[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] cies, by robbing men of the right of exposing them—this is one of the worst things that has ever happened in the long annals of degradacrime brought upon us by Siavery .-In a religious body, among clergymen from all parts of the United States; in a popular assembly, and by men recking with devotion, and fuming with prayers, it is odious and disgusting beyond all reach of language.

And, now, let the common people of these United States understand how this thing

stands. According to this new construction, stands. According to this new construction, the people are to give the money; the Executive Committee are to spend it as they please; and the people are not at liberty to advise them, nor utter a word of protest, except out of doors. You, who give the funds, if you give as much as twenty dollars a year, and think to take out a certificate of life-membership or giving figured. bership; or, giving fifty dollars a year, if you think to take out a certificate of life-directorship, are permitted to go into the Court of the Gentiles once a year, not to influence the direction of your funds, but simply, under whip and rein, under preconcerted political managements with the previous question, and the question to be laid on the table, cutting off all debate and arrangements were as a second to the court of the court off all debate and explanation, you are to be permitted to vote for directors and secretaries. If you be only a twenty-dollar life member, that ends your function. [Laughter.] Like an insect that has laid its egg, when your vote is dropped, you drop, too, and are dead. Then the directors permitted one additional step in They vote for the Executive Commit tee, and after that they die, too, and are to be heard of no more, until the time comes for butterflies to fly again the next year, when, breaking out of the currysalis state, once more they may shake the wings of ballot, and but once, to drop again into the annual slumber. When once the Executive Committee is elected, you are at their mercy. You are not to say a single word. You are not to advise them. You are not recognized as being in exis-

I should admire to be an agent collecting money for this Society for a short period.—
[Laughter.] I should address the farmers with characteristic eloquence describing, first, the unspeakable wants of the ignorant population of our land; and next, the unspeakable piety of the members of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society; and next, of that mysterious power which God has given to welding gold and silver to bring together the much-needed piety of the one ex-treme to the much-needing ignorance of the other. "This is your duty," I should say to the farmers, who, with hard toil and laborious economy have been endeavoring, penny by penny, to put their sons through the academy or college, that they may make ministers or missionaries of them, or that they may become honorable civilians, or intelligent laborers of any grade—"It is your duty to help in this glorious cause of tract distribution." "But," says the farmer in his stupidity, "what will become of my money if I shall give it—what will be done with it?" "Why it is going inwill be done with it?" "Why it is going into the treasury of the Lord." "But what treasurer is that who holds the Lord's bag?" Why it is held by these devout and sainted men who pray all day, and almost all night, and then deny free discussion on a platform for the purposes of the Lord." "But what is to be done with our money? What do they mean to print? say, "You are meddling with matters white do not concern you. It is your business to give the money: it is our business to spend it. If you wish to know how it is spent, in due time, after it is all gone, you shall find the tracks of it here in our annual report."

Gentlemen, this American Tract Society is a multiform and gigantic mill. It has its run of stones. Some are appointed for wheat, some for corn, but more for cobs; and they do not ss to consult the will of those that a proach their door with bags of grain : they simply say to them, "This is what we grind in this mill; if you choose to put your wheat into that hopper we will grind wheat; your corn into that hopper we will grind corn; your cobs into yonder hopper, and we will give you cob-meal; but we do not profess to be directed any further by the will of our customers, then we choose. Here are are are tomers than we choose. Here are our arrangements; take them if you please. If you do not like them, go somewhere else. We shall grind just as we have arranged to grind. We will put in no new stones, and make no alterations in our mill to suit the notions of the people that live hereabouts."

And se, the American Tract Society say, Gentlemen, pour your pocket grists into our nill. We have arranged how this shall be pent. We shall make no changes. We are not to be instructed. We are not to be influenced by the wild democracy of popular deliberative bodies of old men. [Laughter.] It is our buisness to use these sacred funds yours only to give us a chance to use them.'

