jail to Turner's Hall, the streets (the neighborhood, is German) were lined with people, and the procession, 600 arrong, were cheered all along the route. There were 800 men gathered in the Hall of the Turner's to hear Connelly and see him, and probably as many more went away disappointed of admission. Connelly made a atrong Anti-Slavery speech. So did Stallo. George Thompson, a missionary, who had been in prison five years for speaking to a negro of the way to be free, also spoke. Then the people came up to see Connelly. His hand was taken as reverentially, and as much honor was done him in gesture and tone as if he had been a hero, and not a convict. Was he not a hero? What constitutes heroism but doing and hero? What constitutes heroism but doing and suffering for a principle? And had not Connelly done and suffered for a principle? Though the speaking was over, the crowd would not go away. They came round the table where sat Dr. Revention, They came round the table where sat Dr. Revention, an exiled Dane, Judge Stallo, who had been compelled to leave Germany for his love to freedom, August Becker, before mentioned, and Connelly. And while they sat there, the hall was made to ring again with old German hyuns of Liberty, and that martial lyric which is like the tread of armed men, the Marsellhaise.

Coincily has since lectured on the Under-Ground Rail Road, and has since gone to his desk and pencil in New York. Should any of your readers ever wish for an interesting, reliable and thrilling account of the U. G. R. R., I refer them to Connelly. You will remember that Connelly wrote confidential Masonic letters to Stanley Matthews, which, so great was his honor, he produced as evidence in the trial. Now I know that Stanley Matthews, U. S. Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio, while Connelly was at large on \$1000 bail before the trial, went to one of his bondamen, and told him that if Connelly would only run off, the bondsmen would not have to pay their bonds! Is that the same fine 'sense of honor' which induced him to read confidential letters as evinced? Alas for him, he has chosen to eat soup with the Devil, and he has chosen a very short spoon to do it with. He has not a single warm personal friend that I know of, and his party ayes him askance. If he dies politically, as I think he must soon, he will be a victim of the Connelly Demonstration.

bloods it built ,ed him , mid of it is should

Connelly has since lectured on the Under-Groun

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

At the recent meeting of the Orthodox Association of Ministers, held at Dorchester, Mass.:—
The resolution, endorsing the action of the Tra-

The resolution, endorsing the action of the Tr Society, was taken up. A motion to indefinit postpone was voted down by a large majority.

Rev. Mr. Craig, of New Bedford, moved to str out 'Boston,' and insert 'New York,' which 'voted down almost unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Blagden, of Boston, hoped the may would not be discussed. To get rid of the subject would move the following as a substitute:—

That we will exmeatly watch and pra-light of God's word, that we may intellige efficiently promote the freedom of all men as eleves in our land, by the dissemination treating boldly and freely of the whole sub-

Rev. Mr. Dexter said that he would go for Rev. Mr. Dexter said that he would go for the substitute with pleasure, as a separate matter; but in former years, this Association had endorsed the American Tract Society at New York, and was committed till that action was reversed.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Warren, was willing to pass the substitute, if the New York Society would adopt it; but he did not believe that they would do any

such thing.

Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Westfield, desired to know if the substitute was passed, who was to publish tracts on the subject. It was idle to suppose the individual Churches would do it.

Rev. Mr. Cushing, of North Brookfield, thought

Rev. Mr. Cusing, of North Brookneid, thought that the substitute was antagonistic, both to the New York and Boston Society.

Rev. Mr. McCollom, of Bradford, liked the substitute. He hoped that it would be adopted.

Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Waltham, said that the substitute was a shift to get rid of the question. Slavery underlies the whole matter. We must meet Slavery underlies the whole matter. We must meet the question sooner or later. He wanted the Asse the question sooner or later. He wanted the Asso-ciation to meet it like men and as Christians, and not like cowards. He liked the substitute by itself, but it was valueless. God had created the institu-tion of Freedom as much as he had the Sabbath or the family. Slavery was opposed to Freedom, and polygany was opposed to the family relation. If it was competent for the American Tract Society to publish on the one, it was on the other. The soon-er this question was met smarfully and settled the er this question was met manfully and settled, the for then ministers and Christians will stand truthfully before the world. He did not believe that Christians should stultify themselves on this

question by ignoring it.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Beverly, thought that the substitute was preferable to the original, as that

was indefinite.

Rev. Mr. Sweetser, of Worcester, remarked that the sentiment of the substitute was good; but that which excited them was the action taken by two great Societies. Boston speaks the sentiment of New England.

Mr. Holbrook, of Iowa—And of the West. Mr. S .- Yes, of the West. We are compelled shut our mouths on a great moral question, by the action of the New York Society to publish on slavery, even if every tract was burned before it reached the line of the State. It was not manly to shrink when we are told that if we publish, all connection

with us shall cease.

Rev. Dr. Blagden did not think that the substitute shirked responsibility. It merely leaves the societies to themselves. He wanted to get rid of the whole subject. It was one on which there was a difference of opinion. They had not time to discuss it, and really they had nothing to do with it.

Rev. Mr. Craig, of New Bedford, said that he was sorry the subject was introduced. He wanted

peace. They were close upon a communion season, and he didn't want his mind excited. He had no sionary sermon, or any other man, for saying that the administration of James Buchanan is pro-slavery, for he did not believe it; or for saying that the Supreme Court has uttered a pro-slavery deci-sion, for he did not believe that. He hoped the

substitute would be passed.

Rev. Mr. Wellman, of Newton Corner, thought that the General Association was quite as much the representative of the sentiment of the churches as the meeting of the Truct Society of New York. The delegate from the new school assembly, Williams, had started an important point; tlese societies must be looked after. He liked the substisocieties must be looked after. He liked the substi-tute, by itself, but it expressed nothing as a substi-

The substitute was then rejected, 8 to 30. The question recurred on the original resolution

Dr. Blagden said that the gist of the whole question is, whether holding a slave is a sin under all circumstances. I say, he said, that in my opinion, f the ministers take the position that in all cases it is a sin, they must, to be consistent, go with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. He wanted the brethren to understand their position before they acted. It was saying practically to our brethren down South, 'Stand by, for I am holier than thou.' It was a slander on those brethren.

Rey. Mr. Oliphant, of Andover, was an anti-slavery man, he said, but he thought it best not to take any action upon the subject.

Rev. Mr. Holbrook, of Iowa, hoped the resolution would pass. He spoke for the West. They ex-pected this Association to approve the course of the Boston Society, as all of the Western Associations had done. It is expected of you that you will take decided action.

Rev. Mr. Dexter protested against the position

taken by Dr. Blagden; it did not, in his view, re-present the true sentiment of the Christians of Mas-suchusetts.

suchusetta.

Rev. Mr. Craig opposed the resolution. He claimed that it was abolitionizing the Orthodoxy of the State.

The ayes and nays were called for. The ballot was as follows:

The ayes and nays were called for. The ballot was as follows:

Ayes—Rev. Messrs, Langley of Peru, Gale of Lee, Packard of Yarmouth, Smith of Warren, Allen of Salem, Kingman of Claremont, Thurston of Waltham, Brigham of Westfield, Fisher of Andover, Dana of Adams, Howard of Yarmouth, Parker of Haverhill, Bacon of Essex, Tuck of Ludlow, Blodgett of Greenwich, Woodbury of Medway, Read of Mendon, Dickinson of Sudbury, Fields of Marlboro', Bulkley of Fitchburg, Wilcox of East Bridgewater, Sanford of Boylston, Sewall of Lynn, Miles of Charlestown, Dexter of Boston, Wellman of Newton, Woodbury of Freetown, Carver of Raynham, Duncan of Chilmark, Sessions of Melrose, Sanford of Bridgewater, Sweetser of Worcester, Sabin of Templeton, Allen of Hubbardston, Hooker of Falmouth—35.

Nays—Oliphant of Andover, Dodd of Spencer,

looker of Falmouth—35.

Nays—Oliphant of Andover, Dodd of Spencer.

Eastman of Leverett, Wheeler of South Darmouth, Blagden of Boston, Craig of New Bedford, Tracy of Beverly—7.

Not Yoting—Quint of Jamaica Plain, Clark of Quincy, Maynard of East Douglass—3.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE. Hon. Josaux R. Giddings has recently addressed long and interesting letter to his constituents, (for which we regret we have not room,) with reference to the action of the last Congress, and the state of public affairs generally. Referring to the Anti-Slavery en-

terprise, in conclusion, he says :-The great religious, moral and political revolution now in progress will constitute an interesting

It is an enterprise eminently worthy of a Chris-tian people, and appropriate to the age in which we live. It is too important in its consequences, too live. It is too important in its consequences, too vast in its results, to be consummated in one generation. Many of you have entered upon life since the commencement of this reformation, and those who were there at the noontide of their earthly existence and now watching the descending sun as it draws near the horizon of time, and others who toiled in the heat, and bore the burthens of the day, have the heat, and bore the burthens of the day, have passed to their reward. To you who survive, I tender cheerful and heartfelt congratulations upon the progress of our cause, its present state and glorious prospects for the future. To have participated in this patriotic mission of peace and justice on earth, and liberty to all men, must be far more satisfactory to you, than the conquest of armics or the destruction of empires. I can myself no longer participate in those exciting conflicts, so common in bygone days; nor is it important that I should live to see the consummation of this great work. It will go on. As I witness its progress, my heart swells with gratitude to Him who assigned my existence at this period of the world, and to my fellow-citizens who have so other commissioned me to represent them in this work of redeeming our country from that depotism which has long controlled its government. My prayer is and shall be for equal justice and universal liberty.

Liberator NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 2, 1858.

NTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF oe celebrated this year as usual, (under the direction of the Managers of the Managers are SLAVER of the Managers of the Massachusarts Artt-Slavery Society,) on MONDAY, July 5th, by a MASS MEETING of the friends of Universal Emancipation, at the beautiful Grove in FRAMINGHAM. The numerous advantages of this spot, both as to location and convenience of access, are well-known, and it is hoped that the gatherings of all past years may be cellipsed by the multitude which shall throng thither this year to testify against the National Hypocrisy and Corruption, and to renew their purposes and yows of devotion to the sacred cause of Freedom.

SPECIAL TRAINS for the Grove, on th Boston and Worcester Rail Road and its Branches will be run as follows! Leave Boston at 9 o'clock, A. M.

" Millbury " 8.30 "
" Milford " 9.30 "
" Northboro " 9.30 " RETURNING, leave the Grove at or near 5

Boston, to the Grove and back, Worcester, " " " Seventy cents for Millbury, " " " cents for children. Millbury, " " " Milford and Milford branch: Milford and Milford branch:
Northboro' and Marlboro':
Natick, Needham, Ashland,
Cordaville, Southboro', and
Westboro', to the Grove and
Needboro', to the Grove and

back, Grafton, to Grove and back, Sixty and thirty cen Among the speakers expected to be present are the ollowing: WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHIL LIPS, THEODORE PARKER, LUCY N. COLMAN, CHAP L. REMOND, ANDREW T. FOSS, PARKER PILLSBURY STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. The House at the Grove will be open for re

In case of rain, the meeting will be held a WAVERLEY HALL, in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad depot. IF The trains, going to and returning from th

Grove, will stop at all the way stations.

FRANCIS JACKSON, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES F. HOVEY, HENRY O. STONE, SAMUEL MAY, JR., Committee of Arrangements.

NO MORE SLAVE TRIALS.

The following is the form of Petition to be cir ulated for signatures throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and signed alike by men and women, either in separate columns or proniscuously as may be thought advisable. Let ever one have a chance to sign it; and let there be a no ble rivalry to see which shall be 'THE BANNER TOWN in regard to the number of signatures procured.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repres of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respec fully ask you to enact that no person, who has bee held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Comm to any one claiming him on the ground that he ower service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws o one of the Slave States of this Union.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Fourth of July will occur, this year, on Su day next-affording an excellent opportunity for such occupants of the pulpit as are animated with a true sympathy for the enslaved in our land to 'cry aloud and spare not, in regard to our great national about ination. THEODORE PARKER will no doubt improve the occasion in an earnest and eloquent effort, and large attendance may be expected at Music Hall Sun day forenoon.

The National celebration of Independence Day wil be observed on Monday next, July 5th-with the usual estentatious parade, empty declamation, u matched hypocrisy, consummate impudence, tawdry display, official gormandizing, profligate patriotism religious cant, measureless lying, universal dissem bling, and the like. The following rebuke to Ameri ca, by an eminent Liverpool lady, which we copy rom a former number of 'THE LIBERTY BELL,'

therefore, both merited and timely :-SONNET.

