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The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the 460 of the paper, viz:-PRANCES JACKSON, Es-STAD QUINCT, EDNUND JACKSON, and WENDELE



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

can only continue through our participation in doing. To this conviction the free States are ter — William Element Chargers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDER

VOL. XXX. NO. 24.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1538.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

from the St. Louis Bulletin. GARRISON'S LAST.

The late anniversary week in New York has furnished Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his confreres with a fresh opportunity of indulging in their accustomed luxury of cursing and swearing at the on-titution and the Union. Their execuations on her occasion were rather more piquant and undilucal and howled with a ferocious vehemence, rebrung all his oft repeated blasphemies with added went of feeling and expression. His speech comes a reported in full in the Boston Liberator, and reserved in territor reading in its way. Mr. recent is a firm believer in social and political predominent and progress. In his magnanimity he has some pardon to bestow upon the framers of the and the ancient devotees to the Union, case they wed in days of ignorance. The sun mon with its splendors. It had not then been discompromises made on a tmeis of equal justice, and which during nearly a century the whole country had derived its amasing prosperity, were leagues covenants with the devil. On the contrary, Mr. Garrison thinks that not only the Constitution, hat the star-spangled banner, is to be 'abhorred.'
He gnashes his teeth furiously at this symbol of our and gives us the remarkable and interesting information that it has been 'torn down,' a fact which will be now to most readers, who will be apt to makine that the experiment of tearing it down task the collective intrepidity of the whole tribe of Yankee Abolitionists. He tells us that it is in the power of the North to emancipate the South in a single hour, and that without the shedding of a single drop of blood, though

> THE ANNUAL HOWL. - Hell is loose, And all the devils are here.' - Tempest.

he does not enlighten us as to the particular method by which this singular social phenomenon could be

bre Mr. Garrison's loud plea for treason, but it is

certainly remarkable as a logical development of the famous Rochester speech of Senator Seward. As

such it will take its place in the Abolition literature

and acts of the times, as an expression of Northern fanatorism and hatred to the South, which the lead-

ers of the crusade against Southern rights might not

think altogether politic perhaps, but which does not vary much from what they think and hope.

We have no space nor disposition to ana-

Yes, reader, they are all here, and the 'howlings began—in the regular way—on Tuesday. We refer, of course, to the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the main objects of which eem to be, to come together once a year, to deily Sambo, to anathematize the Church, to execuate the Coun, and to denounce the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with the wicked one. These fanatics do not choose Gotham as their place couling affinity of the sentiments of our people with their own; on the contrary, it is well understood that the opinions of the great mass of this community are adverse to the shricking fanaticism of such men as Parker, Garrison, and Phillips; but New York is selected for the yearly howl mainly for the purpose of getting gratuatous advertisements in the widely-circulated meropolitan journals, and of having the movements of

the howlers thus kept prominently before the people. We have hitherto been wont to look upon these fanatical people with some degree of allowance, con-sidering that in the ravings of their leading spirits, they were only blowing off a superfluity of long pent up malignity, and that their wild rhetoric was but the precursor of the year's docility which was to fol-But at this time the doings of this Convention of the 'out-and-outs' ought not to be underestimated, intimately connected as it is in sentiment, it not in action, with the Sectional party which is soon to meet in conclave at Chicago. Under guise of religion, these 'shrickers for freedom' are endeavoring, as usual, to push along the car of radical Abolitionism. It cannot be pushed much further, certainly, without touching, and getting Republicanism to harmonize with it. Indeed, we can have better proof of the Abolition tendencies of the party than will probably be afforded by action of these anniversary folk. We may expect from them the highest laudation of Lovejoy in Conress. and Old Brown in Virginia, with th ary maledictions and anathemas upon everything and everybody that does not come up to the spirit and letter of their infatuation.—N. Y. Express.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Presbyterian

DANIEL WORTH. The conduct of this deluded fanatic, since his rem to the North, fully establishes the truth of the charges on which he was arraigned before the Courts of North Carolina, and the justice of the treatment which he received for violating the laws. His guilt was most clearly proved at his trial, but if any ground existed for a reasonable doubt, it has be removed by his acts and acknowledgments since his departure. He came here as an Abolition emissary, and the society under whose auspices he was sent elected him for the mission on account of his supposed fitness for the work. Great leniency was manifested towards him during the trial, and the heaviest part of the penalty which he had incurred was remitted in consideration of his age and the boly calling which he had assumed, and which he so unefully dishonored. The punishment prescribed for the offence is imprisonment for not less than twelve months, and it is left to the discretion of the Judge to sentence the culprit to the pillory and the whipping-post. Worth was convicted after an impartial trial before a jury, a large majority of whom ere pon-slaveholders, and after an able two of the first lawyers in the State. The Judge magnanimously remitted the most ignominious and stere part of the punishment, and the reverend incondiary was sentenced merely to imprisonment.

From this sentence he was released on bail, and the required bond was given by two slaveholders. A third slaveholder conducted him in safety from the State, and in all possible heats he fled to his friends and allies at the North. The first Sabbath after his arrival in New York, he is exhibited in Cheever's pulpit as a hero and a martyr, and on the next night (Monday of last week) the citizens of New Work, white and black, old and young, men and women, assembled at the City Assembly Rooms to hear the statement of Rev. D. Worth, of North Carolina.

TOO MUCH NIGGER The Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, aja, leelingly

There are 18,000,000 people in the free States, who have interests of their own to look after; they have commerce and fisheries, agriculture and man-

we go to charch or political cancuses with them, we do have objections to their being carried there. So they may have their negro at home; but when the time had come for the North to rise up and insist. the negro's head stuck in there; when we have a tariff bill, we don't want a negro's woel there; when we go to church, we don't want to have a litat the altar. We have had negro administrations Mr. Lincoln, and he said it with inexpressible sorrow, enough; and it is time the white man should have that he (Lincoln) is not in favor of the unconditional November, he will have.'

So, to get rid of the 'everlasting nigger,' ld place the Government in the hands of its candidate for the Presidency. negro-worshippers;—on the principle of homocopa-thy, we suppose. That is to say, if you are suffering under an excess of 'negroism,' take more of it. N. Y Journal of Commerce.

fifteen sovereign sister States, the people of which are as competent, in every way, to determine what is best for them, as the people of Massachusetts are to determine what is best for her. How long will the people continue to endorse such folly? Will thorough manner. the people continue to endorse such folly? Will they follow Summer into still deeper Abolitionism? or, will they resolve to return to the spirit of the Union of the Fathers?—Boston Post.

THE LIBERATOR.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. [Presuming that our readers would like to know something of what was said and done at the Political Anti-Slavery Convention held at Boston on the 29th ult., in response to a call issued by Stephen S. Foster, Rev. John Pierpont, J. H. Stephenson and others, we have condensed the following from the reports in of the reporters.]

fifty persons assembled in Mercantile Hall, pursuant tect all the inhabitants of the country in the full ento a call for a new political organization against slavery. J. H. Stephenson called the meeting to order, tration or party which seeks to evade this duty, under and read the call [for which see LIBERATOR of May 26th]. On his motion, the following officers were ciple of democratic pvernment, false to the Constitu-

President-Rev. John Pierpont; Secretaries-Philemon Stacy, J. H. Powler; Business Committee-S. S. Poster, J. Redpath, N. G. Allen, C. W. Eldridge,

lines of his own, composed twenty years ago, to illustrate his views. He urged eloquently on the men of ment with ample powers to abolish it wherever found, New England action at the polls. The South asks to whether under Territorial or State legislation, and we be let alone. That is just what the devil asked of insist upon the immediate application of these powers Jesus of Nazareth. He proposed to initiate measures to the removal of an evil which has already made our that should not let slavery alone.

Mr. J. P. Blanchard, of Boston, announced himself as a Republican voter, for he was willing to get all he could from them, but he could see that the Republicans fall far short of the work to be done, and he was willing to co-operate with this meeting. A letter was then read from Mr. James Rednath.

declaring that he had no faith in conventions, but rightful rulers of the country, and the Courts, as well only in the sword and insurrection. He had attended but one anti-slavery convention since last December. and then he saw not the pletform for the scaffold of John Brown. He said he was pledged to the work of inciting an armed insurrection among the slaves of the South, and therefore could have nothing to do with peaceful agitation. There is no help for slavery in hair-splitting New England, but only in the railsplitting North-west. He closed by declaring that he should vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, believing that their success would benefit the slave.

Mr. S. S. Foster declared himself astounded that such a man as Redpath should declare his willingness to vote for a man like Lincoln, who declared his willingness to be a slave-driver general. There is not a particle of difference between the Republicans and

[Here a large number of persons denied Mr. Foster's positions, and he read the fourth resolution of the Chicago Platform, declaring that each State has the exclusive right to manage its own domestic institu-

Mr. Poster continued, and endeavoyed to show that the Republican party has always sustained slavery gally abolished by the Declaration of Independence inviolate in the States where it exists. He said the object of this organization is to put the spirit of Garrisonianism into the forms of law, and have an uncompromising political party. He declared the United government among men an impossibility. States Constitution to be entirely anti-slavery, and clared the Constitution to be pro-slavery.]

Mr. H. C. Wright rose and declared that he would liberate, but the West reduces to practice. He deready to reduce anti-slavery principles to practice.

Mr. Wright resumed by soking whether the Constitution sanctions slavery. It is purely a political question, and a fair one. The South have the Constitution in their favor. If parties, Congress, Legis-latures and Courts can be relied on, it sanctions alsvery. Mr. W. did not see how any man could escape the position of the slaveholder. Their position is impregnable, and slavery is constitutional.

and therefore could not be constitutional. He said we have a joint political platform, we don't want that the Constitution should be literally carried out.

tle negro to worship at the door before we can how ceived the Tribine, which contained an extract from ance now ; and if Pennsylvania don't fail in repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He could not vote for a man who held to that view. He could not be the counted as a Republican, if such was the position of

Mr. Roberts, of Stockton, Me., was glad to see that Mr. Poster had abandoned his old heresy, and he hoped he would be consistent, and simply endeavor to bring the majority up to the right ground, and Massachusetts, through her representatives, is place the government under anti-slavery influences, inflicting nothing on the country but evil. In both branches she is arraigning the local institutions of ticket.

Here quite a struggle took place for the floor, and was awarded to a stranger, who replied to the legal argument of Mr. Pierpont in a very able and

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- Mr. S. S. Foster, Chairman of the Business Committee, read the following resolutions as the platform of the association !-

1. Resolved, That the primary object of the movement we have this day met to inaugurate, is the immediate and entire extinction of slavery throughout the whole country, by incorporating into the administration of the Federal Government the broad and comprehensive principles of the Declaration of Independence, upon which the Union was originally founded. We hold that it is both the right and duty of the slaves, equally with freemen, to defend their the Boston papers. The reader will know how to own liberty by every means which God and nature make allowance for the prejudices as well as the haste have placed in their power, at whatever cost to the master and his abettors. We also hold it to be the At 10 o'clock, A. M., Tucsday, May 29th, some imperative duty of the National Government to proany pretext whatever, we regard as false to the printion, false to every principle of moral obligation which binds us together as a civil community, a dishonor to the country, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of any sincere friend of free-

2. Resolved, That the United States Constitution, On taking the chair, Mr. Pierpont declared that he had always advocated political action in reference to slavery, as well as all other reforms. He quoted country a reproach to the cause of freedom throughout the civilized world.

3. Resolved, That we repudiate the anti-democratic doctrine of the Democratic party, that the Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter in all questions involving the interpretation of the Constitution. By our theory of government, the people are the only as the Legislature and the Executive, are their agents, with authority simply to execute the popular will. Hence it is the right and duty of the people to review, and for sufficient reasons to reverse, their decisions; and any Court, the Judges of which should refuse to obey the clearly-expressed wishes of a popular majority, would be an intolerable despotism which should be at once abolished.

4. Resolved, That the assumption that the Constitution recognizes elavery . by tacit consent,' . by indirect implication, 'by equivocal terms,' by an outside understanding among its drafters,' and 'by the uniform interpretation' given it by a corrupt government. composed mostly of slaveholders, when the word slave does not occur therein, nor any words which adequately describe a slave, nor any terms which imply that there can be property in man, when its expressed objects contradict it, and many of its positive provisions forbid it, or are altogether incompatible with it; when slavery at the time had not the shadow of positive law for its establishment in the country, but, on the contrary, had been pronounced illegal by the King's Bench in the Somerset decision, and le To make this assumption, in view of these facts, is to reverse the well-established principle that law should be interpreted to favor justice, and to render a just

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting that if its provisions were carried out, slavery would to the presence of Rev. Mr. Worth, of North Carocease in an hour. [A gentleman asked Mr. Foster to line, who had been incarcerated for months in a favor the audience with the new light he had received Southern jail for circulating Helper's book, as a proof on the Constitution, Mr. Poster having always de that political action is necessary to protect the cities sens from oppression.

Mr. S. S. Poster said the friends of anti-slavery not discuss lavery as a moral question. He would are destroying each other by their divisions. Union put his heel on all Constitutions, Bibles, parties and among the friends of anti-slavery is of the first imreligions that recognize the right of property in man. portance. There ought to be a platform on which all Mr. R. J. Hinton spoke in behalf of Mr. Redpath can agree. There ought to be a political platform on and his views, and declared that the people of New which a Garrisonian can stand, and a Garrisonian England cannot appreciate the position of such men platform on which politicians can stand. Mr. Foster as Redpath. In New England, men think and de- defended at length the Constitution as an anti-slavery instrument, giving a historical and logical exposition, fended the masses of Republicans as being soundly and detailing the process of his own change of opinion. anti-slavery, but only such men as Mr. Redpath are [The Chairman here exhibited a photograph of Thaddeus Hyatt, which was received with de of applause.]

Mr. Poster finished his speech by saying that he believed that a party acting on this platform only lacks numbers to give freedom to every slave. Mr. Henry C. Wright controversed the positions of Mezza. Pierpont and Poster, and said, the only bon-sistent thing for them to do, is to come out and advoate a Northern Comfederacy, and not seek by this ow movement to 'whip the devil round the stamp,"

usactures. Pacific railroads and internal improve—cluded that, conceding that the parties framing the ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that the concession was grammatically reads, the South forces upon us. We have no objection to their having akunks to play with in their partor, to sleep in their bads, to flavor their broth, but when we go to church or political cancuses with them.

We have no objection to the concession was grammatically reads, and ever been said. He declared that Omnipotence to make themselves heard against such a polity; and could not have framed a more unanswerable way of setting the fact that the Constitution is anti-slavery, he had yet to see the who are opposed on grounds of sternal justice, to any ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution intended to recognize slavery—concedent that the concession was grammatically reads. It is concession to any ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution intended to recognize slavery—concedent that the concession to any ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution intended to recognize slavery—concedent that the concession to any opposed on grounds of sternal justice, to any ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution intended to recognize slavery—concedent the concession to any opposed on grounds of sternal justice, to any ments, all the concession to any opposition of this question, that is colution of this question, that is colution of this question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of the question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of the question, that the concession to any opposition of this question, that the concession to any opposition of the concession to a party as is here contemplated can never accomplish its miseries, yet the fast-footed system of American anything. Mr. Phillips gave the principles of the slavery so laughs to scorn all the notions of humannew party a terrible overhauling, that seemed to be ity, and so threatens, if slavery be touched, 'to pull God. He characterized the government proposed by found. this movement as a nuisance, and the movement fiself | 2. Resolved, Further, that when it is seriously

Rev. Daniel Worth (out on bail from a North black races is all-important as a means of promoting Carolina jail for circulating Helper's book) said that national harmony and progress; and when the idea moral action is insufficient to overthrow slavery. We of enegro equality, and of a common participation, must have political action. He said no vice could by the black man, in the protection and privileges of a ever be controlled without political action, without free government, is ignored or secuted by political law to suppress it. He said he was here to collect speculators and journalists, as belonging only to money to pay his bail, (\$3,000,) or he must return dreamers and enthusiasts,-it is time for men of prinand spend his days in a Southern jail.