And so I imagine that country gentlemen who had, with very great pains and self-denial, been able to give twenty and fifty dollars, that they might become life-members and life directors of the American Tract Society, approached this great city at its recent Anniverproached this great city at its recent Anniversary, and were present in the Academy of Music. They have come, as they fondly supposed, to take some part in the administration of affairs. When they go to the door of the Academy, he of the red ticket is put on one ride of the house; and he of the white ticket the other side; white he of the green ticket is mounted up to the place of privilege upon the operatic stage. The business proceeds. Something seems continually to be going on behind the scenes. There is whispering, and buzzing, and consultation. A forearranged result is to be dragged through the assembly. One thing there certainly is not assembly. One thing there certainly is not to be; no discussion is to be allowed; no free speech is to take any part in this meeting. At length, when the hour has passed, our country member and director go out, and, meeting in member and director go out, and, meeting in the passage-way, a little puzzled as to what they have done, one looks the other in the face, and says—"What did you do on your side of the house." And the other replies, "And what did you do on your side?" and both join in saying, "What have they done on their side?"

I will defy anybody on earth to tell what has been done, except that two men have been duped, and a third has got the money.—
[Laughter.] This is a tolerably large game of thimble rigging. It is supposed that the "little joker" is under this thimble; but all the time it is neither under this one nor under that one but in der that one, but in a much better placethe executive pocket. And all this takes place under the sweetest names of religion place under the sweetest names of rengion and devotion. These men propose no mischief without a holy sigh; they violate no right without a pious groan; they never decry free discussion without lifting up their eyes to heaven; they wrest from us no privi-

leges, except with the clasping and holding up prayerful hands in the act of prayer. These are all good men, who read their Bibles, I think, until some places in them must have become worn out, and their contents forgotten. Surely, men must be very pious and very holy who can stomach, without a retch, conduct that would put to shame a Democratic political calculus.

that would put to shame a Democratic political caucus.

I was yesterday urged vehemently to mingle in this scene and to speak. But I loathed and scorned the offer. Is it for a man like me to play frog in such a scene as that, and watch the sudden opportunity to jump upon the stage, there to be shoved or put down, as might suit the convenience of the reverend lawyers, tricksters or what-not? I believe in free speech, not for myself alone, but never half so sacredly as for him against whom I have exercised my speech. Free speech does not mean my right to say what I please, but your right to speak back again. If there is anything in this world as sacred as religion itself, it is the right which religion gives to speak of religion, to speak of its principles to apply them to every phase of the human welfare; and if this land and age shall stand by and behold the destruction of these most sacred rights on the very platform of religious benefits. The into knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do, (as ships that are side-ways swept over an unknown current do not knowing what they do fill for human side-ways gree to declare humane sentiment, and to be of divine institution, and to be of divine world-to human welfare to declare humane sentiment, and to know in side ways to be dollare humane sentiment, and to be of divine world-to humane sentiment, and to be of divine world-to humane sentiment, and to be offer. It is in the part of the save son the master. The in obligatory on the slave as on the master. The in the know po benevolence, and in the very professed service of religion by religious men, then we have reached a crisis indeed—a crisis, not of exrica. With this he catechizes every ractious

benevolence, and in the very professed service of religion by religious men, then we have reached a crisis indeed—a crisis, not of external force, but of decay of internal and fundamental principles and rights.

But these men have mistaken the temper of the times, and the spirit of the common people. There is a public sentiment that will drown out even the Tract Society. There is a public sentiment which, if it be slow, is slow, only that it may be certain and effectual. Confidence will not keep the strip of the common people agerly controlled in clouds, and armed become artogant in office and corrupted by power and seduced by the blandishments of flattery and success. But when once that confidence is withdrawn it will never return. If, then, there is any seeming delay, it is only such delay as belongs to the steps of majesty. When God is through of include, and armed with lightnings, and approaches to judgment and to justice, so sure in his heart is the day of retribution, that he needs not to make haste.

What shall the strong do with the weak? This is to-day the question which Gl maters. Asia to answer. With this he question which Gl maters are desired to ask at the catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this he catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this he catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this he catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this duest not be rice. With this he catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this he catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this duest not be fuel on the shall make one and the same of the peach that the catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this duest not be rice at the catechizes everyractious nation in Europe. With this duest not be earth, though their Cistanity has been with the mass of the west! Got age.