BY JANE E. HORNBLOWER. Cast to the winds thy great and glorious scroll Of Indexenses !—for its every page, Columbia! condemns thee. Vainly rage Thy children in their chains—and distant roll The thunders of their murmurs. They are thine, Thy fellow-men, thy brothers—chartered free By that same scroll baptized to liberty,

By that same seroil appliced to meerly,
By God's own flat, by a right divine.
Go! burn that glorious page—it seals thy shame,
And to thy Maker stamps thee 'Hypocrite!'
Think'st thou the smile supreme that bleat that rite
Will shine on deeds the savage would disclaim?
No—from their chains where human blood is split, Cry loud to Heaven thy tyrant acts of guilt! Liverpool, England.

Those who wish to consecrate the day to the ne blest uses will make every exertion to attend the mass Anti-Slavery Meeting at Framingham.

Let no true friend of freedom consent to unfurl narch under the 'stars and stripes,' so long as that flag waves in mockery over four millions of chatte alaves, and is allowed to protect every piratical slave ship that floats upon the deep. Away with it out o sight-it is stained and dripping with human blood.

THE WRONG PERSON-CORRECTION. In noticing last week, a work published in this city by J. P Mendum, entitled 'The Infidel's Text Book,' by Robert Cooper, of England, we stated that a rum was in circulation, to the effect that, since the publication of this work, Mr. Cooper had become a conver to Christianity. We are informed that we have con-founded Robert with Thomas Cooper, of whom this report has gone forth, who was never an avowed infidel, and who, consequently, has experienced no essen-tial change in his religious views.

PORTRAITS OF MESSES. HALE AND GIDDINGS. full length, spirited and accurate lithographic portrait of Hon. John P. Hale, (price \$1,00,) and a half-length capital likeness of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, (price 50 cents,) has just been published by Charles H. Brainard, Boston,—both of which may be obtained at N. D. Cotton's, and of Elliott & Co. They will doubtless find ready purchasers.

The speech delivered at the New England An ti-Slavery Convention, Wednesday morning, May 26, 1858, by Thronors Parker, on the Relation Slavery to a Republican Form of Government, has been published in pamphlet form, (revised by its author,) by William L. Kent & Co., 3 State street, Bos-

We understand that Rev. T. W. Hioginson Worcester has in preparation for delivery during the next Lyceum season, a lecture on 'Physical Training for Americans,' being a continuation of his article 'Saints and their Bodies,' in the Atlantic Magazine. We hope he will have numerous calls to deliver it.

The New York Tribune reports the proceedings of the Reform Convention at Rutlan !. Vermont, in a most contemptuous and scurrilou; menner. and to cover of our flow, then is seened to use it not the the flow that we have a felland

HE CLERICAL TYPE OF ANTI-SLAVERY has been very evident that on claim for themselves some part of what is import the word Anti-Slavery, while at the same time twere determined to disclaim another part of it, datinguish between alcohol and diluted alcohol, the latter being more than half water—or, the genuine article, only not so much of it—as when musicians distinguish between a quaver and a semi-quaver, or a demi-semi-quaver. It is a very curipus circumstance, and quite significant of the unscrupulousness of the electical character, that, wishing for such a midgating or diminishing epithet to apply to the word Anti-Slavery—semathing that about a here it is the latter of the such a midgating or diminishing that about a here is to be a midgating to the word Anti-Slavery—semathing that about a here is to be such as a such as very-something that should show it to be less strong or less thorough than it was before—they chose, of all words in the language, the word Christian ! Thus it was that the world heard of 'Christian Anti-Slavery."

We said, a few weeks since, that this singular ex-pression was newly invented a year ago, and then used for the first time. A friend, to whom our thanks are due, has reminded us that the same expression wa used, by the same sort of people, and for the same purpose, more than twelve years ago. As its use was then, as of late, perfectly abortive, and as no word or deed followed to keep its memory alive, we hold our forgetfulness of the Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting held in the Marlboro' Chapel, on Thursday, Feb. 26th

1846, to be a venial error.

The 'ministers and church-members,' who were invited (by advertisement in the few religious' papers which were willing to give this degree of country to even a mitigated form of Anti-Slavery) to hold a Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting, assembled in the Malboro Chapel on the day above mentioned, and chose Rev. Jacob Ide for their President. After speeches and discussion, they adopted a Declaration, from which we make the following extracts:

That we have been a nation about seventy years seven hundred thousand to three millions, and the slave States from seven to fifteen; and the slave interest has grown so arrogant and powerful as openly to control the government and the great religious organ-

trations of the country.

That, during the seventy years we have been a nation, the Gospel has been nominally free, and the means of its application have been abundant, in the number of its ministers and churches, the facilities of number of its ministers and churches, the facilities of intercourse, the use of the press, etc.; and yet that the evil of slavery has increased more than four fold, and its power of mischief and the difficulties of its removal in a much greater ratio, and large numbers of ministers and churches in the republic have freely participated in it; and that the blame and reproach of all this was shared by every one who has not borne a fauthful testimony against it, or who has omitted any thing in his power to prevail on his brethren to do their duty.

neir duty. That it is both unbecoming and unwise for minister and church-members to fall behind unbelievers, or any others, in zeal and liberality for the advancement of any object of benevolence, or the mitigation of any form of misery among men.

That the abolition of slavery is a great and neces-

sary part of the work of the Gospel in the land, which must be done before the Gospel can exert its full in-

fluence here.

That the blame for the continuance of slavery in the land does not rest upon the Gospel, but on the defective manner in which the Gospel has been ad-

After making these truthful declarations, the adopt a pledge, from which we make a short extract

That we will make active and persevering efforts for the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery a promi-nent part of our religious duty; that we will use ev-ery means and bear every sacrifice for it, which wisom dictates and religion sanctions; that we will sus pend or postpone other cherished objects which may atand in the way of this; and that we will act together as brethren so far as we are agreed on this subject, leaving all that is past to be settled between each in-

They then adopted the following resolution Resolved, That a standing committee of seven per sons be now appointed to promote the object of this convention, particularly by holding county and other meetings of a similar character, composed of ministers and church-members, without distinction of sect or

a small pamphlet, which appears to comprise the en-tire harvest of what Dr. Ide and his fellow 'ministers and church-members' called Christian Anti-Stavebetween February 1846 and May 1857. For we cannot learn that a single other meeting was held, or a single measure taken by the committee of seven (all clergymen, we believe,) or any thing whatever done in pursuance of the declaration, pledge and resolution above reported-save the publication of the pamphlet; of which little more trace remains than of the profes-

sions of its manufacturers. The account, then, of 'Christian Anti-Slavery,' which seems to belong to the department of Reduc tion Descending, -stands as follows :

In 1846, it produced a meeting, a declaration pledge, a resolution, and a committee, which last was instructed to do something, though it did nothing. In 1857, it produced a very large meeting, with very energetic speeches, and-nothing else.

In 1858, it produced an advertisement and an definite postponement. Truly this realizes the description of the poet :-

*Small by degrees, and beautifully less!

MARY DERWENT. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Au-

has immortalized in song, and which in 1778 was filled with desolation and blood by an incursion of filled with desolation and blood by an incursion of hostile Indians. Mrs. Stephens has managed her materials with great skill, and displayed rare graphic power of delineation. 'Mary Derwent' will not dis-

thrilling romance.
For sale by Shepard, Clark & Brown, Boston.

ing the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory. Boston Adams, Sampson & Co., 91 Washington Street-July 1, 1858. We have seen no Directory of any other city, a

nableness of price-making, as it does, a large and handsome volume of 550 pages, embracing all business matters, and afforded for \$1.50. In order to get all the information given in this Directory, it is necessary in New York to buy three books, viz: the General Directory, the Business Directory, and the Firm Directory, making the whole cost \$4.50. The number of names in the Boston Directory of 1867 was 49,249; in the Directory of 1858 it it 59,656. Names erased, 13,919; names added, 15,145. Every business establishment should possess a copy of it, and it will be found a great convenience in many i Lousehold. The enterprising publishers deserve the warmest encouragement and a liberal patronage.

The Republicans of Lake county, Ohio, propo tendering a public dinner to Hon. J. R. Giddings, B. P. and Edward Wade, at Painceville, July 3d.

THE CONVENTION AT BUTLAND, VT.

ld in this or any other country. Whether we co ilty with which they were treated, it is all that this Convention will have a convention will have a t, not only upon Vermont, but also upon the

Rutland, the town where we met, is one of the pleasantest in the world, delightfully neetled among the delectable Green Mountains, that give the State

We began on Friday, and continued until Sunday evening. You will believe that we went there to work, and that we did work, when I tell you that we commenced at eight in the morning, two in the afternoon, and seven in the evening; and that our adjournments scarcely gave us time for dinner and test. We ed, at the opening of each morning sess this was true on Saturday and Sunday mornings,) two nours of open, free discussion of the various sub which came before us, followed by set addresses from some persons selected and invited, or from volunteers. In the discussions, speakers were limited to ten fair ntes, with an opportunity to extend the time by vote of the audience—a most important rule where so many large brains and full hearts wished to find utterance

We assembled in a spacious Pavillon, a hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and fitted up (thanks to Mr. Landon and others) in the very best possible manner for our purposes. It was well lighted for evening, though the day light lasted antil after eight o'clock; was supplied with a Time-plece, and, more important still, with two large hogsheads standing on one end, more open at the other, besides being bored all round with faucels, and kept constantly filled with most excellent iced water. Two men were continually at wor with a horse and wagon, bringing the water and th ice. Better arrangements could not have been made for our convenience and comfort.

On Sunday, we had between two and three thou sand present, at least; and perhaps strange to tell the cars were seen on all the route between Bellows Falls and Burlington, with excursion tickets at only half fare. It should also be said, that the same liberality as to price was extended to all attending the Convention, on the different railroads in the State leading to Rutland, except the Boston and ·Fitchburg. Every important question of Reform and Progress

was in order, and nearly all had chosen champions on the ground. The most numerous class in the audience was the Spiritualists, and some among them, even among the leaders of the class, were no always too magnanimous in their demands as to the disposal of the time. Some of them even proposed to divide the Convention on Sunday, and hold a meeting of Spiritualists in the Town Hall. More generous counsels, however, prevailed, and no separation was made. Too much credit cannot be give to Andrew Jackson Davis and Mrs. Davis, for the very honorable and impartial course which they constantly recommended, and to which they declared they should adhere, whatever others might do. Mr. Davis de clared that he never attended but one strictly Spirit ual Convention, and that he never would attend another, and that he only came to this because it

was announced as one where all the interests of be

nighted and oppressed humanity should find voice.

The most prominent topics considered were Spiritualism, the Cause of Woman, including Marriage and Maternity, Scripture and Church Authority, and Slavery. Then the subjects of Proc Trade, of Education, Labor and Land Reform, Temperance, Physiology and Phrenology were introduced, and more or les considered. A very able and apparently excellen man was also present from the Lebanon Shaker Com munity, who gave a calm and clear exposition of the doctrines held by his denomination. Mr. Mayo, from Albany, gave a most eloquent and able address on the Bible. If not all true, it was truly all beautiful, both in style and delivery, and was heard with the pr foundest interest. Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Farnum spoke most ably and eloquently in behalf of Woman. Mr. Sennott of Boston also read an invaluable paper of great length, (but not one word too long,) The proceedings of this meeting were published in on the same subject. Mrs. Rose of New York was there also, in all her strength and noble carnestness.

How could we fail, then, of an occasion to be felt and remembered forever! remembered forever:
Among our particular Anti-Slavery friends who at tended from this State, I noticed Mr. Francis Jackson and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Hover, Mr. Capron, S S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw from Abington, and many others. H. C. Wright, of no State or country in particular, was also there, endeavoring to weave his broad robe of Righteousness out of Anti-Slavery, Non-Resist ance, Temperance, the true laws of Marriage, Mater nity, Education, and the construction of the family. Among the Resolutions relating to Slavery were

the following :-1. Resolved. That the two great pillars of the slav 1. Resolved, That the two grest pillars of the slave system of this country are the State and the Church. The former as represented by the two great political parties, the Republican and Democratic—and the latter by the Congregational, Presbyterian. Baptist, Methodist and Episcopalian churches, and the American Bible and Tract Societies, not one of which has ever yet repudiated the principle that man may breed, buy, sell and hold his fellow-man in absolutely brute slavery.

