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The following gentlemen constitute the Pinanof Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, En-STYP QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL

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

can be a compensa perpetuated, if experience doing. To this conviction the free States are to - William Ellery Channing.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1541.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXX. NO. 27.

From the Watchman and Reflector. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. A SOUTHERN TIEW. We cheerfully insert the following article from an

esented minister at the South, whose name has be-His views diverge from ours aldom of coursel. His views diverge from ours al-at as widely as the Poles, but it is only by temper-discussion in a Christian spirit that differences of We wish that our Southnion can be reconciled. brethren would oftener use the columns of Northjournals for the frank and manly utterance of their nents. It might remove our misapprehensions it might be a safety-valve for the escape of their irri-We hope our readers will give the article a careful examination, as embodying the sentiments of ents may be found in our editorial columns.]

MISSES. EDITORS.-It has been my pleasure often to allode to the ability with which your paper s conducted, and to believe that it is contributing, in many respects, to promote the cause and kingdom our blessed Redeemer. That it should coincide with us at the South, in the views it furnishes of the slavery, is perhaps not to be expected, and jet we might naturally suppose that those views would more only necord with the facts of therease; As nor brethres at the North are, in reference to this question, ser essailants, it may be expected that occasionally a word of defence may receive attention. you will not object, I conclude to say a few things

on the surject of the North mistake, in supposing, that, according to a long article of yours, published a little time since, an irrepressible conflict is going on at the South, between free and slave labor. far as I have been able to perceive, no such conflict equily, agricultural, the cultivation of the soil is mostly performed by slave labor. But other spheres of tool are open, and occupied by free laborers. Nor there any collision between these two distinct Thousands of German, Irish, English, Weish and New England citizens are here conducting mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing operatons, and never coming in conflict with slave labor, or suffering any interference from it. These are rerudal with respect and esteem in proportion to the haracter they sustain, as industrious, truth-loving, hwabiding people. If any violate law, they may not expect to escape the penalty, whether they be issions to which you allude are of this class; they result from the violation of equitable law. In some stances, when public opinion and the peace of society are outraged, a community may adopt a sum-mary method of disposing of the case, and an improper violence may be allowed. But these are of very rare occurrence at the South. I doubt whether a comparison of the North and South, in these respects, would not be in favor of the latter. I may ar, too, that if you knew of the many instances in which the confidence of the South has been abused by Northern men, you would only be surprised that distrust and collision were not more frequent. John for business purposes, assuming the character of a Christian, and professing to regard Spurgeon as unworthy of respect; on account of his Abolition He was kindly entertained in the homes of many of our brethren, and listened to me in one of my discourses, not thirty miles from this place. Case of this sort are of frequent occurrence. But, as I have said, this irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor does not exist at the South. But I can tell you where it is found. The conflict is going on at the North, between the white and black man. Who that looks at things as they are, does not see this? In the Providence of God, it has been made my duty to travel much at the North and South, within the last fifteen years, and I am greatly mistaken, if the black man at the South is not, physically, intellectually, socially and religiously, ted many degrees above his brother at the North.
At the North it is a perpetual struggle, an irrepressible conflict of the colored cace with the more favored classes. My opinion had been distinctly and maturely made up, that the truest friends of the blacks are found in the Southern countries, and a more fearful evil could not befall them than the im-

mediate abolition of slavery, scattering the emancipated ones among the whites of the North. There is another respect in which a fearful conflict is being waged—a conflict of sections. An unnatu-ral, fratricidal war is taking place between the North and the South. What is to be the issue, no mortal can tell. How soon this land is to be deluged in blood, no one can foresce. This war was mkindled and fanned by Northern presses, even by some that call themselves conservative—the longcontinued silence of those presses after its occurrence, measures—the Helper book, written by a man, who, when he resided in this city, was so strongly prostavery, and so vindictive, as to find few sy thizers and whose scheme, if carried out, would drench our land in blood-the countenance given to this book hy wealthy men, and men of official dis-tinction in different parts of the North; all these things have awakened a distrust and indignation

which may be said to be universal at the South.