The ende of Rev. Jermain W. Loguen and the learned to answer this sublime in rogato with the friends of Mr. Loguen and of the office and corrupted by the province of the peach of the province of the pe retribution, that he needs not to make haste. There is no being so certain as God, and one so slow; for, since the days of Moses and the prophets, there has never been an age when men, feeling the bitter wants of the world, have not been compelled, their own voices not suppressed, suffering slaves cry out,
O Lord, how long !" And yet He dwells in eternity and in silence, and takes to himself the infinite leisure of eternity. But though he seems to delay, he never fails to come, and at length it shall be said, "Our God shall at length it shall be said, "Our God shall come and shall not keep silence." And I believe that God will yet mark with the most condign punishment, those men who, under the name of religion, and for the sake of screening themselves from responsibilities toward the poor and the oppressed, have violated our liberties and our rights. [Applause.] I do not say that these men are not Christians. Peter, I suppose, was a Christian when he denied his Lord. I hope these men are Christians But if that is Christianity which

I turn now to another branch of the sub-I turn now to another branch of the subject. For the last hundred years, God has been developing in this world some of the later and more wonderful results of Christianity. First, Christianity acts as a power upon the individual; next, upon men in their social relations—setting up the family, establishing neighborhoods, promoting refinement in our households and in communities. Next, it Was it not even the sun it could be hold? Was it in the silence of rock sepulchre, garden-loved, that he sot the elements of his own aggrandizeme to was it rather to teach us by twhole power and majesty of his examplat he that would be chief must be servant all?

Was it not even the sun it could be hold? Tives from SLAVERY.

The members of the Syracuse Fugitive Aid was it rather to teach us by twhole power and majesty of his examplat he labor of sheltering those who flee from Tyranhouseholds and in communities. Next, it relations—setting up the family, establishing neighborhoods, promoting refinement in our households and in communities. Next, it takes hold upon laws and institutions, then, upon customs, and, finally, upon the organic forces of society itself. And in the mighty conflicts which result from this strife of good with bad, for the world's doctrine to forth, is not the world's of right with wrong, of love with selfishness, the very frame of life is often shaken, and society itself, broken up, passes away, or assumes new forms. Beyond even this there is all that are trodden down? The sunangs in glory over the earth, not with the sys to beat down, but, by all the powe ots atsprings up, in each age with new branches, and pushes forth blossoms, and hangs redolent and pushes forth blossoms, and nangs redoled and glowing with surprising fruits. The high er developments of the nobler feelings begin to embody themselves, and give to life, not only new ideas, but a before unimagined and, o the natural man, inconceivable grandeur and moral glory, both in things esthetic and in things ethic. Since the world began, it has been the doctrine of proud and haughty men that the weak were made to serve the strong;—and as, among lions and brute beasts, the fierce and the strong destroy the an alien, a foreigner! Ye be all bren, and weak, and the race is propagated only from the more stalwart individuals, so this belluine morality has been adopted and practiced by ocieties of men.

they practice, they have another New Testa-

ment than mine.

The weak have been despised, have been crushed, have been pushed down to the bottom, have been made to grind in dark places, to work for that which they reaped not, to sow in tears, in sorrow, in hopeless despond-ency, that the indelent and wicked above them might reap that which they requited not. Nor has this spirit been suffered to take and give eternal power to the oth Nor angelic head radiant with reflected grant which pride should give t. It has come under the organizing power of Philosophy, and it has received organic orms, until now, selfishness has become legal and regular national organic wickedness, based upon wrong the framed into a law and into systems of law, that round about this interior Satanic element of cruel selfishness has been gathered whatever there was venerable in authority whetere there was venerable in authority whetere there erable in authority, whatever there was im-pressive in symbol, whatever there was beauti-ful in Art, whatever there are attractive to

merging from infinite confusions and turmoils of pride and selfishness, this question is seekg at length for a new adjudication at the ar of Christ's heart. For more than a hundred years past that which has underlayed all novements, that which has been the rudder of sway in India has been almost purely comme all progress, that which has been the animating principle of all reform, has been, not, what are the rights of the strong, of the wise, of the rich, of the powerful in station and rank; but, what are the rights of the poor and the weak, and what are the duties of those that are strong to the weak! By that same power which causes the sun to shine summer into the soil, and wakes from their rude dirt all things sweet and beautiful, wholesome things from noxious, clean things from fetid, fair and beautiful things from waste and homeliness,

nevolence.

