



ally paid, these people, forgetting their traditional attachment to the spot on which they were born, have the pestilential climate of the isthmus, where they were accounted as the very best of people.

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.

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 habitations of the peasantry.

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, awaiting him. He was the first Jamaica on board—a mulatto, about 28 years of age, plainly but decently clad, and modest in his deportment.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

Rev. Mr. Bley, an English Methodist, and for twenty-seven years a Missionary in the West Indies, preached yesterday morning in the Broomfield street church, mainly upon Emancipation and its results in the West India Islands.

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.

It is concluded by an appeal for pecuniary assistance for the aid of the churches and schools which he presented.

pressive taxation of the Government, which restrains them from any effort at improvement, because it would only lead to fresh exactions. I saw no lack of inclination in the blacks to work if they seemed chance for it; but they want pay for their work, and a chance to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The Anniversary of British West India Emancipation, (the most remarkable, beneficent and sublime achievement 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.

FARES as follows:— Boston, to the Grove and back, FIFTY CENTS for Adults, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Children.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

THE Anniversary of British West India Emancipation will be celebrated at MILFORD, (Mass.) in the beautiful and spacious Town Hall, on MONDAY, August 2d—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, held on Monday evening last, in the Twelfth Baptist Church, South street, twenty-five delegates were chosen to attend the above Convention at New Bedford on the 2d inst.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD AND TAUNTON, AND TAUNTON BRANCH RAILROADS.

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The Liberator.

BOSTON, JULY 30, 1858.

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INGENUOUS CRUELTY.

Every person at the South in whose ancestry can be detected a trace, however faint, of negro blood, is assumed to be a slave, in all places and cases where he cannot produce white testimony to the contrary.

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.

Slavery itself, however, provides for a portion of the enslaved a remedy to remove this first difficulty from their path. The longer slavery lasts, the more numerous become the cases in which the children and grandchildren of the slaveholder himself (these two relationships being sometimes united in one individual) are reckoned among his slaves.

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, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, by Rev. James Richardson of Rochester, N. Y., by Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire, and by their pastor, who also read to the audience some verses written for the occasion by Mr. Sanborn of Concord.

At 100 REWARD.—Ran away from me, on the 2d of September, 1857, my slave JOHN. He is 17 years 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.

THE idea of Mr. William Youmans, of Gillisonville, (Beaufort District) S. C., seems to have been to have the nose of this white young man perform the part of the letter A, and thus to have him bear across his face the conspicuous and indelible inscription SLAVE.

A NEW WORK ON HORTICULTURE. The Garden; A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Kitchen Vegetables, Fruit Trees, Grasses, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

THE FARM: A Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops, Embracing an Explanation of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manures; the Principles of Rotation in Cropping; Directions for Irrigation, Draining, Subsoiling, Fencing, Planting Hedges, &c.

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the Tract meeting above-mentioned. These men are glib, and inexorable. Though they do live in a healthy 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 condemnation should fall on those men at the North who, without their temptation, pandering to the same vices; upon Rev. South-side Adams and Rev. George W. Blagden, who voted for slavery as Christian; upon Rev. Baron Stow and Rev. Andrew L. Stone, who (practically) voted for slaves as Christians; and upon the Reverend editors of the Congregationalist and the Independent, who, though assuming to be opposed to slavery, voted for all the persons above-mentioned as Christians, and thus help to prevent Christianity itself from overthrowing slavery.

Following the custom which has now become quite common in New England, (though they themselves commenced it only last year,) the members of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society of Boston had a Pic-Nic at Waverley Grove in Waltham, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Unfavorable weather had prevented 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 conditions for a day's pleasure in the open air.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DRESS REFORM ASSOCIATION.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: As I have been requested to give the president of the National Dress Reform Association, which was held in this place on the 26th and 27th ult. I do not attempt the task, though at too late a date. I do not want to say a word, even now, lest it be said in a few words, as I have really little to say in your favor. And then, I am not a "Dress Reformer," technically so-called—not one of the "movement." But all reforms that have any reality in them have a strong affinity for each other, and I therefore respect each one of them, and feel a degree of interest in each, though it may not be one to which I am specially devoted.

The Convention at Cortland was quite unanimously attended throughout, and many very excellent persons came to it from various States. Some were dressed in quite good taste, according to general sense, and thus helped their cause; whilst others were generally spoken of as violating all taste, and thus hindered their cause. They had no distinguished women speakers from abroad, and Dr. Jackson, of Glen Haven, was the chief talker. Several ladies, however, made very creditable speeches for new beginners, and were generally listened to with attention and respect.