This irrepressible sectional conflict is one which the South have not sought. It has been forced upon them. The interests of the North and South re intimately related. The two sections ought to be one, commercially, politically and religiously.
This glorious Union ought never to be rent in twain.
The South have not desired it. They have been willing to stand upon the same platform with their Northern hrethren, but they would not consent to occupy an inferior position. What are the facts of the case? First, the war began religiously. The North insisted that the South should not occupy the mme ground of Christian equality. Thirty years ago I attended, for the first time, in a Northern city, the triennial meeting of the Baptist Con-rention. I saw Johnson, Manly, Semple, Crane, Staughton, Cone, Knowles, Lincoln and others, in Staughton, Cone, Knowles, Lincoln and others, in warm Christian love, deliberating on the best means of sending abroad the glorious Gospel. It was a sight which made my young heart beat with unwested emotions. I afterwards attended nearly, if not all the meetings that occurred. In a few years, this question was introduced by Northern men. The South said, we have not come together for this parpose. We meet as a missionary body: let us attend to our proper business. But the North insisted on seing these occasions to agitate the subject. Then, the Boards at the North began to legislate in reference to it, refusing to appoint slareholders as missionaries. The compact was broken. The South peaceably retired, to attend to their own work in their own way. What has occurred with the Baptists, is history with respect to other denominations. The bonds of religious brotherhood are rent assunder. But a little while ago, and hundreds of Southern ministers and private brethres spent their summers at the North ministers and private brethren spent their summers at the North, while our Northern brethren were willing to escape the rigors of a Northern winter,

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. by coming South. This association was pleasant and useful class of ladles in society? But, what and profitable. But the intercourse is now serious erer our indignation may be on this atrocious cally interrupted, if not destroyed. The same process owny, we are in no way surprised at its utterance by interrupted, if not destroyed. It may reby the Hon. Mr. Sumner. He has written and ouire a longer time to bring about a separation, but things are tending in that direction. And what shall I say on the political question? More than sixty members of Congress unite in commending a book which urges that Northern men shall go South, as ministers, merchants, teachers, &c., for the purpose of freeing the slaves, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must. Northern and Southern Representatives in Congress are ranged on different sides of the house in which they sit. The South desire of the house in which they sit. The South desire nuns, Before he expressed his lie, he should have not disunion, not one man in ten thousand pleads reflected on the elevation of his office, on what was

> taken place in public sentiment at the South, on the 'Toat is a consummation devoutly to be wished of Northern men-that if Northern men had been age-more than would have their bawling, lying, more decided in their testimony, the South would seditious tongues plucked out for them, and their not now be found the apologists and defenders of the heads set rolling on the scaffold in other countries, system. A great change has indeed taken place, and very justly too. Mr. Sumner should be made Thirty years ago, many cases of emancipation were to give up his seat. He is an unscrupulous fire-occurring, and slaveholders were often heard to ex- brand in the nation.—Boston Pilot. press doubts of the lawfulness of the relation. Such cases are now exceedingly rare. The general sentiment now is, that God does not disapprove of this york News says:— Indeed, many of our most consistently plous men would regard it as a wrong inflicted on their slaves, exact number of times the word slave and its comand on society at large, to carry out the views of pounds and synonyums occur in his speech. A low
> and on society at large, to carry out the views of pounds and we think, would be a thousand. From Abolitionists. I see that some Northern men are estimate, we think, would be a thousand. From Abolitionists. I see that some Northern men are beginning to blame themselves for this change of popular sentiment at the South. Dr. Wayland is of this number. He, who a few years ago seemed mortified and distressed at the conduct of the Abolitionists, clamorous as they were for a separation. It is in the property of the irrepressible conflict doctrines of Saward, and the Abolition doctrines of Garrison. It demonstrates the support of the Abolition doctrines of Garrison. It demonstrates the support of the Abolition doctrines of Garrison. from Southern Christians, is now lamenting that strates beyond the power of caviling, that the abothe North had not been more faithful. But Dr. lition of negro slavery, in all the States of the Wayland, and those who think with him, are mistaken. The North have surely been sufficiently clamorous on the subject. The South also have been looking into it. The whole body of the North may become intensified in their hatred of slavery, and civil war, and incite servile insurrections in those may renounce and denounce slaveholders. Southern Christians will examine this subject for The New York Hirald thus analyzes Mr. S.'s four themselves. They read the Bible, and desire to be years' labor :governed in all their relations by its principles and commands. With them it is a small matter that holy feeling of charity; but does that quality pre-they are judged of men—He that judgeth them is dominate in his conceptions, breathe in his atterthe Lord. The North may shamefully caricature ances, and live in his ideas, to stimulate mon to the Loru. The North may enametarly carried up to them, as you have done; by an article published in deeds of forbarance and mercy towards each other?
>
> Your columns not long since, from the New York
>
> Tribune. All sorts of misstatements and misconstructions may circulate in their papers, and thus popular sentiment at the North be imbued and embittered by the influence, but the South will not be be because of the state o terrified or ridiculed into measures. It is probable claimed against the social existence of fifteen of

