

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Old Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, and his associates, who compose the Insane American Anti-Slavery Society, have just got through with another pro-vow. The following is a specimen of the talk they indulge in, and goes far to show that they are wickedly crazy:

Resolved, That the day has come (if it ever existed) here at the North to frame or to offer any apology in behalf of Southern slaveholders; but, having revealed themselves to be the enemies of freedom, and the friends of profligate and depraved spirit, desperate and unprincipled in purpose, and bent on eternalizing their terrible oppression, they are to be classed among the most dangerous and depraved of the human race, and treated accordingly.

Resolved, That we register our testimony against the American Church, the popular religion, and the Government of the United States; because, by their concrete consent and active co-operation, four millions of our countrymen are held in the galling chains of bondage, whose emancipation is resisted by them with exceeding odiousness of spirit and malignity of purpose.

Some allowances should be made for those crazy people, as their Society is composed of women who want to be men, and men who are going crazy, and they are total strangers to true benevolence, and many of them no doubt parsimonious enough to steal corn from a blind hog.—Southern Revue.

GOOD TASTE. The Boston Liberator copies an article from the Revue, in which we advocated the passage of a law by the slave States, allowing free negroes to ensave themselves. We hope Garrison will copy freely from the Southern press, as it will save him from the liability of being indicted for distributing poison.—Ibid.

FREE NEGROES AND NOMINAL SLAVES. We notice in our exchanges, that the proper officers of most of the slave States are rigidly enforcing the laws against free negroes, who are not properly or legally residents of the State, and against such slaves as are held by proxy, and allowed to hire their time. The law is good—ought to be enforced strictly; and if not enforced, the officers should be gently reminded of their duty. The policy of the country, and the danger of spoiling good servants by having a bad example before them, demand the enforcement of the law.—Ibid.

NEGROES—I have just arrived with a fine lot of young negroes, and will sell upon accommodating terms. JOHN MILLER.
October 24, 1857.—Ibid.

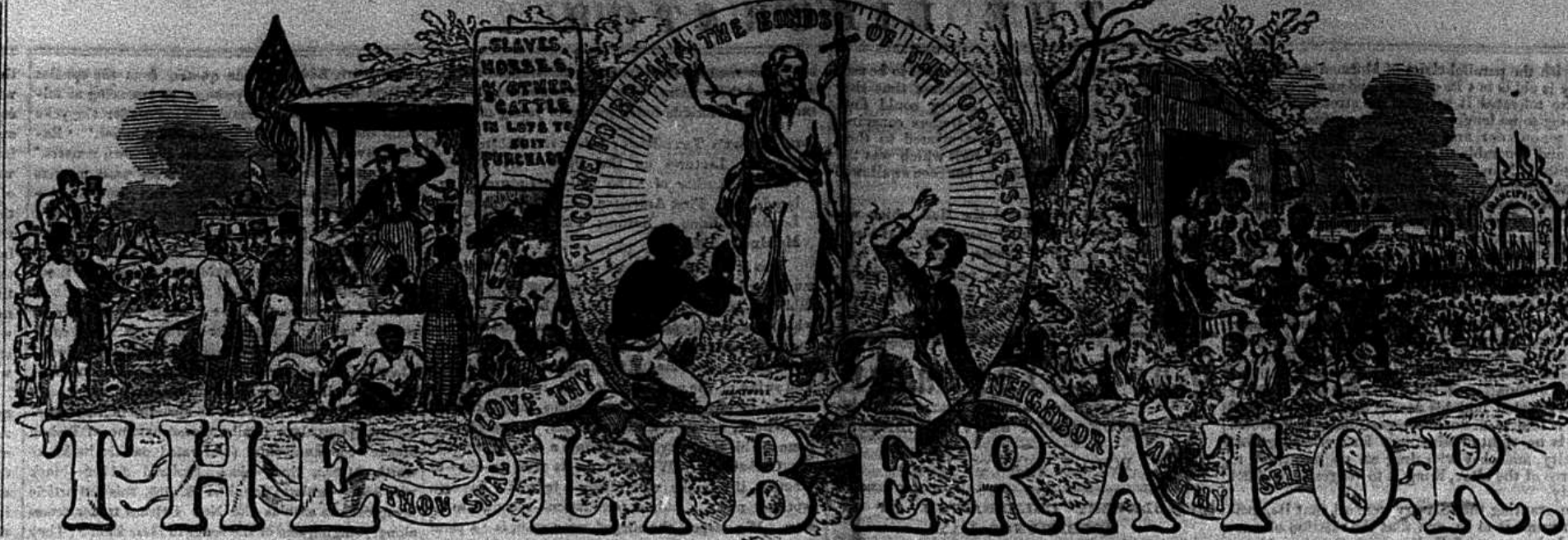
The Bible is a standing miracle.—Ibid.

"Knox." We invite the attention of our readers to the sensible letters of our intelligent Nashville correspondent, "Knox."