2. Resolved, That voluntary support rendered to any of these organizations, whether by voting for their candidate for office in the State, or accepting of their offices as the Constitution and Government of the U. S. are now interpreted—or by secramental communion with slaveholders, their abettors, or any who will com-

thor of 'Fashion and Famine,' 'The Old Home-stead,' 'The Gipsy's Legacy, or, The Heiress of Greenhurst,' &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peter-

son and Brothers. 1858.

The historical events contained in this romantic and deeply interesting story transpired in the famous valley of Wyoming, which the British poet Campbell has immortalized in song, and which in 1778 was filled with desolation and blood by an incursion of

power of delineation. 'Mary Derwent' will not disappoint those who are fond of exciting adventure and thrilling romance.

For sale by Shepard, Clark & Brown, Boston.

The Boston Directory, for the year 1858, embracing the City Record, a General Directory of the

But I shall weary you and your readers. Perm me to say, in a word, that no Convention ever held in America could have had more Millennial hope and promise in it than this. Would that it could be nome or abroad, to compare with this in point of for once! By that time, as the Lord liveth and repeated in every Northern and Western State, only typographical execution, general appearance, and reigneth, by the power of Truth, the slave States would be sending up their cry, with Macedonian lungs, " Come over and help us, also !"

Yours, with hopes ever bright, PARKER PILISBURY

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY contains-Th Catacombs of Rome; Three of Us; What a Withered Woman said to me ; Songs of the Sea ; The Kinloc Estate, and how it was Settled ; A Perilous Bivonac November; April; The Gaucho; Mademoiselle' Campaigns; Myrtle Flowers; Chesun Cook; Autocra of the Breakfast Table; American Tract Society; Literary Notices -making one of the best numbers ye issued. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Publishe Terms, three dollars a year.

13 The letter from P. P. Blair to Blibu Burritt, on our first page, is smooth but villanous.

LETTER FROM MRS. LUCY N. COLMAN. HANCOCK, (N. H.) June 21, 1858.

DESE FRENC GARRISON ! I have recently been to Boscawen, in this Sus, holding a series of meetings, some account of vim may be interesting to your readers.

In the early days of anti-slavery agitation, St.

phen S. Foater visited this place, and created a not dead of excitement. Parker Pilisbury also, in you gone by, used to lift up his voice for the slave a gone by, used to his town and A. T. Foss has formerly spoken Boscawen, upon the Free Mission enterprise. Boscawen, upon the few families who seemed by truly anti-slavery, but for some cause which I do as restand, our agents have of late entirely passed by understand, our agents not truth has not been tolks town, and the word of truth has not been tolks among the people. Being in the county, and have an interest in the place from the fact that it is the an interest in the place liber to the military idence of the son of my late husband by a former man ringe, and also that one of the men prominent is is mer years as an abolitionist was a half-brother of ny husband, I determined to visit the town, and if you hasband, I determine the people upon this most important of all subjects. I accordingly wrote to William Temps (the brother of my husband,) asking him to seems for me if a house could be obtained for that purpose He answered me very politely, declining, hours, make any effort for a meeting, and informing neith the people were sufficiently enlightened afred; at the subject of Abelitionism. Nothing danned, box. ever, by this information, but believing that the darkness must be upon the people, if one who he once been known as a faithful man could, in the times of great peril, be so dead upon the subject la-termined to go among them, and, if possible, held meeting. Accordingly, on reaching the town, the 12h in

of June, I made application to the Trustees of the Baptist meeting-house. The house was granted; at though, for specific reasons, I concluded afterwish to use the school-house instead, yet great credit is du these trustees for their ready willingness to grands free use of the building. I then, in person, and the request to Mr. Smith, the minister of the Co. gregational Society, to give a notice of my meeting, which I proposed to hold at 5 o'clock on Sanin. Mr. Smith made not the least objection, but gave from his pulpit the notice; and though he did not have the cause by his own attendance, he did not is point a meeting of his own, at the same hour h conflict with mine. Mr. Smith is known as mah. litionist in Boscawen, and, as compared with W. Tracy, his predecessor, is, I have no doubt, 'a boning and a shining light'; but, judging from a sermon which I heard him deliver, in which he took ornsion to glorify the 'Young Men's Christian Awei. tion of our country, I conclude he is either not vel posted upon the subject, or that he loves his their gy better than the slave. 'To his own conscience he stands or falls. For his kindness in giving my mtice, he has my sincere thanks.

Sunday was a very unpleasant day; a strong Far wind, bringing with it a heavy mist, made it very is agreeable to be out; notwithstanding, a good meonce was gathered at the appointed hour in the Gar school-house, composed of persons of all ages, aid all parties. No minister or deacon was present; 16ther were either of the persons who had been know in the early days as of our faith; but the metty was orderly and attentive. One young man, the to of the Postmaster, and bearing the illustries name of Webster, seemed, for a moment, very pau to aver that he would willingly help return a factive; but, poor fellow! he was ashamed enough dis assertion before the meeting closed, and I have doubt, could be come under the influence of pers who are living a practical Christianity, instead of teaching a theological absurdity, he would become ready convert. At the close of the meeting, there was a unman

request from the audience, that another zero should be held at the same hour, in the same pier, on Monday, and that I should go to the schooling on the plain, on Tuesday. Appointments were and ingly made to that effect. The weather contain very disagreeable, but at the time appointed thehas was again well filled, the interest good, and the variety given to the exercises by some very silves tions, which were asked by another of the illustrate Daniels, relatives, and a young man by the ranes Drew, who seemed very proud of his connectioned the Democratic party. A Mr. Walker, a But church-member, being a little like Nicodemas, into the entry, evidently wishing to hear without is ing himself seen. I invited him, with others the were standing with him, to come in and take sea This he refused to do; but stepping forward into the door, he delivered himself of one of the land and most abusive personal speeches to which it ma ever my misfortune to listen. The burden of the spen was, that he had been insulted by a somas. 'His was to be insulted, he wished to have the hoard meeting an equal, a man, one made in the image God, and not an inferior being, a woman, and parts ularly a God-defying woman, who, in despite of the written command of Jehovah to keep at home, 15 around daring to hold meetings. He ended his someth lengthened speech by telling the audience that had no doubt the speaker belonged to the same class vile infidels as did S. S. Foster. If the liaptistchurd has many such representatives, its prayer should · Heaven save us from our friends!

The meeting on Tuesday was well attended, though the weather was still unpropitious, the mi falling quite profusely most of the day. I was the by many that we should have a very noisy time a the plain, and perhaps a mob; but I did not feel B being frightened out of the meeting, and went input faith. I have never spoken to a more respectful s dience; even the young man who had made hime so conspicuous, the day before, was respectful at attentive. Quite a number of children were is tendance, most of them Sunday school scholar. told them some stories, which I thought they well comprehend, and then asked them to go to their justhat their seats might be occupied by more material persons-and thus ended my meetings in Bacard I am indebted to Mrs. Avery and family for pri kindness during my stay, Mrs. A. is a devost Co-

gregationalist, but fears not to come in contact sti

those of a more liberal faith. She is a friend of the slave, and did she understand the guilt of fellowing ping the slaveholder by her position, would, I don't not, come out and stand alone. I was invited to be house of Mr. French, and treated with great both tality. Mr. P. is a member of the Legislatur, as nearly an Abolitionist as one can be, who is a me ber of a pro-slavery government, and of an America Orthodox church. Mrs. F. is a most excellent we man, and cheered me much by words of empshyra tope. She contributed also one dollar to the cause And now, what of the old Abolitionists of Bosses en: where are they? How true it is that we be thoroughly baptized with the love of the slave! simple sprinkling will not answer. These Abelian ists of fifteen years ago are still in the Church; by staid in the Church to save it, and by that ad lost themselves. Mr. Temple told me that the less the slave, but that he loved the Church better ; 'he knew what I said of the Church was true, bey thought it was very wicked for me to say it, as by doing I caused many to deny Christianity, and come infidels.' Mrs. Temple told me that she not willing that her house should be disgraced by presence of a woman, (even though a relatint,) would be so wicked as to hold a public meeting tirely against the commands of the Bible; the

hear me speak, she could not judge of the nata

my discourses; but she was very sure they med

very vile, as she heard me say in private coares

sell to to distribute the motion of

that "I did not believe Jesus of Nazareth was the God of the universe—and, more than that, that I had said often I had wished that my little one and had said titled with my husband; by such an expresion clearly showing that I had no faith in hell." cas it be that such is the Christianity of the nine-Can it be the fire tenth century? Then, surely, there is no time for the Reformer to fold his arms and rest, but active, the Reformation of the factive, hithful work is ever his duty. May we have 'strength equal to our day ! Yours, truly. LUCY N. COLMAN.

PETITION TO CONGRESS, We publish, by request, the following Petition to Congress, which was forwarded to that body at its last session.]

To the Thirty-Afth Congress now assembled at Wash-

HONORABLE SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES AND BROTHERS !- A had precedent, in connection with any good government, is a serious and perilous thing; but an act of gross fraud, usurpation and oppress an act of great and perpetuated as a basis and usage of out Pree Institutions, becomes at once an eating user, -a running sore in our very vitals, -tending rapidly and surely to that last and fatal result -a SLAVERY is, and ever has been, a bad preceden

smong us; and our Southern brothren have but complained of the natural consequences of this evil, when they have charged Abolitionists with assaulting their domestic policy, and enticing away their slaves; for oppression, in any form, will call out the carnest anoppression, and sympathy of serious and sensitive minds. Nor is this all. From this evil spring, have sprung, and ever must spring, still other wrongs, and outrages. The very attempt to advocate and sustain any form of the erry and the human bondage necessarily induces the defiance, the denial and the demolition of human rights, and of all the safe-guards of human rights, in every possible direction. And hence the effort to foster slavery be neath the banner of our American Union has already effected the perversion of our Constitution from its noblest assurances and aims—the prostitution of our Judiciary to the foulest purposes of the slave-broader and slaveholder—the debasement of giant intellects to the defilement of a temporizing policy, and to the base betrayal of the down-trodden and oppressed ;the whole accompanied by a loud and continuously louder outery for the re-establishment of that ghastly traffic, the slave trade-by the repeated affirmation that our ancestral Declaration of Equal Rights is a falsity-by bravado threats to 'subdue' free speech and free sentiment, and to carry the chain-gang and to call the roll of slaves upon Bunker Hill '-by a murderous assault upon manhood on the very floor of the Senate-by repeated attempts to re-establish elavery in the North, and to shut out free blacks from a chance to live on either Northern or Southern soilby special efforts to encourage even Indians to hold the blacks in bondage-by the enslavement, in certain alleged cases, of even the Indians themselves ;- and all finally crowned by that dastardly usurpation in Kansas, in which residents of an adjoining State rushel upon the free settlers of a new territory, driving them, by force of arms, from their properly appointed roting precincts, -seizing the ballot-boxes, -appointing officers and casting votes which were not of the people of that Territory,-instituting a Legislature, and enacting a 'hodge podge' of villanous trash called 'laws,' which were never authorized by the citi-

It is this last, sad precedent, Honorable Senators, Representatives and Brothers-it is this last most serious outrage, against which this appeal is more specially made. The insane and infatuated enunciations of the so-called Constitutional Convention in Kansas we care, comparatively, but little for; it is the still older infatuation and insanity of our U. S. officials-it is the infamous mismanagement in the heads of our U. S. Government, in which the spirit and letter of our Declaration of Independence are laughed to scorn-in which the very clause that sees us the right to resist the invaders of our Rights, is rent from its Roll of Fame, cast to the ground, trampled in the dust, and pinned to the earth by American bayonets rallied in the cause of Misrule and Oppression-it is this which we repudinte, and would have you utterly discountenance and disown, as a part and parcel of our appropriate National Administra-

zens of that Territory,-the United States Govern-

ment, in the mean time, sustaining the usurping Legislature, and its 'hodge podge' into the bargain,-

putting arms into the hands of the invaders, and pour-

ing out the armies of the Union to overawe, and, if

needs be, to absolutely butcher the actual residents

of the Territory, for any attempted defence of their

own rights.

me be he to the state of the best of the b

And it is to the higher consciousness and the loftier integrity of your nature that we thus appeal, Honorable Senators, Representatives and Brothers;-for, whatever Party considerations may have done to forward or sanction the evils of which we complain, we are nevertheless perfectly sure that those superior instincts of your soul which are beyond partizanship will, at once, show you that Freedom and Human Rights are the ultimately and only conquering or tri umphal elements in any contest whatsoever; and should, above all things else, be held sacred, and be sacredly fostered beneath the wing of our Republican

Remember the Alamo! This was the battle-cry by which a handful of valiant Texans drove to utter d sir ay and defeat the myriad Mexican host; and the only pretext of the Mexican invader for the coldblooded massacre of the Alamo was a mere technicality; brave men were murdered because, forsooth, 'they had no recognized flag'! And must we, as a nation, found ourselves on mere technicalities; and baser than even Santa Anna himself, flesh our swords in the hearts of our own fellow-citizens, merely because ruthless hands have robbed them of their flag, and pitilessly torn from them their prostrate rights? Ought we, as one high in office has of late substantially said, sustain villainy, and shootsdown the oppressed, because we find the villainy already estabblished at our hands? If a good bank is able to detect counterfeit bills, should not a good government be able to detect frauds upon the People? If the U. S. authorities can discover and punish the issue of bogus coin, should they not be competent to ferret out and put down a bogus Legislature? And how can a President dare to gainsay this duty, when the most undeniable facts have pressed upon his attention, in every public print from the outset, and when the most irrefragable proofs have been collected and deposited in the archives of Congress, by Congress itself?

