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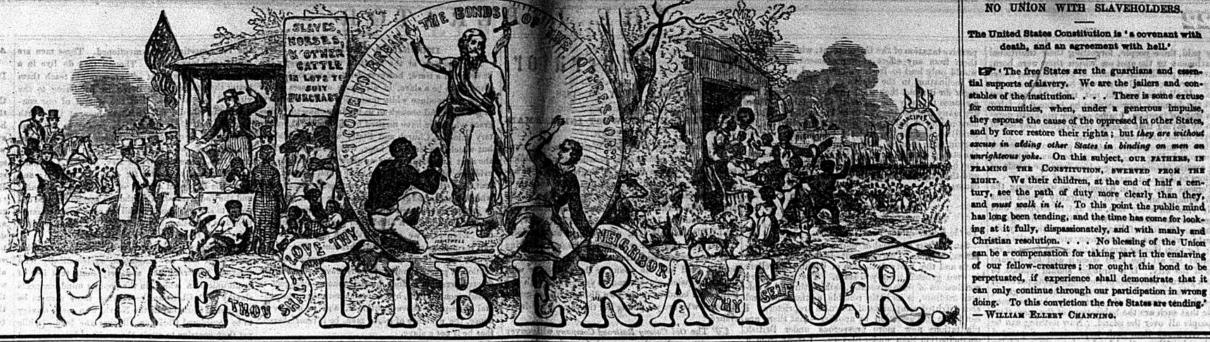
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the is of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-OCENT, SANCEL PRILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and es

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1441.

SELECTIONS.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA. ITS ACTUAL RESULTS.

or Enter of the New York Tribune. is In the spring of this year, I passed some has see account of the present condition of that naid island may be acceptable to the readers of

he landing at Kingston, the principal scaport of on lasting at the stories that I was more than half shall believe the stories industriously circulatgrouph this country, that the emancipated slave specially and vicious than all other of God's ins per pine and vice has the ball of the code in signate creatures. But when I found, as I rode on inschek through the valleys and over the mounans, an industrious, sober people, I concluded chaton inquiry. I found to be the truth) that the relation inquiry, I found to be the truth) that the nations of the whole island had moved to the strate, to pick up a precarious, idle livelihood, it carring baggage, selling fruit, begging, &c. Is conversing with planters, I learned that labor-

scale easily obtained for a fair compensation alkind treatment; but it is a fact that the emanated much prefer to work on their own few acres ind Wherever I went, I found happy, contentne and women, cultivating sugar-cane and nugoes regetables and fruits on their own account. rest into their clean, neat, and well-furnished tigs, which would compare well-I will not say riblish hovels, both in Ireland and in this coun -but with the houses of the native pioneers of orn country. I found in them, not only crock-, and glassware, and malogany furniture, but gles of useful books. I saw Africans of unnix-Bool grinding their own sugar cane in their own nils, and making their own sugar.

Lattended a large meeting of black and colored

, who had met to decide whether they would heaschoolmaster to settle down among them. makers, with one exception, were negroes and ered people. Much true natural eloquence was The opposition was feeble. doubted the expediency of taking the children a the work-fields, where they were a great help their parents, and sending them to school.

One speaker said: 'My little learning enabled se to see that a note, given to me in payment for a ere I had sold, was not written according to con-

Another said: 'We are willing to pay a good fee for a fine horse, and we should be willing to g for a good teacher for our children." Another said: 'I should have been wronged out forty pounds of coffee when I went to Kingston ell it the other day, if I had not known how to

Another remarked: 'Those who have learning Another said: 'I am willing to eat poorer food said: wear coarser clothes if my children can be cated; for if they are not, they will curse me

ten I am dead and gone.'
Another said: 'I shall not leave my children

ach property; but if they have learning, they can other remarked : 'A black man who has no aming cannot look a white man in the face, he feels aferior to him; but if he gets learning, he can all up his head anywhere.' All these persons were

bey voted unanimously to engage a teacher. give them an account of my visits to other iss, and of the prosperity of the black people. I as able to tell them that one of the princip trates of Barbadoes is a colored man; and that I e acquainted in Antigua with a leading memf the legislature, who is also colored; and with d-black man, who told me he was once a slave, now owns a plantation worth \$50,000.

saw no intoxicated person in Jamaica: and then it is considered that every man there can make m, it strikes me as very remarkable.
You will, no doubt, Sir, think with me that the

aim of an old native resident of Jamaica is worth th more than any judgment I may have formed aring a few months' residence there, upon the great abject of negro emancipation; and I send you for publication the following letter, which I have just meeted from Mr. S. B. Slack. CHARLES TAPPAN.

AT SEA, May 24, 1858.

Sn: During my passage from Kingston, Ja-mica, to Philadelphia, the Rev. Loring Thompson, if the Richmond Industrial Institution, parish of Metcalfe, Jamaica, under the suspices of the Americas Missionary Society, who was a fellow passenger, paced in my hands the following nine questions, which you had submitted to him during your sobern in Jamaica, with a request that I would fur-

sh him with answers thereto.

Acordingly, I penned the following, as well as the rolling and pitching of the vessel, during heavy aubtful whether I will be able to meet Mr. Thompin, I take the liberty of communicating directly

ith rou. In farnishing you with answers to your nine impersant questions, I deem it necessary to inform you that I am a native of Jamaica, where I have lived thirty years; that I am the son of a sugar-planttt, late of the Parish of Trelawny, the principal segar-growing district of the island; that I am alike ell acquainted with planters and the laboring and other classes; and that for the last ten years, I have been connected with the press of Jamaica, literary and political, both in the town of Falmouth, the apital of Trelawny, and in the city of Kingston; my last appointment in the latter place being manaand appointment in the latter place being manager of the literary department of a daily newspaper called The Morning Journal, which appointment I hold for exactly four years. I mention these facts in each to show you that I am perfectly acquainted with the subject matter which has occasioned the present communication. reent communication.

Before proceeding to answer your questions, I resider it due to myself to explain that, in doing to lesire not to interfere with the institutions of his country, in which I am a stranger, and where I are experienced nought but kind and courteous matment. The people of the States are those who orght to regulate their own internal affairs without foreign intervention. And, while I claim as my undeath subted right the exercise of the same privilege in the land of my birth, I would guard against any construction that may be placed on any of my statesents as an officious intermeddling with the question of Slarery as it exists in certain parts of the United State. In short, I wish it to be distinctly underground in the control of the food that these statements are intended simply as thewers to certain questions which have been put to as in reference alone to the result of emancipation in Jamaica. Thus promising, I proceed to answer

QUESTION I .- What are the advantages of Free n over Slavery? Anseer.-Were it not an undoubted fact that eter adapted to a state of bondage than of freedom,

should answer that the advantages of freedom over

a blessing to those subjected to its control, generally point to the care which, it is alleged, is taken ally point to the care which, it is alleged, is taken of him in that condition in providing for his animal state of bondage. Possessed of the privilege of loco-motion, in which he was formerly restricted, the notion, in which he was formerly restricted, the said to be the superiority of the black man as a do not pretend to say that his choice is, in all cases,

to the human race, were it to be established as a land becomes gradually divested of those narrow predoctrine, that nations and individuals possessed, or judices which are the vices of small communities fancying themselves possessed, of a higher degree of civilization than other nations or individuals, are in the acquisition of knowledge, he learns evil as justified in using force in civilizing and enhancing well as good, this cannot be charged against him as the happiness of the less enlightened, I pass to the a peculiarity of his race, but as a propensity inho-

or than their own condition, or that of their pro- generation; for it is by education alone that man, genitors, while they were held as slaves. On the ontrary, I maintain that the advantages of freedom over slavery have been most strikingly exhibited by them in a variety of ways, morally and reli-giously, politically, socially, and even physically. dom over Slavery, as far at least as these people are

slaves to a given number of acres. One of the prin-cipal qualifications for the exercise of the elective the African feature, lacking the element by which tranchise was the payment of a certain amount of alone it could be perpetuated, is gradually yielding taxes. A like qualification was required to entitle a to other influences.

citizen to sit in the House of Assembly, as well as Diseases which were very destructive in the time

and he, who in former days, by a money value plac-ed on his body, conferred a right on his owner to covered, and which, insinuating itself into the pores right exercised on his behalf, may now, if he pos-sess any one or more of the property qualifications work, had no power to check; on the contrary, the required by law, enjoy the like privilege without let irritation would increase each day, and at length

other qualification the incumbent may possess.

Ownership, with actual possession, of a freehold of not less annual value than £6 sterling.

As to elephantiasis, I do not feel myself so well

Payment of taxes to the amount of £3 and up-Payment of rent to the amount of £30 per an-

title the elector to vote during that year. Claims can now choose their own employment. If a laborer to vote must be registered for a certain period before in a cane-field feel inconvenience from the irritation

brown into their hands, as electors, under the £6 though he thereby incurred an incurable disease. freehold qualification—more, indeed, than some of their best friends even think expedient; as it is urgthus increase the tendency to disease.

Thus far I have endeavored to answer the first ed that their intelligence has not kept pace with their political privileges, and that, consequently, they are too often made the dupes of designing men who use the influence they possess over the minds of so sequent questions. simple a people, to acquire power for the attainment of their own selfish ends, without any thought of the general weal-an assertion in which I can say, from personal experience, there is but too much

truth.

Consequent on certain fiscal changes, by which the whole system of taxation has been remodeled, the slaves, but also on the part of the white populathe tax-paying qualification for the exercise of the electoral privileges will have to be abolished, and concubinage was the rule, and marriage the excep-other qualifications substituted in lieu thereof. A bill was presented to the House of Assembly during rally followed by the blacks, and persons of the mixthe last session, for that purpose; but it was withdrawn until the ensuing session, when it will be re-introduced and disposed of, provision having been principal market day—that being the only entire made to continue the electoral lists of last year till the 31st of December next. This measure is one of the produce of the grounds assigned them for the sweeping reform; but, while it will extend the francultivation of vegetable food for their own consumpin a manner unprecedented in the Island's history, it will, by leaving the present £6 qualification untouched, still continue to the negro electors their electoral privileges, as their qualification is almost

Under existing laws, a member of Assembly must of £10 annually. The qualification of a member of the Legislative Council is payment of £30 taxes on real property annually, or a freehold property, in actual possession, of the net value of £300. The Christopher Walters, who is nearly black, is a member of the same House. In fact, a large number of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, and of the Privy Council, are allied, more or less nearly. to the African race, among whom I may name the Hon. Edward Jordon, who is the principal mem-ber of Gov. Darling's Cabinet, and who patrioticalthe very teeth of a fierce opposition, and unpopular measures were actually passed, out of the personal respect which members of all shades of complexion, and of political opinion, entertained for Mr. Jordon.

This gentleman also holds the distinguished offices dent of the Privy Council, Custos Rotulorum and Mayor of Kingston, as member for which city he holds his seat in the Assembly. Beside these offices, he is commissioner of several important trusts. All these appointments are honorary, save principal proprietor and reputed editor of The Morning Journal newspaper, published daily in Kingston, and warmly devoted to the cause of free-

Jamaica over their former condition of slaves.

In a social point of view, freedom, as it exists in

erty and misery that are observable among the starying myriads of England and Ireland; and Jamaica, freed man can now choose his own associates, and
even, is sometimes pointed at, as evincing what is pass his leisure hours as he pleases; and although I slave over his position as a freeman. correct, yet, in the main, by widening the circle of Passing over the obvious evils that would result his acquaintances, he adds to his stock of knowledge, onsideration of the question.

As far as the emancipated classes of Jamaica are ever, that, through the rivalry of contending faconcerned, I emphatically deny that their condition tions, theological and political, no comprehensive worse than that of slaves in any part of the world, scheme of education has been provided for the rising whether white or black, can progress in civilization.

It now remains for me to speak of the physical improvement of the blacks of Jamaica, as one dom over Slavery, as far at least as these people are concerned. It is a fact no less remarkable than Of the moral and religious phase of the proposition, I prefer speaking, when I come to consider the second question, to which it more properly belongs. strict myself to a period within my own observation Politically, the enfranchised negro possesses immense advantages over his former condition of a tures of the negro descendants of Africans. The slave or chattel. As a slave, so far from possessing thick lips, flat nose and receding forchead are first any rights of citizenship, it was from his very abasement that his owner derived his civil and political
privileges; for the original patents of land in Jamaica were granted on the condition of the patentees

This may be owing to the dying off of native Africans, whose places are not being supplied from stocking their holdings with a certain number of Africa in the absence of the slave trade, and of the

to hold the elective office of Mayor, Alderman, Com-mon Councilman, Coroner, Churchwarden and Ves-tinet. Among these I may mention the yaws, varitryman. Now, as slaves were taxable property, it followed that their possession gave a civil and political status to their owners, which was denied themselves.

The followed that their possession gave a civil and political status to their owners, which was denied themselves.

All this is now changed. The chattel has become from two causes: First, the incessant labor in the man, invested with all the rights of citizenship; cane fields, causing an irritation in the skin, occaexercise the right of suffrage, and to have that of the skin, soon brought on an cruption that the r hindrance. These qualifications are, at present, resolve itself into some form of scrofula. Secondly follows:

The rectorship of a parish, irrespective of any the universal and continual use of pickled herrings, qualified to speak as to its cause. It most frequent-

ly attacked aged Africans in the days of Slavery. Now it is hardly ever seen. I attribute this remarkable disappearance of cuta-All taxes must be paid by a particular day, to en- neous diseases to the fact that the laboring classes caused by the down of the cane, he need not return such claims become valid.

In consequence of the emancipated peasantry havhe can stay at home till the irritation ceases or he ing become possessed of considerable freehold pro-perty, a great deal of political power has been however, he was compelled to work in the cane-field,

> question, but it embraces some points which necessarily belong to, and can be better answered in, sub-

OUESTION II .- What is the present religious state of the Island, compared with it under Slavery

Answer .- The religious improvement has been tion. The most frightful immorality prevailed ed races. Sabbath desecration was all but universal principal market day-that being the only entire day the slaves had to sell their surplus provisions tion, and to purchase their scanty stock of necess ries. Sunday, too, was the day especially set apart by the planters for feasting and jollity. Drunken-ness and debauchery were the order of the day; and at night the sound of the fiddle added zest to the boisterous mirth. But over some of the still grosser be a freeholder, and pay direct taxes to the amount scenes which were usually enacted, I must, in decen-

cy, throw the vail of secrecy.

With very rare exceptions, education among the slaves was strictly prohibited by the planters, and tual possession, of the net value of £300. The attendance on divine worship was discouraged. In Governor is empowered to appoint whoever he chooses as member of the Prive Council inservation of the Prive Council inservation of Governor is empowered to appoint whoever he chooses as member of the Privy Council, irrespective of property qualification, and without reference to difficult for many of the slaves to attend on the complexion or former condition of life. There are complexion or former condition of life. There are the Hauss of Assembly two pure negroes, Mr. now in the House of Assembly two pure negroes, Mr. their owners, and had time to do so. It was not Edward Vickars and Mr. Clarkes Price; and Mr. until the arrival of missionaries of the Moravian, Wesleyan, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, that any well conceived plan of spiritual instruction was adopted. The arrival of Bishop Lipscomb in 1824, too, had the effect of arousing the long dormant energies of the Established clergy to the task of teaching the negro population in the face of every ber of Gov. Darling's Cabinet, and who patriotically resigned his seat in the Upper House, during the administration of Gov. Sir Henry Barkley, for the purpose of assuming the leadership of the Assembly, and inaugurating the new form of government, as one of the Governor's constitutional advisers. Through this sagacious stroke of policy, Sir Henry Barkley was enabled to carry on his Government in Dissenting clergymen were heavily fined and imprisently speaking, the slaves preferred the teaching of the Dissenters to that of the authorized clergy, while the slaves helders had very little objection to their slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, though attendance on the former was frequently punished with great severity. In many instances, and imprisently speaking, the slaves preferred the teaching of the Dissenters to that of the authorized clergy, while the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. In many instances, and imprise the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. In many instances, and imprise the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. In many instances, and imprise the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. In many instances, and the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. In the slaves attending the ministrations of the latter, punished with great severity. discouragement. Churches became multiplied; but, oned, for preaching to the slaves without a license—the obtaining of which could alone legalize their ministrations-while, very frequently, the magisministrations—while, very frequently, the magis-tracy would refuse to grant a license, or they would revoke it at their pleasure. I well remember the year 1832, shortly after the insurrection among the slaves, when, in the town of Falmouth, constables were set to exercise surveillance over the dwellings of free persons suspected of a leaning toward the Baptrusts. All these appointments are honorary, save tists, who were particularly objectionable, on the that of Cabinet Minister, for which alone he receives a salary of £800 per annum. I may add that he is the slaves to rebellion; and I have known slaves of excellent character to be severely flogged and imprisoned, with hard labor, for merely assembling

together for the purpose of prayer and praise.