What shall the strong do with the weak?

a legal divorce.

not yet enough even to comehend its lars.

When \$1,000 is thus subscribed, the Book will be immediately published, and the subscribers will receive the amount of their subscriptions; and only the ceases losting tions in Books, if they wish. All over that of the surf upon the shore, wave thunding after wave, is its answer!

And now, hath God answered this q tion? Hath he declared his own mind? anywhere recorded those letters which never to be effaced, those letters declarativ never to be effaced, those letters declarative his will? When God gave the law to quity, he wrote it upon tables of stone nid the august terrors of Sinai's top. When gave to the world his latter law, he wrupon the living heart of Christ in the sil najesty of Calvary! And in his Exas we learn our Date.

Was it that which he sought in the fatur of the was it that which he sought in the fatur of the core in the state of the s condemnation in the slow cross walk to Calvary, in the hours erable ject, under the law of love, to the usf all that are unfortunate, of all that ar ik, of in glory over the earth, not with tsys to beat down, but, by all the powe ots at-traction, to draw forth from it? the homely soil and dirt growth of inlitchings of beauty. And God hangs abouthings to draw all up out of weakness & cked-ness toward him. And every mo mankind is to take his superiority as/eel, an engine by which he must draw asser men up to or toward his condition. Te is but one Father Universal; there is bne Family; there is but one Brother]; and throughout all the boundless racud infinite numbers of men, there is not ranger,

members one of another! Is not this one of the many myss that are disclosing themselves from tholime act of Christ's incarnation and atoent?— If on earth there be one thing norable, which, wanting no monument, shall up its undiminished head through eternal a itself its own monument, is it not that act which the God of glory bowed down his lighty head, and slept beneath all life ite bosom of Death, that he might destrote one that which pillowed itself upon the k!-The moral and the marvel of this sage re quired that men should know that the bsc lute, the Everlasting, the Universal hon-lived and moved by a law of lovwhich we DVF to Livmade him the willing minister and sent of the weakest. And by the voice of lown life, by the voice of Calvary, by the sath, and by the resurrection of his son, by the vertical of the weakest. And by the voice of Calvary by the sath, and by the resurrection of his son, by the vertical of the weakest. living care and fostering love of Cht ad the eye, to the ear, and to every sense. And men, weak and ignorant men! have been taught to clasp with tendrils of affection and veneration systems whose very marrow and life were the destruction of the poor for the sake of the rich, the oppression of the weak for the pleasure of the strong.

But now at length the world has so far grown, in God's Providence and grace, that, lemerating from infinite confusions and turnoils. vanced to be a Prince and Savior in faver give than to receive! and, power gone ortif you for others returns to you again to their hearts increased a thousand-fold!

Interpreted from this sublime example, wh is the morality of the British Empire, who cial, and which has looked at men almost o in relation to their opium garden and the is go-fields? Judged in the light of Chr precious example, what monarchy in Europ for five hundred years, is not condemned, ar what pregnant policy, or statecraft, wh blood-enriched territory, is not blackened as made odious by the serene teaching of Love

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.] Captain Townsend, of the slaver Echo, l

after wave, is its answer!