Honorable Senators, Representatives and Brothers' We certainly do not err when we ask you to administer our National Constitution with direct reference to the rights it was designed to establish, and the wrongs it was intended to dethrone. There is a trifle's difference between a tax on tea, and the subjugation of a State to slavery against its will ;-and if the wrongs of Kansas are so much greater than those under which our forefathers suffered, and if the People of Kansas have been patient and hopeful where our ancestors would not for a moment have submitted, -then let the reparation made to Kansas be all the more prompt and thorough. Justice to her demands that all the abominations practised on her be disowned and repudisted by all branches of our Government; and that she protected in establishing and carrying into effect the noble Free State Constitution which the true occupants of her soil long ago adopted for themselves And we ask you to heed this Appeal that the Union, And we ask you to heed this Appeal that the Uxion, consecrated by the blood of our patriotic predecessors, may still be sacred,—that History may have no blot to record against the name or vote of any one of you,—and, best of all, that there may be no sign sent to you and our beloved Country,—no sign whose sad

(1) We a reporter of mony, and that Scott had betrayed the fugitive to his master, which, coming to the ears of the darkies, they seized him without ceremony, and administered the castigation as above described. So far as we can ascertain, there has been no bons fide fugitive in the case, and the whole matter is regarded here more in the light of a practical joke than anything else.—Mahoning, Ohio Register.

[Ed. Lib.

ssion may be, Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsia; and the still more and significance and issue of which shall be—'God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it?

D. J. MANDELL, and others.

Athol (Depot), Mass., Dec., 1857.

RIGHT ORTHODOX TESTIMONY. NORTHAMPTON, June 20, 1858.

In these times of patent piety and immoral religi teachings, it does one good to find issuing from the lips of an Orthodox minister, from an Orthodox pulpit, and to an Orthodox congregation, words which in common estimation, are better fitted for the 'pro fine harangue of an 'infidel' abolitionist-words no only of pity for the slave, but of rebuke and opposition to him who makes him such.

In the Northampton Courier of June 8, we find a portion of the Farewell Sermon, preached in this town, June 6, by the retiring paster of the Baptist church, Rev. D. M. Crane. Reviewing the history of the above church in regard to slavery, he declar that it has always taken high ground- never compromising principle, or the spirit of Christianity, in the defence or support of oppression. He adds :

Nearly sixteen years ago, this church unanimely opproved of the following preamble and resolution "Whereas, the institution of slavery is not only tolerated in this country, but also there are not wanting those who attempt to vindicate, from the Bible, the relation of master and slave; and whoreas, alaveholders at the South suppose that a portion of the Church at the North countenance them in perpetu-ating the system; and whereas, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we have no followship with this unfruitful work of darkness; therefore, after

mature and prayerful deliberation.

Resolved, That we firmly believe American slavery to be a sin against God, and that it has not the slightest countenance from the Bible, nor from the principles of common justice—that it is an exceedingly wicked institution, and ought forthwith to term

Resolved, 2d, That, as a church of Jesus Christ we cannot suffer our names or influence to be claimed as approving or countenancing the system; that we athize with those in slavery; and that we will pray for and use all Scriptural means to hasten

So far, well. But what is there so very radical in that? Most New England churches say as much. But the third resolve goes farther than this, and says:

Resolved, 3d, That we cannot consistently, and therefore will not, receive as members of our body. or admit to our pulpit or communion, those who cor

What say most of our 'Orthodox,' 'Evangelical' churches? They utter high-sounding prayers (as high as the church walls) for the down-trodden and the oppressed, in general terms, which may be applied to the inhabitants of the moon, for aught the hearer could determine. But when the churches of the North take that ground-refusing to recognize slaveholders a Christians—then there will be less reason for declaring the Church to be the 'Bulwark of home based upon this exclusive love. Slavery.

The above resolutions are expressive of sentiments held sixteen years ago. Time (thanks to the labors of to decide for herself how often and under what cit an anti-slavery preacher) has rather increased than diminished this feeling; for, says Mr. Crane, so far as I know, the temperance and anti-slavery feeling in Amen! And when our Northern churches adopt the same sentiment, the death-knell of slavery will have been rung.

MISS HOLLEY IN VERMONT.

BRAINTREE; (Vt.) June 22, 1858. It would seem due to the American Anti-Slavery

Society that we acknowledge, through the Liberator, our welcome to Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, and our thanks that she has been directed to spend a few weeks lecturing in our State. We have before been favered with lectures from agents of this Society, who have always been joyfully and hopefully received by the friends of the cause. And who are not friends of anti-slavery in freedom-loving, Republican Vermont? ed to God too sacred for an Abolition lecture, more specially if the speaker is not fully committed against to his support and perfect development, and none has Garrisonian Abolitionism. 'What!' say they, 'open a right to any more; therefore all laws authorizing our church doors to those who make it a business to private property in land for the purpose of speculation, anathematize our divine organizations! We cannot and which prevent men and women from possessing do it, nor will we listen to such abuse '; and, closing their churches and withholding their presence, they hope and pray they may escape contamination, 'and keep the conscience clean. What need to preach secured?' And so sure are they that they require no deeper anti-slavery sentiments, and no refreshing of their faith, that Miss Holley will fail to accomplish the good she might, for want of such hearers as are really most in need of her inspiring appeals,

But those who have consecrated themselves so ur selfishly and entirely to their labors of love at has Miss Holley, can patiently 'labor' and 'walt'; for

Her lecture, on Sunday morning, at East Braintree was listened to by a large and attentive audience; and, judging from the remarks it elicited, she won an added laurel as an earnest and eloquent speaker; and many hearts were made stronger in their determination to resist to the end the sum of all villanies." Miss Holley forcibly impressed her hearers with the carnestness and devotion with which she pleads the cause of oppressed humanity; and, appealing, as she does, to the highest and noblest emotions, in a manner so sincere, and with tones so sweet, her soulutterances are fraught with awakening and irresisti-

reward her both in this life, and the life which is to pendent Power, and can therefore be no virtue.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN WAR-REN.

Our Warren correspondent sends us some accoun of a supposed fugitive slave case which was agitating the colored as well as the white population of that town on Monday; but as the statement is gathered from rumor, and evidently erroneous in many parti-culars, we have thought best to modify it somewhat. The story current in Warren was, that an escaped slave from Missouri had just arrived in Youngstown on Sunday last, closely pursued by an agent of the master: that the fugitive, having fallen in with Ben Scott, (a colored individual well known hereabouts. the twain proceeded to Warren, where Ben betrayed him into the hands of his pursuer and a Youngstown officer, for the sum of twenty dollars. This story so excited the virtuous indignation of the sable populaexcited the virtuous indignation of the sable popula-tion of Warren, that on Monday morning, a posse of them seized Ben, and after taking him down the rail-road, and outside the corporation, they proceeded to strip him to the akin, and while four of the number held him, a fifth inflicted twenty-five lashes, well laid on, upon his back, when they allowed him to resume his clothes and depart.

The whole matter, so far as we can ascertain, grew out of the fact that Scott was in Youngstown on Saturday night last, and on Sunday morning was

Saturday night last, and on Sunday morning was footing it up to Warren. At Briar Hill, Girard, and footing it up to Warren. At Briar Hill, Girard, and other places, he undertook to play the fugitive, representing himself a runaway slave, in order to obtain money from the credulous, and so well performed his part, that a Briar Hill man, named Webster, formerly of Missouri, and who has relations in that State, really supposed him to be 'property.' and visited Warren in company with one of our citizens, on Sunday afternoon, to ascertain more about him. Somehow the story got wind there, that a couple of slave-catchers had been in town, and that Scott had betrayed the fugitive to his master, which, coming to

RUTLAND REPORM CONVENTION. This Convention was called to order at the process me mentioned, 10 a.m., by Mr. John Landon, ading merchant of Rutland.

leading merchant of Rutland.

It was evident from the first that Spiritualism was the predominant feature, there being at the first star Miss A. W. Sprague, Mr. H. B. Storer, Miss H. P. Huntley, Miss M. S. Townsend, and Miss Sarah A. Hottom, all transe mediums, on hand and ready for any

Hotton, all trance mediums, on hand and ready for any spiritual exigency.

On the platform were Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Julia Branch, Mr. Marble, Mrs. F. D. Guge, Henry C. Wright and Thomas Curtis of Philadelphis, and S. B. Brittan and Dr. Newton.

On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Lannon made a short speech, the purport of which was that this is a free Convention, and that perfect freedom of speech will be permitted to all to speak on all topics.

The Rev. Mr. Jason F. Walker, of Glen's Palls, was nominated the President of the Convention, and Mr. Yerrinton, of 'The Liberalor,' was appointed the official reporter of the Convention.

Vice-Presidents — Dr. H. Koon, Gibson Smith, Thos. Middleton, H. C. Wright, E. I. Rose, Sherman Thomas, Joseph Adams, A. Kilburn, Mary L. Sweetser, P. P. Clarke, G. F. Kelly, E. B. Holden, Miss A. W. Sprague, Joshua Young, Miss Sarah A. Hor-

ser, P. P. Clarke, G. F. Kelly, E. B. Holden, Miss A. W. Sprague, Joshua Young, Miss Sarnh A. Horton, R. R. Fay, G. F. Hondee, Wm. Weston and Amidon Rice.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Root, A. B. Armstrong, J. R. Forrest, N. Weeks, L. Clarke, George H. Bigelow.

Business Committee—Jason F. Welker, J. R. Forrest, N. Weeks, H. P. Cutting and Albert Landon.

Committee of Entertainment—B. F. French, R. T. Aldrich and L. Russell.

The Business Committee reported the following The Business Committee reported the following

INDIVIDUALITY, JACT OF 1. Resolved, That the authority of each individual oul is absolute and final in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, or right or wrong in practice; therefore the individual, the church or the State that attempts to control the opinions or the practice of any man or woman, by authority or power outside of his or her own soul, is guilty of a flagrant wrong.

esolutions:

 That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the universe can make right; therefore, any law, consti-tution, court or government, any church, priesthood, creed or Bible, any Christ or any God that by silence or otherwise authorizes man to enslave man, merita the scorn and contempt of mankind.

SPIRITUALISM. That the phenomena of what is called modern apiritualism have abundantly demonstrated the fact that an intercourse between embodied and disembodiconviction of the possibility and actuality of spirit intercourse is opposed to all despotism, impurity and sensualism, and conduces to the inauguration of the only authority consistent with the human soul as favorable to sound morality.

WAR AND THE DEATH PUNISHMENT. 4. That it is always wrong and inexpedient for ma to take the life of man; therefore capital punishment war, and all preparations for war, are wrong, and in-consistent with the interests of individuals and society.

MARRIAGE. 5. That the only true and natural marriage is ar

MATERNITY.

6. That the sacred and important right of woman i cumstances she shall assume the responsibility, and be subjected to the sufferings and the cares of maternity man can commit no greater crime against woma as wife and mother, against his child, against society, this church has never been more settled than it now is; and may it never be less! Let it rather increase! Amon! And when our Northern churches adopt the ling to accept and endure. Car Onining

> 7. That nothing is true or right, and nothing i by the Bible—therefore our Bible is powerless to prove any docrine to be true or any practice to be right, and it should never be quoted for that purpose.