But, though these religious disabilities these religious disabilities princi I am not aware, however, whether any members pally affected the Dissenters, zealous and pious cler-of the Legislature, or of the Privy Council, were gymen of the Established Church, who dared to

dered at that even the form of religion should be one as a victim whom he could spare, he could, with

place; and, from the extreme of apathy in religious trumping up against him some false charge: less than matters, the fervor of religious zeal reached almost to fever heat. Regarding their religious teachers as the instruments by which their freedom had been wrought, the quantum slaves manifested their gratiletus, by the munificance of their contributions to such cases were few and far between wrought, the quendam slaves manifested their gratitude by the munificence of their contributions to
the various mission funds, and by their regular attendance on the worship of God. Accordingly,
spacious and elegant chapels were erected, and were
filled to overflowing by crowds of anxious worshippers, who thus showed, apparently, that a great
spiritual change had been effected in them. Martages increased, and concubinage was looked upon

cipated classes, and of their retrogression toward the sins and immoralities of the olden time. To this But what, after all, is the nature of the thefts proposition I can by no means assent. I regard the religious enthusiasm which prevailed at the era of emancipation as nothing more than a feverish effervescence, which no one, with the slightest knowledge human nature, ought to have expected to last Money wages were then a novelty to the emancipated, stimulating liberality in the erection of places of worship; and their numerous attendance at these places was the result of an acquisition long desired, but long forbidden, as well as a testimony of grati-tude to their pastors. But all this does not prove that vital religion was as extensively diffused as it appeared to be. It is no wonder, therefore, that after a time, when the excitement consequent on such a novel and unlooked-for state of things had passed away, things should have assumed a more sober appearance. Such is the fact, but it is no evidence of the declension of real, vital, effective, operative religion among the black population of Jamaica. On the contrary, I have no hesitation in saying that, with less outward show, there is far more of heart religion among them than during the first few years of emancipation. And, if marriages among them are not quite so frequent now as they were then, it is only because of the then almost universal practice but which sinful sort of connection is not now so much room for improvement in both morals and re-

QUESTION III .- Is there less theft and other crime low than formerly?

Answer.—Opinions are divided on this branch of the subject. By some of the residents in Jamaica, this question would be answered in the negative, by rs in the affirmative. In the days of bondage the slaves, being bound to the soil and circumscri ed in their movements, had not such frequent opportunities of appropriating to their own use their neighbor's goods. They, however, had not the least compunction in stealing from their owners; and this propensity they attempted to justify, if with nable morality, at all events with a sort of ogical acuteness. For instance, a slave on a sugar estate, who happened to steal a quantity of sugar rom his master, would argue thus :

Sugar belong to Massa; Me belong to Massa, too; therefore, If me take sugar, it belong to Massa still, and me o tief it.

Accustomed, in this manner, to make free with their masters' produce, at which the masters gene rally winked, unless the theft happened to be exten ive, is it to be wondered at that when set suddenly ree, their untaught natures should still lead the to disregard the difference between meum and tuum—that the men who, as slaves, yesterday thought it that the men who, as slaves, yesterday thought to no crime to appropriate a few sugar canes belonging to their common owner, should be capable to-day, though made free, of committing a similar act? That more cases of theft are brought to the cog-

izance of courts of justice than during the prevaence of Slavery, cannot be denied; but it means follows, as some of the Jamaica journals, with a hankering after Slavery, would endeavor to make it appear, that consequently thefts are of more frenent occurrence now than then. In the olden ly called-a theft committed by a slave, of too glarng a nature to be passed over, was almost invariably punished in a summary manner on the spot by sound flogging; and nine and thirty, well laid on, in reference to this efficacious remedy against ' the

aw's delay,' is still current as a proverb of the past. Thus, the slaveholder, while he inflicted punishment on the thief, had an eye to his own interest in availing himself of the services of his own slave, per-haps a valuable one, of which he would have been eprived had he brought the matter before a court justice, involving, perhaps, a lengthy term of imisonment.

Nor was it alone in petty cases that the slaveholder was averse to be deprived of the services of his slave, by having him publicly tried for an offence. Capital felonies, amounting to murder, have been tain parties, to stir up dissatisfaction among the lacompromised, in order to secure to the owner of an offending slave the services of that piece of human view of the improved state of the sugar markets in roperty. True, for every slave hanged or trans-orted, the owner was awarded compensation by the State; but it was not always that such compensation, however considerable, would remunerate the owner for the loss of a negro of more than ordinary usefulness. A case in point once occurred in the Parish of Saint George, which may be regarded as a myth by the incredulous; but which I have been assured by persons well informed in the matter, and not given to hoaxing and deceiving, is a bona fide fact. iven to hoaxing and deceiving, is a bona fide fact, lesides, I solemnly aver that with my knowledge of Jamaica in the olden time, partly acquired by actual that the attempts at agitation of a question, which observation and partly from information derived from aged relatives and friends, the incident I am have had any effect in rendering the laborers discort bout to relate is perfectly consistent with probabil-

ty. It is as follows:—
On a certain estate of Saint George, the name of which I have forgotten, the head cooper, a negro of more than ordinary skill in his occupation, killed a man in cold blood. Alarmed at the prospect of losing so valuable a clave, which no compensation the island could award him could supply, the owner laid his case before the authorities, and asked permission to substitute an aged and worn-out African, whose only occupation was to watch the cane-fields, for the real culprit. The compromise was actually which I have forgotten, the head cooper, a negro of more than ordinary skill in his occupation, killed a man in cold blood. Alarmed at the prospect of

almost unknown in Jamaica?

At the period of emancipation, a reaction took to the gallows, and receive his compensation, by

riages increased, and concubinage was looked upon the enfranchisement of the race, will have it that as disgraceful. By degrees, however, this religious theft is on the increase. Whether this be really the cale began to abate, contributions to missions be-came fewer and smaller in amount, ministers of the Gospel ceased to be regarded with the excessive ven-ing desire in the community to expose and punish Gospel ceased to be regarded with the excessive ven-eration of former days, and the places of worship to those who commit crime, evinces a more wholesome be less frequented. Marriages, too, began to be, perhaps, less frequently celebrated.

These signs of the times were, and still are, eagerly laid hold of by certain persons, and cited as evidence of the falling off of religion among the emancinated classes, and of their retrogression toward the revise themselves. of a more efficient police, rendered necessary by the abolition of arbitrary punishment by the aggrieved

committed by the negroes of Jamaica? They are principally larcenies of the most petty description. Robbery on the highway, or by violence, under any circumstances, is almost unknown; and although a burglary does occasionally take place, it is never at-tended with the circumstances of cruelty, of which we read too often in respect to Great Britain and other European countries. In fact, the only care of a burglar in Jamaica, when caught in the fact, is to decamp with all convenient speed, even though the discovery be made by a feeble woman or child.

On the whole, though I have not sufficient data

for saying that thefts are more rare now than formerly, I can safely declare that the growing abhorrence of crime, in the more frequent giving up to justice of those guilty of it, and the comparative harmlessness of offences committed in Jamaica, seem to be indicative of a more sound morality than formerly existed.

QUESTION IV .- What wages are paid now, and are the people contented with their wages?

Answer.—This double question has been very much debated, and is perhaps legitimately debatable. are not quite so irequent now as they were then, it is only because of the then almost universal practice of marriages taking place between couples who had formerly lived together in a state of concubinage, shilling per diem. On the other hand, this has been by certain persons, who broadly assert that, common under the beneficent influence of a purer in Jamaica, but that the laborers are paid by the room for improvement in both morals and re-It is to be hoped, however, that with the spread of intelligence, both will be better understood that generally the laborers are satisfied with carning and more extensively practised. one shilling, which suffices for their want

they do not care for superfluities.

It seems to me that the truth lies between both statements. Certain it is that task work is the rule, and that one shilling per task is the general price. But all descriptions of plantation labor cannot be performed by task; some must be done by day labor. In such cases, I have no hesitation in saying that one shilling per day is the maximum price of labor—an y no means exorbitant—as the wages of an able-bodied man in Jamaica. Reasoning from analogy, then, what other conclusion can we arrive at than that, in fixing the price of labor at a shilling a day, it is calculated that it will take a day to perform the task? I am aware, however, that there are laborers who can, by extra exertions, perform two tasks per diem, and thus become entitled to two shillings for that day's labor; and I know, also, that many who can do this will not. And why Because it has too frequently happened that when this has been done, and the laborer at the end of the week has applied for his wages, he has been told that the proprietor of the estate cannot afford to pay two shillings for a day's labor, but that the laborer must submit to a reduction. What wonder, then, that a laborer, under such circumstances, refuses to earn more than a shilling a day—doing just as much work as his employer chooses to allot for that shilling, and no more?

In respect to the second part of the question,

whether the people are contented with their wages, I should, in the absence of strikes for higher wages, say they are. But, if their tendency to quit estates, labor and locate themselves on their freehold, as soon as they acquire sufficient money for that pur-pose, is evidence to the contrary, they are not. The fact seems to be, the Jamaica negro's aspirations lead him to desire to own landed property, and he is content to work for whatever he can get, for the at tainment of that end, which having accomplished, he acquires a feeling of independence, rendering him indifferent toward engaging in estates' labor without the inducements of punctual payment and civil treatment. This is particularly the case is parishes where vegetable provisions are extensively grown. In Trelawny, however, where the soil is no grown. In Trelawny, however, where the soil is not favorable to their growth, the peasantry are driven to labor on the sugar plantations, returning home at night, however, to their own freeholds; and the unfortunate wight who has no freehold to retire to is held in sovereign contempt, as a sort of Pariah by his more fortunate or industrious co-laborers. Among these people, I have never heard any grumbling about the amount of wages, as long as it is nunctually raid.

punctually paid.

An attempt has been made, however, among cer Great Britain. It has been urged, plausibly enough that as the laborers consented to a reduction of wages, during the depression in the sugar market there should, while an upward tendency prevailed some of the planters have spontaneously raised the wages of their laborers. It does not seem, however tented.

QUESTION V .- Is emancipation universally acknow ledged to be a blessing by the planters?

slavery are so self-evident as to render this question born in Slavery; but this circumstance would be ne unnecessary. But as there are people who persist in bar to their admittance to these bodies. It is, how-talking and writing of the 'blessings' of slavery to the negro, and endeavoring to prove that freedom to Kingston and the several parochial vestries, abound him is a curse, it is, perhaps, requisite to offer a few remarks in refutation of so monstrous a proposition.

Those who endeavor to resolve negro slavery into the political advantages of the free colored people of the subjected to its contract. Of course, if an owner could save the best in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his leaves of their own frecholds, and the consequent in dependence of estates' labor on the part of the peasure of the respective flocks—these devoted services, abound bers of their many than the correction compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke in plants, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a cold formalism, spoke cooper's crime, the owner received compensation for his life in their ministrations for a land, two representatives of the conservative planting interests—bearing willing testimony, in their places in the House of Assembly, to the blessings of freedom, and culogising the conduct of the emancipated slaves and their descendants, it can be safely affirmed that generally, if not quite universally, the planters of Jamaica do acknowledge freedom to be a

QUESTION VI .- Is there much, if any, exhibition of evenge for past injuries?

Answer .- The best answer to this question is the fact that, since the era of emancipation, there has not been a single attempt at revolt in the island; and that, at the present moment, save a detachment or two of the 41st Regiment, and of the 2d West India Regiment, concentrated in and around Kings-ton and a few artillerymen at Port Royal, there is not a single soldier in the island—even the barracks the large and important commercial towns of Falmouth and Montego Bay being empty. Neither is there any militia force—all attempts to organize such a body, since its virtual disembodiment, having been laughed down. The handful of police stationed in each town has been found sufficient to put own local disturbances.

QUESTION VII .- Do laborers feel a greater interest n the soil than they did under Slavery?

Answer.—Unquestionably. This is manifest in their anxiety to acquire, and their success in acquiring, freehold property, as mentioned in my answer to the fourth question.

QUESTION VIII .- What time have laborers for their on work?

Answer.—The better description of agricultural aborers generally work on the estates from Monday morning to Friday afternoon—Saturday being de-voted to labor on their own provision grounds, or to marketing. The early mornings, and the evenings after estates' labor is ended, are usually devoted to light labor about the homestead; and, in cases here there are several children, sometimes the mother and the children attend to the same sort of work, while the head of the family is abroad working for wages. During some periods of the year, indeed, when continuous employment cannot be obtained on the large properties, the small homestead receives greater attention. Sometimes, it is true, the larger properties cannot procure labor, without great diffi-culty, when it is most required—that is, during the planting season. The reason is, the same seasons which are favorable for planting on the estates are also favorable for the same purpose on the laborers

In the towns, laborers, having no provision grounds to attend to, work from Monday morning Saturday night, throughout the year. In respect to domestic servants, a very bad practice prevails, of sleeping out of the houses of their employers. After 9 o'clock, P. M., no servants, save nurses, are to be found on the premises where they are employ-ed. This system leads to the most glaring evils, subversive of the morals of domestic servants.

QUESTION IX .- Do the people work, or are they

Answer .- In a tropical climate, like that of Jamaica, most, if not all persons, are predisposed to laziness, but it would be unfair to charge this tendency as a characteristic peculiar to the negroes. As far as these are concerned, the question has been far as these are concerned, the question has been partially answered in the preceding; but it is, perhaps, necessary to further elucidate the matter, under this head. Lately, the most extravagant accounts have appeared in *The Colonial Standard*—a paper bound to the planting interest—of the disinclination of the laborers to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. These accounts are from the pens of employers of labor, who profess to write from experience. They broadly assert, that all the labor they can get from the peasantry in their employ is four flours' work for four days in the week, to reach of which four hours that have to reach for each of which four hours they have to pay one shilling sterling. There is exaggeration on the very face of these statements, for it is hard to induce an intelligent person, unprejudiced on either side, to believe that any Jamaica planter would consent to pay any such extravagant wages. The Standard, however, has caught greedily at these statements, and advanced them as additional proofs of the laziness which it has persistently and systematically harged against the negro population. deed, be true, that in certain districts, the laborers will not work for a full day. But there is a sufficient reason for this, without charging it to any special propensity to lead an idle life. In some dis-tricts, the laborers live a considerable distance from the estates on which they are employed. In such cases, where there is no proper convenience for them to pass the night, they must necessarily be late in the field of a morning, and set out on their return at a comparatively early part of the day. But, as in such instances the people are paid by the task, it is difficult to perceive what pecuniary injury the proprietors sustain thereby.

On some properties, indeed, a building is provided

for the night accommodation of the laborers; but, as no provision is made for the separation of age or sex, the grossest immorality has been known to pre-vail among those who have consented thus to herd together. The better disposed laborers, however, refuse to consent to such association, and, in cases where the distance is too great for their children to walk to and fro, they prefer keeping them at home to subjecting them to such contamination. Surely, this ought not to be charged against them as a pro

As a proof of the willingness of the agricultural laborers to work, it is a well known fact that, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, they have been known to set forth on the tramp, on Sunday nights, for a distance of twenty miles and more, in order to be early at their destination on Monday morning, in the hope of obtaining employment, and very frequently they are told there is no work for them.

If, however, the negroes are as lazy as they are re-presented to be, how is it that, whenever an Ameri-can steamer calls into the port of Kingston for the purpose of coaling, late though it may be at night, the ringing of a bell is sufficient to summon as many laborers as will put on board several hundred tons of coal, carried on the head in tube, in the course of two or three hours? How is it that, in the construction of a new road now in progress across the island, more laborers than are required can always be obtained? How comes it, too, that, whenever the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Company the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Company require laborers, they are sure to have competiture for employment? And how does it happen that the Jamaica Railway Company are equally well off for labor? The answer is, the laborers are liberally and punctually paid, and they are willing to work for the reward they are sure to obtain.

I have one more instance to adduce, which I take to be conclusive, namely, extensive emigration of Jamaica negroes to Aspinwall as laborers on the Panama Railway, when those works were in course of construction: Tempted by high wages, punctu-

request far, no. avor and PLE. T, GS.