Meeting adjourned.

was called to order, and Mr. J. H. Stephenson took of blood or races,—it is time for such Christian men, the floor. He gave to the Garrisonians great credit of all sects and denominations, to protest unitedly for the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, but he against these infidel views, in the name of our comknew of no way of abolishing slavery but by voting. mon Christianity, as being a practical denial of the The Democratic and Republican parties are not anti- fatherhood of God; and the common brotherhood of slavery. We must attack slavery where it is, and not, as the Republican party does, where it is not. Even the Republicans condemn insurrection, and thus deny the right that every man possesses -the

Mr. J. B. Swazey could not admit the reasoning of State. the advocates of this new movement, and he must be allowed to suppose that Mr. Foster was as much mistaken now as he admits he has been for twenty years. The question of all others with the speaker is a praccould accomplish nothing, and he preferred to remain outside of government and all parties, and protest against the act of our Government in enslaving four millions of men. He thought it was a new and hurtful attempt at splitting the anti-slavery household. He thought all who desire anti-slavery action had better vote the Republican ticket.

Dr. Mellen here attempted to speak, but it was not cause the political parties feared that he would mar land.

paying an eloquent tribute to Thaddeus Hyatt :-

Resolved, As a preparatory means to secure the desired result, we now form ourselves into an association, to be known as THE NEW ENGLAND POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION, and we recommend to the friends of liberty throughout New England, who sympathize with us in these views, to form affiliating associations on these principles, for the purpose of discussing them before the people, and preparing for their practical realization; we also recommend to our friends throughout the West to organize in the same manner and for the same purposes; and we hope soon to see formed a general United States Association of Political Abolitionists, and very soon to see a National Political Anti-Slavery party, organized upon a platform of uncompromising hostility to slavery in every part of the United States, and as determined in their efforts throughout the whole extent of the country as the most rabid Southern State is now determined

on its perpetuation. [Another resolution was offered, eulogistic of Thadleus Hratt and his position.]

Mr. J. H. Fowler said that the Republican party form a new party, and he was ready, if need be, to He would not support the nominees of the Republi- the behest of Slavery.

was going to carry it out.

Doy in relation to these two parties.

was surprised to hear Mr. Phillips say that men holdmmon sense. He replied to Mr. Phillips's argument at great length, and at the conclusion of his emarks, on motion of Mr. Hinton, the Convention adjourned to meet in Worcester some time during the summer; the time of meeting to be left with the not only refuses to pay ship-money to Charles, but Business Committee.

CHURCH ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY.

This society held its anniversary by two public cetings at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday, May 9th. The speakers were Rev. J. H. W. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, New York; Rev. W. Ide, Congregational church, Stafford, Coun.; Rev. John Duncan, Baptist church, Boston; Rev. Daniel Worth, North Carolina; Rev. R. Dunn, Free Will Baptist church, Boston ; Bev. J. S. Green, Sandwish Islands; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York. The Semetary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Connects submitted the following resolutions at the momentum, which were adopted to

sanction slavery than history records. And such a hearts may wall out their protests against its sin and responded to by most of the audience. He said he down the pillars of the political communities associawas not sent into this world to free slaves, but to ted together, under a common government, that it keep his troth with his brother, and then if slaves got will not do to entertain the question of the immediate free, well and good; if not, the consequences rest with emancipation of the servile race, where they are

maintained that the separation of the white and ciple and men of prayer, who believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and that the rights of man, Evening Session.—At 8 o'clock a small audience as man, are sacred and inclienable, without distinction

3. Resolved, That it is for the Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the name of Christ, and as acting in behalf of the great company of fellow-citizens with the right of revolution; they confine their anti-slavery saints, and of the household of God, everywhere to efforts to opposing the extension of slavery. But we erect a break water against the infidel views, in regard must have a political party based on anti-slavery to "negroes, and the descendants of negroes," which are becoming alarmingly prevalent in Church and

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, there is grave reason to fear that the decisions of our judiciary, respecting 'negroes and the descendants of negroes," which have contravened, not only tical one. What good can such a party do? It the first principles of Natural Justice, but the very cardinal notions of Christianity itself; and the recent slurs in the United States Senate, at the protest and plea of a Christian conscience against usurpation, (a plea, by reason of which we are a Republic, to-day, because, in the language of Senator Hale, 'men were found in the olden times who set up their consciences against the law of the existing governments,') there is grave reason to fear that these, and other alarming pleasant to a portion of the hearers, and after an strides of despotism, will bring Christianity and the amusing discussion on the subject, Mr. Mellen spoke government into conflict, and, if not arrested, will ulfive minutes, and subsided with the declaration that timately array Christian churches, and Christian minhe had been incorporated in an insane hospital be- isters, against the unchristian laws and policy of the

5. Resolved, That we therefore deem it to be a le-Mr. Hinton, from the Business Committee, then gitimate work of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, eported the following additional resolution, after to rouse, and give expression to the Christian conscience of the nation against slavery, and against whatever legislative or judicial Acts or Decisions are contrary to God's law and to natural justice, and by so doing, TO MAKE THE CHRISTIAN ELEMENT OF THE COUNTRY MORE POTENTIAL IN PUBLIC APPAIRS, AND TO PERVADE AP POSSIBLE, THE REALW OF POLITICS WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION.

At the evening meeting, the Secretary offered a series of resolutions, respecting the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, in Washington jail. He also read a very eloquent letter from the prisoner. The following are the resolutions :-

Whereas, at the moment we are assembled to disouss, with unfettered freedom, all the aspects of our great national sin, and its relations to our government, there lies incarcerated in the Washington jail, at the order of the United States Senate, an eminently worthy citizen of the United States, for the alleged crime of refusing to acknowledge the right of Senatorial Committee to compel him to testify, at their bidding, in the interest of slavery; therefore we, in behalf of many Christian freemen insulted in his was not an abolition one at all, and this drove us to person, would take this occasion to proffer him our warm sympathy, and our grateful acknowledgments put a dagger, a Sharp's rifle, or anything else in his for the integrity and firmness with which he has rehand to assist the slave in obtaining his freedom, sisted a most dangerous usurpation of the Senate at

Resolved, That while we are justly indignant at Mr. Bunting, of Boston, a Republican, defended the betrayal of liberty in this case by honorable Senthe Republican party. He said that the Republicans ators from the North, who took an unworthy and had started the right movement, and Mr. Lincoln unlooked-for part in procuring the incarceration of our honest fellow-citizen, we have no language left to Dr. Doy, of Kansas, denounced the Republican stigmatize the baseness of others who would turn sarty, and spoke in favor of the new movement. An away the public odium from the authors and abettors excited debate ensued between Messrs. Bunting and of this outrage, by clurring at the position of Mr. Hyatt as that of a mock philanthropist, envious of Mr. Poster again took the stand, and said that he the glory of martyrdom. Incapable of believing that in the evil days of venality and corruption on which ng such sentiments as he (Poster) and Pierpont held we have fallen, any one can be found to stand and in relation to the Constitution could not be men of suffer for a principle, they are forced to seek a motive for a disinterested act of courage and patriotism in the realm of selfishness and vanity. Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of free-

dom that there is found among us a Hampden, who President of the Convention and the Chairman of the freely offers his own money from the prison-house of tyranny, for the best loyal and popular essay upon the very question for the assertion of which he is in bonds. And we trust that the motto of the noble Hampden, Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum, will be maintained to the last by our suffering brother, with the uncompromising resolution to linger, and, if need be, die in prison, sooner than to purge himself of the alleged crime of contempt of the United States Senate ' by purging himself before God,' in declaring that he believes the self-constituted Court of the Senata to

THAT MARK MARYING.

R. Sewall, Esq., the counsel of Mr. Hyatt, was the first speaker, and commenced by presenting resolu-

Mr. Sewall remarked that all were familiar with the nain points in the Hyatt case. A man is in a prison cell for no crime, but for an alleged contempt of the Senate—a contempt based upon the fact that Mr.
Hyatt wished to present his reasons for not appearing
before that body. The committee appointed to examine into the Harper's Ferry affair, summon witnesses, &c., originated in the brain of Mr. Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Law. The true object of the ommittee was to stigmatize the leaders of the Repubican party; the second object, to secortain who had committed crimes called treason by Virginia. But the direct object failed; the party is not injured by it, although they have acted meanly in reference to it. Men were sent for to convict themselves of crime! Giddings, Howe, Steams, Andrew, &c., and Sanborn from your own midst, who was rescued by your noble men, and women, too. Refractory witness ported by Mr. Mason; a marshal was sent to Boston for Hyatt, and returned with him, one of his mos neinous crimes being the raising of twenty-four hundred dollars for John Brown's family, with no pecuniary profit to himself. Mr. Sewall stated that Mr. Hyatt's refusal to answer the demands of the Senate was on constitutional grounds, that it had no right to act in a judicial capacity; and when two questions were propounded to him by the Senate, (1st, what excuse he had for not appearing I and 2d, are you now ready to answer questions ! &c.) he laid his argument before them, and this was called contempt, and he was hurried to jail. Hyatt is suffering for a great principle, and deserves aid and sympathy. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord fame, was next intro-

duced, and received with most tumultuous applause. He avowed a peculiar interest in the occasion, a personal interest in constitutional rights violated by the Senate. He spoke modestly of his own experie and set forth in clear language the constitutional grounds taken by himself and other trefractory witnesses.' Northern Senators were notified of the expected summons to Northern men, men who would never be taken alive to the tribunal at Washington; but the warning was of no avail; the Senators must sacrifice principle to party. Sanborn said Air case was settled; John Brown, Jr.'s was settled; the whole United States cannot take him from Ohio. It is possible to take a man from Massachusetts; it has been done twice. Mr. Hyatt's case has peculiar claims, because he threw himself into the faws of the lion, for the sustaining of the rights of all citizens.

Rey. Dr. Cheever, of New York, said the Senate in getting hold of Hyatt had caught a Tarter, and the people have found a hero. Dr. Cheever read a spirited, high-toned letter received from Mr. Hyatt, who aid he supposed he was to fight slavery in W but no! 'twas in the prison, and as he underst the lions there, he could stir them up."

Give us a Judiciary who have a sense of right; a heart and conscience in the people to take the Constitution, and apply it legally as it can be done, and slavery will be abolished.

The Constitution can be used as a free instrand would that the gifted orator (Phillips) would use his magic elequence in showing that slavery could claim no protection under the Constitution! The Court is free, if put in the hands of freedom lovers. Hyatt's argument should be made public, and he has now the leisure to do it. A principle is being urged upon us that people are to obey wicked laws enacted by Congress: Chief Justice Hale proclaimed the supremacy of God's law in the conscience, and perhaps this idea may get into the heart of the Afferican Board in this, their year of Jubilee a Jubilee to pay old debts! Let them make it a real Jubilee by deels ing that no slaveholder shall become or remain a member of any church under their charge. This would be a Jubilee.

Because Hyatt talked of a conscience, 'twas contempt ! We all have a heartfelt conscientious contempt of the Senate, but where is the law to punish? A jury trial is guarantied to all by the Constitution, but, in this Hyatt case, every right given us by our laws is violated. The Constitution gives the Senate no power such as has been exercised; and if the Senate can assume it, as if has, what is the use of a Constitution? Where is the article giving any power to the Senate to use compulsory protein testimony from witnesses forced before a mon miserable committee? Twould be a blessing if our rovernment could be tied up for fifty years, and prerented from enacting any law save one for abolishing slavery. It is a sad omen that this Hyatt case is received so quietly by the American public; I endorse the remark made by an eminest divine, who has spoken in this city this week, who, when going into his prayer-meeting after hearing of the inc of Hysts, said, "Brethren, I am so mad I can't prop."
This is a madness that God will not disapprove of j
it is a 'holy indignation' | People are bound to take
Hysts out of prison—I do not say how; let Providence point the way. If the Senata can use lynch law, why wonder that other mobe do likewise) Dr. Cheever's address was most enthusiastic

eing made a human sandwich between Che

Wendell Phillips was received with to pplanse, so long continued that the audience had made the speech for him. Referti to Dr. Cheever, he saked what he would say wh John Knox had spoken. He could not gain let him thunder in God's name against every evil.

He went on in his own imposioned style receiving great applause. While giving Dr. Cheever the compliment of being the noblest elergymen is the United great applians. While giving Dr. Cherrer the com-pliment of being the noblest elergyman in the United States, and according him the highest profes as a fear-less champion of liberty, yet, he could not agree with him on the constitutional question. Linking Hysta-with the glittering list of the safeguards of liberty, he analyzed the whole Hysti subject in a massivity style, though in his own radion ways. He officed two res-clutions, bearing upon the subject before the meet-ing, which were adopted.

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. SUMNER. The following circumstantial account of the several efforts made by suspicious persons to obtain a private interview with Senator Summer on Friday night, is given by the correspondent of the New York Post:—

About 6 o'clock P.M. Priday, a gentleman called upon Mr. Somper, who was alone, and was cordially received by Mr. Somper. He opened his conversation by eaying that he was one of that class who had been slandered by his late speech; that he was a Southern man and a slaveholder, and that he had called to hear him explain his speech, and to hold him responsible for it. Mr. Somner replied that he had no views to present other than those that he had no views to present other than those contained in his speech, to which he referred him, and informed him that he wished to have no further conversation with him, at the same time pointing him to the door. The gentleman insisted upon talking, and Mr. Samner ordered him to leave. Finally, Mr. Samner rose and crossed the room to the ball. ring the bell, for the purpose of bringing a servant to show the gentleman out. The gentleman then arose from his seat and stood in front of Mr. Sumnor, with his right hand behind him, saying that he was a public man, and as such he had a right to call upon him; and announced that he was one of four who had come from Virginia, for the express purpose of holding him responsible for the sentiments contained in his speech, and that they would call upon him again, and demand a private interview. He then left, with the remark that 'he had repeatedly been ordered out, and, by _____, he had not obeyed the summens.'

After this stranger left, Mr. Somner sent for his

friend Wilson to consult with him as to the best course to be pursued in the matter. Whilst Messrs. Summer and Wilson were in conversation, another gentleman called and inquired of the servant if Mr. Sumner was in his room. On being answered in the affirmative, he inquired if he was alone. The answer was in the negative, when he sent word to Mr. Sumner that he had called to see him, but, not finding him alone, he would call again. Mr. Wilson, hearing the message, immediately repaired to the door, and met the gentleman, and urged him to go up to Mr. Sumner's room. He declined, as he wished to see him alone. Mr. Wilson could not induce him to see Mr. Sumner.

About nine o'clock, three gentlemen called and made the same inquiry, and receiving the same answer, that Mr. Sumner was not alone, sent word by the servant-woman that Mr. Henry and two friends had called, but not finding him alone, would call again in the morning, for the purpose of a private interview, and if they could not have such an interview, they would cut his d——d throat before the next night.

fore the next night.'