PREE TRADE.

8. That natural justice, individual and social morali-ty, the peace and material wealth and prosperity, the nation's spirit of human brotherhood, demand that all international tariffs be immediately and forever abolished, and that the Governments in all their various departments be supported by direct taxation.

LAND REFORM. friends of the cause. And who are not friends of anti-slavery in freedom-loving, Republican Vermont?

True, there are many who consider a church dedicated to God too sacred for an Abolition lecture, more this existence, has an inalicnable right to so much of land without paying for it, are as unjust a be any laws compelling them to pay for air or light and ought to be at once forever repealed.

SABBATH. 10. Whereas, The Jewish Sabbath is confessedly repentance to those whose conversion and election are abolished by the Gospel dispensation, and tehereas the same authority sets spart no other day to be similarly observed, therefore resolved, that all efforts of church and priests to enforce an observance of the Christian Sabbath, as of divine appointment, is a flagrant viola-tion of individual right, and must be prosecuted in a dishonest disregard of the spirit and positive teaching of the New Testament.

11. Whereas, a social being depends on his fellow

men for the cultivation and development of his phy sical, mental and moral powers; and schereas, owing they receive a measure of reward in the present, and to the limitation and vicissitudes of life, he can accomplish but little for his own or future generations; therefore, resolved, that the duties of man belong to man, and the time, talent and means spent on and for any other purpose, is detrimental to human progress, and a robbers to the race.

and a robbery to the race.

12. That the moral law is the natural growth of a healthy condition of social life, and that a study of the nature of man and the relations he sustains to his fellow-man, can alone give him the knowledge of the laws to govern him rightly.

13. That no system or creed can be useful that does

not lead to the removal of ignorance, poverty, vice and suffering, and promote freedom, intelligence and happiness.
14. Whereas, the character of man is formed for

him by the combined powers of organization previous to birth, and influence after birth; therefore, resolved that it is the highest duty of society to investigate and remove the causes which have a tendency to form inferior or vicious character.

15. That the time and devotion spent on religious

services can confer no benefit on an Infinite and Inde

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

16. Whereas, The assumed superiority of man over oman has held her in submission, and entailed slavery and dependence on the sex, and consequently nisery on the race—therefore,
Resolved, That immediate steps should be taken t remove that error and its consequences, and place woman politically, industrially, educationally and so-cially, on a perfect equality with man.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 26, 1858. The chief incident at the Convention to-day was introduced by Mrs. Julia Branch of New York, of the following resolution:

*Resolved, That the slavery and degradation of marriage;

woman proceeds from the institution of marriage; that by the marriage contract she loses the control of her name, lifer person, her property, her labor, her lection, her children, and her freedom." An exciting discussion followed upon this resolu-tion, the speakers being Mrs. Branch, S. S. Foster Joel Tiffany, Mr. Lovey, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, F

W. Coane and others. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussi of the Slavery question, and speeches were made by Parker Pillsbury, William Goodell, S. S. Foster, Mrs Rose and others.

Mr. Foster cared nothing about the Union would say, rather than a single slave should be held in bondage, 'Down with the Union; down with the Constitution; down with religion; down with the Church; down with the Bible—and let all go to hell

The Convention is to be continued this evening and to-morrow. About 2,000 people were present to-day and more are expected to be in attendance to-morrow (Sunday.)

(1) We are assured by Mr. Yerrinton, the official reporter of the Convention, that this language was never uttered by Mr. Poster; but the telegraphic wires have sent the malicious falsehood all over the country, and it will generally be regarded as true.

THE SUMNER TESTIMONIAL

we will confine ourselves to a positive denial of the statement above made. The testimonial did not prove a failure, but was entirely successful. The whole sum which was originally proposed to be raised was subscribed. It amounted to one thousand dollars, and was subscribed in sums of five and ten dollars each.

The list of subscribers bore at its head the name of the venerable Josiah Quincy, and comprised the names of many of our most prominent citizens. It was a list of which any public man might well be proud, and, if published now, as we hope it will be, will prove that the effort was not a failure, but a complete success.

While the matter was in progress, Mr. Sumner learned what his friends were doing. He immediately addressed a member of the Committee the following letter:

Bosron, 13th June, 1856.

My Dear Sir: The papers speak of a token plan-ned by you, in approbation of my recent speech, ex-posing the crime against Kansas. Pardon me, if, in advance of any direct information, I say to you frank-ly, that I cannot allow this flattering project to pro-ceed further.

ly, that I cannot allow this nattering project to pro-ceed further.

It is enough for me that you and your generous associates approve what I said. Such sympathy and support in the cause, of which I am a humble repre-sentative, is all that I ask for myself, or am willing to accept. But the cause itself has constant claims on us all, and I trust not to seem too bold, if I express a desire that the contribution, intended for the testi-monial to me, may be applied at once and without monat to me, may be applied at once and without abstement of any kind, to the recovery and security of Freedom in Kansas. It was for this that I apple in the Senate, and I shall be proud to regard these contributions thus applied as my words hardened into

Believe me, my Dear Sir, Thaining and Earlie With much regard,
Very faithfully yours,
Charles Summer.

On the receipt of the letter, a meeting of all the subscribers was called. A large attendance was had —and it was unmitmously voted to comply with Mr. Sumner's request, and to appropriate the whole amount to the cause of freedom in Kansas, which was accordingly done. It was done as in accordance with amount to the cause of recent as in accordance with accordingly done. It was done so in accordance with his wishes, and as an earnest testimonial of their appreciation of his efforts.

HERE YOU HAVE IT. The Lecompton Constitution has at last been printed by authority of Congress. We are indebted to Mr. Morrill for our copy, which contains the report of the select committee of fifteen. Turning to page 81, Article 7th, under the head of Slavery' we find this section:

Sec. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the any property whatever. This is the doctrine sanctioned by the administration

and the democratic party. Who says the democracy are not PRO-SLAYERY :- Vermont paper.

THE WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE friend informs us, an occasion of much interest. Among those who took an active part in the proceed-ings were Thomas McClintock, of Easton, Philip D. Moore, of Newark, N. J., Rev. Samuel J. May and C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of Seneca Falls, George W. Taylor, of North Collins, and Rev. W. H. Fish, of Cortland. The number of persons in attendance was larger than in former years The usual subjects of reform were ably discussed. Mrs. Stanton's address on Woman's Rights is spoken of as a production of great merit.—Anti-Slavery Standard:

FREE NEGROES SOLD AT AUCTION. In Maryland, the practice is to dispose of free negro thieves at auction. Here are the latest market quotations, furnished by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Belleair, Harford Co.

. The sheriff made public sale to-day of five free ne groes, convicted at the late term, and sentenced to be sold under the act of the last session. Bill Dutton, for horse stealing, brought \$490; Bob Stiles, for an lor noise stealing, drought \$125; Dick Taylor, for stealing chickens, brought \$125; Dick Taylor, for stealing chickens, brought \$149; Joe Cole, for same offence, brought \$175; Ben Scott, for stealing wheat, brought \$45. The two first named were sold to go out of the State.

Boston, June 25. EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. - James McGee alias ago. Three to four hundred persons witnessed the execution. McKee was attended by Rev. Mr. Stickney, who offered a prayer and read the service of the Episcopal Church appropriate to the occasion. Episcopal Church appropriate to the occasion. McKee remained stolid and indifferent, as he has been since the sentence. After being pinioned and seated upor the trap, Sheriff Clark read the death warrant, and informed the culprit that if he had anything to say an opportunity was now offered. He remained silent. The black cap was adjusted, the drop fell, and he died without a struggle.

LANE'S TRIAL. The trial of Gen. Lane, Commander in-Chief of the Kansas militia, for the murder of Jen kins, was commenced in Lawrence on the 14th insi The killing is admitted by Lanc's counsel, who con tend, however, that it was done in self-defence. Thus far the proof is that Jenkins persisted in going to the well for water, after Lane had repeatedly threatened

WEALTHY COLORED PROPER. The Plaquemin (Louisiana) Gazette of the 12th inst. states that the plantation of the late Samuel T. Harrison, some three or four miles from the Bayou Goula, was nurchased on the 5th by the son of Cyprian Ricard, a free wo-man of color, for \$240,600, at sherift's sale. The mother of the purchaser owns a large plantation in the neighborhood.

The Hartford Courant of Friday says: 'We yesterday received a call from Barnum, the prisoner pardoned out by the Legislature after a confinement of twenty-six years in the prison at Wethersfield. The wonderful changes and inventions of the last twentyfive years are all new to him. He never, till yester-day, saw a printing press, a railroad, or a train of cars. He was taken to the depot at noon to see the express come in, and was much astonished at the sight.

LF Russell, the East India correspondent of the London Times, says that every day adds to the prize property of Lucknow, and it is estimated that the sales will produce £609,000.

Australia.—According to a census taken in March last, the population of Australia amounts to 410,766 souls—an increase since 1854 of 73 per cent. The bodies of all the members of Rev. H. Ilsley's family, drowned at Roscoe, Ill., have been recovered, and buried side by side. Nine graves!

It is positively fixed that the Levisthan shall run permanently between England and Portland. The fare will be-first class, \$100; second class, \$60 third class \$30.

MR. FRANCIS HRUSTON, the colored patriarch, of Brunswick, who recently died at the age of 94 years, leaves four children by his second wife, the oldest being but six years of age, the youngest but eight months.—Portland Transcript. The African Methodist Church of the United States

which is of recent date, siready numbers 30,000 members and 300 ministers. It owns Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Oaio, where Bishop Payne, the head of the church, resides. The buildings have cost \$50,

Oberlin College has 845 students, 341 of whom are Several hundred houses have been burnt a

To Rev. Dr. Jabez Bunting, one of the principal members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eng-land, is dead, after 57 years spent in the Ministry.

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done that they could so promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, insucially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, the close of the state of t

strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of alavery.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause were understood, we could not, with the alightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no livs than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazzar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now auggests greater directness in the method and increase in the method and increase in the medianess of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hither to employed to sustain the Navional Anti-Shaveri Stannard, the organ of the Ansantoka Anti-Shaveri Stannard, the organ of the Ansantoka Anti-Shaveri Scoury; but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription busis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our posts financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, in far greater numbers that ever before.

By this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributio

stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and sainted, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members

death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and the property of the part of the par to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, LOUISA LORING,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
CAROLINE WESTON,
MARY WILLEY. MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN IREBECCA BRAMHALL AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

ABINGTON .- An Anti-Slavery meeting, for the town of Abington, will be seld on SUNDAY, July
4th. The meeting in the forenoon will be held in the Town Hall. In the afternoon, if the weather be fa-vorable, in the adjoining Grove.

Let all who rejoice in the faith, and hope, and work

McKee was hung at ten of clock to-day in the rotunda of Anti-Slavery, be present, to consecrate the day to of the jail, for the murder of Deputy-Warden Galen a genuine Independence! PARKER PILLSBURY and ANDREW T. Foss, Agents of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery cieties, with other speakers, are expected to be present. Priends in adjoining towns are invited to at

> OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY .- The meeting of this Society, (in connection with a meeting of friends before advertised,) will be held at the Town Hall in Abington, on Sunday, July 4. gestiful server and her say S. DYER, Secretary.

TE CAPE COD .- WM. WELLA BROWN WILL spend the month of July on the Cape, and will spea in the following places: Sunday, July 11.

At Hyannis, Sunday,

Bast Dennis,

Harwich, SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Vermont, &c., as follows:

East Orange, Sunday, July 4.
Topsham, Wednesday, 7.
South Ryegate, Friday, 9.
Peacham, Sunday, 11. Danville, Tuesday, " 13/

MARLBORO' AND FELTONVILLE .-WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture at Marlboro', West Parish, on Sunday next, July 4, at 2 o'clock, and at Feltonville at half-past 5 o'clock.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NATICE !- There will be Anti-Slavery meetings in the Universalist Church, Sunday, July 4, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours of church services. These meetings will be free for all who may choose to participate. Speakers from abroad may be expected. The following speakers have already been secured:—CHARLES L. REMOND, SARAH P. REMOND, Rev. B. F. Bowles, and Rev. Ws. G. Babcock. All person desirous of devoting the day of our National Anniversary to the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed are respectfully invited to participate in these meetings. The meeting for the evening will commence a half-past 5 o'clock. Seats free! Per order.