this outside pressure.

This leads me to refer to the position taken by Mr. Spurgeon on this subject, induced manifestly irrepressible conflict with the South; and now by some appeal from this side of the water. There it seems to me, a vindictiveness approaching to nalignity, in his allusion to slaveholders, so little in ceping with the genius of the Gospel, that it will send a pang to the heart of many a lover of Jesus, and we need not enter upon its details. But there at the North and the South. He can take John is one characteristic of this speech which is need not enter upon its details. Brown into his heart, where, as he says, ' he lives'; feet accordance with the policy of the Black Repubbut if Richard Fuller were to appear in his 'neigh-borbood, he would get a mark which he would carry to his grave, if it did not carry him there.' And to his grave, if it did not carry him there. And succeeds in getting possession of the federal government are kept carefully out of view. John Brown's practice is taught; but there is no word of John Brown's practice is taught; but there is no word of John Brown. The social condition of fifteen populous, others like him—I don't believe in him as a Saviour am not such an extra sinner, &c. Who was John Brown? A traiter to his country, who was John Brown? A traiter to his country, who was John part, or of the reactive effect of such resistance on their part, or of the reactive effect of such resistance. Brown? A traitor to his country!-who had pre-Brown? A traitor to his country!—who had propered the plan of a provisional government, to be sible conflict," this "sacred animosity." is to be adopted when he should have overturned and trampled under foot the authority of the land, a premeditated, as well as an actual murderer! who had ing aggressor. Mr. Summer adopts, in all its conprovided weapons to put into the hands of the sequences, slaves, and who seized a United States Arsenal, to Spooner. carry out more fully his disbolical schemes; and, when he had failed in his plans, he passed away Obsperado, ridening and sounds at the man that Mr. Spurgeon would receive into his heart, to 'live' there as a welcome, cherished guest. Alas! slas!

SENATOR SUMNER'S LATE SPEECH.

BENATOR SUMNER'S LATE SPEECH.

This gentleman has the repute of an elegant scholar. We regret that such distinguished fame is sullied by fanaticism, religious bigotry, and determined falschood. In his recent bumbastic, demagogue rheturic against als sery on the floor of the Senate, he declared in the most unblushing manner, that 'six thousand shalls of infants are said to have been taken from a fish pand near a mannery, to the dismay of Pope Gregory.' Statements of this kind require no refutation. They are plainly untrue, and no one has gullibility enough to give them oredence. It is an indelible shame for Mr. Sumner to tell in his office as a Senator of the United States so wicked a lie. What have the nuns done to him, that he chould thus attempt to not them of their name? It is infamous enough to injure the character of a man; how much more so in it to make a universal charge of the blackest nature, without the smallest ground for it, against the most sainted.

for it, but I ask how long can such a state of things due to the Senate House itself, and on the high continue, and the Union remain unbroken? What, indeed, will the Union be worth, if distrust, aliena-But no matter. The foul charge refutes itself. No tion and hatred become the characteristics, North one, not a persistent fanatic and bigot, believes it. and South?