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, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, by Rev. James Richardson of Rochester, N. Y., by Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire, and by their pastor, who also read to the audience some verses written for the occasion by Mr. Sanborn of Concord.

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MEETINGS IN HANCOCK AND SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H.

SPRINGFIELD, July 12, 1868.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I confess to a feeling not very hopeful in reference to the success of an Anti-Slavery Convention, in a place where we modern 'revival' was in session, especially as we were to address the people of our presence by going into their meetings; but with what of courage I could gather, I accompanied the friends on Saturday evening, the 10th of June, into the public prayer 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. He then read a hymn, which was sung, and made a few remarks upon them, and then the third and fourth read some passages from the Bible, which were offered. These prayers were all of the prayer was offered. A laudation of God, for his great mercies to his people; earnest appeals to Jesus to take us to his own people in progress, and thanks to the Father for the great free, Christian, and other the words God's name, and it seemed to me, at last our friend Foss arose, 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 said that he hoped he would forgive those who walked away from him 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 good as any that was made. It was followed by one from the minister, (Orthodox), which seemed to me decidedly the weakest speech to which I ever listened. The purpose 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. Foss made an appointment for two meetings the next day, (Sunday), not expecting, of course, a very large crowd. We were surprised by a very respectable attendance, and the interest was so good, that we thought it best to remain on Monday, and hold another meeting. This meeting was also well attended. The friends seemed more 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 anything 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 Portland. 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 than Mr. Pillsbury's absence. There was quite a sensation produced by the appearance of the names of Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Foss upon the bills; 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 fellows.' As a consequence, there were but very few of my own sex at the first meeting, but the number increased, till at the last we had about the usual proportion. 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 'law-abiding 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 Mrs. Joy were also very hospitable. And thus ended a month's labor in New Hampshire. 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 blighted among the hills of the 'Granite State' as among the lakes of New York. I have been delighted beyond description with the will beauty of New Hampshire. The hills and the mountains, the valleys and the plains, have each their charm, but more than all, the trees of New Hampshire. It is worth a ride of many days to look upon the oaks, such as I have never seen elsewhere, and yet in this State so abundant. Yours, for humanity,  
LUCY N. COLMAN.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a meeting of colored citizens of Worcester, in the vestry of Zion's Church, on Tuesday evening, July 13th, to respond to the sentiments of the colored citizens of New Bedford, Rev. R. R. Morris was called to the chair, when he made a pertinent speech, stating the object of the meeting, and his hearty cooperation therein. 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 24, to consider the matter, were read and unanimously adopted. A committee of five, consisting of Ebenezer Hemenway, Gilbert Walker, George B. Johnson, Isaac 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 brethren at New Bedford, and that we cordially co-operate with them at home or abroad. 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 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 debt, for their gray and devotion to this country, paid only by a monument of devotion to liberty—a warfare against slavery. Resolved, That the inhuman reward our fathers received 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 the living, to arise from their graves, to speak for them, and act in a manner that their spirits, which now hover over us, may well approve. Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions adopted by our brethren of New Bedford, at their adjourned meeting 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 co-operate most cordially with their brethren of the State in all measures calculated to hasten the final overthrow of slavery, and secure to them the blessings of liberty and 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 God and man, and in any attempt to reconcile it with the teachings of Christ, 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 any union with this wicked nation, so long as it is a hindrance to the freedom of the colored people. Resolved, That all attempts to enslave 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 24, but 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. ELLSWORTH, (Me.) July 8, 1868. FRIEND GARRISON: I have just been looking over some of the back numbers of the Liberator, and I find many excellent speeches. In reading one of Mr. Phillips', 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 will 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 cause of reform? Such books as I speak of, if they were for sale in this town, would find many purchasers. These suggestions are cheap, perhaps valueless. I know that they will meet to your their proper dearest. Yours, respectfully,  
G. W. MADOX.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The London Times, in a leader, controverts the views of Lord Palmerston, of national duty in regard to the slave trade, and encourages the annexation of Cuba to the United States; as Cuba being once annexed, the whole trade comes to an end. It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbouurg on the 4th of August. It is generally expected that a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and a guaranty of the peace of Europe. The preparations at Cherbouurg for the reception of Queen Victoria are said to be on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. The squadron to accompany Victoria to Cherbouurg consists of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of steam yachts, under command of Lord Lyons. Two firework manufactories in London exploded on the 12th inst., injuring about 200 persons, some fatally. The Agamemnon and Valorous returned to Queenstown 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 vessel. 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 Queenstown, she started for New York, and on the 17th, after 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 strain upon it at the time being such that the electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship. 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 was desirable a renewed attempt should be made forthwith. 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 remarks on that subject, says the Agamemnon is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic Cable. ANABLA.—On the 15th of June, the Mohammedans in Jiddah, and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were the English and French consuls, the wife of the latter, and over 20 others. The consulates 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 serfs. ADVERSE NEWS FROM INDIA. The news from India, is unfavorable to the English. One of their detachments, the 2nd Cavalry, and the 1st Sikh, and a body of Gwalior, heretofore considered 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 inst., a bill moved resolutions declaring it expedient to discontinue the right of visitation of ships of war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her full efforts on the coast of Africa. Mr. Cardwell seconded the motion. Mr. Cardwell declared 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 squadron. Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the government, advised the rejection of the bill. Mr. Cardwell, and said that the subject was further debated in the House of a Commission to inquire into the free-labor system lately established. With regard to the United States, he had the satisfaction of stating that all the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the Europa, in which he said 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 would at once give its most earnest consideration to any proposal that might be suggested to them for no 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 generally visit and search vessels, he hoped the motion which was intended to hamper government would not prevail. Sir J. Packington and Lord Palmerston both contended that but for the African squadron, the slave trade would be rampant, and the African commerce destroyed; that the subject was further debated to some length, when the resolution was rejected by a vote of 24 to 223. 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, felt 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 example of this kind; the denunciation has not ceased, nor has it been softened in either country. I could add strong texts from reports and speeches in the Legislative Body, in the last session, and from editorial articles of the ministerial journals. In regard to England, you can judge by the utterances at Cherbouurg, after the exercises in public, these patriotic demands for a general abolition of slavery are entirely excluded, and none but the kid-glove portion of the party admitted. Surely 'democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents.' The common herd are only wanted about voting time.—Bratton's Phenix.' 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. He is said to be in the United States, and is worth of \$5,000 to the treasury, succeeded in multitudes. Mr. Connelly in a fine of \$10 for giving shelter to two fugitives from the great and blessed institution of slavery! 'Hail, Columbia!' A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.—Gov. Stewart, the present executive of Missouri, was recently flogged in a drunken brawl, and the man who had the honor of using his fists for that purpose, writes a letter, explaining the whole transaction, in which he says: 'Stewart is a very drunkard, and I must have drank. Is it any wonder that he bears a border-ruffianism in Missouri?' JAMES BANKS, Esq., member of the bar at Fayetteville, N. C. is in Cleveland to call on 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, and then returns to Cleveland to get the deed, and advise the new settlers how to invest it. The children are very light complexioned, with straight hair. THE ENORMOUS overflow of waters down South, has given the alliterative word extended territory. The New Orleans Picayune states that on one plantation, over one hundred of these amphibious monsters have been killed. THE COST of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is said to be about \$500 a mile, at which rate the amount lost in mid-ocean would be about a quarter of a million of dollars. SLAVES down South have fallen in price; 'great bargains' in flesh are reported in the papers. A Mobile 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 \$1,025. A boy, rather ordinary in appearance, 21 years old, for \$1000. A girl 22 years old with a child, brought \$1002. A very few attended the sale, and fewer still came prepared to buy. This year, the Fourth of July came on Sunday, which made the clergyman fourth of July a day, 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 themselves. 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SPAN, CUBA, AND ENGLAND.—The London Times, in a leader, controverts the views of Lord Palmerston, of national duty in regard to the slave trade, and encourages the annexation of Cuba to the United States; as Cuba being once annexed, the whole trade comes to an end.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbouurg on the 4th of August. It is generally expected that a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and a guaranty of the peace of Europe. The preparations at Cherbouurg for the reception of Queen Victoria are said to be on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. The squadron to accompany Victoria to Cherbouurg consists of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of steam yachts, under command of Lord Lyons. Two firework manufactories in London exploded on the 12th inst., injuring about 200 persons, some fatally. The Agamemnon and Valorous returned to Queenstown 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 vessel. 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 Queenstown, she started for New York, and on the 17th, after 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 strain upon it at the time being such that the electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship. 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 was desirable a renewed attempt should be made forthwith. 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 remarks on that subject, says the Agamemnon is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic Cable. ANABLA.—On the 15th of June, the Mohammedans in Jiddah, and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were the English and French consuls, the wife of the latter, and over 20 others. The consulates 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 serfs. ADVERSE NEWS FROM INDIA. The news from India, is unfavorable to the English. One of their detachments, the 2nd Cavalry, and the 1st Sikh, and a body of Gwalior, heretofore considered 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 inst., a bill moved resolutions declaring it expedient to discontinue the right of visitation of ships of war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her full efforts on the coast of Africa. Mr. Cardwell seconded the motion. Mr. Cardwell declared 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 squadron. Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the government, advised the rejection of the bill. Mr. Cardwell, and said that the subject was further debated in the House of a Commission to inquire into the free-labor system lately established. With regard to the United States, he had the satisfaction of stating that all the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the Europa, in which he said 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 would at once give its most earnest consideration to any proposal that might be suggested to them for no 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 generally visit and search vessels, he hoped the motion which was intended to hamper government would not prevail. Sir J. Packington and Lord Palmerston both contended that but for the African squadron, the slave trade would be rampant, and the African commerce destroyed; that the subject was further debated to some length, when the resolution was rejected by a vote of 24 to 223. 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, felt 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 example of this kind; the denunciation has not ceased, nor has it been softened in either country. I could add strong texts from reports and speeches in the Legislative Body, in the last session, and from editorial articles of the ministerial journals. In regard to England, you can judge by the utterances at Cherbouurg, after the exercises in public, these patriotic demands for a general abolition of slavery are entirely excluded, and none but the kid-glove portion of the party admitted. Surely 'democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents.' The common herd are only wanted about voting time.—Bratton's Phenix.' 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. He is said to be in the United States, and is worth of \$5,000 to the treasury, succeeded in multitudes. Mr. Connelly in a fine of \$10 for giving shelter to two fugitives from the great and blessed institution of slavery! 'Hail, Columbia!' A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.