

SPRITED MEETINGS IN WARREN.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Warren, on the evening of March 22d, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the recent decision of the U. S. Court (the Dred Scott case) and the pressing peril of the Free State settlers in Kansas, render prompt organization and immediate efficient action of the Northern free men and women imperative:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that a convention of delegates from the Free State cities of Massachusetts be convened at Worcester at an early day, to devise means to secure prompt, efficient, organized, united, and continued action, to meet the impending crisis.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. S. S. Smith, Rev. D. Atkins, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Cutter and others.

At a previous meeting held in Warren, (March 16,) Dr. Cutter offered, at the close of a well-timed and appropriate address, the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the ladies and gentlemen of Warren, during the year 1853, paid by voluntary contributions for the aid of the Free State settlers in Kansas, the sum of \$147 98 in money, and clothing valued at \$129 25 (whole amount \$277 23), therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Warren, ladies and gentlemen, will raise by voluntary action our pro rata proportion, according to valuation and population, of \$50,000 for the State of Kansas, to maintain the Free State of Kansas in the maintenance of their civil and political rights, if there shall be a reversal of the nullity acts of last season.

Resolved, That a committee of three ladies and three gentlemen be selected to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Voted, That Nathan Richardson, Esq., Dr. Calvin Cutler, William M. Ward, Mrs. Ann Richardson, Mrs. Dr. Cutter, and Mrs. William M. Ward be the Committee.

EMANCIPATION SCHEME IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolutions have been introduced into the Indiana Legislature by Senator WALLACE, of Montgomery County:—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that His Excellency the Governor be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the Governors of the several States, requesting them to inform their respective Legislatures that the State of Indiana is ready to empower and commission two or more delegates to meet a like number of delegates similarly empowered and commissioned by such Legislatures, in convention, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, there solemnly to devise and consider some plan of practical emancipation of the colored population of the United States which is generally emancipated and colonized in some foreign land; that she is ready and willing to be directly taxed, if necessary, for her just proportion of the fund that may be deemed requisite to accomplish that end; that she is ready to instruct her Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the appropriation of the surplus annually remaining in the Treasury of the General Government for the furtherance of the same great object; and, generally, that she is ready, in good faith, to co-operate with her sister States in carrying out any scheme that may be agreed upon by such convention of delegates.

It is further resolved, that, if it should be signalled to His Excellency, the Governor, before the next session of this General Assembly, two years hence, that a majority of the States are willing to send delegates to such convention, to be held at such place as the delegates of the States thus agreeing should meet and take action preliminary to the convention proper, and to bring about a more entire concurrence in the measure, he is hereby authorized to appoint and commission two citizens of this State as delegates from Indiana to such primary convention, and he is to be further resolved, that a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to draft an Address to the Legislatures of the several States upon this subject, and that copies of this joint resolution, together with copies of such Address, be forwarded by His Excellency, the Governor, to the Legislatures of the States, and the members of Congress generally.

VOICE OF WISCONSIN.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin—by a strict party vote, it will be seen—the sham "Democrats," in that body, being true to the Slave Power, as usual:—

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, that our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives be and they are hereby instructed, to vote for the repeal of any act for the government of any territory, now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be acquired, unless it shall contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude into any territory, now or hereafter to be acquired for crimes.

Resolved, That the admission of any more slave States into the Federal Union.

To exert their influence to procure the repeal of all laws sustaining slavery in any place under the control of the National Government; to obtain the passage of such laws, as will prohibit slavery, the slave trade, and polygamy, in all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, including the territories, belonging to the United States; to secure to the people the right to emigrate thereto, without interruption either by land or on the rivers of the United States; to prevent forcible invasions of such territories; and to guarantee to all the inhabitants thereof the free and uninterrupted expression of their will in the formation of a Constitution, and the enactment of just and constitutional laws.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, in hereby requested immediately to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before Congress.

The Resolutions were adopted, by the Assembly by the following vote:—Ayes—42, all Republicans. Nays—10, all Democrats.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

No little excitement, mingled with not a little indignation, in certain quarters, has existed in our city for a day or two past, and particularly yesterday, on account of the arrival of two Virginians, on the plea of a colored man, whom they state to be a slave. They arrived in our city on Monday, and very quietly took lodgings at the Tremont House. After going through the usual prospecting tours, in order to make sure of their prey, they procured a warrant, with a view of securing his arrest. The alleged slave has been in this vicinity for some years, and during that time has been a servant in the employ of Mr. George B. Blake, one of our heavy brokers, who resides in Brookline. The Vigilance Committee, having been informed of the movements of the Southerners, took early notice of their plans, which they did, by making a hasty visit to Brookline, and informing the young man of his danger. He at first discredited the reports brought to him, but on being pressed to secure his safety, acted upon their advice, made all needful preparations, and is, by this time, safely in Montreal. His pursuers visited the house of Mr. Blake in a few hours after he had fled, but were unable to find him.