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n Cau-ral pat-to 323 e found orld, so ces new ond to or in or

ally paid, these people, forgetting their traditional attachment to the spot on which they were born, braved the pestilential climate of the Isthmus, where they were accounted as the very best laborers on the line. If all these facts do not refute the assertion that the Jamaica negro cannot be induced to labor in a state of freedom, I must answer the ninth question by saying that a more incorrigibly lazy set of people do not exist under the sun.

SOLUBITAR RITH WORLD ON

Having snawered the questions propounded to me, few concluding remarks, with the view of removing certain erroneous impressions from the minds of visitors to Jamaica, may not be out of place.

Persons who land in Kingston, on witnessing the filth, squalor, and scenes of immorality which meet

their view on every side, are apt to suppose that these are the characteristics of the whole island. These peculiarities of Kingston are particularly obwhenever an American steamer calls into port, for then Harbor street is the grand focus of at-traction for all the lewd women and blackguard boys of the city. If a stranger should char take a journey into some of the neighboring parishes, and see the wretched mud huts, thatched with grass, belonging to some of the peasantry, he may con-clude that such are the habitations of the same class of people all over the island. Now nothing can be more erroneous than such impressions. Separated north and south, as the island is, by a chain of lofty mountains, running from east to west throughout the entire island, the features of the two sides of the island, both moral and physical, are quite dis

Toward the north, instead of lofty mountains whose frowning summits pierce the clouds, the stranger will be greeted with gentle undulations, verdant with cane-fields and pastures of the guinea grass and he will remark a vast improvement in the tations of the peasantry. Cottages of stone and mortar, between upright posts of hard wood, neatly roofed with cypress or cedar shingles, and substantially floored with pitch or white pine—sometimes with hard wood of native growth—take the place of mud-built and grass-thatched hovels. Enter the research cott and he will observe an air ter the peasant's cot, and he will observe an air of comfort in the well-appointed furniture and domestic utensils of Staffordshire pottery and glass ware, with the neat though simple decorations, for he is unprepared, after what he has nessed on the other side of the island. He will be gin to perceive that, after all, Kingston is not Jamaica, and be induced to amend the opinions he had hastily formed from first impressions I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, 1858.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, a pilot came off to where we were lying to, awaiting him. He was the first Jamaican on board—a mulatte, about 28 years of age, plainly but decently clad, and medest in his deportment. As we moved through the harbor, we passed close by two vessels entirely manned by negroes, no white persons appearing on board of either. The vessels were old, but seemed to be navi-gated and managed with skill, and, as far as could be discovered. discovered, were as well equipped as any others have met. In a little over two hours, we were

safely moored to the wharf. In a very few minutes, on coming down from the upper deck, I found that the work of coaling was going on with great activity. This was performed by two gangs of females, each about sixty in number. Every woman carried on her head a large tub of coal, about 80 pounds, and marching in single file from the coal heap, about two yards off, ascending a steep gangway, dexter-ously tilted the coal into a scuttle or hatchway, and turned and filed out by another gangway. The tubs were filled and placed on the women's heads by a few men at the coal yard. All the rest of the labor was performed by females, singing, laughing, screaming and rubbing their teeth with soap-sticks all the while. This sight was novel, and at first rather disagreeable; the work seemed too heavy for their sex, more especially as large numbers of stout, strong negroes were standing idly around, doing nothing. And it was indeed amazing to see such burdens borne by females, so slight and young as some appeared to be. They were all apparently from 14 to 23 years of age—none of them large or stout. Among them were many with forms straight, slender and finely shaped as any I ever beheld. All were decently clad in plain calico dresses; not a half dozen had dresses torn or ragged. Their movement was lively, and their appearance cheerful during the whole day. At noon they knocked off work for an hour, and re

and other fruits.

At 3 o'clock the work was over; a tun of coal being loaded in every ten minutes of working time.
No one seemed fagged or worn out, and each one
receiving her half dollar, they marched in file around
the ship, singing a song of good bye. From all that I could observe, the difference between the condition of these women in freedom and slavery was, that they worked cheerfully and performed their hard as it was, and were paid whenever it was done; whereas in slavery, heavier labor would have been done, and paid by the whip. Besides these, the wharf was thronged with negro men and women selling fruits, sugars, cakes, and other products of the Island, a noisy, chattering, yelling, laughing throng that could hardly be passed through. A strong negro police formed a third class. These were armed with a wooden baton or staff, were well dressed in uniform, quiet, vigilant and unobtrusive. ing around as spectators, without arms, looking at A few negro soldiers ousy scene. During the whole day, I saw no one intoxicated but some of our own passengers, and there was but one fight, and that between the mate

tiring in the shade refreshed themselves with oranges

and a steerage passenger.

This was the scene at the wharf. After studying

it for a while, I visited the churches.

In going up town, we were accompanied by a volunteer crowd of half-grown negroes and boys, who insisted on performing the service of guide whether or not, and favoring us with a variety of local information they deemed useful to strangers. hour was about 10 1-2. In the streets were crowds of well-dressed women, children and men; blacks, quadroons and various hues, and a few whites, going to church. The first I went into was a Wesleyan chapel. It was a large quadrangular brick building, capable of holding about 1,000 per-sons. The whites occupied a gallery that stretched around three sides of the building. The main body of the church was well filled with colored persons, The main body well clad, decent and respectable as any assembly that I ever witnessed. Thence I went to the principal Episcopal church. This was a brick building erected in 1762, on one side of the public square, in the form of a cross, the pulpit being at the angle of junction, and so placed that the preacher could easily address every part of the church. The floor was stone flags, the walls were lined with marble funeral tablets, handsomely sculptured, commemo rating the virtues of deceased persons in naval and civil life, public and private, of both sexes, and stretching back nearly 100 years. At one end was a platform elevated about four feet, and surrounded by a railing. This space was occupied by the mili-tary, naval and civil authorities, all white, and was tary, naval and civil authorities, all white, and was the only distinction apparent in the church. In every other part, the pews were filled promiscuously with whites, blacks and quadroons, male and female old and young, without discrimination of race or color. At 11 o'clock the church was well filled by as well-dressed, decent, respectable-looking assem-blage as I ever beheld. About nine-tenths of the congregation were colored, varying in hue from the coal black to the faintest tinge. The countenances were grave and intelligent. The strictest decorum were grave and intelligent. The strictest decorum prevailed; the children were better behaved than any I ever before saw among so great a number.
There were not many very old persons, but they
generally averaged from 18 to 35; four-fifths were
females, all well-dressed, some very richly, and a

This was the evidence offered by the Church as to idition of Jamaica, and unless it can be shown that a better condition existed before emancipation took place, neither the wharf nor the church is any f that the measure has not been wise and bene proof that the measure line as relates to the black ficial in its results, so far as relates to the black population of Jamaica. But, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that all classes in Jamaica are dissatisfied with their present condition. The products of the Island have greatly diminished; its plantations are Island have greatly diminished; its plantations are going to waste; the average price of labor is 20 cents per day, and labor is vainly demanding employment. I was besought by several persons to take them with me—all our passengers had like applications from young, active and likely persons, who said they wanted work, but could get no employment. The whites are the said; things is owing to the op-

few white females were very handson

pressive taxation of the Government, which restrains pressive taxation of the Government, because it the of inclination in the blacks to work—they seemed cager for it; but they want pay for their work, and a chance to enjoy the fruits of their labor. There are many details essential to be known for a full un-derstanding of the great question involved in the condition of Jamaica, which I had no time nor op-portunity to obtain. But so far as I could observe, the strong conviction of my mind is that emancipa-tion has greatly improved the condition of the blacks, and that the existing evils arise wholly from other

From the New York Triban THE TRUTH ABOUT JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your editorial of to-day on Kingston, Ja ored medium, is as little reliable as the selfish and short-sighted complaints of absentee proprietors. I country can prove this assertion by another—that there are erance. plantations now more prosperous under British emancipation than under Slavery. I speak from a personal superintendence of a dozen estates in Jamaica up to 1855—at which time the filth, misery and decay existed only in ignorant and heated imaginations. The price of produce having been higher since then, probably the social scale is not much lower. All the difficulties and disadvantages now existing where slavery has been abolished are (as you in part state) entirely the sad heritage and post-mortem corruption of that very inhuman system itself. There was a large mass, and doubtless there still is, who would rather beg and steal than work. Pampered by the sensual indulgence of pre-vious masters, very natural it is to steal sugar and rum, damage stock, and commit all those wilful and petty depredations which the worthless of any color always do. In a word, to live on their potatoe grant at the expense of others, which is very easy in that climate, is much preferable to living under a close Welsh farmer, who manages so that they cannot do these things; is employed purposely and is resolved to make the estate pay, and contributing through the proprietor's pocket toward the instruc-tion and religious teaching of themselves and children. I have seen men grow rich, and even as agents prosper, who have taken abandoned plantations under every disadvantage. I know one farmer who took to cattle-breeding in the northern part of the island, who has taken the prize for the fat-test steers at the Colonial Agricultural Show (of which, by the by, you don't see much in Slave States), and has had the repute for many years of keeping the largest bank balance, merely from promanagement of colored free labor. 'FIDELITAS.'

. POTATOE GRANT.-Every slave had a free rent and grant of land for growing vegetables; the colored man in Jamaica still retains both, and where really free, has a h usehold and garden paradise to Southern negro quarters.

From the Boston Courier of Monday.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. Rev. Mr. Bleby, an English Methodist, and for twenty-seven years a Missionary in the West Indies, preached yesterday morning in the Bromfield street church, mainly upon Emancipation and its results in the West India Islands. After evolving from a Scripture text the doctrine of 'honor to all men, whether white or black, or however low in the scale of moral debasement, and of the exercise of all Christian virtues to all men, of all kinds, Mr. Bleby proceeded to give a condensed history of the missionary movement in the West Indies. It began with the conversion of one Gilbert, a planter, who went to England and heard John Wesley, then returning talked to his friends of the religion which he had acquired, and soon had a regular congregation of about two hundred persons. After the death of Gilbert, one Baxter, a government officer, continued the work. A few years later, five Methodist missionaries sailed from England for America, but were driven to the West Indies by adverse gales, and upon learning the state of things there, concluded to remain, and assist in the good work. They laid the foundation of one of the most fruitful missions of modern times. For twenty-seven years, he (Mr. Bleby) had been a laborer in that field.

The Missionaries met the most severe trials. Those of the inhabitants who were interested in slavery discovered that Christianity and slavery were and Barbadoes for the last twenty seven years, and antagonistic, and attempted to defeat the work. Laws were passed to shut out the missionaries, and when King George put a stop to that, they visited upon the blacks the most rigorous abuse, although without accomplishing their object. After the unsuccessful insurrection of 50,000 negroes, the persecution was more bitter than ever, the missionaries being accused of having incited the rising. He, of the Colored Citizens, held in New Bedford, June among other missionaries, was tarred and feathered, 9, we, the Corresponding Committee and officers of among other missionaries, was tarred and feathered, 9, we, the Corresponding Committee and officers of and thrown into jail, and could get no legal protection at all. But for all this, there was a retributive Providence, and when the churches of England rose in their might and their indignation, slavery was convene in mass convention in the city of New Bed-

day of liberation took place. In his own church barbarism that oppresses us, the arrogance and bruwere nearly 5000 persons, who spent the day decorously and in the worship of God. And he had been asked many times, how does Emancipation work? For ten years, it operated with unqualified success, and then it was hindered by the free trade action of Great Britain, by which the free colonies were and Territories, are growing more malignant towards thrown into an unequal competition with the slaveowning producers in Cuba and Brazil. Some plantruined, and some estates were thrown put Barbadoes, emancipation has been completely successful. Real property is now worth more than at area of slavery far beyond its present limits by the any previous time in its history. There is scarcely a yard of earth not under cultivation. The criminal statistics will compare favorably with those of any part of the world. The churches and schools are crowded. He had a membership of 1700 persons under his charge, which had agreed to raise \$4000 the coming year for church and school purposes. The and bleeding humanity, in view of these most start seven hundred children in the schools would compare ling facts, is it not more fitting that we should as favorably with those of the common schools of Eng-

land or America. Stipendiary Magistrates, the second Judge of the Supreme Court, the most eminent physician and ever threaten our destruction? the Legislative Assembly-have black skins and wooly heads. He believed the blacks to be as capable of intellectual culture as the whites, and as appreciative of the virtues and graces which adorn every the spirit of liberty. Let there be a general rally, a

He concluded by an appeal for pecuniary assistance for the aid of the churches and schools which

His object in coming to the United States was re laxation; but he was also endeavoring to obtain aid in building five school houses among his people. Though poor, the people had pledged \$1500 towards the work, and had already paid half from their wages for gathering the late crops. They had also pledged \$2500 for church building. The school houses would cost between \$4000 and \$5000, but when once built, the means to carry them on would

recently to the Hon. T. H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, signed by 114 Ministers of the M. Episcopal Church, Black River Conference, asking for the pardon and release of Rev. Samuel Green, a colored local preacher, who is now lying in the Penitentiary of that State, under a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, for having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—N. Y. Express.

Think of that, kind reader, the land of the free and home of the brave! One hundred and fourteen Ministers of our holy religion, petitioning one of our governments to release a colored preacher from the Penitentiary, where he is sentenced for ten years, for the crime of having in his possession a printed book—a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin. What a text for the Fourth of July! We venture the opinion that at this moment there is not a government in the world which can show within its whole borders, an act so completely involving the very essence of outrageous tyranny. Of the whole fabric of outrages on humanity, reared by all of earth's infernal despots, we believe this act is entitled to be considered the chief and crowning stone. And yet with this despotism clutching at the throat of its victim, and 114 Ministers on their knees praying in vain that its grasp may be released, the air will continue to be vocal with the laudations of our free institu -Wisconsin Free Democrat.

Liberator

BOSTON, JULY 30, 1858.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMAN. CIPATION

The Anniversary of British West India Emancipo tion, (the most remarkable, beneficent and sublime chievement in the history of England,) will be appropriately celebrated, as usual, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, by a MASS MEETING of the friends of Freedom and Humanity in the beautiful ISLAND GROVE at ABINGTON, on SATURDAY, July 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let this year witness the largest gathering maica, is true. The apparent discrepancy between facts and the hasty deduction of passing travellers is even greater than you state. The peremptory conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a columniate of the columnia millions in bondage in our own dishonored and guilty country, who are yet pining for the same great deliv-

The Old Colony Railroad Company will convey passengers, on that day, to and from the Grove, as follows :--Leave Boston quarter before 9. A. M.

" Plymouth, 9.20, A. M., stopping at way stations.

RETURNING-Leave for Plymouth, at 6 o'clock. " Boston, at 61

FARES as follows :-Boston, to the Grove and back, Firry CENTS fo Adults, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Children. The same, for passengers from Savin Hill, Dorchester, Port Norfolk, and Quincy.

stations, not named above, at half the usual fare for adults or children. The Excursion tickets will also be good on the

Plymouth, to the Grove and back, and all way

other trains of the Old Colony Railroad that day; although such trains will not stop at the Grove, but must be left (or taken) at the Centre Abington Station, near by. Among the speakers will be WENDELL PHIL

LIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, PAR-KER PILLSBURY, A. T. Foss, E. H. HEYWOOD, C. L. EMOND, and Rev. Mr. BLERY, of Barbadoes. In case of rain, the meeting will be held at Abing-

on Town Hall, adjacent to the Grove. FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., BOURNE SPOONER.

ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE. MICAH H. POOL. PHILANDER SHAW, THOMAS J. HUNT, Committee of Arrangements SAMUEL DYER, One of the Committee of Arrangements for

he meeting at Abington Grove, in commemoration of West India Emancipation, writes as follows :-NORTH ABINGTON, July 10.

Please say that ample accommodations will be pro rided in the Grove for those who may want refreshments. Recent improvements have been made, which render the Grove much more pleasant and attractive than ever before, to those who may visit it partly for recreation :- such as the addition of several fine sailboats, and a beautiful covered ferry-boat expable of accommodating nearly a hundred people at a time. And, so far as accommodations are concerned, noth ing will be wanting, on the part of the Abington members of the Committee, or of the proprietors of the Grove, to render the occasion a successful one.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Anniversary of British West India Emancipaion will be celebrated at M:LFORD, (Mass.) in the peautiful and spacious Town Hall, on MONDAY, August 2d-commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to the friends of speakers who may be relied on, on the occasion, are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ADIN BALLOU, PARKER PILLS BURY, C. L. REMOND, E. H. HEYWOOD, and Rev. Mr BLEBY, who has been a resident missionary in Jamaics whose testimony cannot fail to be highly interesting.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION. CIRCULAR.

the Colored Citizens of the State of Massachusetts to ford, on Monday, August 2d, 1858-a most appropri He described the scenes which occurred when the ate time-at 10 o'clock, A. M., to protest against the tality which so infamously ignore our manhood There was never a time when a Convention such as is proposed was so much needed as now.