All letters for the undersigned should be sent until further notice, to Leicester, Mass. tada sabistating how SAMUEL MAY, JR. General Agent Mass. A. S. Soi

GIVE HIM A CHANCE!-Situation wan ed for a colored lad, 17 years of age, of good family either to learn the trade of Shoemaker or Tailor. Hi parents are willing and able to arrange terms accom-modating to his employer. Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

F PLACE WANTED .- A gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, having under guardianship a colored lad from the South, aged 16 years, is desirous of securing for him the opportunity of learning either the carpenter's or the bricklayer's trade. Any one who can promote his object will please address

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-In Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Samuel Treon, of that city, to Sanan H. Roberts, daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Roberts, of Upper Merion, Montgomery Co., P. opply texts some note that the south file

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in England, is dead, after 57 years apent in the Ministry.

A company has been formed for a sub-marine telegraph between England and India, via the Red Sea, with a capital of £1,000,000.

Fatal Effects of the Sun.—The number of cases of sun stroke reported in New York since Saturday, is between twenty-five and thirty, the majority of which were fatal.

Phinadelphia papers [of Monday chronicle five fatal cases of sun stroke.

The following remedies are offered to as the best, most perfect, which medical afford. ATRE CATHARTIC PILLS hav pared with the utmost skill which the m

of medicines hitherto atomin. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, shey removate the fountains of life and vigor, — bealth courses anew through the body, and the sick Man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the per fection of incidine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender but little effect in this is the per fection of incidine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, toticring form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrotula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been deenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his hody; see the new fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; more him, and his acreeches with pair; he too has been soaked through every musels of his body with limiments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, als! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark he walks with srutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach his long age eaten every smile from his face and every musel from his bod can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long age eaten every smile from his face and every muscie from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; eee the new man. See her that was radiant with health and leveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of eargreisa or mental angulah, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretions, all they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look sgain — the roace blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow ast joy bursts from svery feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and care, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Pills in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of child-hood. Is it nothing to do these things! Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the casier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they care, which afflet so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devile of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents

He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing casy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvess of incurable diseases. Influents, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prower which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanse, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the siek every where may have before them the information it contains. Druceits and dealers in medicine cenerally have

may have before them the information it contains.

Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have
them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these
remedies, prepared by Dn. J. C. Avan, Practical
and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY HE WAS CUT

THEODORE METCALF& CC., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every 6m May 7 HITCHINGS & DENNETT.

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALS AND RETAIL, No. 113 WASHINGTON STREET,

E. H. HITCHINGS, BOSTON. May 21. 6mould be the bed then with vel back WHAT SOUTHERN MEN HAVE SAID IN

TIMES PAST.

SOUTHERN PLATFORM, Manual of Southern Sentiment

ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY COMPILED

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOB. A perfect magazine of Anti-Slavery sentiment, A perfect magazine of Anti-Slavery sentiment, from the writings of Washinoton, Franklin, Japperson, Chase, Adams, Wilson, Madison, King, Morris, Randolph, Sherman, Mason, Patrick Henry, McDowall, Prission, and numerous others, and highly recommended by the newspaper press of the country, by distinguished living statesmen, Senators Summer, Wilson and Hale, and Hon. Wm. Blair,

Price, 25 cents.
Published by. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. 21. 4wis.

BREAD WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST. How to make light, delicious Bread with simple

FLOUR AND WATER ONLY. THIS Bread is prepared for the oven in a few minntes, (with fine or coarse flour,) and may be
eaten warm without injury. A little Hand-Book
containing the above and 30 other receipts for Heakhful Cooking, &c., sent post free for 11 cents in stamps,
by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Cure,)
18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston.
May 28.

Speech by Theodore Parker. Speech by Theodore Parker.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN
AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the
North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State
House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By
Theodora Parkers. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield atrect.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphiet form, or bound in cloth.

Mch26 tf

DANIEL MANN, M. D., SURGEON DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Mineral Toeth,

(Formerly Mann & Helbourne, Summer St.)

Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doors from invites old friends and new Washington street,) and invites old friends and ne ones to visit him. Invalids and others who dislike visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at the

own houses. Bos ton, July 1, 1856.

POETRY.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1858.

Men call this Freedom's natal day, And on the passions strive to play, While millions pine in bonds away, With none to cheer their lonely way, Or hold with them communion

The Priest and Levite, in their pride, Pass by upon the other side: They from their view strive hard to hide The sufferer's wounds, distending wide, And laud aloud the Union.

The Church, observing how they go, Walks on the other side; and, lo ! All leave the sufferer in his woe, And tell the Lord thus they must do, With thieves to live in Union.

To minister with oil and wine : Quick to the spot his feet incline Where bleeding lies a form divine, With him to hold communic

He to his wounds the oil doth 'ply,

Then takes him to an inn near by,

And every want doth well supply,

And pledges a re-union Now, is it difficult to see Who is the neighbor of these three? In this we sure shall all agree,-The Good Samaritan is he: With such would we have Union

Wipes off the tear-drops from his eye,

Let Scribes and Pharisees deride ; By such was Jesus crucified :-Since God and Truth are on our side, We shall their puny rage outride, And find in heaven sweet union Boston, June 24, 1858.

> From the Atlantic Monthly. THE TWO ARMIES.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. As life's unending column pours, Two marshalled hosts are seen,-Two armies on the trampled shores That Death flows back between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll, The wide-mouthed clarion's bray, And bears upon a crimson scroll. Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream, With sad, yet watchful eyes, Calm as the patient planet's gleam That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine, No blood-red pennons wave; Its banner bears a single line, 'Our duty is save.'

For those no death-bed's lingering shade; At Honor's trumpet-call, With knitted brow and lifted blade, In Glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright, Nor stirring battle-cry; The bloodless stabber calls by night,-Each answers, 'Here am I!'

For those the sculptor's laurelled bust, The builder's marble piles, The anthems pealing o'er their dust Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf That floods the lonely graves. When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below, And angels wait above, Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast Her pulses Freedom drew. Though the white lilies in her crest Sprang from that scarlet dew .-

While Valor's haughty champions wait Till all their scars are shown, Love walks unchallenged through the gate, To sit beside the Throne !

OUR BABY. To-day we cut the fragrant sod, With trembling hands, asunder, And lay this well-belov'd of God, Our dear, dear baby, under. Oh, hearts that sche, and ache afresh ! Oh, tears, too, blindly raining! Our hearts are weak, yet, being flesh, Too strong for our restraining !

Sleep, darling, sleep! Cold rains shall steep Thy little turf-made dwelling; Thou wilt not know-so far below-That winds or storms are swelling The birds shall sing, in the warm spring, And flowers bloom about thee : Thou wilt not heed them, love, and oh, The loneliness without thee

Father, we will be comforted ! Thou wast the gracious giver; We yield her up-not dead, not dead-To dwell with Thee forever! Take Thou our child ! Ours, for a day-Thine, while the ages blossom ! This little shining head we lay In the Redeemer's bosom !

From the Massachusetts Spy. THE TOILER. BY RICHARD HINCHCLIFFE

The proud one scorns the tiller of the soil, As though a creature far beneath his station; His narrow mind perceives not honest toil Is the true source of wealth in every nation.

It is the toiler's hand, that, year by year, Doth sow the seed-Grd bids the harvest bloom It is that hand that weaves the robes they wear, And builds the engine that propels the loom.

That hand bath reared those lasting works of time The lofty pyramid and stately column; That hand hath reared the splendid and sublime. The gorgeous palace, and the temple solemn !

That hand from out the bowels of the earth Doth bring to light the deeply hidden treasure O Toiler I pride thyself in honest worth!

Thy rank is far above the men of leisure

And let the drones of earth withhold their scorn They all would starve did not the Toiler feed them Tis they alone are poor, ignobly born—
The they are useless—nations do not need them

I need not blush for this, my toil-worn hand, 'Tis more ennobling than the hero's sabre; The true nobility of every land Are those who earn their bread by honest labor !

The Liberator.

PROGRESS OF 'FANATICISM' IN RHODE

PROVIDENCE, June 18, 1858. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

A straw may indicate to you the tendency of the popular current in this region. Some time since, a pleading prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Asgauntlet at the feet of an unsophisticated sprig of Reform here, by proposing for discussion the following question: 'Has American society been benefitted more by its Conservatism than by its professed Reformers?' Wayland, Webster, Barnes and Everett were designated as representatives of Conservatism; and Garrison, Phillips, Beecher and Parker of Reand Garrison, Phillips, Beecher and Parker of Roform. The debate continued through three successive
sessions, crowding the rooms to repletion before its
close. The decision of the question in the negative
by a two-thirds vote, lacking only two, was as unexpected to the champions of Hunkerism as it was impected to the champions of Hunkerism as it was impected to the champions of Hunkerism as it was im- should not be disfr probable in an organization, most of whose members, honestly enough, distrust all who refuse to run in the Orthodox ruts. I introduced the same question into the Franklin Lyceum, a large Society of young men, where, after an animated discussion occupying three evenings, evenings of lovers' length, it was again decided in favor of the Reformers by more than two to one. Both of these Secieties also had previously decided in favor of the admission of colored children to the public schools

stract religion of the pulpits, and the time-serving To admit the plaintiff would be to set a precedent policy of the press. You are aware with what diffi- fraught with most dangerous results. More than half our political and religious organizations. The con-rule. science of the country is in its pocket. The ecclesiastical craft take the course of the trade winds. The extended to negroes only. The rule is, that negroes politician, to bark, must be fed. He must see the have no rights that white men are bound to respect. pulpit doffs its hat to public opinion. The press extended by implication. He insisted that it was con manufactures what the market demands. One 'milks petent for the jury to look at him, and see if he wa the barren heifer, the other 'holds the sieve.' Thus a negro. Such proof is often the best possible. If little is gained to the cause of disinterested reform. man is indicted for murder, and, on his trial, the men Now the politicians and ministers are good weather- he is charged as having murdered comes into court cocks. Get up a North wind, and they will all point in full life, is not that the best possible evidence i in that direction. What we need in Rhode Island is favor of the accused? Did not the jury now see that to see some, but as agitators: for every Christian in Must they stultify themselves by ignoring the evidence a false state of society will be an agitator, a troubler of their own senses? in Israel. Luther once daringly said, 'God can't do The defendant insisted, in reply, that the objection tion, and suffer the loss of all things for truth and absurd as a trial by inspection. humanity. That is all. Agitation is the only cure for the evils with which our national life is fraught. View of the question. He cited the Pemberty case We must have it-an agitation which has not merely in New Orleans, and spoke feelingly of the joy a tongue, but hands and feet. Every girl may secure they felt when they succeeded in proving that th a Moses from the crocodiles of the Nile; every boy negro blood, said to run in their veins, was not negro, may blow his ram's horn under the walls of Jericho. but Indian blood. We must, said the Judge, preserve Our young people will take the high Christian the true distinctions that exist in society; otherwise, ground in these reforms as soon as they are fairly pre- persons having no rights will come into our courts sented to them. The ministers put darkness for light. and claim protection. Is it reasonable, is there an Last autumn, after a certain 'fanatical' young man Christianity, in extending the same rules of law and had made some practical tests in a Missionary Concert, of justice to negroes as to white men? Must our the pastor's wife, the unconscious weatherglass of the courts of justice be annoyed by the offensive smells of pastoral Sec, said, in her simplicity, 'Our young negroes litigant? When in their proper employment people don't know any thing about these things, and as nurses, barbers, cooks or waiters, they are briskly see don't want they should.' The policy is to keep moving about, and are not offensive; but, who wish them fettered, always hobbling about the same stake, es to sit in a car or a coach with a negro? He view and nibbling the same sod. But it won't succeed, in ed, with deep regret, the attempts made in many one church, at least. A young man, but one of many parts of the country to have the rights of negroes gov there who have grace and brains enough to think for erned by the same laws and rules as those that govern themselves, said, a few days ago, "If our minister white men; and he rejoiced that the highest tribuna don't face the music, we'll turn him off and send for of our country had recently so expounded the law tions for the Liberator-others have signified their they had done it in language so unmistakable, that intention to do so. While these ministers close the the simplest mind could understand it. This august public schools against the colored children, and thrust tribunal has decided that 'negroes have no rights ical members says they have more important business icy, as well as those of law, and justice, and Chrison hand than to express a word of sympathy for four tianity. doors, or to utter a word against wickedness whose trithis State proves its heartlessness in the cause of na- and moved to set aside, not only the verdict, but th tional oppression by throwing its whole weight into to cloud our hopes of aid from the Church and the State, behind the pulpit and the press, behind pokindled which cannot be trampled out, a ghost of libberty, at least, that will not 'down' at the beck of shameless * expediency.