It is thought that there are several slave-hunters in the city at the present time. It is said that the recent decision at Washington, in the Dred Scott case, has emboldened our Southern friends to visit Massachusetts in large numbers whenever there is any sort of prospect of obtaining their property.—Boston Bee.

What a shame to old Massachusetts, that human slave-hunters are still allowed to desecrate her soil! And how great is the guilt in being afraid to 'hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wandereth!' What are we but a commonwealth of cowardly and unjust men?

St. Louis, March 23. The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says the Kansas Free State Convention was in session at that place, on the 10th and 11th inst. C. F. Currier, president of the Committee on the platform reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the territory cannot participate in the election called under the pro-slavery constitutional convention act, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Convention is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, under that Constitution; that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the territory; and they urgently appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion, growing out of the question of its domestic institutions, to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or of the ballot-box shall be held as cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for members of the Free State party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas; and finally, that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of equality and squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

'THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.'

The monstrous usurpation of the Slave Power in the recent decision of the Supreme Court seems to shock all lovers of liberty, Republicans as well as Abolitionists; and yet, though all stand aghast at the horrid deed, that colored men are not citizens of the United States, who proposes a remedy? What Massachusetts Republican proposes to defend and protect. In a manly and open way, the colored man as a citizen of our State, in defiance of the power of the United States! Many of them would defend his rights to the death, if need be, all the while professing and swearing allegiance to the Government against which they were waging war. But this is neither manly nor frank. The only noble course is at once to repudiate all allegiance to that diabolical conspiracy against human liberty called the United States Government, and make Massachusetts a free and independent State, competent to protect not only all her native-born citizens, but all the down-trodden and oppressed, of whatever color or clime, that may seek a home and cheer within our borders. This she is now forbidden to do by her hellish agreement with the other States; and now, as she finds to what depth of infamy her allegiance to this unholy compact may carry her, why should she not at once strike the blow that shall free her, and enable her to offer protection to all that flee to her for shelter?

But this decision sounds very much, in its denial of citizenship to colored people, like the speech of Republicanism last fall. What was that but a white man's party, and that, too, to the exclusion of colored men from citizenship?—as witness Kansas, and the many speeches and writings of leading Republicans! As witness the following extract of a speech by William H. Seward, delivered at Oswego, N. Y., and published by the Republican Association of Washington, D. C., which was received under Mr. Seward's own frank, by the same mail that brought the abstract of Judge Tancy's decision in the Dred Scott case.

After stating the decline of the old Whig and Democratic parties, and correctly characterizing the new Know Nothings and Democratic parties, he says:—

'The friends of freedom and free labor are left also to commence and constitute a new party, (the Republican,) with new elements of strength and union hitherto unknown in the history of American politics. Those elements are—

1st. The political equality of all white men within the jurisdiction of the United States, whether native-born, or English, Scotch, Irish, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, or French; and whether Presbyterian, or Episcopal, or Unitarian, or Trinitarian, or Protestant, or Roman Catholic in their religious faith.

2d. The exclusion of black imported African slave labor, as far as is constitutionally practicable, and the substitution in its place, by constitutional means, of free native and immigrant white labor, with institutions of government based upon it.

Mark this, 'the political equality of all white men!' Then notice the activities—all are mentioned that have representatives on our soil, except Africa; and the native-born colored man is excluded by the expression 'native-born' 'white men.' There is no place for the colored man, native or foreign-born, bond or free, in the platform of Republicanism, as expounded by that eminent apostle of political freedom, William H. Seward. It is only political equality for white men that they seek. The colored man is as positively excluded from political rights as he is in Judge Tancy's decision.

Considering the source whence it comes, is not this sentiment more atrocious than the decision of the Supreme Court? H.

THE UNION—HENRY WILSON.