Early Saturday morning, a number of Mr. Sumner's friends were at his room, when Mr. Wattles, a friend of Mr. Sumner, called, and at the same time a gentleman by the name of Darier. Both names being announced together, it was supposed that this Darion was a friend whom Mr. Wattles had brought with him; both were admitted at the same time. Mr. Wattles proceeded to shake hands with all in the room, alter which the stranger, still standing in the door, announced that he wished to see Mr. Sumner, who replied, 'I am Mr. Sumner.' The stranger said. 'My name is Darien, and I wish to see you pricately.' Mr. Sumner replied: You can see me here, and now. I do not know you.' The stranger refused to enter, and proceeded to back out. Mesers. Burlingame and Potter—not knowing that he was one of the party to the ed assassination, and thinking might have been hasty—advanced to the stranger, and urged him to enter, but he refused, saying, if he could not see Mr. Sumner alone at that time, he would call again. By this time, suspicion being aroused, one of Mr. Sumner's friends went after the stranger as he went out; but before he could get down the stairs, the stranger was out of sight,

having disappeared in one of the adjacent bouses.

It is proper to add, that Mr. Sumner and his immediate friends were exceedingly anxious that the matter should be kept quiet, but some one sent a dispatch to Boston, and it was useless longer to attempt to keep it secret.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sta : For years past I have given to Wm. S. Bailey,

editor of the Free South newspaper, letters asking the friends of liberal opinions in the United States and elsewhere to aid him by pecuniary donations. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I feel it my duty to recall all such letters and recommendations. C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, April 30, 1860.

P. S .- Boston Atlas, New York Evening Post, Anti-Slavery Standard, Boston Liberator, and other liberal journals will favor public justice by publishing the

[The above letter was published in the New York Tribune, May 9th, 1860.—W. S. B.]

After the Chicago Convention, I lowing letter for the Tribune, which was not pub-

lished. I therefore send it to other journals, and ask that liberality and fairness for a hearing claimed for America to all her citizens :-NEWPORT, Ky., May 21st, 1860.

Editor of New York Tribune:
Sra: Tee in your paper of the 9th inst., a card from C. M. Clay, recalling all his letters for years past, commendatory of myself and labors, to the friends of freedom. Why he did this, I know not. To correct any wrong impression his letter migh make against me, permit me to state that he re-quested me, last fall, to bandon my (our) Ken-tucky Free State Platform, stating that he (they of on county) had adopted, simply, the Philadel-Republican Platform of 1856. So I repubphia Republican Platform of 1856. So I republished said Platform for the sake of unity, as we expected to vote with the Republican party in 1860, acknowledging Mr. Clay as our leader, but did not abandon our Kentucky State Platform as he requested; for I still thought that the citizens of Kenucky should take some State action for the final abolition of slavery among us; which, I thought,

For us, Kentuckians, to raise our voice against the 'extension' of slavery, and yet have nothing to say against the evil of it in our own midst, would be, I think, ridiculous before the world, and incon-

would be as consistent as it was for other States that had done so, and that are now free. I think

I have no apology to make to Mr. Clay for my course; and if he has none to make to me for his, I bid him farewell. His letter, I think, will do me but little harm. May it do as little to him! I wish him no ill. I have always been true to principle, and trust ever to remain so. But, I must say, his letter is a cold and unnatural thrust, without cause. I have been his shield and beloer, and now, in a crushed condition and needy, he seeks my ruin.

I have lately procured a small quantity of type, and got my small printing press at home, by which I hope soon to let all my triends hear from me; and I trust in this hour of peril they will not foreske me.

My suit is still pending against the mobites, and I hope for redress for the injuries I received at their

hands; after which, if not before, I shall issue Th Free South again; and, though mobs, fire and persecution have been my fate, and though misguided non-extensionists may foreake me, I shall continue to do my duty in the great work of human freedom—shall maintain the liberty of speech and of the press in Kentucky, and contend for the reour citizens that were banished from Berea. and other parts of our State. Men should never be banished from their homes because they love liberty, nor will any true man ever lay down his pen, or close his lipe against his tellow-sufferers, while such

Friends writing to me will please address Box 9 Covington, Ky., instead of Newport, as the post master here (J. Q. A. Foster) is a pro-clavery mobite and assisted, in person, in the destruction of my

The Covington postmaster, Doctor Holt, is an appear of mote. able gentleman, and is an opposite Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

P. 3. Editors who published Mr. Clay's letter d who favor equal justice, please copy. w.s. a.

Prederick Douglass has returned to the United He came ununnounced, and had been home states. He came distributions and had been house lie. It is now amounced in his paper, in contradic-tion or reconsideration of a notice that appeared a few weeks since, that Frederick Douglass's paper will not The Liberator

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JUNE 15, 1860.

THE INSURRECTION OF 17/61

The eighty-fifth anniversary of this great American triumph will be celebrated by a grand MASS MEETING, in the handsome and commoditions Grove in Franciscumars, on Wednesday, July 4th. Turning with abhorrence from the mockery of commemorating the sohievements of Freedom by servility to Sisvery let all who hate despotion in the garb of Democracing and Republicaniam as well as of Monarchy, and would overthrow it by every weapon that may it would overthrow it by every weapon that may it is a simple to consider the hour—how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple that the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider the hour — how it is a simple to consider t legitimstely wielded against it, assemble to consider the solemn and pregnant issues of the hour—how we triumph, riumph. Special trains will run upon the different railro

as heretofore. An able corps of eloquent speakers will be in attendance. [Particulars hereafter.]

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. B. H. HEYWOOD. HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY,

Committee Arrangement

IMPRISONMENT OF THADDEUS HYATT. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. At the Melodeon, Thursday evening, May 81.

Phonographic report for THE LIBERATOR by J. M. W. YERRINTON

Mr. PHILLIPS, on coming forward to speak, was greeted with cheer upon cheer of spontaneous and most enthusiastic applause. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, he said :-

I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, you have made the speech, for I certainly have nothing to offer worthy C. Calboun may take his stand also on the same unof such a welcome. What can I say, when JOHN KNOX [Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preceded Mr. PHILLIPS] has spoken? (Applause.) Whatever he may do. God grant Scotland may melt in his hand ! I could not find it in my lips to gainsay any principle by which he can make his diocese include the Carolinas Let him thunder in God's name against every system of wickedness all over the land. I will only bid him God-speed!

But we come here to-night for a great constitution al principle, impersonated in one man. The Senate has stretched out its hands for some dozen individuals | lar illegal imprisonment which Thaddeus Hyatt, hi -- given them the most winning and flattering invitation to visit Washington, at the expense of the government. (Laughter.) There was our friend who has just addressed you [FRANK B. SANBORN, Esq.,]- We have a Constitution. I am going to try to show was the old ditty of the nursery-

> · Come into my parlor, Said the spider to the fly, 'Tis the prettiest little parlor That ever you did spy '-

but, singularly enough, our friend would not go. Mr. Hyatt saw his duty differently. It takes all sorts of men to make a world. He thought he saw a great principle at stake between the nation and the individual-thought the time had come, the hour, when a nother stone was to be laid in the temple of individual liberty. He took time, but at last he went to Washington. He wanted to arm himself with argument; and, like the monster that Hercules attacked, he wanted first to touch Mother Earth, and be strengthened. Where did he come? Thank God for so much credit to the old city, he came and hid himself under the laws of our Commonwealth, and called on that noble descendant of three judges, who stood on this platform to-night, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, (applause.) and that other lavorite of the State, John A. Andrew, (renewed applause,) to fill his hands with argument for the Senate of the United States; then he went to Washington. Some men say he was a fool to go. Well, that is the meed that such men usually earn. Hume thanks the Puritans for saving the liberty of England; while of the Puritans, or of their brothers, the Covenanters, it was said.

· They bought, stern rushing upon Clavers' spears, The freedom and the scorn of after years.

That is the penalty which all such men pay for sav-

when the building is finished, thrown aside, unsightly, got the world, kick the Devil out of it the first thing gotten out of the way, or making the path over which triumphant posterity walks to the enjoyment of its victory. But your duty and mine is to see behind the man, the principle. It rests wholly on our shoulders. One of my predecessors on this platform said the Republicans had meanly aneaked off from the post. Satan! -and angels came and ministered to him; What could they do better? An empty bag cannot stand on end! (Laughter and applause.) Do not ask them for bricks-they have no straw, nor hay Universe-and the same is true of reigning in the either! (Renewed merriment.) They are engaged White House at Washington or Pandemonium either; on the Territories-far off; they are looking to the and I ought to have put Washington last, to save the election, and to see whether the national anthem shall climax. (Laughter and applause.) run 'tweedle-dum' or 'tweedle-dee.' (Laughter.) But, we have a Constitution; we got it with They cannot defend us, they cannot help us, and you great struggle. What is the history of liberask too much when you expect it. Lament it as much ty? Government began in despotiam and usurpaas you please. It is very hard measure, when we tion-began in the violence of the soldier, and the see our idols all clay, breaking to pieces before our trickery of the priest. By and by, after the king for eyes; but it is God's lesson, and we are to learn it. centuries had said. 'This is mine,' and took it without William H. Seward saw the bauble of the Presidency paying for it; 'That house is mine,' and took it elittering before him, and when Thaddens Hvatt representing constitutional liberty at the bar of the the House of Commons, and said to Royalty, Thus Senate, sat there, turned his back on him, and went far, no farther. The king shall not have the right out of the door. (Cries of 'Shame,' 'shame.') He to put a man into jail because he says he has compaid that price for the ghost of a chance of a nominapaid that price for the gross of a change of the real intion. Ought we not, after a fair view of the real instays whipped to-day. But the cunning House of
terest of men and the times, to thank God that he
Commons, the Legislature and the Courts, retain that was cheated out of it? (Applause.) Is it not better, very power; only they call it the power to commit for the nation's health that such should be the result? He should have read the lesson of his time better— owe Chief Justice Taney twenty-five dollars, he canbut the looker-on can always play the game better not touch a hair of my head, not until he gets the than he who holds the cards. His grandson will see the day when he would have thanked God a thousand times more to have heard such lips as those we have just listened to link his name with Hampden, with Cromwell, with Washington, with Hyatt, with John Senate of the United States and William H. Sew-Brown, (enthusiastic chesting,) than drag it through and going out of the door, (laughter)—says he may the kennel of Polk, Buchanan and Pierce. (Ap-i put me in jail for life. If I load my revolver, and plause and hisses.) The Republicans, therefore, cannot help us. We stand in an hour when we are to make law, as all our past law has been made. We hitch along- we Saxons-with uneven wheels, gaining an inch at a time. Our Constitution is no stately balanced and shapely, according to architectural rule. It is an old English manaion, full of gables and win dows, entries that lead no where, and passages that no one can find his way out of. Mr. Hyatt is in one of them. It is a scanty foothold won by poor men from despotism, by snatching their opportunity; it is an armory of weapons, forged each for a special occasion; it is a record of struggles, every one of them consuming a century, eating up a generation; and leaving some hard-earned will, with a barbarous name, like Asbens corpus, as the trophy and result of ages of stand to-day just in this crisit of making a new procedent for liberty ; and hereafter the name of Thadde Hyatt is to float down the stream of time linked with a new safeguard for individual rights. (Applause.) Let me set before you my impression, and in order to do it, let me read to you two resolutions and I want

Resolved. That the practice of legislati

words are bullets [JAMES REPRATE] is to come after me; but I wish to state my views of the hour is which we stand. I do not agree with Dr. Cheever that we have got a Constitution with a nose of wax I believe that when four million of people made the Constitution, they knew what they meant, that they wrote down what they meent, and that what those four million of people meant, and what twenty-five million of people acquiesce in to-day, is the law of the land. Dr. Cheever stands here to-night, and points. us with terrible emphasis to the Senate's violation of the Constitution of the United States. Half an hour before, he had said that he hoped the day would come when the swarming millions of the North would take that instrument into their hands, and wrest it in behalf of liberty. That same principle justifies the Senate in wresting it to-day according to their ideas of right. (Applause.) That sword has a double edge. If our Dr. Cheever may stand on the shifting sands of an equivocal Constitution, and lift it up to the level of his conscience, and call it law, John meening document, and tink it to the level of his conscience and ideas of law. (Applause.) I want no such double-jointed limp and wet brown-paper instru ment as the ideal of my Constitution of the United States. The labors of three centuries did not cul minate in such a chest. The great principle of written and limited Constitutions,-the land-mark on the ocean of the world's civil progress, is no such sand line, to be wiped out with every shifting wave. No; Sir John Eliot, the great prototype of Thaddeu Hyatt-the victim in a dungeon of Charles L to simi legitimate child in the nineteenth century, endures to-day-the fruit of that martyr-death in an English jail, is no such cheat, no such bitter ashes on our lips. Senator Mason beckoned to him most lovingly. It you by it that the Senate of the United States are tyrants; and in order to do that, I must acknowledge that the Constitution has a fixed and definite meaning. My friend said of me, with kindly compliment that he wished I could see eye to eye with him, and swell the torrent of his eloquent denunciation, until, echoed back by the Rooky Mountains, we could sweep the North, and pour it out, as in the days of the Crusades, on annihilated Carolina. (Loud applause.) As far as mere wish goes, I wish so too. I would do anything to serve my country, but I would not tell a li to save it. (Renewed cheering.) What would he think-(pardon me a moment, if I am jealous of any criticism on this movement)-what would he think, if I went to the door of that Union Place Church. and said to him, 'Show me your creed ! Atonement-Trinity-Election- and all the time-honored symbols of Orthodox theology.' I sign it. Suppose I have

imbibed the sentiments of our idolized and beloved friend, Theodore Parker. (Applause,) But I sign it nevertheless, and he turns to me and save. What. you believe in the Trinity?' 'Never!' 'What, you convert to Election?' 'Not a bit of it!' Why. then is your name there?' 'I want to get inside your Church in order to convert it; I want a pedestal upon which to stand; I want to say aye, when my soul says no, in order to get inside your defences, and fight to better advantage.' My Bible says that once upon a time, in the records of far off ages, a certain one took a Divine Spirit to the loftiest pinnacle of the Temple and said, 'Fall down and worship, and I will ive you the world for an inheritance.' These ethics would have advised, 'Fall down, and when you have you do, for he has no right there' (applause)-(that is, supposing one who vaulted into a throne with such a double-dealing and Jesuit oath, would not be the most real and the tallest Devil of the two.) But my record reads that he said, 'Get thee behind me, (applause,) mightier in that moment, than if, by the Devil's permission, he had sat on the throne of the

without compensation; there arose the middle class, for contempt. Thus we stand to-day. If I should verdict of twelve men to say it; but if he make me a question, and I refuse to answer, that same Constitution which puts a jury between him and me, on a question of twenty-five dollars-according to the shoot Chief Justice Teney to-night, I go free, unless twenty-three men indict, and twelve men say I am guilty; but if I refuse to snawer any question, he chooses to ask-and I have no right of appeal to know whether the question is a proper one he may put me temple, like a Prenchman's, harmonious, every part in jail for life, without warrant, evidence, trial, defence, or right of appeal. And that, according to your Republican, legal, recognized, submitted-to Constitution, is the law of the land ! I don't believe it, and I believe that Providence gave us Thaddeus Hyatt to conquer this new safeguard of liberty. William H. Seward says that there is an 'irrepressible conflict betwixt Slavery and Freedom, and that one or the other must conquer. Our interest is to see to it, that if Slavery conquers, the fewest possible weapons be left in her hands. Give the slaveholder Archimedes the right to commit for contempt as the like Assess corpus, as that our Constitution is; and we spot on which to plant his lever, and it will be easy work for him to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and have the Chief Justice of Massachusetts to keep the check-list. (Applause.) She only wants so much, and she can lesso the nation to her feet. She is trying the experiment. Tyranny never commences with a popular man. It doesn't take a Governor, with a State behind him. It gives Gov. Wise a wide

monthed its jave with so much, finds space to sunk-low a Covernor. That is what she is doing to day; his is sattling a precedent. She had soing to day; satisfied! We must take the age as we have it; but thusiastic cheering.) I should have loved to see that sort of temper in the No man ever touched pitch without being defiled.