I propose to notice another point. It is assumed by our Northern friends, that the change which has will have no seats in the United States Senate subject of slavery, is traceable to the unfaithfulness for.' They have already done irretrievable dam-

In speaking of Mr. Sumner's speech, the New

We have not taken the pains to ascertain the But States where slavery of the negro race exists by law."

'He opens with an ostentation of the pure and

that at the South many may be driven to an extreme position, may say and do foolish things, but the great body of Christian people here will endeavor to know, and will do their duty. They will not lose their solf-respect, nor less regard themselves as approved of God, because of this relation. They may be in danger, by this outside pressure, of an extreme in the other direction, but if I do not greatly mistake, they will, by the grace of God, resist this danger. There are evils among them, as there are evils inflicts, or desires to inflict. One single nucleic in the first table in the first table in the first table. There there are evils inflicts, or desires to inflict. at the North. These they will endeavor to rectify, jury upon the North. Every man admits that our notwithstanding the increased difficulty produced by fraternal relations with the Southern States are productive of unmixed benefit to us and to ours; and yet Lincoln and Seward incite the North to an

publicans, and proclaims it to be a "sacred animosity. This is the burthen of Mr. Sumner's eloquence part, or of the reactive effect of such resistance upon the aggressive North, is dropped. This "irrepresing aggressor. Mr. Sumner adopts, in all its con-sequences, the sophistical and illusive theory of The meaning of the Constitution is suddealy to be wrested from that harmonious interpre tation which has given us so marvellous a career from the earth with all the unconcern of a hardened individual happiness and national greatness. Fed-despende, ridiculing and souffing at the name of a cral laws, administered by federal courts, presided over by Abolition judges, and protected, and their decrees enforced by a federal army, are to do all the Spurgeon would receive into his heart, to 'live' there as a welcome, cherished guest. Alas! slas! I have written much more than I intended. I have written much more than I intended. I have written not in anger, but with grief. And what I have written would find a concurrence in the sentiment of the more than one hundred thousand Baptists of Virginia; nay, more, of the five hundred thousand Baptists of the South. Many of these Baptists are slaves, recognized as our brethren whom we love in the Lord Even they, as they become acquainted with the subject, are annoyed by these outside influences. These, who for the most part are hardy, healthy, happy sons and daughters. part are hardy, healthy, happy sons and daughters and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Fanatiof toil, when properly informed, would not excise would then at once be hushed, and the voice of change positions with those at the North, who are reason would prevail in the North. But repentance

change positions with those at the North, who are engaged in similar employments.

After all, you will still say, the conflict is tree pressible. Well, my consolation in all is, that Jebovab reigns. May he still the tomult of the people, and preserve this American people, one and indivisible!

Als. B. TAYLOR.

Richmond, Va., March 8, 1860.

[EF For a racy review of this letter, by Rev.-Mr.

Bather, Baptist clergyman, see 4th page.]—Ed. Lib.

Bather, Baptist clergyman, see 4th page.]—Ed. Lib. now before the people is fairly made. Shall Abolitionism be exalted and the Union destroyed, or shall

SELECTIONS.

From the Indiana Republican

pamphlet copy, or send for the New York Herald, pers as the New York Tribune and Cincinnati Gacette can give for not publishing the speech we can-not understand. The Gazette says the speech, is calculated to provoke angry feelings, and this is one of its excuses for withholding it from its read-What loving kindness towards our brothren in the South !- Four years ugo Mr. Sumner, sitting unarmed at his desk on the Senate floor, was attacked by a slaveholding Carolina assassin who abuses, culminating in the murderous assault of pelced him over the head with a heavy bludgeon till Preston S. Brouks, is at last aroused, and has shown life was nearly extinct. Summer was made a wan- his unsecupulous assailants how much power there derer and an exile for years, in the pursuit of his is in the truth, when it assumes the form of lost health, suffering a thousand deaths in conse- thoughts that breathe and words that burn. Who it remembered, was applauded by South Carolina, and by all clave lands; whilst Southern men, for refusing to unite in it, or for condemning the act of have proven himself a man of true spirit, if, after Brooks, were driven from their native States. The all he had suffered for opinion's sake, he could speak act was thus made that of the fifteen slave States, and not the individual deed of one man; thus demonstrating the barbarism of elavery. Mr. Sumner at last returns to the place which had been spattered with his blood, and in a speech which was Mr. spattered with his blood, and in a speech which was in order under the question before the Senate, and in language entirely parliamentary, he discussed the whole question of slavery, bringing to his help the whole question of slavery, bringing to his help all the resources of his genius, scholarship and elosearch, the array of facts, the apt and eloquent questions. He demonstrated the utter barbarism of slavery by proof overwhelming. Socially, morally politically, economically and religiously, he showed it to be evil, and that continually; and he has thus water, and sonorously musical. The entire tone of the speech is dignified and lofty—it is an overmade a speech that must powerfully aid our cause, whelming expose and rebuke of what he conceives For it ought to be remembered, that if the dogmas figures, and its arguments strike the pro-slaveryites of the South are right, and slavery is really a bless- dumb; and they can only relieve themselves by im-