For one, I am under obligations, greater than I can express, for the light I have received from pure anti-Slavery altars, especially from the privilege of reading the Liberator. It is scarcely nine months since I saw the first copy of that or any other abolition paper. particular platform or creed, they become merely the breeching of the age. Your principle of implicit faith in truth and man was strong meat for me at first. But it has enabled me to make moral and intellectual discriminations which otherwise I could not have done. It has dashed down my images, and educated my intellect and conscience. I am thankful there is one editor in the country blessed with faith in truth and human nature sufficiently firm to allow every side of every question discussed in his columns to be heard. May God send us more such 'infidelity'! Let truth and falsehood grapple, said Milton; whoever saw truth put to the worse in a free and

Yours, to overturn, and overturn, and overturn, until He, whose right it is to reign, shall reign. B. H. H.

'LAW.

Says Mr. Justice Blackstone, 'is a rule of civil Says Mr. Justice Blackstone, 'is a rule of civil it may often have been remarked that particular inconduct, prescribed by the supreme power in a State, dividuals have more of this sort of attachment than commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is others; and whenever this is the case, and when erong.' 'It is the perfection of human reason.' The object of the law is to compel men to do what they ought to do.' The following case exemplifies the truth of the above legal aphorisms.

BROWN .. SMITH.

Before Judge Thompson.

This was an action of assumpsit brought by the plaintiff for ten tons of hay, sold and delivered to deendant at \$15 per ton, amounting to \$150.

The defendant pled that the plaintiff was of negro descent; and therefore had 'no rights that white men were bound to respect. The plaintiff demurred.

Lightfoot, in support of the demurrer, insisted that the plea was bad; because, for aught that the plea contains, the defendant may be a negro also. If this is so, the suit is rightly brought. The declaration says nothing about color. The plea alleges that the plaintiff is black; but it does not aver that the defendant is white. This is necessary to make the plea effectual. The omission is fatal, and the plea is therefore bad.

is, that every person is capable of suing, and being sued. Prime face, the plaintiff in this case could sustain his action; and his disability must be plead. If the defendant is a negro, that fact should have been

only sound law, but it is founded on 'principles of reason, justice, and Christianity.' The practice in pleading requires that each plea shall contain no more than is necessary to sustain the case of the party pleading. That is done in the plea filed in this suit. sociation, wishing to whip in some restive youth dis-posed to kick in the sectarian traces, threw down his ruled; but insamuch as the defence seems to be echnical one, leave is given to reply, if the plaintiff

> The plaintiff then replied, that he was not a gro. On this allegation, issue was joined, a jury empannelled, and the defendant introduced a witness who swore that he had understood that the plaintif hised by vague rumor or mon report. The plea was in derogation of right and justice, and the law and the testimony should be ruled igidly in favor of the plaintiff.

The defendant insisted, that in cases of this kind common neighborhood report had always been received, from the utter impossibility of obtaining positive or better proof.

The court admitted the testimony, and the de fendant rested his case.

The plaintiff was then introduced as a with These facts, with others of a kindred nature that have come under my observation in neighboring towns, exhibit the hopeful condition of the popular mind here. Many of the people are disgusted with the abertal and the properties of a kindred nature that be inspected by the jury. This was objected to by have come under my observation in neighboring towns, exhibit the hopeful condition of the popular mind case. The jury cannot tell by inspection whethere. Many of the people are disgusted with the abertal case. culty Truth gets itself spoken in the present state of the slaves in the country would be set free by such a

The plaintiff insisted that the disabling rule of la crust of compensation before he will 'speak.' The But he was not a negro, and the rule could not be a few Christians-not as curiosities, much as we desire the plaintiff was much whiter than the defendant

without brave men.' We want brave men and wo- extended to the least possible taint. It descends as men here, willing to make themselves of no reputa- infinitum, and could never be affected by a practice so

Some have already sent in their subscrip- as not only to put this matter eternally at rest, but Christ up into the 'Jim Crow' pew in the churches; which white men are bound to respect.' As a corrol while even in a revival of religion the pulpit is dumb lary therefrom, all their descendants inherit their dis upon the most solemnly religious duty of the day; abilities, to the remotest generation. The plaintiff i while the Consociation meets, and one of its most rad- excluded as a witness, on principles of general pol-

The jury returned their verdict, stating that son one of the plaintiff's ancestors, to them unknown, was, umphant footfall in high places shakes the very pil- when living, a negro. The defendant asked judgment lars of national safety; while the Republican party in in his favor, on the verdict. The plaintiff objected whole proceedings, including the plea, as a burlesque the scale of local oppression; while there is so much on all law, all precedent, and all justice. The issue made and tried was an immaterial issue. It was departure from the case. It had no bearing upon it litical parties and ecclesiastical organizations is a fire The plaintiff claimed pay for ten tons of hay, sold and delivered; and the result of the legal proceeding was that the plaintiff was a negro, and therefore could not recover, but must lose his property and pay the

Judge Thompson said the court did not sit to hea itself abused. The duties of the court required it t adjudicate, not to make the law. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are law t Most of our political and religious journals are infidel this court, and, as such, will be respected until the to truth and human nature. Pledged to support a decision is overruled, or the law is changed. This court can exercise no discretion, but must enter judgment, on the verdict, against the plaintiff, in accord ance with the Dred Scott decision, that * negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect.'

> From an English paper. MR. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.

Mr. Rarey, the celebrated American horse tames e-opened his school in Kinnerton street yesterday re-opened for one flying lecture previous to his departure for Manchester, Liverpool, and Scotland. On the oc casion, the little theatre was filled with the profes sor's most distinguished pupils, and the res the lecture was to convince every one present that his system is perfectly sound and legitimate—sound in principle, and sound in application; that it is based on a life-long observation of the equine idio-syncrasy, physiological and psychological, and that there is not one particle of quackery or empiricism in it from beginning to end. Although it is part of our general human nature to be fond of the horse, peculiar circumstances favor the development of this feeling, the result generally is that such individual soon throws new light on the equine curriculum, and introduces important changes into existing symptoms of training and breaking the horse.

Mr. Rarey is obviously one of these individual.

toms of training and breaking the horse.

Mr. Rarey is obviously one of these individuals, and he has devoted his whole life to the study of the horse's peculiarities, his nervous organization, his strength, his weakness, and his tastes. He has plumbed the depths of all his passions, measured the full height of his intelligence, found out what he likes and dislikes and is afraid of, and putting all the isolated facts of a life-long experience together. likes and dislikes and is afraid of, and putting all the isolated facts of a life-long experience together, he has constructed a theory on the soundest princi-ples of induction, and he exemplifies it and carries it out with an unerring skill and a finish of manipula-tion which we fear few of his pupils will successfully imitate, even after they have been initiated into all the freemasonry of the science. The only thing to be regretted in the matter is, that Mr. Rarey's pecu-nicy interests, and the simplicity of his system, reniary interests, and the simplicity of his system, require that only the fafored few who become hi

The great basis of his system, and which may be divulged without any breach of the understood compact under which individuals are permitted to be present at the lectures, is the careful, patient, skil-ful application of the law of kindness, which Mr. Rarey triumphantly proves to be more potent with the strong and fiery horse than all the whips and spurs and snaffles in the world. But to work out this law successfully with the horse, the teacher

telligent apostic of the new creed is obliged

To requiz give up what was meant for mankind.

In the course of the lecture, Mr. Rerey called attention to the fact that the most unruly horses in the world were those of South America, where they were caught by the Isses and controlled by the spur; and that the most docile and obedient were the Arabian horses, which were treated as friends and companions by their wild Bedouin master, abared the latter's frugal dish, and often slept with his infant children. The horse, he said, was an animal of fine nervous organisation, having much more intelligence than his master would give him credit for—sometimes much more than the said master himself could beast of—and to bring him into complete subjection in a humane manner, it was very necessary that does at the said master in the subjection in a humane manner, it was very necessary that does at the said master than the said master himself could be said to the said the said master himself and the said that the said the said that the said master himself and the said that the said master himself and the said that the sa subjection in a humane manner, it was very necessary that due attention should be paid to these tw

points.

The now celebrated Croiser was then introduced, bearing on his body more than one mark of the injuries he had inflicted upon himself before he made Mr. Rarey's acquaintance, but new as gentle as a lamb, following his teacher about the arena like a dog, stopping when he pointed his finger, lying down when he was told, rising again when he obtained permission, and doing all this in a mild, good-humored sort of way, as if the wish to oblige was the sole ruling motive, and that the now docile Cruiser was unaware that there were such things as whips or spurs in the world. Rarey exhibited the terrible array of bits and muzzles, with which Cruiser's first teachers had sought to bring him to reason, and gave one or two interesting particulars of his own early interviews with the ferocious animal. Oruser's babit, it appears, was to scream and yell when any one approached him, to smash up his stall into lucifer matches,' and to attempt to bite and destroy every living thing in his neighborhood.

every living thing in his neighborhood.

When he was to be fed or watered, the first proceeding by his groom was to ascertain by thrusting a long pole in at the stable door where the enemy stood, and then to deposit the food, shut the door stood, and then to deposit the food, shut the quorand vanish as soon as possible. Mr. Rarey changed all this in a moment. He ordered the stable-door to be thrown open, introduced himself according to his system, which is the very quintessence of Chesterfield, to his new friend without a moment's delay, and in half an hour the indomitable Cruier might be ridden hy a child, would listen tranquilly to the heating of a drum, and stand unappalled, might be ridden by a child, would listen tranquilly to the beating of a drum, and stand unappalled, even if Mrs. Camp were to flourish her most imposing umbrella in his face. Cruiser, it is true, was a little out of condition yesterday, and his eye had a somewhat saddened expression, but his natural remorse for former turbulence was sufficient to account for these little symptoms, and the promptitude and dexterity with which he performed all that was required of him by his master proved to demonstration that if he had become a sadder, he was also a wiser, howes than formed.

tion that if he had become a sadder, he was also a wiser, horse than formerly.

But the great novelty of the day was the introduction of the zebra of the African desert, the latest pupil in Mr. Rarey's school, and one with which (although he ultimately expects to drive him through Hyde Park,) he yet makes his account to have a great deal of trouble. The specimen introduced was the most beautiful four-footed beast we have ever with his needest symmetry of form bright elecseen, with his perfect symmetry of form, bright glossy coat of the richest cinnamon and deepest black, and a pair of eyes that flashed lurid fire as he made his appearance in the lists. This pupil is still only in the rudiments, and yells out his 'Propria qua maribus' in a most uncivilized manner, when politely requested to go through his task. But he does it nevertheless, lies down when he is told—though not with the grace and readiness of his more civilized schoolfollows. civilized schoolfellows-turns over with a helples whine of despair and sense of subjugation, and final-ly admits that even he, the hitherto untameable steed of the desert, has at length found a firm, al-

steed of the desert, has at length found a firm, although gentle master."

Now, we must confess that when at first we heard that Mr. Rarey was going to introduce a zebra to his pupils, we had a shrewd suspicion that something like a theatrical coup was contemplated, and that some venerable 'woolly horse,' who had perhaps graduated in a circus, was about to be introduced for the sake of novelty and attraction. But all suspicion of that sort was dispelled when we saw this wild ferocious animal, so beautiful, and yet so terrible in his beauty, follow the great horse tamer reluctantly into the ring. There was something reluctantly into the ring. There was something positively unearthly in the scream with which he saluted the company; and the fact of the barricades being only breast high, set at least one person who was present about making nervous calculations as to his probable stock of agility.

As he lay upon the ground, he kept up a low whining soliloquy, which a person acquainted with the Houynhmu language might, no doubt, have trans-

lated, 'It would give me intense gratification to devour this fellow where he stands, and to kick out the brains of these impertment lookers on immediately afterward; but, unfortunately, there is no i justice for zebras' now-a-days; so I have nothing for it but to lie quiet, and to behave myself henceforth and forever like a civilized quadruped and a gentleman.' A strong color of probability was given to this translation by the subsequent conduct of this beautiful and now subdued demon. Heretired slowly and with dignity rether and the subsequent conductive statements. or this beautiful and now subdued demon. He re-tired slowly and with dignity, rather sad than sulky in his deportment, gave only one flying scream as he passed through his stable door, had one gentle nip at the groom who held it open for him, and subsepermitted a lady of distinction, who was stroke him down as he lay in his stable

exhausted after his recent exertions, or possibly, conning over his lesson against the next instruction day.