That is the stuff out of which we carve constituthe seed of the Church.

This is a broader question than that merely of sla-United States House of Representatives, (the last ses- danger of deaving even one link of the chain of desto the abolition petitioners, when their petition was power, God give me a decent Bourbon, l-give me lived to see the seal broken! He saw that a right sponsible king, standing in the face of the nations, and to-day, we stand here to make resistance to that shall I feel myself then at the beck of forty foul whole purpose of English liberty, the whole result of one manstretches out his irresponsible hand and crushe a thousand years of struggle and education, was to his fellow-man, they call him Nicholas, the Caar; put twelve honest men in a box. He saw, and in the they call him Napoleon, the perjured; and when he image represented, the great result of Constitutional does it on the banks of the Potomac, they call him power of the magistrate and the unprotected citizen, I like the old names of Napoleon and Nicholas. If the right to stretch their hands over the jury-box, put him at the head of a Senate Committee, and give to-day the great battle for the twelve men of Saxon (Loud applause.) history : we are contending for that Democratic sue premacy which puts the common sense and the consciences of twelve men, promiscuously taken, betwixt power and the citizen—the very Gibraltar of gov- impulsive and extravagant. Still, it does seem to me, golden pavement of Wall street, and let Slavery have precisted. Thank God for the good seed sown i the principles of the government to herself. To-day. There was one feature, however, manifested by a we are called to lift our eyes upward, and see the few of the speeches, which, in plain English, is dis-

Roman has flung himself for our example. I know that this claim may seem like fanaticis it is not; oh, no, we are speaking only of old and time-honored principles lying at the root of our Naties, by re-enforcing the laws enacted by our ancestors, by setting such a seaf upon them as no licentious spirit shall dare hereafter enter on them."

So clear and ancient is our claim, that the weapons are all ready to our hands. I am a patent Demoerat to-night. I am only speaking to you the words in regard to this very doctrine, which Thomas Jeffer- before we leap to his rescue. Our talk is heroulean son left on record in the third section of his Parlismentary Manual. I am only speaking to you the never, sent us into this world to settle dogmas at the words which Judgo Tucker, of Virginia, left on record expense of human rights.

in his Commentary on Blackstone, denying the authority of a legislature to commit for contempt. I in the death, as we call it, of our lamented friend, am only, like a parrot, repeating the arguments of a THEODORE PARKER. But, thank God, who giveti man, out of whose brain Jefferson and Tucker might us the victory, we cannot make him dead. No, our have been cut, and he would not have missed them - absent and beloved brother still lives, to aid and bles Edward Livingston...the greatest Democrat that the the cause he loved. And, like the revered Channing, ranks ever saw. When he drew up his ! Code,' he whose last effort on earth was for the bondman, and struck out of existence the right of Courts and Leg- whose beautiful spirit and pregnant words are still islatures to commit for contempt. Nay, the gene-permeating human minds—so Parker, with his large alogy of our doctrine goes back to the highest and and benevolent spirit, bends over us with a blessed prondest lights of English jurisprudence, for Black-stone himself, years ago, pronounced this whole doo-trine of committal for contempt alien to she spirit of enabrine itself in thousands of hearts, who 'call him the Common Law. It has been foisted into our blessed.' The grave in Florence, covered with the practice only because our huckstering fathers were Bestitudes of the Sermon on the Mount, shall willing to take two per cent, a month, and let the ever and anon receive the grateful tear of every South have her way with their souls. Yes, it was manly and womanly heart that may chance to besonly because Yankeedom was making money—like over it. only because Yankeedom was making money—like over it.

Mammon, in Milton's Paradise Lost, raking up gold.

How little did those know Mr. Parker, who flip and satisfied, if it could make the besp high and puntly called him an unbeliever! In no human

speet be it said,) with Yankee trick, you should chest into her passet, took out twenty million of pounds, and poured them out on the West Indies, saying, the settling a precedent. She is saying to New York and to Boston, 'I will summon the most factions, the most irrepressible of your lawyers, your merchants, your statesmen, whenever I please, at the dictation of a Chairman of a Committee; I will put him is jett without bail; I will break up his business; I will tel his lingur there for months, long snough to make it utterly impossible that, whatever be his profession, it shall go on, and thus I will bring the directed North to my feet.' That is the precedent she is establishing to-day. What we need is to understand it. The vice of our ago is, we have get too much brains. (Laughter.) We are all brains—we run to seed in brains. Emerson says that 's Yankee has as much brains in his hand as a man of any other nation has in his skull': but the difficulty is that the Yankee has not got any hand. When Charles the First turned the scowl of his despotien on John Hampden, four thousand gentlemen of Buckinghamahire saddled their horses, leaped into their saddles, and went up to London to see what the king was and John Hampook committed a mistake—that, tried and went up to London to see what the king was and John Hancock committed a mistake-that, tried going to do with John Hampden. (Applause.) They with a seven years' war, plundered and poor, timid of probably had never listened to an argument on constitutional rights,—their brains were amothered in the with evil, and said, 'Is it not a little thing?' Let us roast beef and October ale of Great Britain; but they find a refuge!' They sat down at their hearth-had mighty ready fingers, and a very curious Eng-tion at their hearth-had disposition to see a fight, and they concluded it thrust away the timber of her wharves, and built them would be best to be 'counted in,' as they say out of granite—she widened the palaces of her merchant West, and be on hand. New York stays at home— princes, filled them with Ivory and marble, and discusses Mr. Hyatt—analyses him—holds him up grouted them with the blood of the slave;—and God and looks at him, and one paper thinks he is a luns- paid back the sin by sending emptiness into the hearts tic, another regrets that he is a martyr, and a third of her children, making her pulpits a refuge of every pronounces him a fool-and then they are perfectly unclean beast, and her politics rottenness itself! (En-

Empire State that would have shown its face in sand the Yankee, with all his patents, has not yet found Washington, and, as our eloquent friend [Dr. Cheever] out the way to do it. (Laughter.) Do you sak for the said, taken Hyatt back to New York, and discussed grandstre of South-Side Adams? He was bred and him in his presence. (Loud applause.) I think if died on yonder hill, and your fathers went to look on the Empire State had been, instead of in the Yankee his honored features as he lay in the cerements of the humor of discussion, in the English humor of action, grave on the portice of the Hancock House in Beacon that it would have been a better phase of the public street. Do you want the predecessors of the Halletts mind. But we have not got it, and we must be con- and the Cushings, that make one wish for clean water tent to 'hitch along,' as I said, as we are able. But to rinse his lips, when their names have once passed we stand in an hour that makes history and law. them? (Laughter.) John Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Those men in the Senate House, with the exception and the patriots of 1789, were their fathers, for they of our own oldest Senator, Mr. Sumner, (applause,) tried to cheat the devil, and he gave them back these have not backs strong enough to carry this burden of monstrous births for children. (Loud applause.) It liberty, and we must strengthen them. Let me read could not be otherwise. God forbid that it ever a few words from a letter received from Mr. Hyatt. should be | God forbid that, under the great laws of his Providence, we could ever plant nettles and gather 'My work is ended. God has put me into this grapes! No; the fathers planted iniquity, and they 'My work is ended. God has put me into this grapes! No; the fathers planted iniquity and they prison. I propose to remain here until he has work for me elsewhere. When that time comes, he will bring me out. The Senate itself will die, every man of them, before I tire out. (Loud applause.) They cannot worry me out. I am in no hurry, so long as God is not. I guess he can wait as long as the Senate can. I think old Crittenden seemed to be a little have as to which subtority. God's or a wastiarte's is which your toil has filled; silk and velvet; "the rich have set to which subtority." hazy as to which authority, God's or a magistrate's, is deep of Tyre and the fine web of Nile," halls of learn-greatest; but when he finds himself on the times of hat pitchfork down below, I fancy he will begin to ing and mansions of luxury, are for you as well a understand that there may be a contumecy worse for us; and let us feel, when you sit side by side even than setting the authority of the United States with us, under your vine and fig-tree, which your at defiance.' (Laughter and applause.) own labor has planted, that at last America has a right to lift her unspotted and queenly brow in the tions; these are the men who are ground up into sisterhood of nations, and ask the blessing of God! (Loud applause.) Thaddeus Hyatt opens one door What he asks of us is to help him. The use to be very. It is your question and mine. This cause is made of it is, to cut up by the roots this remnant or teaching us now, what it has taught us often, that despotism, the doctrine of contempt. For one, every road leads to the end of the world; that you thank him for having awakened the nation to the cannot touch the rights of the humblest without doctrines of Livingston and Jefferson. For one, I making the whole machinery of constitutional liberty thank him, that I am not to hold my personal liberty tremble. Dr. Channing thanked the Abolitionists at the beck of any Chief Justice or any Legislature. for saving him the right of free speech in the city of Por one, I thank him for the text by which I can Boston. John Quincy Adams, on the floor of the preach to an enlightened and awakened people the

sion, I think, in which he stood there,) said, turning potism. If we are to have the reign of irresponsible at last received and discussed, 'Thank God! I have an honest, however crazy, Guelph !- give me a rebroader than that of the negro had been vindicated; and responsible to them for his acts. Infinitely safer which gives to the President a power which we re- Democrats, skulking from responsibility in the mob fuse to the most guarded judiciary of the land of the Senate Chamber! (Laughter and cheers. Erskine said that the whole end of government, the That is the true symbol of power. When, in Europe, which is, to put between the irresponsible Mr. Chairman Mason, or Mr. Chief Justice Taney twelve men. All else of government is a nuisance, the charter of bondage is to run at all, I would That is the culminating idea of Saxon liberty. Now rather have it signed with a grand historic name, the Senate, and our courts of justice, are claiming than to take a starving county lawyer of Virginia, and drag the citizen to their feet. We are fighting the free speech of New England into his hand.

> THE NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION. In using degrees of comparison, we are apt to be

ernment. The arguments which have been given us that our late Anniversary-week Convention was one to-night by Dr. Cheever, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. of the best ever held. The unabated interest, evinced Sewall, on the principles of the Constitution, are by the pressing multitude in constant attendance, only too trite to be repeated. Our fathers did not was an evidence of the character and power of the leave us unprotected. We fixed our gaze on the speeches, and the manner in which our cause is ap-

shadow of Despotism creeping over the mirror of the gusting and intolerable. I refer to the egotistical future. If we are heedless, the children into whose manner in which some of the ministers commenced cradles we look down to-day, will have a fiercer bat- their remarks. As for instance- Mr. President, le to fight, a darker sky on which to look. Every am an Orthodox minister, but yet I can stand on this father, who values the peace of the generation which platform, known as a Garrisonian one. And then is to come after him, must man this Thermopyles, fill followed sundry reasons for such a hazardous step. this cheem of the Forum, into which this noblest For one, I am tired of this. It is atrogent and nonsensical. We are all but men, and some of us poor spologies at that.

Is it not as far from our platform to the clergyman as it is from the clergyman to the platform? And, by tional existence. We might use the glowing words the law of reciprocity, ought not the minister to conof Strafford, before he fell :- We vindicate what? sider it as much a luxury to stand by our side in the new things? No! our ancient, legal and vital liber battle of right, as it is for us to listen to his voice? Of course it is. Away, then, with these simple and uncalled for words of apology! What has a profession, or theological differences, to do with the restoration of the rights of oppressed and imbruted millions We have no time for such dainty sectarian etiquette. As well ask for an introduction to the drowning man and we have no time to trifle away. God never-no

pantly called him an unbeliever! In no humas breast could a stronger faith in immortality rest. A berth. It does not take a man with a party. The
New York Herald gave column after column to abow
that William H. Seward knew something about John
Brown. Tyranny would not begin with him—he was
no high up on the ladder. Tyranny takes a hated
Boston, with Hyatt for a text, is that, (with all reladder). The no human
herest could a stronger faith in immortality rest. A
year or two since, in one of the last interviews I had
with him while at Milford, he related in a most impreserve, and yet pleasant manner, this incident.
Boston, with Hyatt for a text, is that, (with all reSaid he, "Not long since I met with some six of my

old Uniterian minister associates; and while they old Unitarian minuster were disposed to think me rather infidel, it shared that I turned out to be the only true and positive by that I turned out to liever in the room. For while they said—we hope or trust, or believe in immortality, I could say non-Why; brethren," I remarked, "I know I am is. mortal—I feel it in every fibre of my soul. With it is more than faith—it is knowledge." Let us be cheerful, since the 'morning light is Let us be enserved, breaking, and keep green the memory of our act let but absent brother, by doing the work which he di so well and so faithfully. ESREX COUNTY ANT-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Besex County Aut. Slavery Society was held in Georgetown, June 14 Slavery poeters were to o'clock, the President in the chit, The Nominating Committee reported the follow. ing list of officers, to serve the ensuing year;-

For President-CHARLES LENOX REMOND, Salen. Por Presidents William Ashby, Newburgper, Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; James N. Buffan Lynn; Martha O. Barrett, South Danvers; Lary Lynn; Martin D. P. Harmon, Haverhill; Heavy Bliwell, Manchester; John Cutler, Danvers; Mose Wright, Georgetown.

Recording Secretary-Lydia Tenny, Georgetown. Corresponding Secretary-Sarah P. Remond, &c.

Treasurer T. W. Roberts, Danvers.

Executive Committee Mehitable Haskell, Glouces ter; Caroline Putnam, Salem; E. F. Burnham, South Danvers; Maria S. Page, Danvers.

The Recording Secretary having declined to serve any longer, a vote of thanks was given him for the fidelity and promptness with which he had discharged the duties of that office during the last three Justs. Parker Pillabury reported the following seem of resolutions, which were approved and accepted :-

1. Resolved, That American slavery is the 'run of all villanies, a compound of all cruelty and crime,

2. Resolved, That slaveholders are, therefore, the sum total of all villains, and stained with all manner of cruelty and criminality; and, as slaveholders, have no rights that any human being is bound to respect, but should be treated as outlaws against humanity, whom Gen. La Fayette, Capt. John Brown, or any other righteous deliverer, who believes in forcible resistance to tyrants, may lawfully and justly compel to release their prey.

3. Resolved, That our ' Union with slaveholden' is no less a sin and crime, which no possible circumstances could have warranted in its formation; and surely, no conceivable conditions justify in its longer continuance.

4. Resolved, That the so-called governments of the Slave States are but organized bands of robbenliving by plunder and piracy on the avails of unprid and unpitied toil. 5. Resolved. That it is the solemn and imperative

duty of the Senators and Representatives of the nonslaveholding States to return at once to their constituencies, and take immediate and determined messures for the formation of a new Northern Republic. that shall be indeed FREE-an asylum for the oppressed of all nations-uncursed by tread of slaveholder, unstained by blood of slave. 6. Resolved, That the sin of slavery is not in its

extension more than in its existence, and the cruelty and guilt of the African Slave Trade are no greater than the woes and abominations of slave-breeding and slave-trading in the Slave States themselves; and the returning of fugitive slaves is not more atrocious than standing as guard, or watch-dog, to the plantations to prevent the escape of slaves, or the hanging of the Capt. John Browns, who, in the spirit of the ' Golden Rule, attempt their deliverance; and as in all these propositions, there is, on the avows of Republicans themselves no difference between Democrats and Republicans, and as these are really the elements through which slavery is upheld and exists, there can be no essential difference in supporting the Republican or

7. Resolved, That a Union with slaveholders under a Republican President, pledged to the support of alavery, is no less guilty, and may be more fatal to Freedom than such a Union with a so-called Democratic Chief Magistrate; and, cherefore, the merits of Republicanism over and above Democracy is our country are scarcely apparent even, to any but the blindest devotees of political partizanship.

8. Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachpthousand citizens, for a Personal Liberty Law, at in last winter session, proved itself as devoted a rassal to alavery, and as unfit to be the guardian of freedom, as any Democratic body of law-makers on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. 9. Resolved, That the Church of the slaveholding

States, that permits and practices the breeding, buying and selling of God's own image like cattle, trampling down marriage and the whole family relation, forbidding its own Bible and all other books to the enslaved, is most emphatically the 'synagogue of Satan'; and every church and minister in the North, that does not so regard and treat it, notwithstanding its hypocritical and blasphemous pretensions and profeesions, ita Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies, its revivals, its baptisms and sacraments, is false to the Christian name and trust, and, like the Southern Church, is worthy only the scorn and abborrence d mankind.

10. Resolved, That in the death of THEODORS PAR-KER, we feel that the cause of freedom is bereft of our of its most devoted and earnest and self-sacrificing friends, one who gave to its service a mighty intellect, vast attainments, and a large and noble heart, and that we take this occasion to express at once our sense of our own loss in this sad event, and our deep and fervent sympathy with those who were pearest and dearest to our departed fellow-laborer, and with the slave, the poor and the suffering everywhere, is this their great bereavement.

These meetings were well attended, especially is the afternoon and evening, by an attentive and respectable audience. The speakers present were, C. L. Remond, H. Ford Douglass of Chicago, Parker Pillsbury, and Charles C. Burleigh.

In the evening, Mr. Samuel Cummings, of George town, took the stand, and made a lengthened speech, maintaining that the Constitution was an anti-alsvery document, and with it they were going to do away with slavery; but how he was going to effect it by voting for a man who gave it a pro-slavery outstruction, he did not define.

C. C. Burieigh replied to him in a very logical and fective manner.

Mr. Pillsbury also made some searching and tell ing remarks, bearing upon the speech of Mr. Cammings, and also read some extracts from speeched the Republican candidate, showing the absurdity of voting for men holding such sentiments. Mr. Douglass was again called for, who make

short and interesting speech. Voted, That the next yearly meeting be held at Newburyport, the first Sunday in September.

Nineteen dollars were collected for the cause. Adjourned, sine die. MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

Rosa Bonusua's painting, the Horse Fair, act of Exhibition at Williams & Everett's, is probably the most admirable of her works. Its greatness not merely in its exact representation of the external form, but in its hold on the internal life, of the anmala she paints. If horses have souls, Ross Bonbett has succeeded in conceiving and representing thes.

The intense vitality which streams from the syst of two of the horses in the group is more than physical Everybody who desires to see the highest combination of the natural and ideal in the artistic rendering decattle, should study this picture.

LETTER PROM REV. JEHIEL CLAPLIN West BROOKFIELD, VL., May 26, 1860.

DEAR MAY: In the notice of the New England A. rention, I find every New England State s Covernon, and the series of the series of

bow Convention on the 30th and 31st inst., I wish s your course and tried friends of our cause per sever firmer in their convictions of the truth of shimste triumph of abolition principles than get; and, to my mind, every new development deepas these convictions. I feel the utmost assurance is this anti-slavery movement is based on the solid bendations of truth and justice.

The apparent permanent division of the Democration per is a hopeful indication, so far as political action dets this question, and, as a result all probably elect a President, and they will get the sarol of the government for the next four years; but st they are, and will be, controlled by policy, and set by principle, the slave will have little or nothing be boy principles, and party when in power, it being de shite man's party. Their oft repeated assurance their loyalty to the Constitution, with its admitted palarery compromises, as seen in their Chicago actors, will place them in a hostile position to the purposes and measures of the abolitionists; yet, their portion as compared with the past shows progress.

The coming campaign will be disastrous on the The coming tampers on the sinds of many, being tempted to vote this once, and so lose their consistency and moral power. much prefer that the Republicans should come

nte power, and earnestly hope that the satanic Deseriety of this nation has already seen the fearful had ariting on the walls, 'Mene, Tekel.' Humanthe but little to hope for from any political party. From their position, it is impossible for them to be use reformers.

I wish still to be identified with you as an uncompennising, Garrisonian abolitionist, regretting that I manot be there, as on former occasions, to listen to he sublime and earnest utterances of those great and arrest souls, who shall be assembled there to speak or God and humanity. Praying for God's blessing to attend the Convention,

I am, yours fraternally, JEHIEL CLAPLIN.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. DEAR MR. GARRISON - As a substitute for the pro-

edings in full, (which have been delayed unduly,) a mil confer a favor on the several parties inernet . . . Liberator insertion of the following ab-W. C. N.

t meeting of the concrete ratisens of Boston was hed in the Joy Street Church, April 30th, when a nort was submitted of the appearance of their Comner before the Legulature, and its action, including the second gratuitous veto of Governor Banks of the Bill for removing the word white from the statute

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to the Hons. Nathaniel H. Whiting, Carver Hotchkiss, Dexter P. Parker, G. F. Bailey, and L. Luce, of the Senate; also, to members of the House, Moses Kimball, Amos B. Merrill, J. T. Eldndge, Henry L. Pierce, and to all others of both traches who exerted themselves in favor of the propsed and much desired reform; and to Robert Mora Esq., Dr. John S. Rock, Rev. J. Sella Martin, and William C. Nell, who addressed the Committee on Federal Relations in behalf of the petition.

The meeting pledged a renewal of persistent agitaon, until the object sought for is accomplished—the emoval of the word white from the statute book of Masschusetts. Suggestive queries were also introduced, as to the

roper mode of demonstration by the colored voters the polis next campaign, in the event of Governor Banks being nominated by the Republicans.

The fact that two colored citizens of Worcester Francu U. Clough and William H. Jenkins) had been recently drawn as jurymen-the first of such instances in the history of Massachusetts-was approgrately commented upon, and hailed as an encouraging sign of the times.

THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME. A most beautiful litartists, and photographed by Black & Batchelder. It is a little gem, that cannot fail to be admired by all who see it. The following letter to the publisher, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the picture, gives an excellent idea of its merits :-MALDEN, June 1, 1860.

DEAR BRAINARD-I thank you forever for the Light of our Home. Never before was I moved so deeply by a portrait, or an ideal picture of the kind. It is battle-worn faces chiefly that thrill me; faces that bear the marks of long years of thought and care of conflict with the world, the flesh, and the Founder of Slavery : Cromwell's, for example, among various, which, when I first saw it, made me tremble and quiver with delight; or Carlyle's, among thinken, which I regard as the most beautiful because the manhest face of the age. Is it singular, then, that I should almost idolize that fair young face- The Light of Our Home '? I think not. Who are adorable if not heroes and little children-those who are fresh and pure from God's heart; and those who, after a life of battling with the world, are still worthy of a seat within sound of its throbbings? The beautiful face of your picture seems to me an ideal of the American child, which shall be the mother of that coming flower of the ages—the ideal American *oman. The purity, the independence and bravery of tharacter, the hope which fears nothing, though seeing every obstacle, the poetic susceptibility and physical beauty which we dream of when we image her-they are all embodied in your portrait. You should have called it, however, not . The Light of Our Home'-for there are many types of infancy that deserve that title-but 'The Light of Our Future,' which it, and it only, so perfectly portrays.

Gratefully, your friend, JAS. REDPATH.

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS The new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which we would again call the attention of our readers and of all friends of Anti-Slavery Reform, as just the publications which the times and the cause now require. Call for them-send for them-circulate

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. 6 cents.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueeille, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lefayette, &c.

No. 3. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-surrections during the last two Centuries. By JORNUA COFFIN. 5 cents.

No. 4. The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholdin States, for 1859-60. 10 cents.

No. 5. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indies and else-where, By L. Maria Child. 10 cents.

No. 6. Daniel O'Connell on American Slavery; well other Irish Testimonies. 5 cents. The prices will be one third less where a dozen o

more copies are taken. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beek man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philedelphia; and 221 Washington street, Boston.

F Reply of Dr. Menn to C. K. W., on Non

Resistance, soon. Many other communication on file Our columns were never more crowded than now.

NEW SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS.

We are gratified to learn that the cities of Bosto and vicinity are to have an opportunity to be acquainted with the new system of Gymnastics, in-troduced by Dr. Dioclasian Laws, who has been extensively lecturing and experimenting through the country with great success, every where receiving the

The system of gymnastics taught by Dr. Lewis is known as the Swedish. It differs midely from the German system, so generally adopted in the United States. Unlike this, it is equally adapted to both sexes. The strongest man finds in the Swedish system all he can do, while the feeblest girl can never be in-

The apparatus consists chiefly of clubs, balls, bags, bells and poles.

Dr. Lewis's success in public instruction may be noted in the following facts :—In one city, at the close of a winter's labor, Dr. L. was presented by the citizens with an entire service of silver plate; in another city, with a splendid Bible; in another, with a silver Pitcher and Goblet; in still another, with a rich Salver; and in several other cities, with beautiful and valuable testimonials.

Dr. L. intends to make Boston his future home.

At a meeting of the Professional Class at Co Hall on Friday, June 1st, the following resolutions were reported by the Committee whose names are annexed and unanimously adopted—Dr. Douozas is

Whereas, The 'Professional Class' in Gymnastics, Whereas, The 'Professional Class' in Gymnastics, composed mainly of Clergymen, Physicians and Editors, with their wives, have lately been under the instruction of Dr. D. Lewie; and whereas, under the tuition of the Dr. and his assistants, they have gone through divers exercises in Swedish Gymnastics with great pleasure to themselves, socially, and, as they believe, with the most excellent effect physically—therefore, by the Professional Class aforesaid, individually and collectively, be it

Resolved, That we are under deep obligations to Dr. L. for the instruction we have received, and that

Dr. L. for the instruction we have received, and that we hereby tender him our sincere thanks therefor.

Resolved, 2d, That we believe the system of Dr. Lewis possesses immense advantages over others with which we are acquainted for many reasons, prominent

among which are these:

1. It is a system by which ladies and gentlemen can exercise together—the social enjoyment thus afforded by pleasant intercourse and rivalry, rendering the control of the contro the several tasks agreeable, rather than onerous and

2. The two great principles of work and play are

2. The two great principles of work and play are so happily combined, that even severe exercise does not fatigue, but produces the highest state of exhilaration, bodily and mentally.
3. By skilful combination of different motions, all the muscles are brought into action, especially those which are usually most neglected, thus tending to produce the highest and most harmonious physical development, correcting deformities produced by sedentary habits or other abnormal conditions. dentary habits or other abnormal conditions.

Resolved, 3d, That God gave us bodies as taberna-

cles of the soul; that he who neglects the one, sins against the other; that we rejoice in the belief that the public generally, and especially parents and teachers, are waking up to their sins in this regard; and that we hail Dr. Lewis as an Apostle in the good work of redeeming men and women from the evil consequences of too long neglected physical culture, have threatened to entail a curse not only upon the present, but upon future generations.

Resolved, 4th, That we believe Dr. Lewis to be a

benefactor, engaged in a noble mission; that we have found him to be a gentleman both by culture and conduct; and that we cordially recommend him to the public, as deserving the most liberal pat-ronage and the heartiest confidence of all.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Lewis, and one furnished to each of

the city papers for publication.

IRA D. BROWN,
D. G. COREY,
W. B. COVENTRY,
Committee. Utics. June 1, 1860.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE, FOR MAY. We have read this number throughout, and must conResolved, That the thanks of the Legislature, sotgratulate our British anti-slavery friends on having ing as the agents of the people, be and are hereby gratulate our British and able a coaddutor in their work, and tendered to the Hon. Henry Wilson for his able, fearrepresentative of their cause, as the Adocats. This number alone lays before them work for a lifetime, (not in America only, but in England also,) and presents the best and highest motives for engaging in it.

We wish we could hear that a hundred thousand copies, monthly, of this useful and spirited little pape r were apread throughout Great Britain and Ireland, adopting the amendment of Mr. Parker, resulting as and wherever in Europe the English language is follows:—

See Superscript Supe the picture with this title has been published by Mr. existence, having been from the first a faithful expo-H. Prainard. It is the portrait of a female child, nent of true and uncompromising anti-slavery, and drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, one of our richly meriting the support of all anti-slavery people, whether in America or Europe. The present number is largely occupied by communications from our friend C. K. Whirple, designed to put English abolitionists on their guard against being deceived and blinded by certain pro-slavery religious journals of this country, and by certain pro-slavery Doctors of Divinity, and others, who annually, at this time, inflict their presence upon the too credulous religious. flict their presence upon the too credulous religious-

> In the June number of the Advocate, fjust received,] we find the following tribute to the memory of Theodore Parker :-

effected by the loss of a single helper, it is to be feared that the efforts for the abolition of American slavery will be seriously crippled by the absence of so upright, so brave, so learned, and so laborious a worker as Mr. Parker. He combined in a remarkable degree physical with moral courses; he was in draw it. As far as the progress of any good cause can be worker as Mr. Parker. He combined in a remarka-ble degree physical with moral courage; he was in-different to 'the bubble reputation,' or to the praise or blame of others, except as indications of the spirit or judgment of those who bestowed them. In a country where any uncorupulous adventurer of great endowments can readily attain to wealth and em-inence, no stronger proof of integrity could be given than Mr. Parker gave in the fidelity with which he adhered to the Anti-Slavery cause, and the sternness with which he rebuked the popular sins of a people so impatient of censure as those of the United States. Amongst all the eminent sons of Massachusetts, there are few who, in time to come, when passion, prejuare few who, in time to come, when passion, preju-dice, and sectarian bitterness have shated, and posterity has had time to form a just and deliberate judgment, will be regarded with greater veneration than the devoted, high-minded Theodore Parker.'

A LOOK AT THE LIFE OF THEODORS PARKER, is the title of a sermon delivered by Rev. Jas. Preeman Clarke, and published by Walker, Wise & Co. It is very warm in its general praise of the man, the thinker, the scholar, and the reformer, while at the same time exception is taken to points in his theology and peculiarities in his temper. Mr. Clarke sympathizes with his aims as a reformer, but thinks his severity was often ' false because extravagant, unjust because indiscriminate, unchristian because relentless and unsympathizing."

COMPLIMENTARY. While we were presiding at the the vote. Lost. late annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, the following complimentary note was forwarded to us by an unknown hand :-

This note from a Patriotic National Citizen, To the infamous President of the Anti-Slavery Society,— You ask for Contributions—I hereby give you mine,— From the day you descrated the Secret edifice at From the day you descrated the Seared edifice at Boston (Fanuel Hall,—)with your infernal harrangues, & for which you and your considerate were deservedly driven from it & not again, allowed to occupy it, I have known you, and closely watched your nefarious career, and have not yot learned that with all your pretended Love for the Negro, you have ever delivered any of them from their Slavery bondage, and instead of ever placing yourself in peril for their sakes, you have instigated others to acts which caused ruin & bitter sufferings to be their reward.—Infamous Wretch, you court the wrath of the American People, and the time is not far distant when you will receive it in full measure,—your only solicitude, is to bleed the purses of your Victims.—W— Mr. Hals, of Boston, moved a reconsideration of their sakes, you have instigated others to acts which caused ruin & bitter sufferings to be their reward.—
Infamous Wretch, you court the wrath of the American People, and the time is not far dishnt when you will receive it in full measure,—your only solicitude, is to bleed the purses of your victims,—W.—

We publish this note verbatiss, trusting the writer of it feels greatly relieved, by this time, by the discharge of so much bile.