anything else have been expected? Must no speeches poltroon as to say that these men shall not be rebe made in Congress until they are first submit-plied to? What! shall all the South be privileged ted to a slaveholding inquisition, who shall have to praise and applied human slavery, and not even power to expurgate offensive matter? Is the politic Charles Sumner be allowed to describe it as it reical millennium so near at hand that the lamb of ally is? monster as to set every slaveholder in the South to howling with rage, then we suppose such howling had become necessary, since we are driven to the wall, and can hardly be justified in suppressing the truth and surrendering our liberties, simply to avoid exciting 'angry feelings.' Mr. Sunner's speech was doubtless a severe one, for he could not be faithful to truth without severity; but Republican critics should 'pardon something to the spirit of liberty,' and remember that neither in dealing with Mr. Sunner, nor any other representative of freedom, has the South been accustomed to regard the feelings of the people of the free States. What the country has needed for the last thirty or forty years was backbone in Congress. We are glad that the arcicle can now be found in both the Senate and House. We hope it may abound more and more continually; for whenever the slave interest shall see that we are thoroughly in the server that we are thoroughly server that we are thoroughly the server that we are thoroughly the server that we are thoroughly the server that the server continually; for whenever the slave interest shall) From the Boston Christian Watchman & Reflector.
see that we are thoroughly in carnest that we love MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

ital campaign document, but a contribution to those enduring moral forces that must ultimately sweep slavery from the land. It is a speech for posterity as well as the present time, and we honor the Republican cause too much to suppose for a moment that our national ticket can be damaged by the widest circulation of such documents.

mens of the kind, having few equals.

The process of the present time, and we honor the Bephilican cause too much to suppose for a moment that our national ticket can be damaged by the widest circulation of such documents.

From the Ohio Inferentian Demonstration of the Head of the present of the present in the such as the present time, and we honor the Bephilican cause too much to suppose for a moment that our national ticket can be damaged by the widest circulation of such documents.

From the Ohio Inferentian Demonstration of the Head of the Present of the Pres

anything in it may seem to savor of undue severity, let it be remembered that he has had occasion to knew too well the power he opposes. The early part of his career in the Sonate was characterized From the Indiana Republican.

SENATOR SUMMER'S SPRECH.

We have not yet seen a copy entire of the great speech of Charles Sumner, recently delivered in the to angry controversy, he soon became an object of Senate, and we fear we shall have to wait for a the most gross and valgar abuse that the disordered get it. What good resson such pa- His uniform urbanity was mistaken for a want of courage, and he was therefore the more bitterly and persistently assailed. At the close of his first great speech in the Senate, in which he demonstrated in a nost thorough and skillful, though perfectly parliamentary manner, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, he was attacked in a style more

befitting a brothel than that honorable body.

But Charles Sumer, by a series of insults and sence of this murderous deed. The deed, too, he that cares aught for the cause he has so ably and eloquently vindicated, can blame him? Let such ungracious work be left for its coemies! Would be less freely of the great wrong of our nation and age

> From the Sunday Transcript. SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

by kindling up a renewed determination to resist whelming expose and rebuke of what he conceives of such a curse over our Territories. to be a gigantic and horrible wrong. Its facts, its

ing, the Republican party, so far as this question is potent abuse of the orator himself.