NASHVILLE, May 10, 1858.
DEAR REVEILLE:—Just before I wrote you last, the Secretary of the General Conference announced the report of the committee on the Alabama Resolutions, "to strike out the rule on slavery," which showed a surplus of sixty votes over a majority of four-fourths of all the votes in the Annual Conference in favor of striking out, and the General Conference fully expressed to pass the expunging act the next day; but, to their deep mortification, it was ascertained that, through the forgetfulness or carelessness of certain officials, the subject had not been laid before the Pacific, Indian Mission and Kansas Mission Conferences, and the non-action of the Conferences sprung, in the minds of some, a constitutional obstacle in the way of final expunction at this time. The General Conference will, no doubt, pass the act of expunction, by more than a constitutional vote; but it is the impression of most, I think, that it will have to be sent round to the Annual Conference again for confirmation. If this course is adopted, great care will be taken in the non-action of any number of Conferences shall not defeat this favorite measure of the Southern Methodist Church. This course will occasion a delay of about eight months, before this vile interloper will be finally expunged from the fair page of our General Rules. Much regret is felt by the Delegates, generally, that anything should have occurred to give rise to any debate on this subject; yet it has been partially discussed almost every day for a week. But the striking out of the rule is the mooted point; that is determined; the question has been "how to do it constitutionally." The greatest blunder ever committed by the Methodist Church, is connected with this attempt to legislate on the subject of slavery. There is no man living, and no record extant, to show when, or by whom, the rule forbidding the buying and selling of men, women, and children, was introduced into the constitution of the Church, and into the intention to ensave them; was introduced into the general assembly, and no part of Mr. Wesley's original Rules. It first appeared about 1789, with no name to acknowledge its paternity. From that time, it was kept in by the contrivance of some, and the connivance of others, until 1808, when it was formally adopted as a part of the fundamental law of the Church; and the records of every alone can show the vast amount of evil it has since done to men, especially of the colored race. It has sent multiplied thousands of our servile population down to death and perdition, unblest with the gospel of Christ, that might have had it freely, had it not been for this unscriptural intermeddling of the Church with a purely civil institution. But, thank God, the days of this vile intrusion into our household are about numbered, so far as the Southern Methodist Church is concerned.

On last Sabbath evening, I attended divine worship in the First Presbyterian Church, where Dr. McVeyre, of New Orleans, preached a pure and excellent sermon. The venerable man that assisted in the services, I took to be Dr. Edgar, the Pastor of the Church, and a most lovely man I take him to be. The Church is large, and most beautifully furnished and furnished, showing the highest degree of civilization and refinement, as well as exalted piety. As I entered the vestibule, I had scarcely inquired of a friend as to how we should get a seat, when I saw in large letters by the door, "seats all free"; so I walked in, and took a seat that suited me, and felt perfectly at home. Their singing is congregational, though led by a choir and organist. The new just behind me seemed to be occupied by a family, and in there was one of the most enchanting female voices I ever heard—so soft, so sweet, and yet so earnest in the praise of God! My heart pressed for the Presbyterians! It was wonderful how good with them. It would be much worse without them.

Yours, respectfully,
KNOX.
[Since the receipt of the above, we find the following in the Canton American Citizen:—
"TELEGRAPHED TO THE CITIZENS. We received, on Wednesday last, from our friend, Rev. H. H. Montgomery, who is in attendance upon the General Con-



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ference of the M. E. Church, South, the following dispatch, for which attention he will please accept our thanks:
NASHVILLE, May 10, 1858.
The vote on expunging the rule on slavery was one hundred and forty for, to eight against. Three absent.

The rule referred to is in the Methodist Discipline, and reads as follows:
"The buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to ensave them."
So the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, may be considered sound on the slavery question.—Ibid.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
The following report of the South Carolina Branch, approving the action of the parent Society at its annual meeting in May, will be read with pleasure. The report was adopted June 1st. After a cursory review of the Society's action in 1857, and that of the Publication and Executive Committees, the report proceeds as follows:—

At the late anniversary of the Society, held in New York, May 12th, 1858, it was moved by the Rev. Bishop McViney, that the action of the Executive Committee be approved by this Society. This resolution was carried by a majority of not less than three to one, and it can be regarded in no other light than that in which it was held by a prominent and able opponent—a sweeping of the record clean. It was done last year upon the subject of the Society's opposition to the abolition members of the Society, over those who sought to transform it into a propaganda of abolitionism, as well as those of more moderate views, who still desire to reaffirm the resolutions of 1857, so obnoxious to the South; has been most complete and triumphant.