The General Government, a majority of the States us generally. The present aspect of affairs in this country furnishes no grounds of hope, and the future cultivation, but they are rising out of it. In is equally ominous of evil. The design of the Gov Bill and the Dred Scott decision.

Fellow-citizens! we ask you, in the name of Goo semble on this memorable day for the purpose of sug In Jamaica, the Prime Minister, the head of the gesting and deliberating upon some plan of action

> Come one, come all, from the mountains and hills, Come with your hearts thoroughly inspired with

grand time in behalf of liberty may be anticipated

Citizens from other States disposed to attend the Convention will be most cordially received. Corresponding Committee, DR. J. B. SMITH, B. C. PERRY.

Officers of Citizens' Meeting, S. PENETON, President. S. FREEDOM, Secretary. New Bedford, June 28, 1858.

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, held on Monday evening last, in the Twelfth PRAYER FOR PARDON .- A petition was forwarded Baptist Church, Southac street, twenty-five delegates were chosen to attend the above Convention at New

Bedford on the 2d inst. BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, NEW BED-FORD AND TAUNTON, AND TAUNTON BRANCH RAILROADS.

Grand Celebration of the First of August a New Bedford.

Excursion Tickets to Ground and return for \$1 50 In order to accommodate all who are desirons of attending the Great Mass State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Massachusetts, at New Bedford, on Monday, August 2, 1858, Excursion Tickers will be sold at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, on that day, for \$1 50.

The Tickets will be good to return on any day dur ing that week.

The trains leave the Providence Depot, Boston, for New Bedford, at 7.25 and 11.10, A. M. For further particulars, enquire of John W. WETHERELL, Ticket

A. E. SWASEY, Superintendent. New Bedford, July 18, 1858. This has not reINGENIOUS CRUELTY.

assumed to be a slave, in all places and cases where he cannot produce white testimony to the contrary. It is disgraceful enough to us in Massachusetts (a disgrace which we have merited by our shameful volunbut which, we fervently hope, will be shaken off by the next Legislature) that we allow the possibility, by evidence, of proving a man a slave; and that we consent, on the testimony of trumpery documents, which, whether forged or genuine, are alike contrary to justice, to re-fasten upon a human being the oppressor's chain which his skill or courage has thrown off. Even this, we say, is a shame to a people who call themselves civilized and Christian. But in the South, where tyranny is the rule and justice the exception, a practice more infamous prevails, and every colored person who finds himself among strangers is called upon to rebut, by particular testimony, the general assumption above-mentioned, and to bring evithat he is not a slave.

One great security of slavery is the prima facie case generally made out against the fugitive by his complexion. In the slaveholding States, by every colored person, but pre-eminently by every fugitive slave, the old Roman maxim is realized to be true, that the stranger is an enemy. Any white person is authorized, alike by law and usage, to stop any unknown colored person, and require him to give an account of himself; the first question being, of course, Who Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society of Boston had do you belong to?' Of course, therefore, the person who bears in his face the certificate of this subjugafind the greatest difficulty in making his way through this barbarous region to a Christian country.

Slavery itself, however, provides for a portion of the enslaved a remedy to remove this first difficulty from ditions for a day's pleasure in the open air. Twelve their path. The longer slavery lasts, the more nu- or fifteen hundred people assembled, from Boston and merous become the cases in which the children and the towns adjoining Waltham. Music, dancing and grandchildren of the slaveholder himself (these two various sports, with the social communion of friends. relationships being sometimes united in one individual) are reckoned among his slaves. Where, for a se- sive grove, occupied the morning hours. Convenient ries of generations, the master, and his sons, and his tables were provided, as a part of the permanent furand their male guests, and the overseer, and any white man who happens or contrives to find any slave girl alone, have had supreme power over the bodies of female slaves, of course, great numbers of slaves will be born and grow up in whom the suspicious feature of colored skin is scarcely, if at all, perceptible, and who, of course, will be less likely to be stopped joying seclusion and publicity at once. and questioned as slaves. Especially will this immunity exist where a master has slave-issue by his own mulatto or quadroon daughter, since here the features as well as the complexion will be transmitted, thus giving better opportunity for the person in question (in Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements the common phraseology of fugitive-slave advertise- by Rev. James Richardson of Rochester, N. Y., by ments) to be generally mistaken for white'!

both) of the slaveholders, especially those in whom written for the occasion by Mr. - Sanborn of blue eves and light hair, nearly straight, combine with Concord. We will not undertake to report the good a fair complexion, it becomes necessary to take special things said, but they were listened to with unabated inprecautions against the prima facie evidence of 'high terest, interspersed with laughter and applause, for William Craft's wife did,) even through the midst of to resume such individual or social pleasures as each slaveholders. We find in the Charleston Mercury the pleased, until six o'clock. following ingenious method-entirely new to us-of meeting this difficulty :-

old, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender and awkward, long narrow face, sharp chin, mouth small, lips thick, and not well closed; he has blue eyes, sandy hair, and inclined to curl only; his complexion so fair as to be generally mistaken for white. He has S L on believe it, were very desirous to see these trees with ide, and V E on the other side of his face, pricked in with India ink; he said he would remove these letters, which will leave sores or scars on his

I will give \$20 to have him lodged in any safe coni will give \$20 to have him lodged in any safe confinement, \$30 for delivery to me at Gillisonville, and \$50 for proof to convict any responsible person for harboring him; and any information respecting him will be thankfully received. WM. YOUMANS. Gillisonville, S. C., Oct. 8, 1857.

The idea of Mr. William Youmans, of Gillisonville, (Beaufort District) S. C., seems to have been to have by his grandfather, who, on buying the estate in the nose of this white young man perform the part early life, cut down the trees around them. of the letter A, and thus to have him bear across his face the conspicuous and indelible inscription SLAVE. tleman with whom many gladly improved the op-And since the animated clay thus deliberately stamp- portunity to make acquaintance, was Hinton Rowan ed as a vessel of dishonor had incautiously declared Helper, Esq., of North Carolina, author of 'The Imhis intention of destroying the portions of his skin pending Crisis of the South. thus disfigured, Mr. Youmans reveals the depth of only about five per cent. of the copies of that work his stratagem, and announces to the kidnapping pub- sold thus far have been sold in slaveholding States. lic of his native State, that whenever these letters Even the non-slaveholders of the South, to whom are removed, sores or permanent scars will tell, with this spirited and vigorous book was addressed, have equal plainness, the story of the original inscription. been so far corrupted by slavery as not to heed the Is Mr. William Youmans more brutal, more de-

ers in South Carolina? Is he, on the other hand, a less degree than the slaves themselves. man of good reputation, eminent respectability, wellknown piety, good and regular membership in some evangelical church? How can we tell? His conduct season, and the Music Hall will be closed on Sundays towards this slave (told by himself over his own sig- until September .- c. x. w. nature in the public papers, without the slightest fear, or cause for fear, that it will be discreditable to him in the eves of his neighbors) gives us not the slightest clue to a true answer to these questions. Even if we had not been well assured before, both by the essential nature of slavery and by documentary evidence showing its customary usages, that a church member may, just as freely as another man, own what slave property he pleases, mark it as he pleases to show the ownership, use it as he pleases to make the ownership profitable, and mar it whenever it pleases him so to exercise his authority—the case of Deacon John Netherland of Tennessee might give us these assurances. This man, on some suspicion, which afterwards proved to be unfounded, subjected an aged negro, of respectable character, to such intolerable and long-continued torments, using a handsaw as the instrument of correction, that the neighbors and the owner of the building interfered for the relief of their own ears from his screams; and the sheriff and jailor afterwards interfered, for the same reason, when a similar discipline was commenced in another place The Rev. Samuel Sawyer, minister of the church in which Col. Netherland was deacon, esteeming this treatment to be cruelty, and feeling some official responsibility in the matter, undertook to inflict church censure on the deacon, and to have this cruelty formally discountenanced by the church. To his surprise, the church discountenanced Aim instead of deacon Netherland, told him to mind his own business, and by way of helping him to do so, discharged him from the pastoral office. Even this was not all. Shortly after these occur

rences, a Convention of New School Presbyterians assembled at Richmond, Va., to which both Rev. Mr. Sawyer and deacon Netherland were regular delegates. The Convention admitted the latter to his seat without protest or question; but they desired the former to withdraw his credentials and himself on account of the very interference above mentioned with the right of a master over his slaves. And the Congregationalist, of this city, in its report of the sary to say that this excellent little farm-book is by proceedings of that Convention, records that it was the same author, and is fully equal in value to that remarkable for the elevated character of its devotional popular manual. It treats in a clear, concise, and element. Such Conventions, such churches and such dead

as these are matters of course in a slaveholding country. As long as slavery remains, these will remain. members by threatening (in the anniversary meeting cents. of the American Tract Society) to lynch any person Henry V. D. Johns, Episcopal minister in Baltimore,

the Tract meeting above-mentioned. These men are Every person at the South in whose ancestry can guilty, and inexcusable. Though they do live in a be detected a trace, however faint, of negro blood, is heathen land, the light of nature might teach them heathen land, the light of nature might teach them better than to get their living by pandering to the vices of slaveholders. But the weight of our con demnation should fall on those men at the North who, without their temptation, pander to the same tary union, in Church and State, with slaveholders, vices; upon Rev. South-side Adams and Rev. George W. Blagden, who vouch for slavery as Christian upon Rev. Baron Stow and Rev. Andrew L. Stone who (practically) vouch for caste as Christian; and upon the Reverend editors of the Congregationalist and the Independent, who, though assuming to be opposed to slavery, vouch for all the persons above-mentioned as Christian, and thus help to prevent Christianity itself from overthrowing slavery.

We repeat it : clergymen at the North, who, with more light and no temptation, systematically lend their aid to strengthen and perpetuate that line of communication which, in the popular mind, connects slavery with Christianity-making those men to be considered Christian in the North, who make slavery dence, the evidence of white men, be it remembered, to be considered Christian all over the land-(while yet they contrive to attain the credit of being opposed to slavery,) deserve the very severest condemnation.

PIC-NIC OF MR. PARKER'S PARISHION.

Pollowing the custom which has now become quite common in New England, (though they themselves commenced it only last year,) the members of the a Pic-Nic at Waverley Grove in Waltham, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Unfavorable weather had preventtion, visible almost as far as his figure is visible, must ed their holding it on the previous week, but, on this day, a bright, yet not too fervent sun, and a pleasant breeze, preceded by two hot days which had thoroughly dried the ground, gave most favorable conold and new, and leisurely strolls through the extenniture of the place, for those who wished to dine in civilized fashion; but most preferred to spread their provisions on the ground, and hold their dinner party in some quiet shade, so that wherever one strolled, at noon, near or far, he found these pleasant circles, making themselves at home, though abroad, and en-At 2 o'clock, according to previous arrangement

the party came together to hear the speaking, which was looked to as one of the great attractions of the occasion. They were addressed by Charles W. Slack, Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire, and by their In the case of these children or grandchildren (or pastor, who also read to the audience some verses caste,' and a chance of their passing unsuspected, (as an hour and a half, after which the audience separated, Great interest was excited by the description of

group of trees, the largest in this part of the country, \$100 REWARD.—Ran away from me, on the 2d situated about a mile from the place where we were f September, 1857, my slave JOHN. He is 17 years assembled, and four times the size (as we were credibly assured) of the Honorable member from New Hampshire. Of course, both those who believed the their own eyes, and a large party, after the speaking, walked to the place, on the borders of Watertown, where they grow. They consist of one elm, larger than ' the great elm' on Boston Common, yet still remaining in perfect health and vigor-and a dozen oaks, the largest of which has nearly attained the same size. The owner of these trees, now considerably advanced in age, formerly told us that they were left standing, on account of their already immense size,

One of the guests of this festive occasion, a gen appeal of one of their own number against a system graded, than the majority of his brother slavehold- which is oppressing and degrading them only to

> On the Sunday following the festivity above mentioned, Mr. Parker preached his last sermon for the

NEW PURLICATIONS.

A New Work on Horriculture. The Garden; A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. With an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manures, the Structure of Plants, and the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth, etc. By the author of 'How to Write,' 'How to Behave,' etc. FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York. Price, in paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

No one who owns or rents a square rod of ground an afford to be without this best of all garden manuals. It is an eminently popular and practical workso clear and simple in style that everybody can under stand it; so convenient in form and size that it can be carried in the pocket; and so low in price that al can buy it; while, at the same time, it is thorough comprehensive, and perfectly liable. It tells how to cultivate everything belonging to the garden; how to plant trees; how to choose the best varieties of fruits; how to prune, graft, bud, destroy insects, preserv fruits and vegetables, and save seeds; and it not only tells the reader what to do, but why it should be done thus giving him a new interest in every thing. The chapter on the Flower Garden is just what the ladies are wanting. Adapted to all sections-the South a well as the North. It will be found worth a hundred times its cost to any one in a single season.

ture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops Embracing an Explanation of the Nature and Ac tion of Soils and Manures; the Principles of R tion in Cropping; Directions for Irrigation, Draining, Subsciling, Fencing, Planting Hedges, etc.; Descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements; Instructions in the Cultivation of the various Farn Crops; How to Plant and Cultivate Orchards, etc With a most valuable Essay on Farm Management; by the author of 'How to Behave,' 'How to Do Business,' 'The Garden,' etc. New York: Fowler

THE FARM: A Pocket Marual of Practical Agricul

To the readers of 'The Garden,' it is only neces matter-of-fact way of both the theory and the practice of egriculture. The essay on farm managemen by J. J. Thomas, here re-printed by the permission of the author, is alone worth the price of the book. I As long as slavery remains, we must expect such men is adapted to all classes of people who are interested as Rev. H. M. Denison, Episcopal minister in Charles- in rural affairs, and to all sections of the country. ton, S. C., to stand up for his alaveholding church Price, post-paid, in paper, 30 cents; in muslin, 50

The series of four 'Rural Hand-Books,' to which who should bring them anti-slavery tracts. As long this belongs-'The House,' 'The Garden,' 'The as slavery remains, we must expect such men as Rev. Farm, and Domestic Animals, will be furnished to subscribers ordering them all at the same time to deny that slavery is an evil, and to make public for \$1. Address Fowler and Wells, 803 Broaddisclaimer of the imputation of having called it so at way, New York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DRESS REFORM ASSOCIATION DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

As I have been requested to give the reading As I have some notice of the annual meeting of the Liberator some Reform Association, which ve the National Dress the 26th and 27th ult., I to do held in this piace on though at too late a date. By what I have to say, even now, must of necessity what I have to say, as I have really little or hely. said in a few words, And, then, I am not a beaute to say any thing. And, then, I am not a beaute to say any Reformer, technically so-called - not one of the reformer, technically reforms that have any realy, movement. But a strong affinity for each other and I therefore respect each one of them, and fel i and I therefore temperature, though it may not be as to which I am specially devoting myself. And I to with the 'Dress Reformers,' as I told them at the above-named meeting, as against all the seels as above-named according to the chartest whether from the chartest according to the chartest accord scorn that they received privately and publicly defeat their right to carry out their own ideas and corne tions of duty unmolested.

What a proof it is, that the church has been also powerless in educating the people in good principle and good manners, that such a large majority of the under her influence treat almost every thing her very contempt and sneers ! Here, as almost every the else, many churchlings of the most sanctiments and haughty type, and many worldlings of the served and rowdy type, treat dress reformers as though ther had no rights and no claims to respect. So was the late meeting treated by not a few-especially in the streets. Hence a Dress Reform Convention becomes in spirit, quite like an anti-slavery or any other refers convention-a warfare against principalities and pov. ers, against spiritual wickedness in high place, and spirituous liquors, in low places. The leading ideathe dress—has to be partially lost sight of, and society criticised. The same sort of opposition is manifest to this movement as to the greater one to which the Liberator has been so long faithfully devoting itself Some pray against it, and others swear against it-is an apparently similar spirit. Very well; the scoting only reveal-themselves. The Convention at Cortland was quite nummonly

attended throughout, and many very excellent per. sons came to it from various States. Some were dressed in quite good taste, according to general exsent, and thus helped their cause; whilst others were generally spoken of as violating all taste, and that hindered their cause. They had no distinguished women speakers from abroad, and Dr. Jackson, d Glen Haven, was the chief talker. Several women, however, made very creditable speeches for new beginners, and were generally listened to with attention and respect. As I cannot mention all who spoke to avoid apparent invidiousness, I will name none. Ber as there is much room for improvement on their par-I am confident that that improvement will be gradsally made, for their motto is 'Onward,' and many of them are ardently enlisted in their own special nform, as well as in many other reforms, for life.