DEAR GARRISON:— Nothing has interested me more than the proceedings of the recent Disunion Convention at Worcester, together with the correspondence and editorials growing out of it. It was timely, and most happily conducted. It proved a real touch-stone, with which to test men's anti-slavery. Many, indeed, most of those who addressed the Convention, gave evidence of being possessed of the true principle, however much they may differ from yourself and others in regard to the course to be pursued to carry it out. Most of them, in substance, 'Liberty first; the Union and every thing else afterwards.' That will do. Such men are to be relied on to help carry on the war. Men and women who say with WENDELL PHILLIPS, 'We are resolved to follow Anti-Slavery wherever it leads, till it reaches the slave; or to be trusted in this mighty conflict, and none other. I rejoiced to find so many of the political Anti-Slavery men taking that ground.

But Henry Wilson! Alas! what can we say of him? Verily, he is weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Union first, Humanity afterwards! Verily, 'Ephraim is joined to his idol; let him alone. Mr. Wilson said, in his lecture at Barre, Vt., in the fall of 1855, that slavery could not stand ten days if the Union were dissolved; and yet to aid in its dissolution is a crime against liberty! The Union stands with its iron hoofs on four millions of slaves, yet to ask it to step off as a crime against liberty, the perpetrators of which, if the Hon. Henry Wilson had the power, should die traitor deaths! Don't despair of the power, friend Wilson! The whole pack of scoundrels, from Frank Pierce to Atchison and Stringfellow, are ready to lend a helping hand! They, too, patriotic souls! love the dear Union!

Would it not be a rare spectacle to see Henry Wilson engaged with Pierce, Toombs and Douglas in hanging Phillips, Higginson, and perhaps Giddings, for treason!

Seriously—it makes my blood boil to see so little manhood—such base subserviency to place and power. Henry Wilson had many admirers in Vermont. Henceforth he will have at least one less.

Yours for humanity, above Constitutions and Unions, S. M. SEAVER. Williamstown, (Vt.) March 10, 1857.

DEATH OF A WORSHIPY BLACK MAN.

FELTONVILLE, March 20, 1856. FRIEND GARRISON:— I have just returned from the death-bed of one who I think should be made known to anti-slavery men, if not to the world, and I know of no one better calculated to do justice to his memory than yourself; and THE LIBERATOR should be the channel through which it should be first published.

I would say, first of all, that I have known the one to whom I allude for more than thirty years, and he has won the respect of all who knew him. I think he meant to be an honest man. But I must give you the notice, which is as follows:—

BENJAMIN PRENTICE was born in New London, (Ct.) February 4, 1760, as the 'property' of Christopher Christophers, and when quite young, was given to Henry Latimer, a son-in-law of Christophers, and claimed by him until 1792, when he ran away from him and came as far as Shrewsbury, Mass., when he was caught and sent back to Connecticut, and sold to one Andrews for \$300. He then made a second attempt for his liberty, and succeeded. He went to Stowe, where he lived a few years, and then came to Marlboro' to reside. He was married in 1800 to Candis Haggood, who died in a few years, when he married again. He buried his second wife some thirty years ago, and she having some children before he married her, (he having had none by either of his wives,) went to live with them, and remained with them until he died. He was my nearest neighbor; and living upon intimate terms with him and his family, I have had no prejudice against color than many I meet with. He was the oldest person in Marlboro', being ninety-seven years old last month. He was in New London, Ct., at the time it was burnt, and could give a good history of the Revolutionary war.

He has been the more particular, believing him to be the only New England fugitive slave we have had any account of for many years. And although the old man could neither read nor write his name, his life was such that many of us might envy him his hope. He is gathered home like the shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest. As his mind lost control of the mortal, it grasped the immortal, and I trust enters on the future far in advance of his masters, who were responsible for his education in his youthful days. We are to have the funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to lay his body away in our grave yard. The old man had been so long unable to work that he had spent all his property; and I made arrangements with him some time ago to get the facts relative to his early history for the purpose of having them inscribed on a monument erected to his memory, that our children may have them handed down to them long after I (I trust) the last slave shall have to drag his chains.

Yours, for a brighter future, CHARLES BRIGHAM. H. C. WRIGHT IN MILFORD, N. H. DEAR GARRISON:— That untiring friend of men, HENRY C. WRIGHT, spent Sunday, March 8th, in this town, and gave three most able, interesting, and radical lectures, in the day time, taking for his text:—'The hat for the head, and not the head for the hat'; which he said was a part of his Bible, and carried the idea that institutions were for men, and not men for institutions. In the morning, the subject was applied to religious institutions, and it was shown that man had ever been victimized to them, and that their influence over him had ever been most baneful. He did not even except Christianity, as popularly recognized, and said truly, that Jesus of Nazareth would be as certainly rejected by 'Christian' sects now as he was by the Pharisees of old.