It was estimated that there were present more than 1,300 life members and life directors, and they constituted a body whose superior in wisdom, firmness and moderation, has never been seen in this or any other country. Of this number, it is believed that one thousand voted without qualification or reserve an approval of the grave responsibility assumed by the Executive Committee. Now, when it is remembered that the Committee in sustaining their course, distinctly and publicly took the ground that they were not warranted by the constitution to publish tracts offensive to "evangelical Christians" at the South, who co-exist with them, and whom it is also remembered that the proximate cause of the action of the Committee was the rapid and widespread withdrawal, both of confidence and contributions on the part of their brethren of the slaveholding States, this decision of the Society must be considered as a sacred pledge and guarantee to the South, that so long as Christian public sentiment here forbids the issue of tracts or books by the American Tract Society upon the subject of slavery, that Society will avoid that subject in the same manner and for the same reason that it avoids treating the mode of baptism, church government, modes of worship, predestination, and kindred topics. And received in this light, we esteem the history of the American Tract Society for the past three years, as most fortunate for all parties, except those whose revolutionary schemes have been so miserably defeated.

The agitators have been providentially permitted to exhibit to the world their fanatical designs, their intestine divisions, and their weakness in sustaining the only course upon which unity or compromise was possible among them, and through their blind opposition to the principles and welfare of this noble institution, they have caused it to be adjudicated and recorded by an overwhelming majority to their own confusion. "I am not an abolitionist," said the Southern agitator, "but I am a Christian." This subject must never be touched. Doubtless, their agitators will be renewed, and if the true friends of the Society are upon the alert, always with the same result.

It is matter of the utmost thankfulness to Almighty God, that this great Association may still speed on its angelic mission, bringing thousands year by year to their first knowledge of the truth as it is in the Kingdom of God, and furnishing to the friends and thoughts with which to apprehend and communicate the unutterable glories of the rest, and the reward that is dawning upon them. "The wrath of man shall praise thee, and the remainder of wrath will thou restrain."

We beg leave to offer the following resolutions:
Resolved, That this Society regards with feelings of the liveliest gratitude to the Giver of all good, the result of the late agitation in the American Tract Society, and that we shall esteem it a privilege to question of separation from the Parent Society, and of the choice of religious literature to which it is possible for us to obtain access.

After a free interchange of opinions on the part of the members present, the Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.
The future relation of our Branch to the Parent Society, being brought forward for consideration, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered:
Whereas, at a meeting of the South Carolina Branch Society, on 24th June, 1857, it was
Resolved, That we will take no final action on the question of separation from the Parent Society, until the opportunity has been afforded it, by the recurrence of another anniversary, of receding from the unconstitutional position assumed at the last annual meeting.
And whereas, the Parent Society, by its action at the late anniversary, has virtually receded from the offensive position against which we protested, and afforded us a satisfactory guarantee (by the strong majority of Northern votes) for the peaceable and favorable prosecution of the work of Christ in the Southern States. Therefore,
Resolved, That we regard the action of the American Tract Society as satisfactory to its true friends throughout our land, and that we cordially renew our interest in its labors of love, and commend its work to our friends in the South.

It was further
Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to remit to the Parent Society \$1,000 out of any funds available for the general purposes of the Tract Society in South Carolina.
By order of the Society,
C. G. PINCKNEY, Jr., President.
E. L. KENNARD, Recording Secretary.

How IT STRIKES A VIRGINIAN.
Va., May 29, 1858.
As I am writing, I cannot forbear the expression of my exceeding satisfaction and gratitude to God, for the result attending the recent meeting of the Tract Society. I seem to me in the conclusion to which this intelligent body have come, not only the healing of the discussions, which were likely to destroy this world-wide blessing to the human race, (the Tract Society) but the fresh-adding together of the Union of these States—a union made in the first instance by God's own right hand, and fo-

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reshed and sanctified many years by the same almighty Power. A most anxious and prayerful looker-on, I seem to see in the decision made by this body in its recent meeting, an answer to the prayers of God's people, that the vile passions of men and the commotion of the earth might be overruled to the furtherance of the kingdom of Christ, and the promotion of His own glory.

But that the history of the world, and of the Jews especially, we had seen men rush so often on their own destruction, individually and nationally, temporally and spiritually, we would say, that this abolition question, fostered by misguided fanatics, both North and South, was settled. But for the previous history of mankind, we should say that this Union, on which God seems to have placed His own right hand, was preserved, and that we should bear and see no more of that sorrow, so dreadful to the ears of the sincere lover of liberty and his country.—Disunion. I have thought for a long time, but perhaps the 'which was father to the thought,' that among the really intelligent and good, there was a power sufficiently conservative and strong to rebuke and overawe the puerile and seditious spirit which seemed to rule in our so-called Representative Hall of Congress. I have thought that that body were the representatives, not of the people of these United States, but of the infamous factions which the people, in an unguarded moment, have suffered to gain the ascendant. I trust I am not mistaken, in thinking I see a token for good to the cause of Christ and to the continuance of the Union of these States in this decision which will not prove fallacious.

Not as a Southern man, then, but as a lover of this Union, 'one and indivisible,' as a lover of the cause of Christ, which we both profess to advocate, accept my most hearty thanks, and the expression of my most hearty approval of your advocacy of the settlement of this vexed question.
Very respectfully, yours,
L.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. A most important meeting of the American Tract Society was held last Wednesday at New York, at which a desperate attempt was made to oust the old conservative managers; and to embark the Society in a desperate crusade against the institutions of the South. We are rejoiced to learn, by a dispatch to the Charleston Courier, that the efforts of the mal-contented and disorganizers were utterly futile, and that this venerable, honorable and influential Society will continue, as it has ever been, a conservative and useful organization for the dissemination of Christian principles and doctrines, with which Christians of every name and of both sections of the country may cordially cooperate.