The question recurred upon passing the resolve to a bird reading and, after some discussion, the remove was rejected, by a vote of 57 to 62.

The Committee on the Pay Roll reported a schedule, accompanied by an order allowing and paying out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to the members of the Legislature the sums set against their names, amounting in all to \$13,720. The order was adopted.

PREEDOM OF REEDOR IN COMGRESS. netts Rouse of Rec

Resolved, That we approve of the thorough, truthful and comprehensive examination of the institution of slavery embraced in Mr. Summer's recent speech; that the stern morality of that speech, its logic and its power, command our entire admiration and that it expresses with fidelity the sentiments of Mussachusetts upon the questions therein discussed.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Members of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

The question being on granting leave, Mr. Griffin

The question being on granting leave, Mr. Griffin called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and the roll being called, leave was granted by a vote

and the roll being called, leave was granted by a vote of 111 to 54.

Mr. Plunkett of Pittsfield moved that the resolves be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Pierce of Dorchester moved that the rules be suspended, so that the resolves might be immediately considered, and on this motion asked for the year and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Pierce proceeded to speak in defence of the resolutions, culogising Mr. Sumner for his late speech and his public services.

and his public services.

Messrs. Johnson of Dans and Nottingham of Adams briefly expressed themselves as opposed to the introduction of the resolves at this time, as being inju-

dicious and untimely.

Mr. Haskell of Ipswich said he was a Republican but he did not think it necessary to introduce these resolves, and he should vote against them.

Mr. Griffin of Malden replied to the remarks of the previous speakers. He alluded to the remarks of

certain conservative Republican newspapers, such as
the New York Times and the Courier and Enquirer,
declaring that Mr. Sumner does not represent the
Republican party in any degree. It is necessary that
Massachusetts should uphold her Senator.

Messrs, Hills and Smith of Boston spoke against

Messrs. Hills and Smith of Boston spoke against the introduction of the resolves.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Worcester, the previous question was ordered, and the roll being called, the motion to suspend the rules was rejected, 93 to 58, (two-thirds not being in the affirmative.)

Mr. Pierce of Dorchester moved to amend the mo-

tion to refer the resolves to the Committee on Federal Relations, by attaching instructions to report forthwith.
Mr. Fuller of Whately moved that the motion to instruct lie upon the table. Rejected, 41 to 87.

Mr. Prince of Essex addressed the House in favor

of the resolves. Mr. Plunkett of Pittsfield called for the year and nays on the motion to instruct. Lost.
Mr. Kimball moved to substitute the Judiciary Committee for the Committee on Federal Relations.
Agreed to. The motion to histruct was then carried

At the evening session, the Sumner resolves came up from the House, and, under a suspension of the rules, were ordered to take their several readings at the present time.

Mr. Rich of Suffolk moved to indefinitely postone the resolves. Mr. Luce of the Island District, Mr. Blake of Norfolk. Mr. Hotchkiss of Franklin, and Mr. Odiorne of Suffolk, advocated the passage of the resolves. The latter suggested that the name of Hon. C. F. Adams

be also included in the resolutions.

Mr. Parker of Worcester passed a high eulogium on Hon. Henry Wilson, and moved to amend the re-

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of

Farwell, Fisk, Gilmore, Hotchkiss, Luce, Nash, Nortor, Odiorne, Parker, Randall. Underwood, Whiting,

Nays.—Messrs. Rich, Slade—2.
Mr. Parker then moved to add the following re-

Resolved, That this Legislature most cordially sup-

Mr. Eddy of Worcester hoped the Senator would so modify his amendment as to exclude one of the Representatives from this States, who, in his opinion, was not worthy to be the recipient of such commen-

Mr. Cole of Berkshire favored the resolutions, but said that as they stood, he should vote against them, unless that requiring the Governor to send a copy of

Messrs. Claffin of Middlesex and Whiting of Ply-

nouth both spoke at some length in support of the re-The motion of Mr. Rich was declared lost.

The question of ordering the resolves to a third reading was taken by yeas and nays, and carried, as

follows: — YEAS-Messrs. Bailey, Blake, Claffin, Eddy, Fisk, Gilmore, Hotchkiss, Luce, Nash, Norton, Odiorne, Parker, Bandall, Underwood, Waiting-15. NAYS-Messrs. Cole, Rich, Slade -3.

HOUSE.

At the evening session The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the resolves relating to freedom of speech, re-ported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The report was considered and ac-

repted.
The question recurring on ordering the resolves to a third reading Mr. Preson, of Dorchester, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Mr. Hitts, of Boston, moved to lay the whole sub-ject on the table. Lost 67 to 70.

Mr. Rider, of New Bedford, moved that the House adjourn till 9 o'clock in the morning. Lost.
Mr. Rider, of New Bedford, moved an indefinite postponement of the resolves. Lost—57 to 18.
Mr. Griryin moved the previous question, and it

tas ordered.

The roll was called, and the resolves were ordered to a third reading—86 to 44.

Mr. Johnson, of Dana, moved a reconsideration of

The resolves relating to the freedom of speech hav-

The resolves relating to the freedom of speech having been reported from the Committee on Bills in their third reading, the rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Eldatoes, of Canton, and after some slight opposition, they were passed to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

They were subsequently returned with an amendment, which was concurred in.

The Appropriation bill came down with an amendment striking out the \$720 appropriated to pay for the 240 copies of the General Statutes ordered by the House, and the amendment was concurred in.

The engrossed resolve, fixing the compensation of the officers and members of the Legislature at the present session, was passed to be ensected.

Mr. Halle, of Boston, moved a reconsideration of

Mr. HALE, of Boston, moved a reconsideration of

SENATOR SUNDER TERBATERED WITH

WARDENOTOR, June 9th, 1850, and this Hor. Charles Sumner was disted by a sure likeling to be one of four from Virginia.

He saked importment questions about his late seed.

Most of the Massachusetts delegation, and many others, have visited Mr. Summer, offering their services. Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Summer's Secretary remained all night in Summer's room.

Messer. Wilson and Burlingame accompanied Mr. Summer to the Senate this morning.

Mr. Summer's friends are approhensive of an assault from private men, not from Congressmen.

The Kanasa men here are determined that Mr. Summer shall not be taken unawares or alone again.

The matter is not generally known.

Washington, June 9.

Information was lodged with Mayor Berrett, without Mr. Sumner's knowledge, that his room had been
improperly invaded, and threats made against his
life. The matter was investigated, and the principal
offender, named Captain Hanry, called with the
Mayor on Mr. Sumner, and made an apology, which
was accepted. Capt. Henry was intoxicated at the
time of committing the offence. WASHINGTON, June 12th.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by the friends of Mr. Sumner that Mayor Berrett does not find my trace of Draper, or my of Capt. Henry's masociates, who backed Henry in the Club room before he started to interrogate and insult Mr. Sumner.

A number of leading Kansas men have called on Mr. Sumner, to assure him that the Tribune's idea, that his speech injured the prospect of the admission of their State, never found lodging in their minds. They thank him for it, and assure him that, of their own knowledge, the fate of the bill was decided before he took the floor.

WASHINGTON, June 18th. Washington, June 18th.

In the Senste to-day, Mr. Summer presented a memorial asking the discharge of Thaddeus Hyatt, and moved its reference to the Harper's Ferry Committee.

Mr. Fitch objected. He said the denator from Massachusetts presented the other day a petition from negroes, which was referred to that Committee without their knowledge.

Mr. Fessenden asked if negroes had no right to pstition Compress.

tition Congress.

Mr. Fitch objected to negroes petitioning as citizens,

Mr. Fitch objected to negroes pottioning as citizens, when the Senate did not recognize them as such.

Mr. Wilson said these were extraordinary proceedings. His colleague had a right to present the petition, and ask its reference, and he hoped the freemen of the country would take notice of the position taken by the Senator. He would not say that it was the country whith the senator of every contract the relative of every an insult, but that it deserved the rebuke of every gentleman.

At Mr. Mason's suggestion, Mr. Fitch withdrew his objection, the former saying he cared not for the opinion of the Senator of Massachusetts, and did not

class him in that category.

The petition was referred to a select committee.

A SLAVEHOLDER MURDERED -THE ASSASSIN BURN ED AT THE STAKE. — AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12th. — William Smith, planter, in Oglethorpe county, was murdered by one of his slaves on Saturday. The murderer was burnt at the stake yesterday.

Rev. John Chambers, residing in Montgomery county, N. C., was shot and instantly killed by one of his negroes, on the 23d ult., while in the act of passing through his gate into the yard of his dwelling.

SLAVE HUNTER ASSAULTED BY NEOROBS.—BLAINS-FILLE, Penn., June 12th.—A constable from Spring-field, Virginia, was attacked by some negroes last night, and barely escaped with his life. He was in quest of six fugitive negroes from that place.

COLLECTIONS

By Finance Committee, for Expenses of the New Bagland Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1880. Joshua Coolidge Jr. \$1 00 Mrs. C. Cowing Charles T. Hanson 1 00 Josiah Henshaw 1 00 Joshua Perry W. H. Helme S. Briggs B. P. Perkins Martha B. Goodrich 1 00 Lydia M. Paddock O. M. Mirick N. H. Whiting 1 00 Albert Brown Mrs. Horn M. B. Richards E. R. Place H. C. Horton Edmund Quincy 1 00 Rufus Bates M. M. Hunt

Wm. Adan

Josiah Hayward

Huldah Bates Auns T. Draper

N. Page, Jr.

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M. M. Sawin

J. M. Hawks

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T. W. Hartshorn

A. Stanwood

Mrs. T. S. Drowne

Nathaniel Rabbins

John T. Page

Sarah M. Whipple

J. B. Whiteomb A friend, by L. Maria Child. Paulina Gerry 1 00 Mary Plumer 1 00 M. F. Jenkins Piint 1 00 E. D. Draper B. S. Grandir Peter Libbey W. Ashby Josiah Hayward, Jr. 1 00 Wm. Jenkins N. R. Johnston Maria W. Chapman Mary May Mary G. Chapman 1 00 Justine de P. Hovey Samuel J. May

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TO THE PRIENDS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES A place is wanted for a fugitive alare, just in from the South—an able-bodied man, about 34 years of age. He has long been used to the care of horses, and is expert in managing and driving them, and out also work on the land. Apply to B. P. WALLCUT, 221 Washington street, or by latter to PHANCIS JACKSON, Beston.

FF All letters, &c., for the undersigned, ab

P. Weis, Boston, do., Benjamin H. Smith, Rockport, Dr. D. S. Gra Henry W. Carter, Martin W. Stetson, S. L. Young, J. Harris, 30 Lynde street, DONATIONS Mary G. Chapman, Boston,

Homer Darling, Blacksto M. P. Chase, To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New Brentien, May, 1860. A. M. Chase, Canton, William Ashby, Newburyport, Abraham Polsom, 10 00 Friend in Weston, by La Maria Child. Samuel May, Jr., 8. S. Hemmenway, S. S. Hemmenway,
J. K. Ingalla,
Two frienda, \$3 each,
Mrs. N. White, Concord, N. H.,
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C. L. Forten, Salem. Maria S. Page, Danvers, D. Cheney, Alden Sampson, S. D. Chundler, H. M. Hager, Perley King, Mrs. JOHN BROWN, George Miles, William B. Sturgis, AMERICAN ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY. BECEIPTS.

Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, Roxbury, for pledge to N. B. Convention. \$100 00
Samuel May, Jr., for pledge at annual meeting, New York, 20 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

A CARD—The subscriber, a practical Chemist and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Counciles, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all winders desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples. Blotches. Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or eatch-penny affair, and those who think it such mill please not notice the advertisement. Those deor eaten-penny sharr, and the will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

JAS. S. MARSHALL. postage).

No. 32 City Buildings, New York.

New York, June 6.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

Combination and a form indeed!

Of medicine known as DR.WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affectio and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable.

Strong Testimony From BENJAMIN WHEELER, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalton, Mass.

BOUTH ROTALTON, Jan. 4, 1860.

Messra. Sath W. Fowle & Co., Boston:

Genta. — Although unsolicited by you, I cannot reloof frain from adding my testimony to the many already
frain from adding my testimony to the many already
for given in favor of your Wistar's Balsam of Wild Charry.

In the spring of 1858, I was most severely afficted
with a hard, dry cough, with its usual accompaniments
of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous
system, and producing such a debilitated state of
health, that after trying medical aid to no purpose, I
had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also
my friends. At this stage of matters, I was prevailed
upon through the influence of a neighbor to try Wistar's Balsam, though with no belief whatever in its
truly wonderful curative properties, and before using
two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough
entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope
once more elated my depressed spirits, and soon I had
attained my wonder strength and vigor.

Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked
by persons conversant with the above facts in this SOUTH ROYALTON, Jan. 4, 1860.

100 by persons conversant with the above facts in this
100 vicinity, literally enatched me from the yawning grave.
100 You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the af100 flioted. Very respectfully yours.
50 BENJ. WHEELER.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for eale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

May 26th.

PROSPECTUS.

A history of the great principles of our Republic, and of its grand design as contemplated by its founders, is a work which, though of the greatest importance to every American freeman, has not yet had a being. It is an observation of the wiscest men of the ages, who have built up and reformed. States, that a civil community cannot depart from its first principles without bringing upon itself certain rain. The noble fathers of our Republic made the same observations, and declared that a frequent recurrence to first principles is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the State. For six years, the subscriber has been laboring to prepare a work unfolding the history of 100 those great first principles which were originally established by our fathers as the foundation of the Republic. By persoverance in his researches, he has discovered many new and important facts, relating to this subject, which he is confident every house. PROSPECTUS. public. By perseverance in his researches, he has
discovered many new and important facts, relating to
this subject, which he is confident every honest American will consider as answering the great questions
that are now before the country.

He has prepared this work without reference to
any political party of the present day. It stands

bove all party.

The following is the title :--OUR REPUBLIC:

The Glory of its Origin, Principles and Purposes. The work will consist of nearly 600 pages. Prior B. C. ROGERS, Hingham, Mass.

DE HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Mi ford, Mass., Sunday, June 17. the lower Town Hall, in Andover, Hunday, June at half-past 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

F. H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak at VA rails, R. L., on Saturday evening, June 23d, and S ray, June 24th.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

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June 15. 2 wis

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PORTRY

For the Liberator. THE SLAVES PRINED.

A Tribute to the Memory of Ellis Grey Loring
What spell of tenderness bath touched The 'golden lipe' to clay?
Why bend the poor and rich alike,
Above you prostrate clay?

In no vain words of praise respond; The memory of his deeds, Enshrined in faithful hearts, is all The culogy he needs.

Let love, bereaved, pour forth its tears Where Auburn's willows wave, Let Nature's flower-wreath bloom and fade Around his new-made grave!

Then write his name, his simple name, On marble white and fair,
And let the stranger, let the slave,
Pay grateful tribute there!

The slave? slas! he may not dare Beside this grave to rest, He may not moisten with his tears The tarf on Louiso's bresst.