In the afternoon, political institutions were brought under the ordeal, and the forlorn and hopeless condition of man under them, as heretofore and now existing, was graphically shown by a touching picture of a boy for whom a beautiful coat had been provided. He grew until the coat became far too small for him, and then, to save the coat,—for that was of far the most consequence,—he must be starved to stop his growth, he all the while most piteously imploring his father for bread, for he was dying of hunger; but it was denied him, for the institution, the coat, must be preserved. The illustration was exceedingly forcible and pertinent.

The subject of the evening lecture was Home and its Influence. And who like Mr. Wright can portray a happy, peaceful and loving home? He showed that whatever other saviors there were, the inmates of a happy home were saviors to each other; and they scarcely needed any other; such was the purifying, elevating and ennobling influence of mind upon mind in harmony, especially of the opposite sexes. Both sexes made sad work when they undertook to live alone.

One of the most soul-crushing features of slavery was, that its victims were shut out from the hallowed endearments of home. It was a word of no meaning to them. The lectures were well attended by those mostly who were willing to hear the truth. But it is not strange that the lecturer should be followed by the old cries of 'inhaler' and 'insane.' These cries were uttered eighteen hundred years ago by like-minded persons, with reference to similar doctrines. They were not put down then, nor will they be now, by any such cries.

It would be well for the world if there were more of Mr. Wright's type of insanity and infidelity. God speed him! Yours, sincerely, J. W. PILLSBURY. Milford, March 16, 1857.

THE STATE OF VERMONT AND SENATOR SUMNER.

STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Montpelier, Feb. 9, 1857. To the Honorable CHARLES SUMNER:— Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Resolutions, approving your speech delivered in the Senate of the United States in May last. I have the honor to be, With considerations of high respect, Your obedient servant, C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State.

Resolved, That in the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, delivered in the Senate of the United States in May last, we recognize the most unmistakable evidence of deep and laborious research, and of intellectual greatness, of true statesmanship, patriotism and philanthropy; an unwavering attachment to the cause of Human Freedom, even in the midst of terror, fully justifying the confidence reposed in him as an honest able and fearless advocate of the rights of man; and we, as the representatives of the people of Vermont, here publicly and unhesitatingly express our unqualified approval of the sentiments and doctrines therein enunciated, and we hereby tender him our most cordial thanks for the ability displayed, and the facilities manifested in grappling with a gigantic and unmitigated wrong, and assure him that the people of Vermont will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for the ability and invincible firmness with which he has defended the principles of eternal truth and justice.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the House, and presented to the Governor for his approval; and when approved by him, a copy of the same, properly attested, be prepared by the Secretary of State, and by him forwarded, at his earliest convenience, to the Hon. Charles Sumner as a testimonial of our approval of the course he has pursued, and the sentiments he has uttered in behalf of suffering Kansas; and his withering rebuke of slavery and the Slave Power; and as a slight token of the high respect we entertain for his independence, his talents, and his integrity.

In House of Representatives, November 18, 1856. Read and adopted. NORMAN WILLIAMS, Jr., Assistant Clerk. GEO. W. GRANDEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved: RYLAND FLETCHER. STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Montpelier, Feb. 9, 1857. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives.

C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State. MR. SUMNER'S REPLY. NEW YORK, March 7, 1857. To His Excellency, RYLAND FLETCHER, Governor of Vermont:— SIR: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health, which, for nearly ten months, has been taken from me, I had received notice of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and approved by your Excellency, which give the official sanction of a generous, virtuous and intelligent State to my speech in the Senate on the 19th and 20th of May last, exposing the Crime against Kansas. Such a token is precious to me on every respect; not only because it assures me of the personal sympathy of the people of Vermont, declared through their representatives, but because it attests their interest in that cause which is more important than any person.

But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech, without at the same time expressing my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination, with returning strength, to do something which shall still further unmask the portentous Barbarism which has fastened upon our Republic, and installed itself in all the high places of power.

I have the honor to be, Sir, With much respect, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

NOTICE. The Post Office address of Mrs. Lucy STONE will be, for the present, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, care C. M. Saxton & Co.