The dispatch states the old officers, who refused to publish works on slavery, and were therefore obnoxious to the Boecheerites, have been sustained against all the efforts to turn them out, and to force the Society to publish on slavery, by a vote of ten to one. This is a triumphant victory over the abolition faction, and in favor of the established principles and practice of the Society for thirty years past.—Natchez Courier.

EDWARD EVERETT AND OUR MONTGOMERY FRIENDS.
We see, by a copy of a late Montgomery paper, that this distinguished abolitionist has been invited to deliver his address upon "the life, character and death of Washington" in that place. With regard to this, we have noticed a movement on the part of some Southern cities; but, so long as our own State was free from the degrading move, we preserved silence. Now, however, we must be allowed to break that silence. While we shall ever admire the patriotic efforts of the Southern ladies to rescue from oblivion the ashes of the immortal Washington, and wreath the silent shades of Vernon with garlands of love and patriotism, for one, we must enter our solemn protest against the admission of that man into our native State, whose eyes were bedewed with tears of sympathy when the dastardly Sumner fell by the hands of the gallant Brooks, and whose heart, to-day, is cumbered by the undying hatred it bears against the South, and Southern institutions. If one thing could make the bones of the "Father of our country," who respected "alike the rights of the colonies," cringe with remorse in his grave, it would be the thought that an abolitionist, with the same voice, would praise the rights of the land that gave him birth, and pronounce an eulogy upon his character, when eulogy indeed is not needed. If there is not patriotism enough in the bosoms of the Southern people to accomplish their own work, without the aid of this "hero of republicanism," we say, let it go. Vain is the pomp and glory that would attend it. Washington needs nothing to commemorate his deeds with us. They are embalmed in the hearts of the people. They are written in characters that will never fade away. Monuments raising their Alban (?) forms high in the blue, either sky over the bones of the mighty dead, can never add a single page in their history of glory or renown. The lowly grave of the "bravest of the brave," with not even a marble slab to tell, "here lies the dead," might be a grander and more fitting monument to the memory of the man, than the attention of the passer by. If the pocket of a Shylock degenerate progeny of a noble sire is to be filled with Southern coin from Southern hands, at the instigation of a Northern fanatic, we pray Heaven the work is ended.—Dadeville (Ala.) Banner.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
THE 'U. G. RAILROAD.'
A serious mishap has occurred on the Underground Railroad, at Petersburg, Va. It will be remembered that a few days ago the schooner Keah, Capt. Wm. B. Baylis, of Brandywine, Del., was overhauled by a steamer and taken into Norfolk, on suspicion of having fugitive slaves secreted on board. Notwithstanding the captain and mate asserted that such was not the fact, five negroes were discovered among the cargo. The case of Capt. B. having been committed to trial, sentence was passed last Saturday, and it is thus reported by the Petersburg Express:
Upon opening of court, the prisoner was brought in under the charge of the Sergeant, and placed in the docket, when, upon being commanded to stand up, he was addressed by Judge Nash, in effect as follows:
"William B. Baylis—I have caused you to be brought into court, this morning, for the purpose of hearing and receiving that judgment which the law has provided for the offence of which you have been found guilty. I need not tell you that the crime of which you have been convicted is one which strikes at the security and peace of our whole slave population; and which, from its extent, and the covert manner in which it has been carried out by vessels trading to our ports, has compelled the Legislature to pass laws upon the subject, of the most stringent and rigid character. Yet, in the face of these laws, and with a full knowledge of all the consequences of their breach, you have had the

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unhappy and guilty to violate them. We have, nevertheless, given you a fair trial, and you have been convicted not only by the proof in the case, but, by your own confession, both in and out of court; and there is too much reason to fear that this is not your first offence, as the interior construction of your vessel would seem to indicate that it had been built for that purpose. The people of our State can never be the friends of our own Quarter, and the virtuous and patriotic men of the non-slaveholding States, who are conscientiously opposed to slavery, and who, quietly entertaining these opinions, seek not to interfere with the rights of their neighbors. But they will not tolerate the invidious acts of wicked and bad men, who, coming amongst us under the pretence of commerce or social intercourse, undertake to disturb the peace and security of our slave property; still less will they tolerate the wicked acts of those, who, from the low and sordid purpose of gain, seduce our slaves, and entice them to run off, under the delusive promise of bettering their condition. It is your misfortune to have been guilty of this crime, and it has been detected in the act itself. I trust, therefore, that the heavy punishment which awaits you may deter others from the commission of a similar offence.

By the laws of Virginia, the vessel is confiscated, and the captain and mate compelled to pay a fine of \$500, and be sent to the penitentiary, on each of the five months, for a term of not less than three nor more than ten years. Capt. Baylis was sentenced to imprisonment for forty years!