Oh Time, deal gently with the dust That consecrates that mound,
Till the freed bondman's pilgrim feet Shall tread the hallowed ground.

Then, wake the bard, whose Heaven-taught strain Shall truth itself inspire, And let him make the name The burden of his lyre. May, 1858.

> From the Boston Daily Advertiser. TO THEODORE PARKER. BY MRS. MARTHA P. LOWS.

Brave, mighty spirit !- burning strong and hot With cesseless passion for the truth and right! A voice comes o'er the waters, 'Thou art not!' Go up, go up unto the higher light ! God pardon us if we have wronged thy soul,

Or spoke a single cruel word of thee! Thy arm was stretched to make the sufferer whole-Thy doctrines rest between thy God and thee! Have pity on our frailty, gentle God! Who sit in our self-righteousness with men,

And scorn the traveller who the whirlwind trod. Because he lost his reckoning, now and then. Un Sinching spirit, 'mid the hectic flush That slow consumed his earthly tenescent, He labored with his thoughts' tumultuous rush,

Using till death the gifts the Master lent. Would life lift up His eyes, and turn His head, In hory horror at his heresy, Who once rebuked his follower's zeal, and said,

He who is not against me is for me'? Ah! in D'vine compassion He did say That he who spake a word against the Son Should be forgiven. Christians, did this man aye Reject the Spirit, the Eternal One?

He worshipped with a full, adoring breast; His spirit rose unwearied to the throne; H is God will lead him where he now may rest, And sit awhile at Christ's dear feet alone.

ELIZA HARRIS.

BY MISS PRANCES B. WATKIND. Like a fawn from the arrow, startled and wild, A woman swept by us, bearing a child; In her eye was the night of a settled despair, And her brow was o'ershaded with anguish and care

She was nearing the river-in reaching the brink, She heeded no danger, she paused not to think; For she is a mother-her child is a slave-An d she'll give him his freedom, or find him a grave

It was a vision to haunt us, that innocent face. Bo pale in its aspect, so fair in its grace: As the tramp of the horse and the bay of the hound W ith the fetters that gall, were trailing the ground ! She was nerved by despair, and strengthened by woe,

As she lesped o'er the shasm that yearned from be-

Death howled in the tempest, and raved in the blast, But she heard not the sound till the danger was past. Oh ! how shall I speak of my proud country's shame. Of the stains on her glory, how give them a name? How say that her banner in mockery waves,-

Her star-spangled banner, -o'er millions of slaves How say that the lawless may torture and chase A woman whose crime is the bue of her face? How the depths of the forest may echo around With the shricks of despair, and the bay of the hound?

With her step on the ice, and her arm on her child The danger was fearful, the pathway was wild; But, aided by Heaven, she gained a free abore, W here the friends of humanity opened their door.

So fragile and lovely, so fearfully pale, Like a lily that bends to the breath of the gale, Sa ve the heave of her breast, and the sway of he You'd have thought her a statue of fear and despair.

In agony, close to her bosom she press'd The life of her heart, the child of her breest : Oh I love from its tenderness gathering might, Had strengthened her soul for the dangers of flight. But, she's free !- yes, free from the land where the

In the land of oppression must rest in the grave! Where bondage and torture, where scourges and

Have placed on our banner indelible stains.

The bloodhounds have miss'd the scent of her way; The hunter is rifled and foiled of his prey; Pierce jargon and cursing, with clanking of chains Make sounds of strange discord on Liberty's plains. With the rapture of love and the fulness of bliss, Bhe plac'd on his brow a mother's fond kiss: Oh! poverty, danger and death she can brave, For the child of her love is no longer a slave !

From the Episcopal Recorder. IF IT BE POSSIBLE, LET THIS CUP PASS PROM ME

Let this cup pass, my Father! I am sinking In the deep waters which surround my soul And bigger grows the draught which I am drinking.
And higher rise the waves that round me roll.

Possake me not in this my need extremest! Let not Thy strength ning hand sinds my group I know Thy love, even when Thou harshest seeines Pather most merciful! let this oup pass ! Life hath not laid her hand upon me lightly,-

I have known sorrow, disappointment, pain,
Have seen hope clouded when it burned most brightly.
And false love fade, and falser friendships wane. But now fresh chains about my heart are linking, And to my lip is presend a fuller cup, And from the draught my shuddering soul is shrink

Father I I cannot, cannot drink it up! What have I cald? Will not The grace suctain me Is thine arm shortened that it cannot save? Powerless indeed if thou my God distain me;

I can do all things with the help I crave.

Heste Thee to help me! that, on Thee depe I may have strength to say, 'Thy will be done If this cup may not pass. Thine angel sending,

And thou, my Savior, once our weakness sh upted in all things, yet untouched by sir, my wild cry! leave not my soul despairi Help me the cross to bear, the crown to win !

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:
The maiden speech of Hon. Char
Adams, yesterday afternoon, stiructed
attention of the House. Even the Hots attention of the House. Even the Hotspure of the South, who sever at every man who comes from a Northern State, and delight in angry interruptions, insolent side remarks, or contemptatus commentatives they intend with respect. The writing-tables were they intened with respect. The writing-tables were deserted, the corridors were vacated, and on either side of the House every seat was occupied. Souators left their curule chairs at the other extremity of the capitol to join audience, and even the newspaper-men in the gallery listened;—they don't very often.

notes, on a deak temporarily placed in an aiale, and his manner, voice and gestures reminded us old stagers of his father, to whom be bears so strong a personal resemblance. His features, usually cold and passionless, glowed with excitement, and beamed stagers of his father, to whom be bears so strong a personal resemblance. His features, usually cold and passionless, glowed with excitement, and beamed with a consciousness that he was proclaiming the truth. His earnest voice occasionally rose until its tones broke, and he was forced to proceed in a lower key. His gestures were nervous, quick, earnest and effective. And as he sent back to the Democrats their charge, that the Republicans had introduced the negro into the House, where twenty of them hold seats based on the aristence of presents around the negro into the sinese, where swenty or them hold seats based on the existence of negroes among them, he forcibly reminded those who were here in his father's time of that 'old man eloquest.'

Yesterday's speech, however, proves in itself that Mr. Adams need not rest his claims for reputation

upon the talents of his illustrious ancestors. Friends and opponents admit the vigor and ability with which he expounded the principles of liberty as laid down in the Constitution, displaying a clear and sagacious intellect, neither enervated by over culture, or luxurious indalgence in the emisculate literature of the times. It was a plain, logical, management of the times. nanswerable argument, each sentence telling, as it fell upon the hollow reasoning of the slavery-extentionists, like the blows of a powerful trip-bammer. He disavowed any desire on the part of the antislavery men of the North to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South, but he asserted their right to organize against the aggressions of the years past against the United States Bank, or against the manufacturers of the country. Yet, while unhesitatingly defining his position as a politician, Mr. Adams used no language unbecoming a

gentleman.

He reminded the old stagers of his father, and gentleman.

He reminded the old stagers of his father, and some of us could but remember, too, those troublous times in '36, when he who had been the President of millions was here again as the representative of some forty thousand Massachusetts men, and who is some forty thousand Massachusetts men, and who some of us could but remember, too, who had been the President times in '36, when he who had been the President of millions was here again as the representative of some forty thousand Massachusetts men, and who nobly demanded that they should not be deprived of their sacred right of petition. Well was it said that has then stood like a veteran gladiator, ready to meet ha then stood like a veteran gladiator, ready to meet had always regarded as far the most important office of his life. They are as follows: would maintain his position, defying the angry tempest, like a New England oak, that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, and stretches forth its arms toward the foaming ocean, as if delying the storm-blasts.

The present Representative from the Quincy district is one of a numerous and powerful party, of which his father was a pioneer. But where are the two gentlemen who sustained John Quincy Adams, and parishioner. four-and-thirty years ago? Henry A. Wise, that quixotic knight of the sorrowful countenance, and ourselves has quixotic knight of the sorrowful countenance, and ourselves has been too closely knit by a commounted a high-horse in his recent ridiculous tilt mon belief in the great truths of religion, by comagainst the invaders of Virginia, with such a stride mon hopes, sentiments and aspirations, and by long that he fell down on the other side, and has not been heard of since. And Caleb Cushing, who so ever to be dissolved by distance or death; although

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamus in illis.

To-day—since your correspondent began to write this letter—the House has been agitated by the unprovoked assault of Mr. Houston of Alabama upon Col. Train of Massachusetts. Mr. Houston has been a Representative here, (with the exception of one term,) since 1841, and he has assumed of late a not serve, our fervent thanks for the precious dictatorial registion at times exceedible of ferviers. the ' irrepressible contest' rageth. PERLEY.

Washington correspondence of the Bee & Atlas.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, when House went into Committee of the Whole, when Hon. Charles Francis Adams got the floor to speak. He was immediately surrounded by the entire House. He stood near the imaginary 'Mason and Dixon's line' on the floor, and the seats upon either side of him were at once packed. There was not an inattentive person in the Hall, even down to the pages. A dead silence prevailed over that usuy noisy arena. Mr. Adams's voice is very weak, d his friends had feared he could not be heard; but every syllable of his able, polished, scholarly, but every syllable of his able, polished, scholarly, but scathing speech, was distinctly heard in every part of the hall and galleries, from beginning to close. Indeed, one could almost fancy that the 'old man eloquent' was again holding this tumultuous body, spell-bound and entranced. As he went on, and warmed with his subject, the silence and attention became intense—a pin dropped coul-almost have been heard. Sentence after sentence glowing with eloquence and lofty patriotism, rang through the ball. The Republicans scarcely breathed, while the Southern side sat as if en-He told the South that the Republican organization was composed of freemen, who would not menace others, nor would they submit to menace from others. It was one of the boldest speeches of the session, terribly scathing upon the institution of slavery and those who uphold it, and yet conceived in the most elegant and scholarly phrase; the conceived in the most elegant and scholarly phrase; his cassic allusions and eloquent and beautiful phraseology were a treat not often had in a politi-

It was amusing to note the effect of this grea shock upon the South side of the House. Gov. winelow and John Cochrane promenaded, uneasily but eliently, the outer aisle during most of the time. Barksdale, who usually interrupts every speaker upon the Republican side, est pale and marble statue, and scarcely removed his eyes from the speaker. Curry, the eloquent Ala-bamian, found a seat near the orator, and seemed delighted with the feast, though every word stung like an adder,
Pryor sat nervously in a seat in close proximity.

and appeared riveted to the spot. He seemed termined to break the spell, and with what seems termined to preas the spell and water want seemed strong effort, sprang to his feet and walked noise-lessly out of the slip in which he sat, took a turn among the more distant and empty scats, and, as if under the influence of a fascination he could not throw off or resist, he returned to his seat, and did not move or take his eyes from the speaker till he

It was no doubt one of the most singular epi sodes in the present session. It was not less so than that which occurred during the delivery of Owen Lovejoy's speech. But it was its very reverse. While that was the wilder, and most fearful exhibition of men's passions, ever witnessed in the House, perhaps; this was no less exciting and thrilling but the occasion produced the very oppose effect upon the combustible elements of the Hour effect upon the combustible elements of the House. It was a proud moment for the son of the 'Old Man Eloquent.' The Sonstiern members did themselves infinite honor in thus respectfully listening to Mr. Adams. Whether it was the recollection of the father, whose voice of warning and patriotism so often stilled the storms that rose tunulthously in the old hall, or whether it was purely the effect of the elegance and eloquence of the speaker himsell, that produced this result, I will not pretend to say. But it is true, that such a some has not been witnessed in this Congress, at least.

Charles Sunner, who had been a deeply attentive listener, rushed to him when he closed, and most

reday.) an the movement of his purpose having been minuted to both sides were filled in a few minute pas of both sides were filled in a few minute pas of both sides were filled in a few minute pas of both sides were filled in a few minute pas of both sides were filled in a few minutes and were filled in a f ries exhibited a tra-rus a philosophical, luminous and nu-cries of the slavery question, or eather sview of the slavery question, which the '' pe-centation which the '' petre review of the manufaction when popular poblem of the representation when the popular popular

House throughout, without an interruption, an extorted general praise for the elevated tone and candid spirit in which the subject was discussed Those who, like myself, were familiar with his father's style of speaking, were struck by the similarity of manner, voice and gesticulation, and particularity of manner, voice and gesticulation, and particularity. iterilarly of manner, votes and generous united and with the nervous energy which seemed to be common to both. He is evidently a chip of the old block, and certainly has made his mark on the

The Times correspondent says:— Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who resembles much his late dis-Francis Adams, who recember much his mac un-tinguished father, delivered a powerful argument against slavery, and was listened to with profound attention by members of all parties. A whisper could have been heard over the hall at any time

Mr. Adams's speech appears in the Globe of this morning, and has been attentively perused by a large majority of the House already. It is an our tionably the best speech as yet delivered, and even those who do not endorse the positions taken in it on the slavery question admire its manliness, its freedom from offensive personalities, its honest Angio-Saxon style. What citizen, familiar with public affairs, can healtate to endorse the assertion of Mr. Adams, 'that, for the honor of the country, and of all who may be concerned in the ad-ministration of the government, there is an over-ruling necessity for a complete change of the persons now responsible for its direction? The reform must be wide enough to restore freedom as the guide of the federal policy, and to set aside the new idol which has usurped her throne. It must be deep enough to reinstate honesty above suspicion in the dispensation of the pecuniary contracts incident to the possession of great place. It the execution of the possession of the pecuniary contracts incident to the possession of great place. If the execution of such a policy as this constitutes good ground for a resort to extreme measures of resistance by any por-tion of the people of these States, then there is no hope of further harmony in America.

THE DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER. At the close of the religious services at the Muic Hall, in Boston, on Sunday, June 3d, a meeting of the Society was held, in view of the death of Rev. Theodore Perker. Charles W. Slack, Esq.

Resolved, That we have received, with the most profound sorrow, the tidings of the death of our beloved minister and friend, Theodore Parker; who, by his long absence from our pulpit, as well as by his constant presence in it for so many years, has caused us to feel the strong and peculiar tie which joined us to him in the sacred relation of minister

Resolved. That although the union between him been heard of since. And Caleb Cushing, who so nobly replied to Hardin's insolent attack on the descendants of the old Puritans of Plymouth, and we set ill recognize him as our minister, even though whose anti-slavery speeches and letters have yet to be equalled—he is now the hope of the slaveholders addened by this event, which breaks beyond hope in the irrepressible conflict raging in the Democratic of reunion the long-established and familiar inparty. Well may it be said by these gentlemen:

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamus in illis.

dictatorial position at times exceedingly offensive.

Col. Train, who has made himself obnoxious by his and which was our own for so many years.

Col. Train, who has made himself obnoxious by his and which we have only learned to value the more efficient cross-examinations of those examined be fore the Covode Committee, to-day provoked his strengthening us by his example; of drawing conbison-like wrath, and the Republican members of solation and hope from his affectionate ministrathe House determined that his rudeness should not tions on occasions of public and private grief, and o the true minister performs for the people of his charge, not as formal duties, but as a grateful and

holy service. Resolved, That we will endeavor to testify by our lives (as he has taught us) to the good work wrought in us by the faith we profess, esteeming that the best honor to his memory, no less than th highest service of the loving Father, to whom he

has so long offered our united prayers.