—Gov. Stewart, the present executive of Missouri, was recently flogged in a drunken brawl, and the man who had the honor of using his fists for that purpose, writes a letter, explaining the whole transaction, in which he says: 'Stewart is a very drunkard, and I must have drank. Is it any wonder that he bears a border-ruffianism in Missouri?' JAMES BANKS, Esq., member of the bar at Fayetteville, N. C. is in Cleveland to call on 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, and then returns to Cleveland to get the deed, and advise the new settlers how to invest it. The children are very light complexioned, with straight hair. THE ENORMOUS overflow of waters down South, has given the alliterative word extended territory. 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THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, and especially to take the opportunity of making: 'What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American place of a Spanish possession?' Our only interest in the question has been a moral, not a material one. Our moral interests have been in direct opposition to the 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 neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months' time would be a State of the North American Union, if possible that, with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present! OFFICIAL SECTIONS.—A resolution has passed the Legislature of TEXAS, making an appropriation for the purchase of certain machinery for the use of the penitentiary, 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 receive, and such a resolution passed a Northern Legislature, disapproved of Southern States, and humiliates us should we had and for once, they would have been despised. But such legislation is worthy only of being laughed at.—Providence Journal. SOUTH CAROLINA.—The South Carolinian, the organ of the Democracy of the Palmetto State, published at Columbia, says the following interrogatories have been submitted to the candidates for the Legislature: 1. Are you in favor of the re-opening of the African Slave Trade? 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? HONORABLE ACT.—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. Sumner, a daughter of the late Walter Channing of this city, and the widow of a large estate. Under these circumstances, more than \$50,000 was legally invested in Mr. Sumner, and through 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 the late Mr. 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. THE Kentucky Weekly News, an anti-slavery newspaper, published at Newport and Georgetown, Kentucky, acknowledges the receipt of \$25 from 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 can imagine the thankfulness we feel for these kind donations. We are glad to see the friends of Kentucky, and the South generally, will acknowledge the evils of slavery will rejoice to see such like generous spirits.' A CENTENARIAN IN POGOREPPE.—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 1768, consequently she is now 103 years of age, and as she has an only son, 'Flora,' makes long journeys to her native place, and she and her labor 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 years.—Poughkeepsie Press. IN Georgetown, D. C., July 26, Betsey Williams, colored, aged 110 years, of 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 Carroll, when an infant, who died in our city about 15 years ago, and who was at the time of his death 80 odd years old. A COLORED SPEAKER MOURNED AT XENIA.—A colored speaker, who had been here a few days, and begged while making a speech in the Court House, and drawn 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, a very good paper, has lately published an account 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 performance on their own hook, with Rufus Choate for chorister. After the exercises in public, these patriotic demands for a general abolition of slavery are entirely excluded, and none but the kid-glove portion of the party admitted. Surely 'democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents.' The common herd are only wanted about voting time.—Bratton's Phenix. 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. He is said to be in the United States, and is worth of \$5,000 to the treasury, succeeded in multitudes. Mr. Connelly in a fine of \$10 for giving shelter to two fugitives from the great and blessed institution of slavery! 'Hail, Columbia!' A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.—Gov. Stewart, the present executive of Missouri, was recently flogged in a drunken brawl, and the man who had the honor of using his fists for that purpose, writes a letter, explaining the whole transaction, in which he says: 'Stewart is a very drunkard, and I must have drank. 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IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING. THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! The Hair Restorer, used with the Zylabalsam or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR!! The Zylabalsam 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 Europe or America. They contain no deleterious 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 Zylabalsam are perfect remedies. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.' HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, *for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburg, 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 Zylabalsam. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefited me, as has Mrs. S. A. Allen's.' J. H. EATON, *Pres. Union Univ., Tenn.* 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of my 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 Zylabalsam 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 Edu'n N. Y. City.* 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylabalsam 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. ROBBE, *Chr. Adv., Buffalo, N. Y.* 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.' REV. J. WEST, *Brooklyn, N. Y.* 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.' REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, *Apt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So.* 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam.' REV. J. P. GRISWOLD, *Washington, N. H.* 'Please inform Mrs. S. A. Allen that Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam 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 Zylabalsam, 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 Zylabalsam.' REV. S. B. MORLEY, *Attleboro', Mass.* 'The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam has been to change the crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.' REV. J. P. TUSTIN, *Ed. South Baptist, &c., Charleston, S. C.* 'The white hair is becoming obliterated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam.' 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 Zylabalsam. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.' REV. JOS. MCKEE, *N. Y. City.* 'Recommends them.' REV. WM. R. DOWNS, *Honolulu, 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, *Leviestown, Pa.* 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' 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, saleroom 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 afforded all charities. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because its 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, 3/4 cents per bottle. GENUINE has Mrs. S. A. Allen's signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. 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, 365 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 MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 365 BROOME STREET, N. Y. Dec 17 '67. 'Strike, but Hear!' WILL be published, August 23, 1868, 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 Sumner, Joel Tiffany, Miles Grant, Wm. W. Swann, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza Farnham, and many others. The book will contain 200 pages, large octavo. Price, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, 67 cents—postage, 10 cents. The usual discount to the trade, for cash. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, June 30th. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. FIRST OF AUGUST, 1858.