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.
The following extract is the conclusion of a letter from John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Minister to the Court of France, to Gen. Cass, dated Paris, February 19, 1858:—

"It is quite evident that a conviction is gaining strength both in England and France, that in the compulsory emancipation of the slaves in their tropical colonies by authority of Government, a grave political error has been committed—an error more to the colonists whose rights of property were destroyed, and to the colonies by the annihilation of the labor which made them productive—without securing any compensating benefit. It was attributed to an abstract idea; and, now, to repair the error in its politico-economical sense, measures are resorted to which amount, essentially and necessarily, to the restoration of slavery, whether of the coolies of the East Indies, far more objectionable than the regulated system of slave labor which the present generation found established and destroyed. It is a subject of so much interest to the United States, that I have thought it not amiss to make this communication. It appears to me that when the condition of the native-born slave of the United States, intelligent, well cared for, christianized, and happy, is compared with that of the coolie, or the African emigrant, or the transported Indian, who, the most fastidious philanthropy will not hesitate to declare the advantage to be on our side; and when enlightened Governments, at the head of European civilization, are seen, in a moment of fanaticism, to interfere with the rights of property, and to destroy the labor of whole communities on an abstract notion, and so on, our countrymen, really and happily, is contrasted with that of the coolie, or the African emigrant, or the transported Indian, who, the most fastidious philanthropy will not hesitate to declare the advantage to be on our side; and when enlightened Governments, at the head of European civilization, are seen, in a moment of fanaticism, to interfere with the rights of property, and to destroy the labor of whole communities on an abstract notion, and so on, our countrymen, really and happily, is contrasted with that of the coolie, or the African emigrant, or the transported Indian, who, the most fastidious philanthropy will not hesitate to declare the advantage to be on our side; 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WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

DEAR GARRISON: The official report of the recent New England A. S. Convention contains the substance of a speech, delivered by you on that occasion, which I deem especially at variance with the true spirit and genius of Anti-Slavery, erroneous in some of its important statements, unjust to myself, and injurious to our common cause. I was desirous of replying to it on the occasion, but finding no convenient opportunity, I now ask the privilege of reviewing it through your columns.

back, or are standing still, as my friend Foster seems inclined to believe, I think he has a good deal to answer for on that ground, for he is for setting aside our old method, and considers our work now to be the organization of a new political party, as our great instrumentality for abolishing slavery.

THE REAR OF AMERICAN VESSELS. Statement of Lieut. Pym, of U. S. Steamer Jasper. The Key West correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of June 10th, says: "The British gun-boat Jasper, Lieut. Com. Pym, reported by the Atlantic at this port on the 4th, sailed the same day on a cruise in search of the steamer Styr, having despatches from the British Admiral for the commander of that vessel, being the senior officer of the West India fleet. The despatches are supposed to relate to the boarding and searching of vessels of the squadron, with orders, doubtless, to discontinue the same."

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Treas. A. S. Stowe. Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Roxbury, Mass., \$10 00 Wm. H. Gray, South Acton, Mass., by Mrs. P. H. Drake, 2 00 For Free Press, 2 00 Sarah P. Willard, collected in Wesley Church, 5 75 For Free Press, 2 00 Robert F. Philbrick, for sale of Tracts, 2 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas. A. S. Soc.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Of Receipts, from Feb. 16 to June 10, 1858. Rec'd by hand of S. May, Jr. From Mrs. G. M. Severance, to redeem pledge, \$5; Susan Allen, Stoneham, 2, 7 00 Mary G. Chapman, Boston, to redeem pledge, 20 00 Martha A. Lockley, Boston, to redeem pledge, 5 00 Deborah Kimball, Hanover, to redeem pledge, in part, 1 00 Mrs. Mary May, Boston, to redeem pledge, in part, 25 00 G. and H. B. Draper, Milford, to redeem pledge, of 50 00 Jacob Leonard, Essex Bridge-water, to redeem balance of pledge, 5 00 Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 2 00 Samuel Keen, 50c, A. C. Churchill 50c, F. Cornell 25c, Henry A. B. Power, 5, N. Allen 1, A. Bicknell 1, Edward B. Perkins 9 00-132 25 Rec'd by hand of R. F. Wallcut: From David Hinckley 5, Warren Hinckley 2, Thatcher Hinckley 2, all of Hyannis, 9 00 Reading A. S. Society, by Elizabeth H. Power, Treasurer, 12 50 Perley King, S. Danvers, for Life-membership, 15 00 David B. Morey, Boston, to redeem pledge, 15 00 Ebenezer D. Draper, Hopedale, to redeem pledge, 50 00 Rev. M. G. Kimball, Barre, to redeem pledge, 6 00-106 60 Rec'd by hand of Lewis Ford: From Worcester A. S. Society, Collections at Kingston, 2 05-11 05 Donation from Dr. Jesse Merrill, Hopkinton, 5 00 From C. C. Burling: Collections in Oxford and Canterbury, 2 80 From C. C. Hovey, to redeem pledge of last year, 200 00 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society, Brookline, June 10, 1858.