The dress reformers are generally progressive; spirit, and interested in temperance, anti-slavery, ad the broad doctrine of woman's rights. Hence I m interested in them, as I should not be if they wen absorbed in one idea, and will respect them is a their honest efforts to redeem woman from the best age of dress, even though I may not agree with the in all their peculiarities. There is, no doubt, see enough of reform in the matter to which they as calling attention with such earnestness; but that ps cisely their ideal or their method is the true one are problematical-though it must, in justice to them, & said that they do not profess to have found the moti dress. They insist that they only go for a rem that shall be healthful, convenient, and adapted to de wants of a woman, rather than of a doll or a fe But they who would be free, themselves must sch the blow,' and so I leave the matter with them wetle, according to their own judgment.

The Convention was, I think, on the whole, 175 fitable one. I hope the movement will be kept up, and continually improve in wisdom and efficient, and particularly in taste. It is a capital school is many. As soon as one puts on the short dres, six begins to suffer persecution-if in the church, is the first step out; and this persecution helps open is eves to the shallowness and corruption of the popular religion, and she soon becomes a general reforme. Thus she gets a development of culture, both intell tusl and moral, that she would scarcely get onewise. And the time has come in which all sizes. honest and faithful reformers, of every type, should respect and encourage each other, endeavoring to cherish a unity of spirit, various as may be the secial work to which they may feel called, and ther methods of laboring. God speed to all who endered to right any wrong in any honest and rational will Cortland, N. Y.

The following are among the resolutions adopted: Whereas, it is a matter of historical record, the man was originally created in the image of God, mi that woman was created after much the same fashing and that both have essentially degenerated from it

original design of the Creator; therefore, Resolved, That we regard the Dress Reform s # important auxiliary in the regeneration of womm; that she can never arrive at the standard intended by her Creator until she casts aside the fetters which semi-barbarous civilization and a semi-heathen (histianity have imposed upon her in the present moded

Resolved, That for women to be denied that mesurable degree of equality to which, even as the 'wester sex, she is entitled, is a refinement of barbaries and contemptible meanness worthy the darkest ages and rankest despotism that has ever been inflicted on

Resolved, That as all truths harmonize, so all gesuine reforms are co-relative; that as humanity is unit, and the rights of each are homogeneous, so if unnatural and conventional distinctions of sex, & color, or caste, are universal wrongs; that as these wrongs and their results are greatest where these da tinctions are broadest, and humanity suffers me from the wrongs, restrictions and depressions of wo man, inflicted in the name of sex, reformers who would meet the greatest human needs, and best promote the vitality, nationality, and universality of Dress Leform, should aid and encourage those kindred and auxiliary movements, tending to enlarge the sphered Woman's Civil Rights, Social Freedom, Education Advantages, and Industrial Activities.

BUST OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE. The project of placing a marble bust of John Howard Payne in Mr. sic Hall meets with decided favor. Mr. C. H. Bris. ard, 289 Washington street, receives subscriptions aid of the enterprise. Mr. Jackson's bust of the pot has been for some days on exhibition, and record much encomium from those who remember the ort inal. In a letter to Mr. Brainard, Mr. Wz. W. Clapp, Sen., gives an opinion that the bust is remerably faithful. He says :

The formation of the head and the features of the The formation of the head and the features of in face have a striking resemblance to the original think the bust would be recognized by any one she ever had so intimate an acquaintance with him si enjoyed; and, considering that he was a Boston of I trust that your efforts to obtain subscriptions for marble bust of him, to be placed in the Music his will meet with complete success. It is a tribute for ly due to the memory of the author of Head. Sweet Home, a gentleman of high literary strick ments, and a friend of humanity.

Most heartily do we endorse every word dist beautiful tribute to the character of our departed po sonal friend, and now sainted coadjutor, JANE No. ELL, of Portamouth, N. H., which may be found at our last page. What more need be uttered?

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

MEETINGS IN HANCOCK AND SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H. SPRINGPIELD, July 12, 1858.

I confess to a feeling not very hopeful in reference to the success of an Anti-Slavery Convention, in a place where a modern 'revival' was in session, espeplace name were to advise the people of our presence by going into their meetings; but with what of course I could gather, I accompanied the friends on Saintage erening, the 19th of June, into the public payer meeting at Hancock, N. H. The young man who opened the meeting announced that he hoped the time would be chiefly spent in prayer, as he thought that more profitable than much speaking. thought that a hymn, which was sung, and made real prayer. Soon another young man followed in prayer, and a third read some passages from the Bible, and commented upon them, and then the third pries was offered. These prayers were all of the same character, a laudation of God, for his great mergrin sending Jesus to bear the punishment due to the wild in his own person; earnest appeals to Jesus to carry on the revival then in progress, and thanks to the entire Godhean for this great free, Christian counby. At last our friend Foss arose, and, it seemed to ne, with the best chosen words, and in a manner which could give offence to no one, proceeded to give the Bible definition of Christianity, or true religion. He spoke from fifteen to twenty minutes, and sat down, when a man too weak to even attempt to put down by argument what had been said, arose, and gold God that he hoped he would forgive those wicked persons who had come in to persecute them. A young Universalist then rose, and made a speech of some length, urging upon the people the importance of good works. This speech seemed quite as abaxious as was Mr. Foss's, and was followed by one from the minister, (Orthodox,) which seemed to me decidedly the weakest speech to which I ever listened. The purport of it was, that they knew their religion was a pure one, because some persons had died without recanting their faith, and that no matter what might be the life or character of a person, unless he believed in Christ as a Savior, hell must be his portion. The meeting was then closed as hurriedly as possible, before there was time for another speech. Mr. Fess made an appointment for two meetings the next day, (Sunday,) not expecting, of course, a very

We were surprised by a very respectable attendsace, and the interest was so good, that we thought it bet to remain on Monday, and hold another meetint. This meeting was also well attended. The founds seemed more than satisfied, and well they might be. I have heard many excellent speeches, have listened to speakers when I was sure their . lips were touched with fire from the altar of divine inspiration, but I have never heard any thing which combined so much of power, argument, persuasion and pathos as was contained in the speech made by Mr. Foss on that evening. The friends seemed unanimous in pronouncing this series of meetings the best ever held in the place. We are indebted not only to Mr. Wood and family for their hospitality, but to Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell, who were very generous in kind attentions to us. May they all have their reward.

While at Hancock, I received a note from Mr. Pillsbury, requesting me to go to South Newmarket the next Saturday, and assist Mr. Foss in the Convention advertised for that town, while he [Mr. P.] should go to Kutland. Here also we had a very pleasant time, and felt gratified in the extreme that the success of the meeting was so good, that the disappointment was more endurable of Mr. Pillsbury's absence. There was quite a sensation produced by the appearance of the names of Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Foss upon the bils; and I was informed that the wife of the Orthodox minister, and a very zealous sister in the church, called upon some of the women of the village, and warned them against going to hear such ' wicked infidels.' As a consequence, there were but very few of my own sex at the first meeting, but the number incressed, till at the last we had about the usual proporton. There are but few 'out-and-out' Abolitionists in South Newmarket, but the few are a 'host' in themselves. Mr. Paul and wife are more than a dozen lukewarm believers.' We shall always remember our visit to them as one of the pleasantest of many, many visits among good, kind anti-slavery friends. Mr. and And thus ended a month's labor in New Hamp-

shire. I have been much disappointed in many things in this State. Having been so long a resident of the West, and accustomed to thinking of New England as the Greece of America, I confess to a feeling of disappointment, when I have found ignorance as benighted among the hills of the 'Granite State' as along the lakes of New York.

I have been delighted beyond description with the wild beauty of New Hampshire. The hills and the mountains, the valleys and the plains, have each their thirm, but, more than all, the trees of New Hampshire. It is worth a ride of many days to look upon the elms, -such elms as I have never seen elsewhere, and yet in this State so abundant.

Yours, for humanity,

LUCY N. COLMAN.

ANTHONY BURNS.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard of June 26th copies from the Virginia Herald a statement, said to have been made on the authority of a 'reliable gentleman who has recently been North,' that ' the noted Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, obtained in Boston only at the point of the bayonet, and who was afterwards purchased and set free, is now in the Penitentiary of Massachusetts for the crime of robbery.' Authory Burns happening to be now in Boston or

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free, honest business, the above item of slaveholding news, from the * reliable gentleman who has recently been North, was shown to him. The free laugh he gave, and the mingled pity and contempt he expressed for his traducer, were indeed a caution to all manstealers South, and their lying abettors at the North. Anthony Burns has been pursuing his studies at Oberlin, and more recently at Fairmount, Ohio, under very encouraging auspices, and gives promise of being abundantly able to take care of himself, without fear or favor of the Virginia Herald's mendacious corres-

In keeping with the above, the Boston Journal of June 25th, in reporting a visit of the Virginia Knight Templars to the House of Correction at South Boston, talls attention to 'a friendly recognition which took Pate between several colored convicts, formerly residents of Richmond, and the Knights.'

Put these two newspaper scribblings together, (the one from the South, and the other from the North,) and they show conclusively the fraternal relations existing between the two sections on the question of starry. They are adapted to produce the impression that the prominent incident of freedom at the North, to those who have been slaves at the South, is perpetration of crime and a home in the Penitentiary; tise why this unmitigated falsehood in the case of Anthony Burns, by the Virginia Herald, and special, isolated reference to colored convicts, formerly residents of Richmond, by the Boston Journal?

Is not Anthony Burns more of a man than he who claimed him as property? Or he who has been contitted of bearing false witness against him? And those colored convicts, formerly residents of Richmond, now confined for the commission of offences which are indeed but legitimate offshoots from the Upas of American slavery, are they not less criminal than those present white residents of Richmond who daily steal men, women and children?

Det those who have consciences not yet seared by Fo-slavery preaching, North or South, answer. Boston, June, 1858.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a meeting of colored citizens of Worcester, in the vestry of Zion's Church, on Tuesday evening, July gard to the slave trade, and encourages the idea of the unnexation of Cuba to the United States; as Cuba annexation of Cuba to the United States and Cuba to the United States annexation of Cuba to the Cuba to the United States annex to the chair, when he made a pertinent speech, stating the object of the meeting, and his hearty co-operation

William Brown was chosen secretary, after which the preamble and resolutions of the New Bedford meeting, setting forth the wrongs of the colored people, and proposing a Mass State Convention at that place, August 2d, to consider the matter, were read and unanimously adopted.

A committee of five, consisting of Ebenezer Hemenway, Gilbert Walker, George R. Johnson, Isanc Mason, and William Brown, was chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the colored people of Worcester, and report at an adjourned meeting in one week.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Alexander Hemenway, Rev. R. R. Morris, Isaac Mason and others, depicting the wrongs and disadvantages to their race from the evils of slavery, and evincing a determination to do all in their power for the elevation of themselves and brethren, and for the final overthrow of slavery. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening, July 20th.

At this adjourned meeting, held accordingly, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the following resolutions were reported, by the committee appointed for that purpose, considered, and adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That it is our duty to God and humanity to celebrate the 1st of August in a manner more appropriate than heretofore, as expressed by our brethre at New Bedford, and that we cordially co-operate with them at home or abroad.

arrayed against every species of oppression, existing or attempted upon us.

Resolved, That to our fathers, who were foremost in the battles which tried men's souls, giving victory and liberty to the oppressed of their day, we owe a sacred duty, for their fidelity and devotion to this their country, paid only by a monument of devotion to liberty—a warfare against slavery.

Resolved, That the inhuman reward our fathers re-ceived for their devotion to their country, has stamped upon the perpetrators, for ages, the brand of murderers and robbers; that it is our duty, as the voice of them arising from their graves, to speak for them, and act in a manner that their spirits, which now hover o'er us, may well approve.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions adopt-ed by our brethren of New Bedford, at their adjourned on the 16th of June last, express the sentiments of this meeting.

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Worcester

will put forth their best efforts to effect the purposes set forth in those resolutions, and that they will never be found wanting in any emergency.

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Worcester will

o-operate most cordially with their brethren of the State in all measures calculated to redeem and insure to them the blessings of liberty and of justice, the annihilation of which seems threatened by the general government; and that, relying upon the goodness of an all-wise God and a kind Father, they feel confident of ultimate success in their struggles.

Resolved, That we firmly believe slavery to be a high-

handed villainy against man, and a sin against God; and any attempt to reconcile it with the teachings of whether by colored or white, ought to be dishonored of men and spurned from society.

Resolved, That we cannot consistently, and therefore will not, be in union with this wicked nation, so long

as its aim is to hold our brethren in bondage. Resolved, That all attempts to enslave are a violation of common sense and justice; therefore we declare our perfect hatred against slavery in all its forms, and will never yield willingly to the yoke of oppression.

William Brown was then chosen delegate to the State Mass Convention in New Bedford, August 2d, but he declining, Ebenezer Hemenway was elected.

J. G. Mowbray, Wm. Brown, and G. R. Johnson, were appointed a committee on finance, after which the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, July 27th, at the same place.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION. Ellswortn, (Me.) July 8, 1858. FRIEND GARRISON :

I have just been looking over some of the back numbers of the Liberator, and I find many most ex- length, when the resolution was rejected by a vote of cellent speeches. In reading one of Mr. Phillips's, 24 to 223. in which he prophesied of future events, which have literally come to pass, the thought struck me, that if his speeches on the great reform questions which have agitated the progressive minds of the world for the last twenty years could be compiled into a volume, cheaply got up, and distributed throughout the North and West for sale, they would be purchased and read by hundreds of thousands, who would mistake; fanatical or not, the denunciation has not never read them in any other way, and consequently do much good to the cause of reform.

Is there not some person who would be glad to compile, not only his speeches, but your own and others, and thus do a great work in helping forward the car of reform? Such books as I speak of, if they ed, emboldened and enlarged by the doctrines and were for sale in this town, would find many pur-

These suggestions are cheap, perhaps valueless. know that they will meet from you their proper de-Yours, respectfully, G. W. MADOX.

OBSERVE THE JUBILEE!

The glorious achievement of West India Emancipation is, in itself, an event of such historical importance and moral grandeur as to be worthy of commemoration to the latest posterity; but, in this country, the friends of impartial freedom should specially improve the anniversary thereof to the furtherance of the cause of the millions who are still held in the galling chains of slavery on our own blood-stained soil. To-morrow, therefore, let them rally at the Abington celebration, and on Monday at Milford, and make the occasion in the highest degree interesting and profitable. [See official notices in preceding page.]

Most gladly do we devote a large portion of our resent number to a most lucid and reliable account of the workings of the great experiment, given by a disinterested, highly respectable, and thoroughly noblest boys that it has ever been competent witness,-an old resident West Indian ;and how triumphantly does it refute the slanderous statements that have been multiplied and circulated ad infinitum, by a malignant pro-slavery press, respecting West India emancipation and its results!

Rev. Mr. BLERY, missionary from Barbadoes will preach on West India emancipation, in Rev. Mr. Grimes's church, Southac street, next Sunday evening.

DISTURBED. The Boston correspondent of the Washington Union, referring to the recent celebration of the Fourth of July in this quarter, relieves his bosom of the 'perilous stuff' which infects and depresses it, in the following 'democratic' style :-

sectionalism at Fancuil Hall, the more honest abolitionists celebrated the day in a grove at Framingham parsons who eke out a living by lecturing, colleg-students, and a runaway negro. This fellow, Wendel Phillips expressed an earnest desire to see in the Governor's chair of Massachusetts, and the whole proceedings were of the most blasphemous and incendiary nature. Yet the Atlas and Bee, which assumes to the organ of Governor Banks, published a smootheddown report of this 'successful celebration,' while is another column its editor endeavored to ridicule the patriotic address of Rufus Choate. Mr. Schouler's residence in Ohio as the wire-puller of Gov. Chase has converted him into what his abolition friends call "red-mouthed" and rabid writer."

Having laid before our readers a verbatim report the proceedings in the grove at Framingham, they can judge for themselves to what extent those proceedings were of the most blasphemous and incendiary na ture.' Such slang constitutes the whole stock in trade of 'democratic' scoundrelism. The Union is a very suitable medium through which to circulate it. in their opinion, necessary.—Baltimore Sun, 20th.

being once annexed, the whole trade comes to an end!