There are few men whose history is so marked with stirring incidents, instructive lessons, patience worn out, to cry, "How long, O Lord, how long!" To-day martyrs cry, to-day oppressed and suffering patriots from out of dungeon vaults do cry; to-day with million voices not suppressed, suffering slaves cry out, "O Lord, how long!" And yet He dwells in manhood, which have honorably connected his name with the moral and political causes of the last 20 years, which, to a large extent, have made the subject of African Freedom the

> fuen, and will be delivered to subscribers at learn our Duty.
>
> Was it then to build himself upt the the price of One Dollar. Subscriptions paid

ABNER BATES,

been a slave and a fugitive himself, knows best how to provide for that class of sufferers, and

to guard against imposition.

Mr. Loguen has agreed to devote himself wholly to this humane work ; and to depend for the support of himself and family, as well as the maintainance of this Depot on the Under Ground Railroad, upon what the benevolent and friendly may give him.

We, therefore, hereby request, that all fugi-

tives from Slavery, coming this way, may be directed to the care of Rev. J. W. Loguen; also, that all monies contributed or subscribed may be paid directly to him ; and that all clothing or provisions contributed may be sent to his house, or such places as he may designate. Mr. Loguen will make semi-annual reports of his receipts of money, clothes or provis ions; and of the numbers of fugitives taken care of and provided for by him; and he will submit his accounts at any time, to the inspection of any persons who are interested in the success of the Underground Railroad.

Syracuse, Sept. 17, 1857.

SAMUEL J. MAY,

JAMES FULLER, JOSEPH A. ALLEN, WILLIAM E. ABBOTT, LUCIUS J. ORMSBEE, HORACE B. KNIGHT.

Advertisements.

D. LEARY Share STEAM FANCY OF BEAL AND SOLUTION OF STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHING ROCHESTA

ROCHESTA

TWO hundred yards locks the lew York fill street, corner of Platt street. Be a fill street, corner of Platt street. The sive establishment for york. Every description of the lock of the lock

TES CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK, thention will be given and every ef-o make her house a home to all who leased to patronize her. HOTEL DUMAS,

McAllister Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE old and well-known established HOTEL DUMAS has lately been purchased by the abscriber, and is open for the reception of the

The Proprietor hopes by proper attention business to merit a share of patronage.

ALEX.SHUMATE, Proprietor

The following remedies are ofered to the public is the best, most perfect, which nedical science can afford. Ayen's Cathartic Pills have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Cher preparations do more or less good; but this cires such dangerous complaints, so quick and so wrely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uprot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the inernal organs and stimulating them into healthy acton, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor,—health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm. The following remedies are ofered to the public

are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tot-tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could sure blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him, whose angry humors have planted rheumatism if his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with srutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago caten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite exturn, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radunt with he eith and leveliness blasted and anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLs to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are cating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLs in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now took again—the rose parasites from the derangements which these PILLs rapidly cure. Take them perseiveringly, and under the council of a good Physician if

be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the transport of the tr

over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

LANE & PAIN, ISAAC POST & Co., Rochester and by all Druggists everywhere. TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, General Agents for the States

LIBERAL PREMIUM TO THOSE PROCURING SUBSCRIBERS

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To any person who will send us FIVE DOLLARS, with the names and addresses of FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

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AND MY FREEDOM," a book of nearly FIVE HUNDRED PAGES, neatly bound, and embellished with a LIKENESS OF THE AUTHOR,

be with other engraviage. This book is the book in any address. POS PAGE. and aPAID, on the oppresent to the above, we will see the state of the stat

THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER, AND THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY OR THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. for one year, with the POSTAGE PAID.

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D. B. DeLAND, A CKNOWLEDGING the favor and patronage which have been bestowed upon him by the trade and others, since the commencement of his enterprise, respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that with greatly increased lacilities he continues to manufacture a superior artials of

creased facilities he continues to manufacture a superior article of SALERATUS.

PURE CREAM TARTAR,

BI CARBONATE OF SODA,

SAL SODA, &c.

The above articles will be sold in all varieties of packages, at as low prices as they are afforded by any other manufacturer, and in every case warranted pure and of superior quality.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filed.

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591-6t Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFLER,

SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff and itching and scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2nd, 1857. PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co-Gents: Within a Page. O. J. Wood & Co—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold.) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of \$1.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of \$1 size; and one dozen \$2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully. (Signed.)