This terminated the day's lecture or lesson, whichever it may be called. All present expressed themselves not only completely satisfied, but profoundly impressed with the soundness and novelty of Mr. Rarey's system, and retired with the most invorable respectively. ces of himself, of his clear natural intellireminiscences of himself, of his clear natural intelli-gence, his obvious earnestness and faith in his dis-covery, and of approbation of the kindness, gentle-ness and forbearance which he never failed to incul-cate as the great leading characteristics of his school.

MR. RARRY IN MANCHESTER. The celebrated horse tamer, Mr. Rarey, gave his first lesson in Manchester at Mr. Murray's stables, Broughton, yesterday afternoon. There were present some 80 or 100 gentlemen, and a few ladies

ent some 80 or 100 gentlemen, and a few ladies. The lecture was given in a marquee, erected and fitted up on purpose for Mr. Rarey's operations.

Mr. Rarey, at the outset, disclaimed the possession of any secret charm, such as those which have been attributed to him. What he professed to teach was simply the result of his study of horse-nature. He denied that horses were ever by nature vicious; all that was bad in any of them had been induced by improper treatment. The horse, he said, was a most denied that horses were ever by nature vicious; all that was bad in any of them had been induced by improper treatment. The horse, he said, was a most affectionate as well as intelligent creature, and by nature 'as gentle as a canary bird.' It follows from this that the horse should be managed not by working on his fears or by the use of force, but by an intelligent application of skill and patience. After further preliminary remarks on the treatment of the horse, Mr. Rarey proceeded to explain his method of taming a vicious horse, and gave a practical illustration of his system on an animal which was submitted to him by Mr. Simmons, of Bowdon.

This horse was taken the day previous to be shed, but ten men did not suffice to achieve the operation, and after two shoes had been put on, further endeavors were abandoned. Mr. Rarey took the animal in hand, and in the course of about an hour, his vicious nature appeared to be quite tamed; be allowed Mr. Rarcy to handle his hind legs at pleasure, and to place them upon and close to his head or any portion of his body. Mr. Rarey subsequently got upon the horse on a saddle without girths, and without making him at all wild, beat a drum upon his back.

Mr. Rarey then proceeded to exhibit the system of

Mr. Rarey then proceeded to exhibit the system of training colts. He had had sent to him for experi-ment by Lord Denman a colt, of which His Lordahip speaks in the following note:

MIDDLETON, May 22, 1868.

Sir.—I promised Mr. Rarey that he should have a blood colt, that has never been bridled, to treat according to his system at Manchester. I send my coachman with him. He is a shy one, and his dam was very far from manageable at one time, both in moving onward, to which she resolutely objected, and in killing two out of her three feals. This one is by Robert de Gorman.

Yours faithfully,
Mr. Murray, Manchester.

Desman.

The colt was brought for the first time into Mr. Rarey's presence by the coachman with the halter,

Rarey's presence by the coachman with the halter,

the colt would be sufficient to teach him to be get and submissive when handled by other persons a bitain that, a somewhat longer course of treatm would be necessary. But even this young untrai-tainal was scarcely put out when Mr. Rarey be-drum on his back or opened an umbrella in his fi

From the Ohio Anti Slavery Bugle WM. M. CONNELLY BELEASED.

The term of twenty days, to which William M. Connelly was condemned by Judge Leavitt for the Christian act of feeding and sheltering two poor fugitives, expired on the 11th inst., when the prisoner was released from confinement. This judicial outrage seems to have especially awakened the excitement and indignation of the Germans, who gave expression to their feelings by a meeting and procession in honor of Mr. Connelly and his Christian act, on the occasion of his release. As it was raining at noon, the hour of the expiration of his sentence, the honor of a formal escort from the jail was postponed till evening, when he was received by a company of 600 Germans, (members of the Turneverein, and Arbeiter Verein, German Associations,) and conducted with banner, nusic, and numerous torches, to the Turners' Hall. Says the Cincinnati Gazette, 'The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and though the meeting nominally adjourned about half past nine o'clock, really continued in session till a lata hour, singing the Marseilles Hymn and kindred songs.' Addresses were made by Mæsses, Jacobi, Connelly, Stallo, George Thompson, and one or two others.

Mr. Connelly, in his speech, took the liberty of

connelly, Stallo, George Thompson, and one or two others.

Mr. Connelly, in his speech, took the liberty of showing up the District Attorney, who, though now so conscientionly devoted to his kidnapping duties, was once of quite another opinion, and in his own estimation the sheet anchor and furforn hope of Abolitionists, and all such persons as those to whom Mr. Connelly afforded protection. This Mathews, the now legal kidnapper, was Dr. Balley's successor as editor of the old Philanthropist, which finally changed its name to the Herald, but was still regarded as the representative of the Abolitionism of Ohio. Mr. Connelly, in his speech, which the Gazette says was like all the rest, intensely Anti-Slavery, charged Mr. Mathews with inciting him (Connelly) to run away when out on bail Probably he desired another fat job for the Marshals in hunting him up and bringing him back from New York. Mr. C. also took the liberty of reading from one of Mr. Mathews old editorials, in the Herald, written some ten or eleven years ago. It must have sounded ten or eleven years ago. It must have sounded strangely as coming from Mr. Buchanan's now chief kidnapper for Ohio.

Mr. Mathews is appealing to Abolitionists for that support, which he has since found, in playing the bloodhound for such pirates and murderers as Gains

'If it (the Herald) goes down, what is to beco 'If it (the Herald) goes down, what is to become of them (the blacks)? What paper is there here that is to plead for their rights, or take an interest in their welfare? Especially when the kidnapper is abroad for his prey, to whom shall the defenceless victim look for aid? Who will wake the public indignation against the ruthless invader of liberty? Who will rebuke the servilism of his tools?

'When will public sentiment tell the servants of the public that they are not hounds to hunt the unresisting and oppressed?

'Public opinion has stamped slave-catching with infamy, and public opinion will stamp with infamy the administrative or executive officer of the law who will have anything to do with securing a slave, or returning him when caucht.

or returning him when caught.
And the Democracy too—that noisy, blustering empty, canting, cowardly counterfeit—blind as a mole, without the mole's instinct; dumb, or else lifting its voice in coarse ridicule of the purest and

lifting its voice in coarse ridicule of the purest and most venerable principles of liberty it so profanes—Democracy—that cunning and chattering ape of manly Republicanism.'

This German demonstration is a most cheering indication of the strong hold which the Anti-Slavery sentiment has secured in the hearts of the more intelligent of the German population. Let us be of good cheer: the principles of freedom are not only extending themselves, but are gathering strength in their development in new and unexpected sources.

Connelly, the violator of the Fugitive Slave Law. appeared before the public once more this week. He announced a lecture on the Underground Railpeople turned out to hear him, of whom a large number were blacks. It is said there were two fu-gitive slaves present, though I do not know how true that may be. There were also quite a number of Quakers and a few well-known abolitionists. He defined the Underground Railroad as that affiliation of persons who combine for the purpose of assisting slaves to escape from their masters; and said that circumstances had given him favorable opportunities circumstances had given him favorable opportunities for seeing the movements and learning the operations of this association. He regarded the Underground Railroad as peculiarly a Southern institution, taking away from the South every year thousands of the most intelligent, restless and desperate negroes, who would do infinitely more mischief if kept there. It was, he said, the great safety-valve of Slavery. He said that the larges proportion of those engaged It was, he said, the great safety-valve of Slavery. He said that the larger proportion of those engaged in operating this roads were Southern men; and went on to tell numerous anecdotes of their adventures in running off negroes. He closed by drawing the picture of the model slave-hunter; taking the Hon. Stanley Matthews, United States District Attorney, for his pattern. After alluding to his being a Pro-Slavery man in Tennessee; an Abolitionist when he came to Ohio, and then selling out to the Democracy, he charged him directly with making when he came to Ohio, and then selling out to the Democracy, he charged him directly with making overtures to him to run away from trial; and when he could not induce him to do that, he employed unfair efforts to convict him; saying that it was by Matthew's advice that Savage, the Deputy Marshal, was put upon the jury.—Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Bee.

WM. M. CONNELLY was advertised to lecture on the 17th inst., in Cincinnati. Subject—'The Un-der-ground Railroad.' The Cincinnati Gasette thinks 'if he goes into the subject as deeply as he is capable of doing by familiarity, he will doubtless make some rich devalopments, that will be well worth listening to.'

CONFESSION IS GOOD FOR THE SOUL. In a recent debate in the Senate of the United States, the follow-ing edifying and encouraging colloquy took place:

Ma. Tooms. We speak of the corruptions of Max. Tooms. We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my own experience and observation, which have been somewhat extensive. I do not believe to-day, there is as corrupt a Government under the her Mr. HALE. Nor I either.

Several Senators. I agree to that.

Mr. Toonss. And most of all, its corruption is i

FROM MEXICO. The idea of the United States Pro-tectorate, says the Extraordinary, is ridiculed in Mex-

ico.

Guayamas was unsuccessfully besieged, for one week, by two thousand Indians.

Whole villages have been burned, and the popula-

tion murdered.

Santa Crus de Mayo has been entered by Indians, and every man killed. The women and children were confined in a church and burned, with the rest

ENANCIPATION. Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, has written a letter to Elihu Burritt, endorsing his idea of a compensated emancipation, and suggesting the removal of the freed slaves to Central America as the

IT IS NOT A DYR MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalasman at Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR 10 ITS NATURAL

COLOR! The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the bat hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparation either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashin, says—'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorm and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After the ing them six weeks, my extremely grey heir is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye."

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many pears line sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and sub-says, "I have derived much benefit from the und Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy. lobalsamum. I have tried various other remede for my hair, but never anything that so materials and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al. J. H. BATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I key

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restor and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, ag, withstanding, its influence was distinctly vially The falling of of hair ceased, and my locks, which soere quite gray, restored to their original black REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Ba

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Ris Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the pret of the hair where baldness has commenced, now have the evidence of our own eves."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Edwig X. Y. City. 1 procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's Water Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative I am happy to say it prevented the falling of of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its me ural glossy and beautiful black.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. . Chr. Ade., Befal N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylo balsamum are the best hair preparations I have en known. They have restored my hair to its origin

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Ma S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobel samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grey ness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. S. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Aller World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. 1 Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. A. len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be let in Boston. You may say in my name that I have they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pilde,

N. Y. Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Work Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair cesses will and is restored to its natural color. I am stais 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'Myles

has greatly thickened. The same is true of media of my family, whose head we thought would been almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thicked and has a handsome appearance since using la Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsaum. REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Man. 'The feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restore to

Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown'd glory' belonging to old men, to the original hers youth. The same is true of others of my acquisi REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Chain

by new and better hair forming, by the use of Ma. 8 A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobala-REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, S. Y. I cheerfully add my testimony to that of mmerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's Werlis

ton, S. C. . The white hair is becoming obvisted

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter! have found superior to anything I ever used. REV. JOS. McKEE, N. Y. City. 'Recommends then. REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Werld's

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mr. S. L. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsans have met my most sanguine expectations in taxist my hair to grow where it had failen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know d a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Be storer and Zylobalsamum. REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalst-

mum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mr. & A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkings

and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair." REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lowistown, Pa. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamus has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused new growth.

We might quote from others of the numerous letter we have and are constantly receiving, but weden the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no olds preparations. Occupying the large building, cond of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for each salecroom and manufactory, we have no time or is clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in my quantity to Revent.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations of always avoided all charlstanism. Our preparation the highest priced, but the chespest, because it less longer, and does more good: the expense, in the sales than others. We aspire to have the best, at the lowest priced. One bottle of Restore will less nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cean per bottle.

GENUINE

has ' Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on better. Resterer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 38
Broome Streat, New York, blown on them. The Balan
bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blow
on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. Nos
other is genuine. Signing the name by others is longry, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal effect. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on skid they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these

Bold by nearly every drug and fancy goods deals delecters all letters for information to World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 958 BROOME STREET, N. T.