Resolved, That we invite all former members of our Society, and all those, wherever they may dwell, who have looked up with us to Theodo Parker as their guide in spiritual things, to join with us in these expressions of our sorrow as mem-bers of one household of faith, and partakers in a common loss.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to those friends of our minister, who cared for him in his last illness, and performed those sad and touching obsequies in a foreign land, which we, in the un-searchable providence of God, were not permitted to take part in here.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our dear friend, the wife of our beloved minister, and to the other members of his family, thereby assuring them of what they cannot dou arnest sympathy in their bereavement, which is even greater than ours.

E. Gerry Dudley, Esq., spoke briefly to the reso-lutions, paying a fit tribute to the memory of their departed pastor. He also read several extracts from Mr. Parker's writings, and gave interesting remin-

Mr. Garrison said he did not strictly consider himself a member of Mr. Parker's Society, though he had always attended his ministrations when in his power. He came to be delighted by the copihis power. He came to be delighted by the copi-cusness of his teachings, and the moral heroism he exhibited to the world. He should always honor him as a teacher and friend, and should poor team apon his grave. It was impossible to tell of his greatness in a commensurate manner. To stand in the presence of Mt. Blanc, and say it was great, would be to use trite language. To stand upon the shores of Ningara, and call it sublime, was tame. So, too, standing in the presence of Theodore Parker's soul, and uttering the common phrases of culcy, was inadequate and trite. But he needs nothing of the kind. He least of all others in the nothing of the kind. He least of all others in the world desired panegyric. His life is before us, and he speaks to us through his works to go forward and discharge our duties. His great example, as well for independence as for power of thought, is before us. The speaker alluded to the resistance he made to the popular prejudices of the age, and was glad they had find one to speak to them of the inalienable right to speak for themselves. His teaching was to prove all things, and hold to the good. He taught you that the deed consecrated the day, and that time is nothing. So of the plenary inspiration of the Bible—that he taught so laise. He wisely discriminated between the true and the false. He was a manly man, and he preached, a manly religion. Let us be not wholly disconsolate. God had yet great souls in store for us—greater perhaps, than he who had been removed. Zesterday we had darkness and storm; to-day sunshine and had yet great souls in store for us—greater, purhaps, than he who had been removed. Yesterday we had darkness and storm; to-day suitshine and bright skies. He felt, indeed, as if the resorrection had come. Let us go forward as a band of brofliers; go forward with courige and faith to serve the world.

Mr. Manley alluded to the inefficiency of any of the speakers to do anything like justice in the great topic which filled all bearts. Little things, he remarked, squeetimes show the real man. Sirveen months are to-day, Mr. Parker strots a letter shill months are to-day, Mr. Parker strots a letter shill we have

as great as Mr. Parker would yet rise, and teach to them his glorious doctrines.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. In reply to a question from Mr. Allen, relative, first, to the continuation of services by the Society; and second, as to the remains of Mr. Parker, Mr. Manly stated of the latter, that he had written to Mrs. Parker, but that before the letter was sent, intelligence had reached him of his (Mr. Parker's) have a land that he had have harried in strict acintelligence had reached him of his (Mr. Parker's) burial, and that he had been buried in strict accordance with his destres—at the place where he should die. He had thought it desirable that his remains should be laid in Massachusetts; and he had hoped in Mt. Auhurn. He presumed, however, that his request to Mrs. Parker would be strictly complied with. On the 17th or 24th inst. it was proposed to have services in this hall to the memory of Mr. Parker. Mrs. Parker was expected home by it the 12th or 15th inst. If she did not arrive, the deservices would be postponed to the 24th. services would be postponed to the 24th.

Of the continuation of the Society, he could state

nothing definite.

After some little discussion, a resolution was adopted to place on the records of the Society a desire that Mr. Parker's remains might be brought

home for interment. The meeting then adjourned.

The following resolutions were passed by the 'Fraternity' Friday evening, a copy of which is to be sent to Mrs. Parker:—

Resolved, That in the death of Theodore Parker we mourn the loss of one who has been to us a min-ister indeed, faithful to every delegated trust, dis-charging all the functions of his office with a generous disregard of self, and a conscientious care for the welfare of his flock, which entitle him to our warmest admiration and gratitude; a teacher who taught us the highest truths at which he had arrived, however unpopular with the mass of men, and who never hesitated to utter what duty impelled him to speak, however painful the utterance may have been to him, or hurtful to the preju-dices of others; thus seeking to warn us of all that was base and unmanly, to guide us in the way of virtue and toward every human excellence; never appealing to a low motive, but ever to what was ighest and best in our nature; a friend who never by reason of his superior gifts or attainments, set himself above those less favored, but treated all men and women as equals; who was as a brother to the humblest of men, the protector of the weak and helpless, the advocate of the rights of the oppressed, and who in his dealings with the unfor-tunate and degraded of every class showed a manly sympathy and a womanly delicacy and tendevness; a man whose integrity never failed, whose pure life and noble character furnish a lofty model which the humblest of us may well aspire to imitate, though

none of us perhaps may hope to attain.

Resolved, That while we gratefully and lovingly cherish the memory of our minister, and guide, and friend, we will do all in our power, individually and as a society, to disseminate still more widely the generous sentiments and great ideas of which he was the representative, and which he spent his life in promulgating; and so carry forward the good work in which he labored so long, so faithfully, and with such success.

Church, Sunday evening, 3d inst., the Pastor, Wwo. est childhood was spend Warren, is the cessation of one of the great forces in the moral and immoral training of the world. He should speak freely of the great man gone, and thereby foilow the example of Mr. Parker himself, who, in the face of a nation in tears, dared to utter his estimate of the character of Webster. He had been on terms of some intimacy with Mr. Parker, and in his library he had pointed out to the speak-

tributed to popular education; to the cause of tem-

an agreement with hell. He was hopeful of his country, and went to the halfot-box.

The baneful influences of the ministry of Mr. Parker consisted in a tendency to fix in the popular mind a low and unworthy conception of God (!). He said beautiful things about God, and his God was better than the abominable deity of the Calvinists, or the old grandmother in a rocking-chair set up by the Universalists. But Theodore Parker's God never sent a ray of light or help to his children (!). How then could be be 'the tender father and mother, and mother of men'? Parker was behind the times in matters of science—holding to the views of the first scientific authorities, who acknowledged supernatural creation. He labored to abolish revealed religion, and made misrepresentation, side thrusts, smeers, sarcasm, bitterness and spleen the instruments of his work (!!!)

Rev. James Belcher delivered, at Baldwin Place Church, a sermon suggested by the death of Theodore Parker, from the words.—'All fish is as grass and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth parkers of the study of Greek and Latin classics, metaway: but the word of the Lord endurth forevers.

The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth parkers with revealed the study of Helprow and the study

dore Parker, from the words—'All fieth is as grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower beroof fadeth away; but the word of the Lord endurch forever.

I. Peter, 1: 24 and 25. He remarked, that to the illustrious deed of the past year had just been add at a name which had found a place in the history of politics and of religion—the name of a true man, a philosopher, now carred on the very breast, plate of humanity, to be erased only by the hand of Time—a name his heiters had already recognized as that of Theodore Parker. He approached the subject with trembling. Why, then, approach it as all? Simply because he regarded it as a duty, and to aid his audience in the formation of a correct judgment of a great character, and that he might pay a fitting tribute to one of the grant intellect, of power and of courage. He was of a bigh pressure cast of mind. He worked commisses, as a man—as a man of large heart, of great intellect, of power and of courage. He was of a bigh pressure cast of mind. He worked commisses, the heart was as iender as a childs. He was of necessity as formations of the mass exhaustive character. His above was olds and courageme, yet, his heart was as a fender as a childs. He was of necessity as formation, he may be a stream of the most exhaustive character. His above was bold and courageme, yet, his heart was as a fender as a childs. He was of necessity as a fender as a childs. He was of necessity as a fender as a childs. He was of necessity as the original parts of the presenting man as fender as a child and he was to be considered to review and protest against his theological theories. He was of necessity as the population of common sense to theology, and of nound ethics to precious in the protection of the presenting man of his presenting the ethics of precious processes to the hology, and of nound ethics to precious apprint he to come of the present of the precious process. The great purpose dore Parker, from the worse, and flower of grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower thereof fadeth

aw, and some which had led him to pray God for is pardon. But he was gone, and it was his duty ow only to cast about that which he could not upntle ut Christian charity.

At the Bullineh Street Church, Mr. Alger paid in eloquent and feeling tribute to the exalted traits of Theodore Parker as a moralist and reformer.

in the course of the proceedings at the Unitarian strain in Boston, anniversary week, Rev. James sman Clarks said;—

towards those he loved.

We shall see him no more; we shall hear him no more; but I think there are many hours to come, in the great crises of our history, when we shall miss his manliness, his freedom, his energetic devotion to the truth, to God, and the right.

tion to the truth, to God, and the right.

I could not, sir, rise in this place, where he has stood so long, without doing great injustice to my own feelings, and I think great injustice to the feelings of many of you here, if not all, if I had sat down without as much as these few words. (The company testified their sympathy with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Clarke by hearty applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN-We all feel, I believe, ladies and gentlemen, how much—how very much American scholarship, American thought, American originality, American manliness, has lost in the lam death of Theodore Parker.

From the New York Tribune. DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER.

The tidings of Mr. Parker's decease, which has the rapid progress of the malady of which he had long been the subject, are announced with the Euro pean news by the arrival of the Arabia. His death took place at Florence, on the 10th inst. Theodore Parker was born in Lexington, Mass.,

August 21, 1810, and was accordingly in the fiftieth year of his age at the time of his death. He was descended in a direct line from the Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts colony, his ancestors, almost without exception, having been farmers and mechan ics, and usually active participants in the military affairs of their day. His grandfather, John Parker, was a soldier in the last French war of 1749-'50 and was present at the capitulation of Quebec. He was a zealous friend of liberty, and was captain of the soldiers in the Battle of Lexington, April 19 1775. He formed the first line and drew the first sword in the war of the Revolution, ordering his men to load their muskets with powder and ball. Don't fire, said he, 'unless fired upon; but i they wish to have war, let it begin here.' After the British left the field, he succeeded in taking the British left the field, he succeeded in taking prisoner a grenadier of the 43d Regiment, and obtained the first fire-arm captured in the struggle for Independence. This musket came into the possession of his grandson, whose visitors will well remember the satisfaction with which he was wont to

exhibit it among the curiosities of his ample library.

The father of Theodore, was a millwright and pumpmaker, a man of robust habits and sturdy. sense, a great reader, fond of mathematics, with which branch of science he was well acquainted, an independent thinker, a Unitarian in belief, and possessing remarkable powers of expression and argument. His mother was a highly-cultivated woman for that day, a model of personal beauty, fond of literature, and with an enthusiastic tasts for poetry. At the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal thoughtful mind. Much of his time from the earlisubject of his discourse. In his death, said Mr. Homer and Plutarch (in translations,) Rollin's Anand before be was eight years old, he had finished cient History, and in two years after had become familiar with Pope, Milton, Cowley, and Dryden, reading, in fact, all the poetry he could find. At the age of 12, he took to metaphysics, a pursuit from which he did not desist to the last ven life. His memory was so retentive, that he could repeat whole volumes of poetry, and would often learn by heart a poem of four or five hundred lines

and in his library he had pointed out to the speaker the old worn Latin Dictionary, as the nucleus of
his splendid library, and the product of the sale of
his splendid library, and the product of the sale of
his course sicked by his own hands.

Mr. Warren conceded to the subject of his discourse several beneficent influences. He had conthe age of ten, he knew all the shrubs and trees of
the age of ten, he knew all the shrubs and trees of tributed to popular education; to the cause of temperance, although opposed to the prohibitory law, and partly responsible for its non-enforcement in Boston. He had contributed to the Peace movement, Woman's Rights, and kindred reforms, being in advance of the public mind, and less radical than the poculiar apostles of these reforms. He had largely contributed to elevate the politics of his country into the sphere of morals, and had been opposed to those radical Abolitionists who played into the hands of the Southern politicians, by declaring that the Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. He was hopeful of his country, and went to the ballot-box.

The baneful influences of the ministry of Mr. Massachusetts, and had made catalogues of all the vegetable productions which grew on his father's farm. In his tenth year he began to study I atin at

ntercourse of private life, he exhibited as a domestic circle, he inspired perpetual adminish the affluence of his conversation, his collopaid the affluence and wit, the incredible extent and fluid quence and wit, the incredible extent and fluid of his knowledge, the readiness and fidelity at memory, and the benignant wisdom and order memory, and the benignant wisdom and order of his discourse. No one would recognize a genial and playful talker, the warm-hearist for and the considerate and tender adviser. agen of the day; and may not make a public man collected the reputation of his pine.

A public man collected the reputation of his pine.

A public man collected as 'the his his beautiful to the reputation of his pine. of Ross. In the receipt of a generous moss in his profession and his literary labors, ose that his profession and his literary labors, ose that his surplus for many years past has been sibbed devoted to deeds of unostentations charles devoted to deeds of unoscentations charly. The sincerest mourners at his death will be the top of young people, whom he has helped to as each tion and an establishment in life, and the por m fortunate, whose wants never appealed to as

IT IS NOT A DYE!

pathies in vain.

MRS. S. A. ALLENS WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substancer This pleasant and valuable preparation has been und

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative?

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derired band. from it.

Persons personally known to us have come relucts.

rily, and told us of good results to either themselve or friends, who have used it before it became kny in St. Louis. MRS, S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE IN

irs. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE in given universal satisfaction, wherever it has has used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a var desirable article for the toilet.

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Adeccate, Boston, Man.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR PL STORER is worthy of confidence. Philadelphia Christian Chronis

Incomparably the best preparation we have our

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. 8. A. 4. LEN's as the Hair Restorer. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE RESTORES he taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Herail

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy." There never has been a prescription or remedy he

there never has been a prescription or reasely is improving the hair, published in the Advasta, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEY'S. Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its MATTER TOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect.

ual and yet not a dye-Mrs. S. A. Aller's Wolls's HAIR RESTORER will do this.' U. S. Journal. In these times, when every council is warranted a the greatest discovery of the present day, it is of freshing to come across that which is what it va-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mr. i. A. Allen's World's Hale Restores. As an assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients cales-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

hose of our readers whose hair is turning grey a losing its color, and who are opposed to ming a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Han RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any herviciare produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, as sessing none of the surening qualities of a bil.

Philadelphia Mercury.

There is no Hair pro acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Attury Working Hair Restroams. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, sal-hair never failed, in a single materic, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietors. Its sales are constant and most extensivant we begin to think that it is denominated most sp-propriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.' Newark Register.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. At-EER'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best serticles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wife circulation and immense sales it has schiered, full demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The most successful remedy of the day. We ker a instances where its good effects have been resultable. Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. I.

From individual cases that have come under our swi observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. A. LER'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly econimended) of being a useless waste of time as money. money, it is just what it is represented to be and will perform all its proprietor engages it to prism. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who needs remedial agent of this character.'

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER-M we were trivelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we meet a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we in-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we sheet have added have added several years. After some convention she spoke of her heir, informing us that two years ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the paturned or fallen off. But our friend read us per pers, and acquainted herself with the various rem-dies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a rear had passed, she assured us that she had as laxan-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but already. was but sixteen years old. Her statement was co-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other leadware. were other instances where the same happy sol signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribuni We are satisfied that the statements made in siver tisement of Mas S. A. ALLEY'S WORLD'S HAR RESTORER are correct. Boston Olive Branch

Its remarkable " secres is satisfactory eridence." Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this

It is just what it purports to be.' Clere Legier. We might swell this list, but if not confined,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are supersealing all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not soil ar stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cab., of Canada.

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