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., ?

Mo., Nov. 19, 1856. PROF. O. J. Woon-Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head, for some time had been

Our little son's head, for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some affect it to the little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remerced. recommend your Restorative, as a perfect rem-

are, yours respectfully, (Signed)
GEORGE W. HIGGIN BOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGIN BOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855. Prov. O. J. Woon—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restoratwo bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the
Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy.
My Hair has now attained its original color,
You can recommend it to the world without
the least fear, as my case was one of the worst
kind. Yours respectfully

DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Marketstreet, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.

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WILLIAM STILL'S

BOARDING HOUSE No. 832 South st. below 9th, south side PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SUBSCRIBER having succeeded in at establishing a genteel Boarding House, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that no pains will be spared to give sat isfaction to all who may favor him with their patronses. patronage.

Among the many wen-known names acquainted with the character of the House, the following may be referred to:

From the Liberator. From the Liberator.

A Good House.—While on a visit to Philadelphia, recently, we had an opportunity of judging of the boarding house kept by Mr. and Mrs. who may visit that city, that they cannot do better than to give Mr. Still's house a trial. In prosense of the colored persons are universally excluded from places of entertainment for strangers, house is like the above will be highly appreciated by the proscribed. Mr. Still's house is large, airy, and situated in a respectable part of the city. Mrs.

situated in a respectable part of the city. Mrs. Still is an excellent housekeeper, and will do all that can be done to make her guests comfortable.

WM. Wells Brown.

Wm. Wells Brown.

When on a visit to Philadelphia some time since, we stopped several weeks at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Still, so favorably mentioned in the above notice from the Liberator, and we here take pleasure in adding our testimony to the superior character of the establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Still are just the two to have charge of a respectable house. We know of several boarding houses both in the States and in this Province, making claim to public notice, when the features worthy of remark are the high charges, poor fare, and worst of all, the innate vulgarity of the proprietors. Those who patronize the house kept by friend Still, will not, we can assure them, have either of the above annoyances to contend against; they will have an elegant home at moderate charges; and an agreeable and highly intelligent host and hostess.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Stephen Smith, Philadelphia.

Rev. Stephen Smith, Philadelphia. Jacob C. White, "Thomas J. Dorsey, " Jacob Farbeaux, William H. Riley, William H. Riley,
Rev. William Douglass,
William Whipper, Columbia, Pa.
John F. Williams, Harrisburg, Pa.
Henry Jakes, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Wm. T. Calto, Washington, D. C.
Wm. C. Nell, Boston, Mass. Mrs. M. A. S. Cary, Chatham, C. W. Dr. A. T. Augusta, Toronto, C. W. William Davis Cincinnati, Ohio. Peter Lester, Victoria.
Rev. Jonathan Gibbs, Troy, N. Y. Rev. John Peck, Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. John Peck, Pittsburg, Pa,
Thomas Hamilton, New York.
Rev. Abram Proce. McGrawville, N. Y.
This delphia, April 1. 183.—

VALVABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the glilowtimes of the lateral of the province.

One farm of one lateral with province.

One farm of one lateral with the province.

Also, eight lots in the town of Buxton, County of Kent, 50 feet front by 100 deep, and 75 acres within five miles of Dresden. acres within five miles of Dresden. Any person or persons wishing to purchase can obtain full information from STANTON HUNTON,

Chatham. C. W. 587-2m* Terms reasonable.

A. DUNCAN

Would respectfully announce to his Friends and the public, that he has returned to the city and sumed his business as

UNDERTAKER, (at the old stand) 15 WEST BROADWAY PLACE,

where he is prepared to exercise all orders in his

line.
Interments effected in Greenwood, Cypress
Hill, New York Bay, Union, Mt. Olive, and Evergreen Cemeteries, as well as all Burial places
in the vicinity of the city.
Coffins of every description furnished in every
variety of style and size, from the best and medium to the lowest in price.
Carriages and Hearses furnished; also caps
shrouds, &c.

AGENT OF UNION CEMETERY
Office as above.