Atlantic Monthly FOR JUNE. THIS NUMBER BEGINS A NEW VOLUME. Price, 45 cents per annum, at 25 cents a number. For sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers. PHILLIPS, SAMBSON & CO., May 21. Publishers, Boston.

HITCHINGS & DENNETT, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 115 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

WHAT SOUTHERN MEN HAVE SAID IN TIMES PAST. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM, OR Manual of Southern Sentiment ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. COMPILED BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE. A perfect magazine of Anti-Slavery sentiment, from the writings of WASHINGTON FRANKLIN, J. P. FENNER, CHAS. ADAMS WILSON, MANNING KIDWELL, MORRIS RANDOLPH, SHERMAN, MASON, PATRICK HENRY, McDOWELL, FLEMING, and numerous others, and highly recommended by the newspaper press of the country, by distinguished living statesmen, Senators Sumner, Wilson and Hale, and Hon. Wm. Blair. Price, 25 cents. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., May 21. 471.

THE REAL 'UNCLE TOM' TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION! Father Henson's Story HIS OWN LIFE. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. AN extraordinary story of an extraordinary man. His early and his later life; his trials, his sufferings, his stripes, his wonderful escapes, and his present position. Reader, would you know what American slavery is, purchase and read this book, more thrilling than a romance, more startling in its details than any work of fiction, and yet a true story of one colored man's experience, and that man THE ONE FROM INCIDENTS IN WHOM LIFE MRS. STOWE DREW SOME OF THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING AND THRILLING SCENES IN HER WORLD-BEKNOWNEN STORY OF 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'

WE SHALL PUBLISH THIS Remarkable Book ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY. The First Edition will consist of 5000 COPIES. Those expecting to be supplied with this edition will please forward their orders at an early day. We can employ 1000 TRAVELLING AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, and at such a discount from the retail price as will make the business profitable to them. The book will be an elegantly printed 12mo. volume, with a fine steel Portrait of FATHER HENSON, Taken in his 68th Year. PRICE AT RETAIL, 75 CENTS. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. To whom all orders must be addressed. May 14. 471.

Just Published, By R. F. WALLCUT, 21 CORNHILL, 'THE ESCAPE, OR, A LEAF FOR FREEDOM.' A Drama, in Five Acts. By WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. Price 20 cents.

REV. DR. CHEEVER AND HON. GERRIT SMITH. TWO PAMPHLETS FOR THINKING MEN AND WOMEN. No. I. Rev. Dr. Cheever's Great Speech before the Abolition Society of New York. No. II. Hon. Gerrit Smith's Discourse on Creeds and Ecclesiastical Machinery, delivered at Peterboro'. Price 5 cents each—\$2 per 100. Every body should read these masterly productions. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 20 Washington Street, Boston. May 28. 471.

INFORMATION WANTED. PREVIOUS to saying 'Farwell,' after a sojourn of nearly eight months in America, of a lady who lived with the philanthropist, the talented and the affable as a teacher in England, but who thought she would like to reside some time in America, and who would still remain in it on the event of her meeting with suitable encouragement, will be obliged to any ladies or gentlemen who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for PRIVATE TEACHING, exclusive of the slave States. She teaches English, French, Music, Drawing, and sometimes other branches of education. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburgh; Scotland, from English, French, and American gentlemen. The desired information will be gladly received by MISS DICERSON, 2043 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. May 28. 471.

BREAD WITHOUT POWERS OR YEAST. How to make light, delicious Bread with simple FLOUR AND WATER ONLY. THIS Bread is prepared for the oven in a few minutes, (with fine or coarse flour) and may be eaten warm without injury. A full Household Cooking Book, sent free for 11 cents in stamps, by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Course), 18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston. May 28. 471.

Speech by Theodore Parker. THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the A. S. Society, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By THEODORE PARKER. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELLA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street. Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth. May 26 471.

DANIEL MANN, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth. (Formerly Mann & Malbone, Summer St.) Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doors from Washington street), and invites all friends and new ones to visit him. Invalids and other who dialk to visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at their own houses.

POETRY.

Ms. Garrison: The following edition was left at the office of the Liberator and...

The American Tract Society, and its Southern Masters.

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell What certain Pharisees bore...

These 'conservators' did agree To publish tracts on slavery...

But soon their Southern masters heard, And all their plous wrath was stirred...

They said, if we've a mind to steal, And on our brothers place our heel...

We'll threaten, if they still persist, We'll with our 'funds' be more assist...

The tidings through the nation flew, Which soon a host together drew...

They said—'Though slavery is a sin, As we're in pressing want of 'tin...

We'll hence to 'men-stealers' be true, And always take a 'South-Side' view...

Then there arose some noble men, Protesting both with tongue and pen...

Divided thus they took the field, Some to oppose, but more to yield...