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August. It is generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and a guaranty of the peace of Europe.

anty of the peace of Europe.

The preparations at Cherbourg for the reception of Queen Victoria are said to be on a scale of unparal-The squadron to accompany Victoria to Cherbour consists of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flo

tilla of steam yachts, under command of Lord Lyons Two firework manufactories in London exploder on the 12th inst., injuring about 200 persons, fatally. The Agamemnon and Valorous returned to Queens

town on the 12th. The final break in the Atlantic Cable was just below the stern of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles had been paid out of the vassel. The Agamemnon then returned to the rendezvous in mid ocean, and cruised there for five days, in anticipation of meeting the Niagara. On her arrival at Queens-town, it was resolved to coa. and start for the final attempt on Saturday, the 17th, there being still 2500 miles of cable on board both ships.

The Agamemnon encountered furious storms, and rolled so heavily that great fears were entertained for

her safety. She sustained considerable damage. The cause of the breaking of the cable is unknown the strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instruments were all injured by the heavy

rolling of the ship. 10 The Atlantic Telegraph fleet was appointed to leave Queenstown on the 17th, for another effort to lay the cable. The Directors of the Company having resolved, at a meeting on the 14th, that it w the English Government issued orders accordingly.

The London Times and Daily News publish graphic descriptions from correspondents of the cruise of the Agamemnon, showing the fearful peril that vessel was in. The Times, in its editorial re-Resolved, That the time now is, that we should be more united, both socially and politically, that our influence and power may be felt, acknowledged, and ARABIA.-On the 15th of June, the Mohammedans

in Jiddah rose and massacred-the Christians. Among the victims were the English and French Consuls, the wife of the latter, and over 20 others. The consul ates were plundered. Russia. - Official committees for facilitating the

emancipation of the serfs have been formed in 38 of the Russian provinces, comprising nearly 10,000,000

Adverse News From India. The news from In dia, by the Europa, is unfavorable to the English. One of their detachments had been defeated by the Scindians, and a body of Gwaliors, heretofore co ered the most trustworthy of the native troops of the country, had gone over to the rebels. It is also stated that the English troops were suffering terribly from the intense heat.

RIGHT OF VISITATION .- In the House of Commons on the 12th instant-Mr. Hutt moved resolutions declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futil efforts on the coast of Africa. Milner Gibson seconded the motion.

Mr. Cardwell denied that England's efforts had been

successful, and declared that an abandonment would establish an universal system of piracy on the African coast, and urged the continuance of the blockading

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Cardwell, and said Government had proposed to France the establishment of a Commission to inquire into the free-labor system lately established. With regard to the United States, he had the satis-

faction of stating that all the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the Europa, to the effect that Mr. Cass told him that the course taken by the British Ministry was worthy of a great country, and he (Cass) had assured Napier that, after satisfactory declarations by the British Government, the American Government Government, the American Government would at once give its most earnest consideration to any proposal that might be suggested to them for the verification as to the nationality of vessels, and their right to bear the flag they assumed. Mr. Cass also informed Lord Napier that American ships, despatched to Cuban waters, had been furnished with the same instructions as those given American vessels on the coast of Africa: and as the American squadron on that coast is prepared to co-operate with the British, he hoped the motion which was intended to hamper government would not prevail.

Sir J. Packington and Lord Palmerston both con tended that but for the African squadron, the slave trade would be rampant, and the African commerce destroyed. The subject was further debated at some

HOW THE CASE STANDS. The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his last letter, says :-

'Mr. Mason, at the date of his despatch, feit "that, in future, we should see the fanatical denunciation of American slavery greatly moderated, if not silenced in France,-perhaps in England." Here is another ceased, nor has it been softened in either country. I could adduce strong texts from reports and speeches in the Legislative Body, in the last session, and from editorial articles of the ministerial journals. In re gard to England, you can judge by the utterances at the recent annual meeting of the British Anti-Slaver Society. European denunciation has been stimulat resolutions propounded in your Southern Conven-tions; by the language of the advocates of slavery in Congress and in the Southern press; and by the extremes of opinion, purpose, temper and action during the Kansas controversy. The disrepute of democracy is further aggravated by the disclosures in Wisconsin with the commentary of the New York Times reported by the city correspondent of the London Times and reprinted in Galignani's Messenger of yesterday. The direct bribery by a railroad company of the entire government of a State of the Union, and the charge of similar infamy against every other Western State, are fertile themes for the adversaries of popular institu

DEATH OF A NORLE BOY

We announce with heartfelt regret the sudden death of EDWARD POWELL, a younger brother of our much esteemed friend, Aaron M. Powett. He quietly breathed his last at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock on Monday evening, July 19th, at the residence of his father in Ghent, Columbiana Co., N. Y. He had been in fee ble health for several years, but lately his friends had allowed themselves, on account of favorable symptoms, to hope for his complete recovery. He was attacked, however, with catarrhal fever and dropsy on the brain, and his constitution being too feeble to resist auch enemies, he soon yielded up his life. He was a little less than 13 years of age, and one of the meet. His brother, in the note which conveys to us the sad tidings of his death, says: ' Few of thrice his years comprehend so much of the scope and genius of the Anti-Slavery movement, or so fully appreciate the spirit of our beloved Garrison, as an apostle of Peace, Freedom, and Christian love. Dear as he has been to all our hearts, gentle in spirit and beautiful in his life, I am fully assured that he can be no less in either respect in the new sphere of existence upor which he has entered.' As the future of our cause must depend, under God

upon the rising generation, we must lament the premature departure of one so gifted and so pure, whose youthful aspirations gave promise of a noble manhood, consecrated to the service of freedom and humanity. youthful a

While the republicans endeavors to disguise their rectionalism at Faneuil Hall, the more honest aboliomists celebrated the day in a grove at Framingham. MEETING OF SLAVEHOLDERS AT CHESTERTOWN, MI his friends, or those who disapproved of his punish-ment, had sought to retaliate upon his accusers, has induced the citizens of that county to hold a meeting to devise measures of protection. The meet-ing took place at Chestertown, on the 16th inst. Judge Chambers presided, and Dr. Kennard acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Judge Chambers, Hon. James A. Pearce, and the Hon. Ricaud. A Committee, consisting of Hon. J. A. Pearce, George B. Westcott, Dr. C. T. Kennard, W. F. Smyth, John M. Camegys, George W. Spencer, Hon. J. B. Ricaud, John S. Constable, and Major Wilkins, subsequently reported a preamble and resolutions, declaring the purpose of the meeting with reference to persons who should be detected in interfering with slave property, intimating the necessity for the removal of such persons, and uttering a warning against all who aid, abet, or sympathize with them. The resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted. The committee who reported the resolu tions were vested with authority to convene another

adverting to the abuse heaped upon England by the journals of Madrid, takes the opportunity of asking: What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American, in place of a Spanish, possession? Our only interest in the control of the co in place of a Spanish, possession? Our only interes in the question has been a moral, not a material, on Our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba in the hands of American citizens would be a much more productive market than at present. If Lord Malmesbury were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England would stand pourtal in the metter. day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest nint that Engiand would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months' time would be a State of the North American Union. Is it possible that, with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than

procate. Had such a resolution passed a Northern Legislature, directed against a Southern State, what

of the Democracy of the Palmetto State, published at Columbia, says the following interrogatories have been submitted to the candidates for the Legislature:

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 with the control of the cont South Carolina. The South Carolinian, the organ

2. If called upon to vote for a Senator to represent The state in the United States Senate, would you support a National or State's Rights Democrat?

3. Are you in favor of our State being represented in National Conventions for nominating candidates for the Presidency forms at confitmed at and control dates t

HONORABLE Acr. -- Mr. Albert Sumner, of New-Honorantz Acr.—Mr. Albert Sumner, of Newport, R. I., his wife and child, some time since; were shipwrecked, and all undoubtedly perished. By the presumptions of law, the wife and child died first, and the husband became entitled to the property. Mrs. S. was a daughter of the late Walter Channing of this city, and enjoyed the income of a large estate. Under these circumstances, more than \$30,000 became legally invested in Mr. Sumner, and through him came to his mother and sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, our Senator, and George the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the means and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the means that so to shape the mind and the heart the means that so to shape the means the sound the means the

C. Nash, Esq., of Boston, \$10 from C. F. Hovey, also of Boston, and \$1 from Mrs. Davis of Framingham, in aid of that paper. The editor says—'None and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, can imagine the thankfulness we feel for these kind tokens of respect, and we are sure that all the citizens year, (time and place named hereafter.) to receive our tokens of respect, and we are sure that all the citizens of Kentucky, and the South generally, who see and acknowledge the evils of slavery will rejoice to see such like generous spirits.'

A CENTENARIAN IN POUCHKEEPSIE.-Most of our readers have probably seen an aged colored woman, known as Old Flora, about our streets during the summer, selling bunches of herbs. We have learned that Flora Armstrong is a native of Fishkill, and was born in the year 1750, consequently she is now 103 years old. Notwithstanding her great age, 'Flora' makes long journeys to gather her stock of herbs, and labors hard to obtain the means to procure some little delicacies to add to her fare at the County House, at which institution she has resided for several

In Georgetown, D. C., July 20, Betsey Williams, (colored) aged 110 years. The Washington Star says:—'Her existence can be traced back and established by reliable data 110 years; and it is supposed by some who have known her for many years, that she was several years older than the above represents her to have been. She nursed the venerable Charles King when an infant, who died in our city about 15 years ago, and who was at the time of hi death 80 odd years old.

COLORED SPEAKER MORBED AT XENIA .-- A colored speaker, whose name we have not learned, was egged while making a speech in the Court House, and driven from the stand. The circumstances connected with it are as follows: The colored population of Xenia is quite large, and has received heavy additions through the establishment of a colored seminary at Tawawa. The Xenia News has recently denounced this portion of the population, and created some excitement. The speaker last evening was addressing a mixed audience on slavery, and was suddenly pelted with rotten eggs, when he thought it discreet to get out of the back window .- Cin. Times.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION .- The democracy of Boston were not content with celebrating Independence in the usual manner this year, so they got up a per-formance on their own hook, with Rufus Choate for otic democrats sat down to a ten-dollar-a-ticket dinner at the Revere House. The great unwashed were entirely excluded, and none but the kid-gloved portion of the party admitted. Surely democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents. The common herd ' are only wanted about voting time. - Brat-

WM. M. Connelly.—Mr. Connelly, since his release from prison, has returned to New York city, and resumed his place in the office of the Sun newspaper. tion, with the Physiological Support for Skirts, now selling rapidly in the city for 50 cts. each, will be fully explained to the suffering masses. What an achievement for the Model Reslavery. What an achiever public! 'Hail, Columbia!'

A FIGHTING GOVERNOR .- Gov. Stewart, the preent executive of Missouri, was recently flogged in a lrunken brawl, and the man who had the honor of using his fists for that purpose, writes a letter, ex-plaining the whole transaction, in which he says: Stowart was very drunk, and I myself drinking. Is it any wonder that we hear of border-ruffianism in

James Banks, Esq., member of the bar at Fay-etteville, N. C. is in Cleveland, to carry out the will of the late Mrs. Perry, who appointed Mr. Banks to see that her six slaves, Caroline Perry and her five children, have their freedom and \$10,000, as soon as the estate is settled. Mr. Banks brings the freed persons here-arranges with Judge Tilden to receive the money when he shall send it, and pay it over to, and advise the new settlers how to invest it. The children are very light complexioned, with straight hair.

South' has given the alligators a widely extended territory. The New Orleans Picayune states that on one plantation, over one hundred of these amphibious monters have been killed.

The cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is said to be about \$500 a mile, at which rate the Sunday, August 8th, at the Town Hall in Fitchburg, amount lost in mid-ocean would be about a quarter at 1 P. M., and half-past 5, P. M. All persons are of a million of dollars.

Slaves down South have fallen in price : 'great bargains' in flesh are reported in the papers. A Mo-bile paper states that the sheriff of Sumpter County sold a batch of five. A woman about 38 years of age, with three children nearly large enough to begin work, brought \$1,525. A boy, rather ordinary in appearance, 21 years old, sold for \$1000, and a girl 22 years old with her child, brought \$1002. Very few attended the sale, and fewer still came prepared

This year, the Fourth of July came on Sunday, which made the clergymen fourth of July ora-tors, and many of them spoke upon national topics. The first of August will also come on Sunday; and the clergy will have the emancipation field to themelves. From the forty thousand pulpits in the country, it would be reasonable to expect ten thousand sermons in favor of emancipation, and in denunciation of the sin of slaveholding, next Sunday.—Newbury-

Gen. William Walker addressed an immense concourse of people at Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the 3d. The resolution, offered at the conclusion of the speech by Mr. Whitfield, a wealthy planter, proposing the cause of Nicaragua the sum of ten thousand dollars, was carried with only one dissent-

Senator Douglas announces, in the Chicago Times, fourteen speeches in different parts of the State for the latter part of July and the month of Au-

The papers mention the death at Biarritz, (France, on the 2d of July, of Mr. Bushnell, recently married

COUNTRY THE TWENTY-PIPTH MOON AND AND NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of sla-

Views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present?

Opposite L Settionalism.—A resolution has passed the Legislature of Texas, making an appropriation for the purchase of certain machinery for the use of the pennitentiary, with the condition that no money shall be expended in Massachusetts, or for machinery made in that State. This is an example of that fraternal feeling which we are continually called upon to reciprocate. Had such could be in worse hands than the description of the Cause.

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 less than cour 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 suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of the public, whose affair it is not less than cour 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 suggests greater directness in the method and increase in

But the changed state of the public mind now sug-ge-ts greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose this year, to give our usual sums and take up our Legislature, directed against a Southern State, what homilies we should have had! and for once, they would have been deserved. But such legislation is worthy only of being laughed at.—Providence Journal.

Sours Capours: The South Gallery of the Sourse Capours of the Sourse Capours. The South Gallery of the Sourse Capours of the

1. Are you in favor of the re-opening of the African 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.

Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our

No words from us at this late day are needed to him came to his mother and sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, our Senator, and George Sumner, Esq. The estate was administered upon by Mr. George Sumner, and with the consent of all these heirs, the whole of the property which the deceased had derived from his wife, has been surrendered to her relations.

No words from us at this late day are needed to stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all 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 day with every hope that is adjust and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and saint-The Kentucky Weekly News, an anti-slavery newspaper, published at Newport and Covington. Kentucky, acknowledges the receipt of \$25 from N. triotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life and the state of the s with every association that history, or poetry, or pa-triotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and 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 in terest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD, L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,
BARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
CAROLINE WESTON,
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 REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G, KING,
ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
ELIZA APTHORP, MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

ARCTIC SCENERY!

An Exhibition of Dr. Kane's Arctic Scene will be given at the rooms of the Prisoner's Friend Of Wednesday Evening, August 4, by CHARLES SPEAR.
These brilliant Dioramic Paintings (seventy in number) have been placed in Mr. Spear's charge by a distinguished artist, and it is hoped he will receive the patronage of a generous public.

the patronage of a generous public.

Tickets of admission, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. Door open at 7; exhibition to commence quarter to

LADIES, ATTEND!

Miss Carman's last free Lecture will be given or

The eleventh Free Lecture given by Miss S. D only proper means by which it can be cured. Lec-ture at her room, (Linden Hall,) 16 Summer street, on Saturday evening, July 51, at quarter before

All are invited to attend. Office open on Friday and Saturday of each week.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE PUBLIC The Rev. WM. TROY, missionary among the Refugees of Canada, is now in the city, soliciting aid to build a house of worship at Windsor, Canada West, one of the stations of his field of labor. Mr. T. proposes making public and private calls on the benevosilent public for help in this enterprise. Any contributions from friends may be put into the hands of Rev. L. A. Grimes, Charles R. Colver, or the Rev. W. Heath, No. 79 Cornhill. They will be faithfully applied to the work.

plied to the work. Mr. Troy's credentials are highly creditable and entirely satisfactory .- [Ed. Lib.