Lucy Noel! We love thee, native land, Where 'all men are born free,'— But mourn the lot of those who pine In subject slavery.

We republish the following effusion from the Liberator of the 9th inst., with corrections. FUGITIVE SLAVE'S SONG. BY CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

The Liberator.

REPLY TO 'JUSTITIA.'

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I am quite unaccustomed to writing, and fear I may not be able to express my thoughts very clearly; but I should like to say a few words in relation to the communication of 'Justitia,' in the Liberator, July 16,—if, as I suppose, it is intended as an argument against capital punishment, and not merely applicable to the particular case of McGee.

'Justitia's' concluding arguments are probably logical, and he says they are incontrovertible; but it does not seem to me they are more so to the purpose. They are, I think, calculated to have an effect directly contrary to what is intended.

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-of Free Convention, on Tuesday, June 29, with my friend from England, on a tour through the Western States.

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, than to the demise of our highly esteemed citizen and beloved brother, JAMES NOWELL.

One word in conclusion. The Troy Daily Times has taken a course in this matter too contemptible and unworthy to deserve any further notice from me.

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A SOUTHERNER IN QUEST OF THROUGH PARKER IN BOSTON. A Southerner who had visited our patriotic celebration of the anniversary of Independence, and viewed the Common—

THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS THE BEST, MOST PERFECT, WHICH MEDICAL SCIENCE CAN AFFORD.

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