Though we're informed the end's not yet, The Right we're sure the victory'll get...

O hasten, Lord, that joyous day, When man on man no more shall prey...

From the Salem Gazette. AN IMPROVEMENT. 'Ere the poor slave we pass not by...

Suggested by seeing the never-ending series of pictures illustrating Southern life in Harper's Magazine...

Clothe him in mean and dirty rags, In soles shoes and crowns hat...

Starve out his mind, make him like those Who once in thickest darkness sat...

Teach him to sin, then hunt him down, Tear quivering flesh with rod and cast...

O, deadly sin, that presses out The soul's life-blood in Slavery's vat...

Welcome, bright June, and all its smiling hours, With song of birds, and stir of leaves and wings...

Better have an act that's kindly, Treated sometimes with disdain...

The Liberator.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Garrison: In this age of such general criticism, it seems scarcely fair that so elaborate a document as the report of the Legislative Committee on granting the right of suffrage to women, should pass without a single word of comment...

Resolved, That the Board of Education consider and report to the next Legislature upon the practicality and expediency of providing, by law, some mode by which the women of Massachusetts may take a more active part in the control and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Remarkable, that in these days of general anxiety for the safety of the Union, they should have dared to propose such an innovation as that! What that method should be is neither expressed nor implied.

Whether these responsibilities, or these duties, be of a higher nature or more important to the well-being of society generally, or of woman herself, is a question of a different character, and involves considerations which require, in our judgment, very serious thought, and which should be pondered and thoroughly weighed by women themselves, deeply and seriously, before they are reduced to a practical system in the community.

It is to be doubted whether the arrogance of George the Third ever reached that point. But we have been unable to see how the argument has a very material bearing on the question before the Committee—the question of granting the right of suffrage to women.

At the close of my lectures in Boston, and those country towns in which I was enabled to speak last winter, I gave my audiences to understand that I should start a Petition for the Right of Suffrage for Women, very early in the Summer, and that I should expect their cooperation in circulating it.

But, there is only One, who, unchangeable from the beginning, may look forward steadily to any end; and, since my plans were laid, sickness has fallen upon me so heavily that I must ask the most generous aid of all who are interested in this reform, if we are to have any hope of success.

It was my intention, in the beginning, to make sure that a petition reached every town in the State, and if there were only one person, man or woman, in each town, who sympathized in its object, to secure that single signature, if nothing more could be done.

This form was originally, I believe, Mr. Higginson's. I adopted it, because I thought it more desirable than any I had seen, and I hope he will aid me to secure the result we both desire.

Some petitions have been left at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and any one who wishes can obtain a copy there. If any person should like to send me a copy without being able to apply, he or she can copy the form hereto appended, or can cut it out and fasten it to a column of letter-paper.

I hope the petitions will all be returned by the first of October, 1858, at the very latest. They can be sent to my dwelling-house, No. 49 Bradford street, Boston, or to the Anti-Slavery Office. No one will have any right to decline taking one on the plea of want of time.

I am writing this letter by snatches, my friend, as I am able to lift my head from my pillow. Is there any reason why I should tax my failing strength to say how civilization pauses for the successful termination to this movement—how the hopes of the best and holiest, the world over, hang, in a great measure, upon it?

One thing, I may say, that I believe we can send a good petition from the city of Boston itself, and that there never was a time when the public mind was in so favorable a condition. If a conservative of respectable standing should attempt to circulate such a petition, I believe he would find a large number of signers even at the West End; whether an Abolitionist or professed reformer could obtain such signatures is, of course, more than doubtful; but, if I live, I am inclined to try the experiment. These signatures would be given under a fatal mistake by men whose eyes are open to the value of property, and shut to that of a human soul—who respect their dollars, not their daughters—who tremble for the inheritance of this world, but have not asked a question concerning that which is to come. I suppose their petition would ask for the right of suffrage for all tax-payers, without distinction of sex. Nevertheless, let them help. Hoping that this appeal may find a fitting response,

I am faithfully yours, CAROLINE H. DALL.

FORM OF PETITION. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Whereas, the women of Massachusetts are disfranchised by its State Constitution, solely on account of their sex—

We do respectfully demand of them the right of suffrage; a right which involves all other rights of citizenship, and one that cannot justly be withheld, as the following admitted principles of Government show:

First. 'All men are born free and equal.' Second. 'Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.'

Third. 'Taxation and representation are inseparable.' We, the undersigned, therefore, petition your honorable bodies to take the necessary steps for the revision of the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights.

NAMES. RESIDENCES.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS' ATTENTION!

WEST WHATELY, (Mass.) June 11, 1858.

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NAMES. RESIDENCES.

MR. FRANCIS HUSTEN'S AMENDMENT BILL IN REGARDS TO THE CHIPPWEAS.

From the Toronto Globe.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Enfranchisement Bill was called. Hon. Col. Prince said he was desirous to move a rider to the measure. The black people who inhabit the land were the greatest curse to the Province. The lives of the white people were daily being sacrificed by the inundation of these animals, and many of the largest farmers of the county of Kent had been compelled to leave their beautiful farms because of the pestiferous vermin.