FITCHBURG.-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and E. H. HEYWOOD (recently of Brown University. will address the people of FITCHBURG and the vicin ty, on the Present Aspects of American Slavery, on Sunday, August 8th, at the Town Hall in Fitchburg, invited; and a meeting of unusual interest may be ex-

Let the people of New England and all the North-ern States read attentively the late letter of the ven-erable Jostan Quincy, (written to the publishers of Mr. Giddings's 'Exiles of Florida,) and take the before it is entirely too late, to the faithful and earnest admonitions therein contained. Up—friends of the doing everywhere! There are freedom, and be doing everywhere! There are enough to lie still, in cowardly and shameful case 'Oh, sleep not ye as others do,-

Awake, be vigilant, be brave; The coward, and the sluggard, too, Must wear the fetters of the slave.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Ameri can Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Vermont, &c., as follows: Piermont, N. H., Sunday, August Tuesday, "Wednesday, " McIndoes Falls St. Johnsbury Centre,

St. Johnsbury, North Danville, Friday, Sunday, Sunday, THE SUNDAY QUESTION .- Dr. STRING

Town Hall, Stoneham, on Sunday evening, August 1 NATICK .- PARKER PILLSBURY will speak of

American Slavery, at Natica, on Sunday, Aug. 8, afternoon and evening. PEMBROKE.-ANDREW T. Foss, an Agen

In papers mention the death at Biarritz, (France, on the 2d of July, of Mr. Bushnell, recently married to Miss Catherine Hayes.

Married, in Gioson county, Tenn., on the 10th ult., Mr. Dennis Thompson, aged 93, to Miss Sarah H.

Koonce, aged 18 years I

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS./S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

AND WORLD'S AND STATE OF A TO Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no delecterious investigates—do not still outside acceptance. terious ingredients-do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dve.

HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martineburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black '

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. F. 'I am happy to

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

Please inform Mrs. - where Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair

has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The e-y fect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. ance.

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N: Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, alesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures. These are the only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 37½ cents

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 365 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which

they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

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'Strike, but Hear!'

WILL be published, August 2d, 1858, a full Re-WILL be published, August 2d, 1858, a full Report of the proceedings of the late RUTLAND (FREE) CONVENTION, containing the discussions on The Bible, Marriage, Slavery, Woman's Rights, Spiritualism, Free Trade, Shakerism, Education, &c. &c., by S. B. Brittan, Andrew Jackson Davis, H. C. Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, George Sennott, Joel Tiffany, Miles Grant, Frederick W. Evans, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza Farnham, and many others.

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J. B. YERRINTON & SON, June 80 tf. an ann

21 Cornkill, Beston.

POETRY.

FIRST OF AUGUST, 1858. Alu- Lucy Neal.

I. We love thee, native land, Where 'all men are born free,'-But mourn the lot of those who pine In abject slavery. We feel our country's shame. And to her sons appeal; Till freedom is enjoyed by all, We happy ne'er shall feel; We happy ne'er shall feel, We happy ne'er shall feel. Till freedom is enjoyed by all,

When, a long time ago, Our fathers did agree To form a 'Union' with the South, It was to make us free; But she has proved untrue, And placed on us her heel! Till freedom is enjoyed by all, We happy ne'er can feel, &c.

We happy ne'er shall feel.

III. To her we've long appealed To act the manly part, But she has bid us quit her soil, And from her coasts depart. Wipe out this burning shame, Sons of the boasted free ! Till freedom is enjoyed by all, We happy ne'er can be, &c.

Let us no more succumb To her despotic power, But fling our banners to the breeze, And make her tyrants cower : Show her we've some back-bone, To meet her 'chivalry,' And ne'er will suffer her to rule The children of the free, &c.

Let's emulate the deed We celebrate to-day, By which eight hundred thousand slaves Cast all their chains away; Break here the tyrant's power, Like that across the sea. And God shall blessings on us pour, Through those we thus make free, &c.

With panoply and song, We'll hasten to the fray, Where, if we in the right are strong, We 're sure to win the day : We'll break the tyrant's chain, And set the captive free-And Justice on our standard perch, Sure sign of victory, &c.

The following lines were written for the Anti-Slavery Celebration of Independence Day at Framingham, on the 5th inst., but were not received in season. They are still timely in their just rebuke.

> For the Liberator. 'FOURTH OF JULY,' 1858.

Let not now the booming cannon usher in this once glad day; Closely furl our starry banner-lay it from our sight away !

Let our Eagle fold his pinions-he is now the Spoiler's bird. And the flying bondman trembles when that Eagle's scream is heard.

Cease our merry bells' glad chiming; toll them mournfully and slow !

'Tis a death-dirge they are telling-sure it should be sad and low ; Know we not that Freedom's life-blood now is ebbing

fast away? Soon her pulse will throb no longer :- can we then be glad to-day?

Once we deemed our North-land breezes would her failing strength res That upon our sunny hill-sides she would dwell for-

evermore: But, alas! the fell Sirocco reaches us from Slavery's shore.

And our mountain gales are poisoned-they cannot her life restore.

Ah! 'tis sad to see her dying,-dying on her native hills ; Sad to know there is no healing in our clear and

sparkling rills ;-Once their pure and limpid waters nerved the arm for deeds of might,

Made the weak one strong and fearless, bold to battle for the Right. Shall we make a grave for Freedom on the soil where

Warren fell? Shall the granite shaft of Bunker to the world the record tell?

On the storied plains of Concord be forgot the days of yore?

And the sweetly-murmuring Mystic chant the deathdirge evermore? Sons of Hancock and of Adams, can ye look upon

their graves-Build their monuments of glory-then kneel by

them, Southern slaves? When the shrines which here they builded fast are crumbling into dust,

Can you feel that you've been faithful? that you've kept your holy trust? If ye 're honest, true and faithful, ye cannot rejoice

to-day ; From the vain and empty pageant will your thought be far away: And 'twill seem but idle mockery, this vain boasting

"We are free!" On your azure star-gemmed banner many a blood stain you will see.

See your Eagle's talons recking with his helpless vic tims' gore! See that bird, like the flerce vulture, unappeased, de-

manding more ! And your courts disgraced by ruffians-Slavery at the helm of State,

Guiding us to swift destruction, like the iron hand of

And, amid the din and revel, ye will hear a low, sad wail, Coming from the 'land of roses,' borne upon the

Southern gale; Hear the clanking of the fetters, see the cruel hand upraised.

O'er the bound and trembling victim, where no hu man power can save! Oh, then, meet not with the thoughtless in the revels

of to-day. Join the carnest ones who gather where Truth points the onward way;

And if, by her hallowed altar, Liberty at last must Faithful ye can die beside her, as on Freedom's God

Barre, Mass. LIFE'S CHANGES. No joy so great but runneth to an end, No hap so hard but mey in time amend.

ing the guilty?

ye call.

We republish the following effusion from the Liberator of the 9th inst., with corrections.

> FUGITIVE SLAVE'S SONG. BY CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

A moonless night !- the sky is clear, And the North Star holds his lamp for me; I cast behind me doubt and fear, For the hope before is liberty; I go, I go; In Slavery's land I will not stay, I will not stay, For the North Star beacons me away,

And I obey,

The darkness veils my Northward flight, And by day the greenwood covers me; My Guiding Star shines, all the night, On the path which leads to liberty. I go, I go; I'm on my way to liberty,

For the North Star beacons me away.

To liberty, For the North Star thither beacons me To liberty, Where the North Star shines to beacon me.

The dogs are howling on my track,

III.

But the forded stream will foil their scent, And turn their baffled fury back, While I onward press, with soul intent, To go, to go Where shines the Star, my way to show, My way to show; For the North Star points where I may go, May safely go, For the North Star shines my way to show,

Though hunger wastes my failing strength, And the North wind blusters fierce and strong, And, toil-worn with the journey's length, I can scarcely drag my limbs along,

And on I go.

Yet on I go, On toward the land where slaves are free, Where slaves are free, For the North Star thither beacons me, Still beacons me To the happy land where slaves are free.

How gaily its ripples flash and dance ! For yonder, on that Northern shore, My toil and peril will all be o'er: Hurrah! hurrah! The Star shines now to welcome me, To welcome me! How gladly it shines to welcome me To the land of the free,

Now on you lake the star-beams glance :

The Liberator.

To the land where slaves henceforth are free!

REPLY TO 'JUSTITIA.'

DEAR MR. GARRISON : ment against capital punishment, and not merely applicable to the particular case of McGee. It is a subject on which I have thought much, and it has seemed to me that, under some circumstances, the deathpenalty might be not only necessary, but right; and I cannot but think that others may entertain the same justice and love mercy.' Now, if this is a wrong opinion, and no government or community have, under any circumstances, a right to take life, or if there spirit of self-preservation than of revenge? The be placed where people can get at it. criminal outrages and endangers the community. The I came with our friend to Syracuse, and we spen ments against it, and not raise false issues, calculated ly interested in it. to excite sympathy for 'poor' McGees, Websters, Cunninghams, &c., wretches whom we can hardly Post, a moment, and had a good view of the Falls help thinking deserve the utmost penalty of the law, there; then came to Niagara, and spent a day and though we may have no right to administer it. 'Jus- night, and viewed the Falls there also. Thence titia' asks-'In putting to death such criminals as our friend came to Cleveland and Chicago, and has McGee, in what do Christians differ from the ungod- spent some two weeks in Illinois. I came to this ly world? Do not even sinners the same? Do not place, Waukegan, and put up with our dear, old and both equally act under the influence of an unforgiv- true-hearted anti-slavery friends, Thomas and Mary ing spirit? Is not the motive the same which impels Reid, of Rhode Island memory. To-morrow my both to lay violent hands on their victim?' And, friend Robson joins me here, and hence we go to Inpray, may not Christians act with, or in the same dianopolis and Cincinnati. He gets a rich but sad exmanner as 'the ungodly world,' and from the same perience of American politics and religion as they are motives, without compromising their Christian cha- exhibited in connection with slavery. How utterly racter, or indeed bringing it into account at all? dishonest are our political and religious organizations Christians are but men, and the 'ungodly world' No man that pretends to common honesty, or to not less than men, and they have many habits, in- worship an honest God, or to have a humane restincts and necessities in common. I might ask with ligion, can belong to either. equal pertinence-In putting locks on their doors, wherein do Christians differ from sinners? Do not Lincoln, as candidates for the United States Senthey the same-and are not their motives precisely ate, are canvassing the State. Douglas is desperate the same, namely-a selfish unwillingness to share 'Neck or Nothing!' is his watch-word. He is worktheir goods with their 'poor' neighbors, who will not ing, might and main, to drill the people of Illinois dig, and who to beg are (perhaps) ashamed? Can into the belief that Kaneas has a right, a moral right, 'Justitia' find no medium between 'a wicked spirit of to establish slavery-if the majority wish it. The revenge' and 'an act of Christian obedience'? Or Tribune and Greeley, with many of the Republican may not an act be possibly a duty, which could hard- papers West, admit, in theory and practice, the truth ly come under the head of 'Christian obedience,' ex- of this position. If the majority say slavery is right cept in a most general sense? Where, and by whom, it is right, and the minority must acquiesce. Such is I would ask, was it ever pretended that the infliction the basis of Republican morality, as it now come of the death-penalty, or the execution of any law, was forth. Can such a party be of use to freedom, and in obedience to a clearly expressed command of oppose slavery? It is idle to think of it. God'? Do we not, on the contrary, all understand that, in the execution of a murderer, the object intended is the protection of society?-though the belief that God sanctions the act might go far in re- beautiful town of 5000 inhabitants. No town could conciling us to its severity. But, admitting it to be be more beautifully and healthfully located. Come an act of religious duty, need we invite, nay, urge all here, and make a home with Thomas and Mary Reid to attend'? If every religious duty is an act of wor- The Liberator and its Editor have, for twenty-five ship, need it be always public worship? In the per- years, had their warmest sympathics. There is no formance of some duties, is not privacy better than living man who would be more warmly welcomed to publicity? A parent might consider it an act of re- their hearts and home than the man who has so long

"Justitia's concluding arguments are probably logical, and he says they are incontrovertible; but it does not seem to me they are much more to the purpose They are, I think, calculated to have an effect directly contrary to what is intended. Many honest minds, though unable to detect the fallacy of such arguments, instinctively repel the reasoning. A friend asked me-'Did you read that piece in the Liberator about McGee's execution? 'Yes,' I said, I read it, but I didn't like it.' 'No,' she rejoined 'it wasn't right. I don't believe in hanging people; I haven't believed in it for a long time; but I didn't like that-there's something wrong about it.'

In conclusion, I cannot help hoping that 'Justitia, in continuing, will tilt against real, instead of imaginary opponents-and will, perhaps, kindly inform us how long it is since 'Christians,' as distinguished from the 'ungodly world,' have been invested with the entire responsibility of framing and executing the laws of this Commonwealth. D. B. L.

THE VERMONT CONVENTION - GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE - DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

WAUKEGAN, (Illinois,) Sunday, July 18, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND: I left Rutland, the scene of the much-talked-o Free Convention, on Tuesday, June 29, with our friend from England, on a tour through the Western States Our English friend was interested in the manifesta tions of thought, and earnestness, and character, in that Convention. He himself took part in it, and made some interesting remarks on Free Trade-a subject with which he is familiar. It would be idle to say that the Reporters of the Tribune and other New York papers drew their reports, not from the facts con nected with the Convention, but from their own hearts and heads. They saw every thing in the mirror of their own souls. Greeley had said the Convention was to be a Free Love Convention, and headed by S. P. Andrews. He sent a Reporter to make good his prediction; and though Andrews was not there, and but one person in the Convention said a word in favor of Free Love, as apprehended and practised by Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, by Greeley and the other pro-slavery priests and politicians of this country, and though much was said against it, as thus understood and practised, yet the Reporter was hired to make it out what Greeley predicted it would be whatever might be the facts in the case. Greeley's

I must say of that Convention, and of the judgment, liberality and kind intentions of those who called it, and who bore the responsibility of preparing for it, that I have attended many Conventions, national, State and local, of priests, politicians and reformers and I never attended one in which regard was had to the comfort of all who attended, as speakers or hearers, more anxiously or judiciously than in that. I was a free Convention, in the best sense of the word and it will do much to educate society into a higher and more loving and reverent view of human rights in all directions. It is a grief to thousands that Greeley and the Tribune have taken up the trade of a low blackguard-as the Herald has been.

opposition and bitter hostility towards the Convention

grew out of his great fear lest it should injure the Re-

publican party in Vermont. I should not wonder if

his fears were well founded.

One word more about the Convention. Slavery, Nam quite unaccustomed to writing, and fear I may War, Death-Penalty, Intemperance, Sectarianism, hot be able to express my thoughts very clearly; but and other practical reforms, had a large share of the thoughts, feelings and words of the Convention. communication of 'Justitia,' in the last Liberator, It is not true that any man or woman was gagged or July 16,-if, as I suppose, it is intended as an argu- put down in it, because of the nature of the sentiments uttered. I see not how any body can say that any one was gagged on that account, and not know it to be untrue. Opposing views on all questions discussed were desired, and patiently and respectfully heard. The Union was held up in its true light. The story was told of a father, a leader of the Democratopinion, and at the same time earnestly desire to do ic party, who said, 'He would see the Union in hell before he would give up his two young daughters to slavery to save it.' And the question was asked, What father in Vermont would not see the Union is any more effectual, or even any as effectual meth- consigned to eternal damnation, rather than give up od of restraining criminals, I should be glad to un- his own daughters to slavery to save it? Only a Docderstand it; but I certainly could not be convinced by tor of Divinity would consign his mother, his brother, such reasoning as 'Justitia's.' It seems to me that, his son or daughter, to the hell of slavery to save the in endeavoring to convince people of wrong, and per- Union. This was called sicearing, and was falsely atsuade them of the error of their ways, we should be tributed to S. S. Foster. Mr. F. would utter the same careful to have our arguments premised fairly and sentiment-in different words, it may be-but he 'Justitia' calls the execution of McGee 'an would utter it. Who would not, that has more exhibition of Christian revenge, exercised to its utmost love and respect for man, than fear of the Orthodox timit '-and thence argues that the administration of hell? Let man be sacred, and away with every thing justice according to law, at least in the case of capital that desecrates him! Inquiries are daily and conpunishment, is merely 'an exercise of revenge.' Is stantly made after the true report of that Convention. this fair or true! Is not the spirit of law rather a Many copies are wanted in the West. I hope it will

law provides a penalty-not as an exercise of re- an evening with our dear and noble friend, S. J. May, venge on the individual criminal, but rather to pre- who gave us several items of his early Anti-Slavery serve the community from further outrage. The pen- experience in Conventions. S. J. May has nobly alty may be harsh, unjust, barbarous, unchristian; fought for liberty and humanity. It is always good and, if so, let such objections be the basis of argu- to hear his experience. Our friend Robson was great-

We came to Rochester, and saw our friend Isaa

Illinois is all in a blaze just now. Douglas and

Dear Garrison, will you never visit Waukegan? Be assured there are those here to give you a heart-welcome. Do visit this place in the summer. It is ligious duty to punish his child; nay, he might sup- and so successfully vindicated the rights of the poor pose he was acting 'in obedience to a clearly express- and the down-trodden. They bless you evermore that ed command of God '-but need he? Would even you identified your life, your reputation, your reli · Justitia' advise him to call in his friends and his gion, your Christ and your God with the dehuman neighbors- and strangers, even'? 'Justitia' criticises ized black slave. I wish you would visit Chicago the prayer offered on the gallows, and finds great in- Waukegan, and other places in Illinois and Wiscon stency in the utterance of the clause—'Forgive sin, and on the Mississippi. O for the voice of th us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass living lecturer to appeal to the moral nature of the against us.' Does 'Justitia' mean to say that crimi- men and women of the West! The Church and cler nals should not be dealt with at all, or punished in gy speak only to their sectarian nature, to their marany manner? If not, where is the force of his ar- vellousness and their fear; politicians and demagogue gument? If, instead of hanging McGee, they had speak only to their political nature; merchants, trashut him up for life, would 'Justitia' admit they ders, speculators and bankers only to their thirst for had forgiven him? Is that God's method of pardon-riches; the moral nature of the people here is left untouched by Church and State and Commerce.