THE LATE RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

Toronto, March 14. The effects of the late catastrophe have reached wider and deeper than was at first supposed. Scarcely one of you meet but has had some friend or relative among the dead or wounded. When the two Houses of Parliament met last night, there was little disposition to proceed with business, so many were absent on errands of mercy or duty. The Houses, therefore, soon after closing, adjourned.

The Capt. Sutherland was taken in charge by a dozen sailors who had long served under his command. They bore him to an adjoining building, and covered his remains with the union-jack. All were deeply affected even to tears at his sad loss. The duty of examining the letters and papers of the deceased was quite as painful as the recognition of the dead bodies. A correspondent says:—In the pocket of one would be found letters from his wife and children wishing him home, and sorrowing for his absence. Another died with the daguerotypes on his breast. One of the most most of earth, a mother's letter was found in this one's pocket, asking relief and saying she was ill. The money for relief was found by side with the letter. Another's name was found by the letters of those who loved him. And yet another was hurrying home to console the sick and dying.

The same correspondent adds in reference to the recognition of the dead bodies:— Here was evidently a poor Irish laborer; his pipe was still in his hand; and a smile played over his kindly features. One passed, yet another, and still another, and no one knew him. God only knew the grief that some would feel who did know him.—Here again linger a large group. They are looking at the figure of a woman, once beautiful, and though her hair lies tangled and wet, and her face is distorted from grief, she still clings that idle crowd with a melancholy smile. She has a marriage ring on her finger. Two lockets are on her breast; and a brooch is suspended by a yellow ribbon round her neck. For whom did she wear them? Who were her dear? To whom was the dear? In a low voice, she says, 'God help her! She alone then required to be recognized by Him! And so passed the scene. Here a man and a woman, the recognition of the mangled remains of a friend or relative. These strangers, with heavy hearts, gazed on those who were unwept; and thought of themselves, if ever such a lot should be theirs. There may be scenes of sorrow, and of horror, but who can conceive aught so utterly heart-rending, as when people go away in peace and happiness, to return this evening, or to-morrow, and are first heard of as mangled and drowned by such disasters?

Capt. Twopenny, reported among the missing, is safe; and Capt. Waddell, the eminent agriculturist of Cobourg, is among the dead.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY IN NEW-YORK. According to the census of 1855, the city of New York contained 46,113 native, and 42,704 naturalized voters. Ten thousand men were naturalized between 1855 and the Presidential election of 1856. The Irish vote of New York is estimated at 35,000. These went in a body to back and support the pro-slavery party, native and foreign, also voted for Him. Of the whole native-born vote, scarcely one in ten supported the pro-slavery ticket in the city of New York. Nineteen-tenths of the natives divided their support between Fremont and Fillmore.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. We are heartily glad to see that Wisconsin, by the passage of this bill, has taken a step towards the abolition of slavery. Judge Miller and the Border Ruffians generally. The Act will be found in our columns next week. It provides for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves, (be they white or black,) the right of trial by jury, and that proof, equal to that required to convict a man of crime, be made before the grand jury, (guilty of a crime, be the offender a parent or child of Africa,) be delivered up to his taskmasters and condemned to bondage for the term of his natural life.—Plover Herald.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow colored men to vote was proposed at the meeting of the Convention of the New York State on Wednesday. It was discussed, and embarrassed by amendments, and finally adopted as follows:— (Republicans in Roman, Americans in small caps, Democrats in Italic.) AYES—Bellier, Bradford, Briggs, Cuyler, Darling, Deane, Hancock, Horvath, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Paterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Sweet, Towne, Upham—22. NAYS—Brooks, Hille, Kelley, A. M. Smith, Wadsworth—5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Concord Patriot (Democratic) has returned from all but four towns, which foot up as follows:—Hale, Republican, 34,768; Wells, Democrat, 31,353; scattering 233. Hale's majority over Wells 3405; or over all, 3142. Returns from the other towns, according to the Patriot, are 100 Republican and 127 Democratic Representatives; Republican majority 63. The Senate stands 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats; the Council 4 Republicans to 1 Democrat. The Republican majorities for Representatives to Congress vary from 1000 to 1500. Messrs. Tappan, Cragin and Pike being re-elected.