Resolved, That the Board of Education consider and report to the next Legislature upon the practicality and expediency of providing, by law, some mode by which the women of Massachusetts may take a more active part in the control and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Remarkable, that in these days of general anxiety for the safety of the Union, they should have dared to propose such an innovation as that! What that method should be is neither expressed nor implied.

Whether these responsibilities, or these duties, be of a higher nature or more important to the well-being of society generally, or of woman herself, is a question of a different character, and involves considerations which require, in our judgment, very serious thought, and which should be pondered and thoroughly weighed by women themselves, deeply and seriously, before they are reduced to a practical system in the community.

It is to be doubted whether the arrogance of George the Third ever reached that point. But we have been unable to see how the argument has a very material bearing on the question before the Committee—the question of granting the right of suffrage to women.

At the close of my lectures in Boston, and those country towns in which I was enabled to speak last winter, I gave my audiences to understand that I should start a Petition for the Right of Suffrage for Women, very early in the Summer, and that I should expect their cooperation in circulating it.

But, there is only One, who, unchangeable from the beginning, may look forward steadily to any end; and, since my plans were laid, sickness has fallen upon me so heavily that I must ask the most generous aid of all who are interested in this reform, if we are to have any hope of success.

It was my intention, in the beginning, to make sure that a petition reached every town in the State, and if there were only one person, man or woman, in each town, who sympathized in its object, to secure that single signature, if nothing more could be done.

This form was originally, I believe, Mr. Higginson's. I adopted it, because I thought it more desirable than any I had seen, and I hope he will aid me to secure the result we both desire.

Some petitions have been left at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and any one who wishes can obtain a copy there. If any person should like to send me a copy without being able to apply, he or she can copy the form hereto appended, or can cut it out and fasten it to a column of letter-paper.

I hope the petitions will all be returned by the first of October, 1858, at the very latest. They can be sent to my dwelling-house, No. 49 Bradford street, Boston, or to the Anti-Slavery Office. No one will have any right to decline taking one on the plea of want of time.

I am writing this letter by snatches, my friend, as I am able to lift my head from my pillow. Is there any reason why I should tax my failing strength to say how civilization pauses for the successful termination to this movement—how the hopes of the best and holiest, the world over, hang, in a great measure, upon it?

One thing, I may say, that I believe we can send a good petition from the city of Boston itself, and that there never was a time when the public mind was in so favorable a condition. If a conservative of respectable standing should attempt to circulate such a petition, I believe he would find a large number of signers even at the West End; whether an Abolitionist or professed reformer could obtain such signatures is, of course, more than doubtful; but, if I live, I am inclined to try the experiment. These signatures would be given under a fatal mistake by men whose eyes are open to the value of property, and shut to that of a human soul—who respect their dollars, not their daughters—who tremble for the inheritance of this world, but have not asked a question concerning that which is to come. I suppose their petition would ask for the right of suffrage for all tax-payers, without distinction of sex. Nevertheless, let them help. Hoping that this appeal may find a fitting response,

I am faithfully yours, CAROLINE H. DALL.

FORM OF PETITION. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Whereas, the women of Massachusetts are disfranchised by its State Constitution, solely on account of their sex—

We do respectfully demand of them the right of suffrage; a right which involves all other rights of citizenship, and one that cannot justly be withheld, as the following admitted principles of Government show:

First. 'All men are born free and equal.' Second. 'Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.'

Third. 'Taxation and representation are inseparable.' We, the undersigned, therefore, petition your honorable bodies to take the necessary steps for the revision of the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights.

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NAMES. RESIDENCES.

IT IS NOT A DYER!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION! This Restorer, used with the Zylolabium...

THE Zylolabium 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. President, Lancashire, and Zylolabium 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 dye.

HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, 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 Zylolabium. 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 Unit., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium 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 Zylolabium 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. of the N. Y. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylolabium 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, Ed. 'Chr. Adv.' Belfast, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium 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 Zylolabium, and also to acknowledge its curing my progress and baldness.'

REV. GEO. M. SPRAAT, Agt. Dep. Penn. Pa. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. C. 'Please inform Mrs. ——— where Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I use them as they what they purport to be.'

REV. MOSES TEACHER (60 years of age), Falls, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium, 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 those of my family, whose heads we thought would be bald almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium.'

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro, Mass. 'The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium has been to change the 'crowd of glory' belonging to old men, to the original youth of the same. It is true of others of my acquaintance.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. 'South Baptist,' 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 Zylolabium.'

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 Zylolabium. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.'

REV. JOS. MCKEE, N. Y. City. 'I recommend them. REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stancich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I have a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.'

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes hair-iness and dandruff, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

REV. C. M. KLINGK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium 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 these preparations 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 our sale-room 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 are always provided with all the best preparations in 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, and the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.60 per bottle. Bakers, 37 cent per bottle.