Would that you, and such as you, could pass over this

a law prohibiting kidnapping on their soil, if their po-litical leaders would only head the contest. God speed Massachusetts in her great effort in this direc-Truly yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The writer of the following explicit staten which, as an act of justice to the much maligned and grossly caricatured Convention recently held at Rutand. Vt. ought to be extensively copied by the press,) is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity.

CORRECTIONS REGARDING THE RUT-LAND CONVENTION. To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sin: After having read for some days the errors, misapprehensions and false statements that are being published over the country in relation to the doings and sayings at the Rutland Convention of June 25, 26 and 27 (and for which you are in no of June 2011 degree responsible, you having published a partial and fragmentary report of the proceedings), I cannot but feel the force of the conviction that an mmense amount of wrong has been done the public by letting these falsities go uncorrected. I write you, therefore, a careful account of the affair, and ask you to publish it. And let me say once for all, that however much the account I may give differs from the almost countless reports that have already appeared I ruledge my honor as a man, a tagget appeared, I piedge my honor as a man, a samman' and a gentleman, to tell no untruth.

Having been an eye-witness of the Convention until the last evening, I am prepared, as far as facts are concerned, to do the subject justice. The motions for calling the conventions for calling the conventions of the convention until the conventions of the con tives for calling the convention are known to me and it may not be amiss here to state them.

It is a fact patent to the world that any amount of evil exists, which is doing an awful work on society; that the present organizations—political, social, and religious—do not effect the cure. This cial, and religious—do not effect the cure. This being the case beyond controversy, the spirit of reform arises, which, entering into the minds and hearts of the most intense and thoughtful of the age, for Humanity's children, who are groaning at present under burdens inconceivable. To afford this class of sympathizers an opportunity to put them-selves honestly, nobly and bravely before the world, especially the religious world, was this Convention called. There cannot be a doubt that the most heedless ignorance has prevailed in relation to the motives and objects of this class of men and women. Occasionally a chance has offered for them to be heard; but, then, their views were garbled by reporters and misunderstood by the people, whose minds having been pre-occupied with prejudice, by resting in the belief that every effort of relief from this quarter was useless and impudent, because not recommended from the pulpits. Their testimonics selves with the vague rumors, malicious inuendoes and vulgar wit that pass through the gossip of a demoralized press. Hence, many of the best thoughts of our best minds have been little read, less cared for, and seldom asked for. But feeling fully conscious that the time had now arrived when the great ideas that have been glowing in the hearts of the humane, like live coals upon the altar, must be out-spoken and have their influence in prompting human endeavor, we signed the call for the Conven

Having been myself for years under an almost entire misconception of their motives, and supposing others to be in the same condition, we deemed it a duty, and the plainest dictate of justice, to do at duty, and the plainest dictate of justice, to do at to die, rither than withhold give the people liberty and least so much toward disabusing the minds of our fellow-citizens.

This we thought we were qualified to do, as from personal acquaintance, careful reading, and correption of the property of the people liberty and the people liberty and the property of the people liberty and property of the people liberty and the people liberty and the people liberty and property of the people liberty and property of the people liberty and the people liberty and property of the people liberty of the people liberty and property of the people liberty and property of the people liberty of the people liberty of the people liberty of the people liberty and property of the people liberty and property of the people liberty of

personal acquaintance, careful reading, and correspondence with this class of minds in the reform Lydia M. Child, Robert Dale Owen, and Garrison, ornament to the purest church in existence; men and women who do not believe without evidence, nor reason without force, as their position provesthey having arrived at their present convictions, ready begun to think and speak would be inspired and entered upon their present labors, in despite of to think deeper and speak louder than before? prejudice and sacrifice.

I now insist upon it, whether their present position entirely true or partially false, that it is due t the cause of humanity and the interests of truth and honor, that, after having a quiet and candid hearing, they be candidly and truthfully reported. Gentlemen of the Metropolitan Press, this we most commen of the Metropolitan Press, phatically say has not been done. The hearing was than to the demise of our highly esteemed citizen all the enlightened and candid could have expected and beloved brother, James Nowell. His steady, accommodation of strangers, almost entirely untrue, as they did not give the facts with reference to any respectable minority of the people of Rutland.

In issuing the Call, we entered advisedly upon the came into Portsmouth about 25 years ago, as a clerk

the cause we deemed humane. We knew that all shipping country produce, he remained till his de-tired for the purpose, they having already lost all true sense of honor and justice, they being fitted. their own. We felt then, and do now, however, that this same public, overdosed as it is in this affair, will finally revolt and spew out forever this extraorcarelessness and haste it has taken in. fore spread our canvas to the breeze, and asked 'the joining States to come to Rutland, and counsel together. They did come, and candidly entered upon the work, proving to their opponents that it was one thing to indulge in ridicule, and quite another of earthly treasures was always subordinate in his thing to confute an argument. Having usually but one question to ask before expressing an opinion, and that as to the truthfulness of the doctrine they member of it; and one of the first things we knew teach, they did not concern themselves much with its consequences, believing all truth to be practical. This statement, though startling and revolutionary This statement, though starting and for propaga-to many, is true, since truth is designed for propagation, which, to be available, must be proclain the world. Inspired by this conviction, and cheered on by an intelligent and candid assemblage, they entered heroically upon the task afforded them. The whole meeting was conducted with the utmost order, not a single complaint being made, to my I do, to honor him who went about doing good, and knowledge, of any want of civility on the part of the citizens, as they invariably freated every one with marked good nature and politeness.

To benefit those of his needy friends, and my needy fellow-men, who come within my reach.

With such views, he was the early, consistent, narked good nature and politeness.

The business of the meeting was not interrupted and steadfast friend of temperance, whose motives from the commencement to the close (a period of never could be questioned. He was the friend of the thirty hours) ten minutes, beyond discussing some prisoner, the sot, and the slave, and would deliver thirty hours. points of order, which was done under direction of them, as he best could, from their sins, their follies, the Chairman. Only one arrest was made, and that and their chains. And in these things, as in others was of a young man from Salisbury or Leidster (who of less note, he was never weary of well-doing, up was a little hoisterous and profane), while attempting to disturb the canvas of the tent. Upon application for accommodations outside of the hotels,
over 500 beds were tendered to the Committee withing to disturb the canvas of the tent. Upon appli-cation for accommodations outside of the hotels, in two hours after the application was made. This only a member in regular standing of statement does not ignore the fact that some in town that any application was made to such as were in-clined to refuse. It seems they were not sufficiently

spoken to me during the three days of the meeting, gift. nor an act but of marked kindness, for which I can never cease to be truly and sincerely thankful.

The Report of the Convention will soon be before the world to take its chance for favor or condemnation, and until that time, I would respectfully say to all who take an interest in the doings of the Con vention, suspend your judgment—an appeal which I trusting in God, walking with him. And 'he was know the candid will consider. T. H. M.

One word in conclusion. The Troy Daily Times Would that you, and such as you, could pass over this broad, rich, inexhaustible prairie, and call into healthful and effective activity the moral and social elements, and direct them to the holy, godlike work of elevating and perfecting man; of rescuing him from slavery, war, drunkenness, licentiousness, and the multiplied forms of individual and social wrong.

I was in Waukegan a week, and it is thought that three-fourths of the people of that State would go for a law prohibiting kidnapping on their soil, if their po-Baker, Dosions, Warren & Co., and I might add fifty others. JOHN LANDON. fifty others.

\$25.00 REWARD.

EDITOR RUTLAND HERALD :- To correct an impres sion that has been and is now industriously being circulated by individuals and the press, in relation to the sentiments entertained by the three thousand persons who attended the FREE CONVENTION, at Rutland, on the subject of marriage, I wish you to published the price of the views of the lish this resolution, as expressive of the views of ninety-nine of every one hundred persons attending the Convention from first to last; viz., Resolution

Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman, and that the only true home is the isolated home, based upon this exclusive love.

I offer the above reward to any person who will prove that there were thirty persons at the Conven-tion on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June last, disavowing this resolution.

I make this offer to give some professedly pious

but mistaken persons, in this vicinity, an opportu-nity to either deny the facts as stated, or inform themselves and stop lying about their fellow-citizens. Respectfully yours, July 20, 1858.

P. S. Other papers who love truth and justice vill please copy.

From the Portland Pleasure-Boat. THE FREE MEETING AT RUTLAND.

After the circular was issued, calling a free meetng at Rutland, Vt., many of the time-serving, religious and secular papers of the country decided at once that the convention would be a bad affair—a monstrous conglomeration of all manner of errors. They felt safe in denouncing it in advance, because they know the public mind is too ignorant, bigoted and slavish, to tolerate freedom of speech, open, bold discussion, reform or advancement in truth; and if such papers can only keep in favor of the multitude, and gather garbage enough to satisfy their appetites, this is all they care for.

When the time for holding the convention arrived, these papers sent reporters to attend it, and to give such reports as they conceived to be best suited to the appetites of their readers; and, hence, many of

them made the convention a very miserable affair.

There is nothing which the false priesthood and the leaders of political parties, and other propagators of error and slavery of all kinds, dread more than free discussion. When the people begin to inquire, they begin to think, and in proportion as they learn to think and believe for themselves, their rulers and guides, who have been leading them in the dark, lose power over them. Kingcraft and priestcraft have in all ages of the world, labored however respectfully urged upon the attention of the public, have been deemed preposterous and izealously to suppress freedom of discussion and liberation of the public, have been the preposterous and editors too often have contented themorement the propose from thinking and in-If they can keep the people from thinking and in-terchanging their thoughts, they are safe; but the moment the people begin to inquire and examine for themselves, then the strong holds of their rulers are in danger In some countries, free discussion is suppressed by

fines, imprisonment, or death. Read the history of the martyrs—see what implements of torture have been invented, and what an amount of blood has been shed, to silence the tongues and still the thoughts of the inquirers after, and promulgators of truth. Had any of the martyrs promised to be silent, their lives might have been spared; but, loving truth and right more than life itself, they preferred to die, rather than withhold truth, which, if received

the power to fine, imprison, nor burn men for the movement, we found, almost invariably, that exercise of free speech, so they do what is, to them from Jesus and before down to Howard, Girard, the next best thing: they slander, ridicule, misre-florence Nightingale, Harriet Beecher Stowe, present and belie them. They scourge them through the prostituted, men-pleasing, time-serving press. Is it any wonder, then, that the press was engaged Lydia M. Child, Robert Dale Owen, and darrepreties class had been misunderstood and misrepreto to war against the Rutland convention—a convented—a class of men and women who would be an tion in which all were allowed the liberty of speech tion on any and every subject-a convention in which the thoughtless would be stirred up and induced to think for themselves, and where those who had al-

> From the Portsmouth Morning Chronicle, July 22. A GOOD MAN DEPARTED. The Christian cannot die before his time;

The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour.' No better application can be made of these lines -and so far, all was satisfactory. The reports, uniform, earnest course of practical Christianity for however, were unfair, and the statements in relation five and twenty years, and till the last gasp of sinkto the feelings of the citizens of this place, and the ing life, is a rare example of consistent fidelity to a character of the courtesies extended by them for the great principle, maintained through evil report and good report; and maintained, too, with equal zeal in the one condition as in the other.

task, our eyes being open to the consequences. We had but too clear a foresight of the odium that would be thrown upon us by a venal press, especially as we had not bribed them by one dollar in advance to refrain from abuse, nor hired them to advocate the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and the course we desired the whole the successor of Mr. R. in the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and the course we desired the whole the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and the course we desired the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and the course we desired the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and the course we desired the corn and flour trade, in which, with buying and

qualified to pander and pimp to a public whose beyond all suspicion; and honorable, altogether tastes they have corrupted, and made nearly akin to above and beyond the standard of hundreds who use the word honor a thousand times where he used it once. His standard was right-his aim was duty. He was cautious to do no wrong; he was gentle in dinary concoction of vulgarity and abuse, which in manner and inoffensive in appearance, but entirely feurless of consequences when he saw, or thought h oread our canvas to the breeze, and asked the saw, the path of duty. In his business he was mod-tion and women of New England and the ad-crately successful; and but for his great liberality, and earnest desire to be useful and charitable, migh have amassed a fortune.

But he had higher aims, to which the laying u

about him was, that out of his clerk's perhaps \$600.) he gave \$100 toward the support of the ministry there. This item may serve as an index to his standard of

liberality and measure of duty. His rule of life was, Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Thus, when he entered the church, his idea was not, how little can I do, just to 'escape the damnation of hell; ' but what, and how much can

assembly and church of the first born, whose name aid they would not open their houses,' but makes are written in heaven, -nor to enumerate his acts of it necessary for me to say that I have yet to learn charity to the 'panting fugitive' fleeing from the law and gospel of oppression,—nor to tell of all his benefactions to the needy at his own door; but we attractive, for some reason or other, to have even a can sum up this part of his history in a word. He chance 'to take the stranger in.'

In conclusion, let me say, as one of the managers of the Convention, that I never had an uncivil word warmed, or be ye filled,' without a corresponding

Brother Nowell was a devotional man in feeling and in practice, in public and in private. In his domestic and social relations, loving and beloved, he lived a worthy example, a blessing to the world, an ornament to the church; and died at the close of a lingering illness, as he had lived, peaceful, dutiful,

A SOUTHERNER IN QUEST, OF THEODORE PARKER IN
BOSTON. A Southerner who had visited our patriotic celebration of the anniversary of independence,
and viewed the Common—who had ascended Bunker
Hill monument, and enjoyed a ride through our
grand stretch of suburbs and a day in contemplation
at Mount Auburn—who had seen Faneuil Hall marat Mount Auburn—who had seen rangui Hall market and the Beacon Hill reservoir, the State House and the Franklin statue—who had inspected the new library building and the Court House,—acost ed a boy on Winter Street on Saturday evening, and asked him if he would direct him to 'Parker's. asked him if he would direct him to 'Parker's.'
The lad informed him that 'Parker's' was en School street. The stranger explained that he had been informed that the Music Hall was on Winter street. 'Yes,' responded the other, 'the Music Hall is on Winter street, but Parker's Hotel is to the stranger. In order to make him School street.' The stranger, in order to make him-self clear, explained that he wanted to find, in adself clear, explained that he wanted to mid, in advance, the building in which the droll preacher, Parker, held forth, so as to see and hear the great Parker, need forth, so is we and hear the great lion in his den on Sunday.' Upon this, the boy pointed out the Music Hall, and there is little doubt the Southerner was early in attendance yesterday, listening attentively to the 'droll preacher.'—Bes-

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. Ayen's CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such danger. of memore 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, they renorate
the fountains of life and vigor, — health courses
annew 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 perfection of medicine.
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.

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 protrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, to, tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some suffers whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLs, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair akin that has grown under them; see the latelepst that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLs to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power 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 ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till 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 again — the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every

gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vial principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again —the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every 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 ears, 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 bodt. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it mothing 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 easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foil 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 cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old — they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box — 5 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayen's Cherry Perronal has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, sal thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, sal thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, sal thousa stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite return, and with it his strength. The dart which pierce his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living troppy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PROTORAL an imperishable renown. Basi its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The compless colds and coughs which it cures are the sed which would have ripened into a dreadful harrest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchits, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Christian and the course Protocol of the throat and lungs are easily cured by tations of the inroat and tungs are easily charts, 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 provier, 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 Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where over the earth, in order that the sick every water 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 Dr. J. C. Aver, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

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