HORRIBLE CASES OF LUST. The following revolting cases of lust, in view of the ages of the victims, have scarcely their parallel on record:— The Providence Transcript states that on Tuesday last, an aged lady named Ann Baggott, arrived in that city from Hartford by the night train. Miss Baggott inquired of a man where she should go for lodgings, when he, pretending to show her, took her to his shop, where he attempted a brutal outrage. The old lady, now 70 years of age, resisted with all her might till she was overpowered, being terribly beaten and bruised, and her ribs broken. She now lies in a very critical situation, her age and wounds rendering it probable that she cannot survive. The police have arrested one John Wilson as the perpetrator of this fiendish outrage.

A creature named Daniel Driscoll, about 19 years of age, was arrested by officer Falson last evening, for having committed a horrible outrage yesterday afternoon at No. 2 Wendell street, upon the person of Mary Ann McCormick, a little girl only four years old. They both resided in the same house, and the parents of the latter were absent at the time. Her person was terribly mangled, and the guilt of Driscoll on his arrival at the station house was made indubitably apparent. The crime is almost too shocking for a belief in its commission.—Boston Post.

Peter Plato, a man of color, about 80 years of age, and an old resident of St. Albans, Vt., died suddenly of apoplexy last week. He leaves considerable property, which, for want of legal heirs, will go to the town. The St. Albans Messenger remarks:—'He died before the confirmation of the rumor that the Supreme Court had decided that no man of color can become a citizen of the United States. It is to be presumed that such a decision cannot affect him in the future world, even if he had a black skin here.'

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted the amendment of the Constitution establishing the reading and writing qualification, by a vote of 266 to 43. This amendment passed the last Legislature, and has already passed the Senate. It now only remains to submit it to the people for final ratification.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, persons who have accepted the opinion that Washington state very properly they will take place there within thirty days, if the Government takes part with the Border Ruffian party.

It is said that poor Mr. Peaseole, the lately decapitated Boston Collector, upon hearing that he was superseded, while Freeman (singular misnomer!) the Marshal of that ilk was retained, exclaimed: 'To be sure; he caught a nigger.'

The Legislature of North Carolina has imposed a tax on bowie-knives. Every person who keeps a bowie-knife must pay a tax for the privilege. The tax is likely to yield a large revenue.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe is residing in Paris for the present, living in a very retired manner, studying French and translating.

Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina, is severely wounded in some of the Southern papers by a denunciation of the vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker Banks.

Death of James M. Whitton. James M. Whitton, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, was attacked with a fit on Saturday, while at Plymouth, N. H., and died about noon. He was until recently the senior partner in the firm of Whitton, Hutchins & March, 63 Milk street.

Shocking.—Seventeen of the inmates of the almshouse at Washington, perished in the flames by the burning of that building, a few days since.

NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT—MENT BY MAIL.

HOW TO WRITE; A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER-WRITING. A popular Hand-Book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in general, and Epistolary and Newspaper writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF CORRECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers; including Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of Poetical Quotations. Price, in paper, prepaid by mail, 30 cents; muslin, 60 cents.

The following, in press, will be issued as soon as possible: HOW TO TALK; or, Hints toward a Grammatical and Graceful Style in Composition and Debate. 30 cents. HOW TO BEHAVE; A Manual to Etiquette, and a Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price, 30 cents; muslin, 60 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS; A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Same. One dollar will pay for the four works, in paper, and \$1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to subscribers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by FOWLER, WELLS AND CO., 142 Washington St., Boston.

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fretzide & Co., proprietors, is the best article of the kind we have ever encountered.' Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 100 Washington street, Boston. cop6m

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PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Friday, March 27. Union Village, " " Sunday, " 29.

WORCESTER NORTH.—The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEONISTER, on Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Members of the Society are requested to give a general and punctual attendance, and all persons are invited.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY expect to be present at the meeting. JOEL SMITH, President.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in PRO-VIDENCE, in Richmond Hall, High street, on Sunday next, March 29, forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Subject—Home and its Influences.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM will speak in Providence, in the usual course of Anti-Slavery meetings, on Sunday, April 5th, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

IT IS NOT A DYE! PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D., Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of her hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.'

REV. W. THACHER (60 years of age), Fitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off.'

REV. WM. CUTLER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.'

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H. 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural color.'

REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'

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

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obdurate, and new hair forming, &c.'

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it.'

REV. J. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, &c.'

REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattburgh, N. Y. 'I was surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I was young.'

REV. JOS. MCKEE, Pastor of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. 'We might reply all this, but if not convinced, TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM, Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair falling, &c. without the Restorer. Grey haired, bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above,