Someorned, has no right to exist. Our right to oppose the extension of slavery into the Territories plack. In this day of compromise and timidity, of depends upon the previous question as to the char-acter of the institution, and nothing could have loathsome fashion to say that the slavery question osen more proper than the line of argument pursued should be discussed only as a matter of profit and been more proper than the tips of argument pursues

by Mr. Sumner. We rejoice that he entered upon loss, it is refreshing to hear a Senator speak in the

it, and did it thoroughly. We rejoice that he spirit of Jefferson and the Fathers. Besides, does

poured out all his heart in his magnificent endout the South challenge us to discuss the abstract deavor; that he shrunk from nothing in the way of question? Do not Benjamin, Toombs, Stephens, argument or illustration that could enforce his Curry, Keitt, Lamar, Hunter, Slidell, Brown, Hamsitions, that he probed to the very core the mal- mond, Chestnut, Mason, Pryor, Clingman, Fitzady preying upon our body politic, and laid bare its hugh and all Southern politicians discuss the questidence rottenness, and that he did all this with the tion of slavery in the abstract? Do they not decalmies and nerve of an accomplished surgeon, who knew exactly what the patient required, and just, benign, civilizing, and necessary?—that it is was resolved to use the knife accordingly. was resolved to use the knife accordingly.

the proper condition of the negro and the working But it provoked angry feelings !! Ah! Could man? And is any free Northern man so poor a

fierce lion of slavery? Angry feeling is, inevitable. The idea recommended by a leading Republishie: Does he tell the truth about slavery? This lican some time ago, of a policy inoffensively hostile to slavery," is simply an absurdity. Despotism is always remorasless and exacting. Every demand chorished peculiarities of the nation. Therefore, it is makes must be yielded, if we desire to avoid concerns us all to know what it is. We in Pennangy feelings.' Nothing short of the Dred Scott sylvania have a right to discuss it, for it, no longer decision as a finality, and the supremacy of slavery in all things, will satisfy the demand upon the free States, and we are thus driven to meet the Slave national. In a word, the pertinent inquiry is, Power upon the broad issae discussed by Mr. Sumener. If he has so touched the vital part' of the speech them. Does he not quote the law aright? Are not his figures and calculations all correct? Is howling with rage, then we suppose such howling

freedom as well as the slaveholders love slavery, and that we are ready to peril everything in standing by our rights, the day of our deliverance will be at hand.

We shall try to find room for this speech at an early day; for we regard it as not only a most capital campaign document, but a contribution to those same kind of orations, only his are superior speciments.

THE BARBARITY OF BLAVERY. Mr. Charles H. Watson, of Rochester, N.Y., in-forms as that he is by profession a machinist and locomotive engineer; that he has been employed on the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad; and that on the Syange and Alexandria Hailroad; and that on the 9th of April, he was imprisoned in the jail at Alexandria, Va., under the following circumst moss: On the day named he was standing upon the wharf, in conversation with a pegro. Walter Penn, the jailer of Alexandria, asked him what he was doing; to this question he answered, very naturally, that it was none of his business, that he proposed to talk with whom he pleased, that he did not please to hold any conversation with the jailer, and that any further remarks would be out of place. The jailer desired to be informed if Mr. Watson knew whom he was addressing. Mr. Watson said that he neither knew nor cared. Thereupon the jailer re-tired for a brief interval; then returned with a reinforcement of three persons. The four took Mr. Watson into custody, and conveyed him to the office of the Mayor, Mr. Taylor. The charge preferred against him was that he was a suspicious character, and that he had spoken with a negro. The examination was farther continued thus :-The Mayor—Have you security to offer to the amount of \$550?

The Prisoner-No.

The Mayor—Go to jail.

And to jail the prisoner was carried. Arriving there, he was taunted with his supposed connection with 'Old John Brown,' then locked up. His hours of liberty were from early morning till five o'clock in the afternoon. When we speak of liberty, we mean room enough to turn about; for his daily walk was confined to a narrow corridor, while his conversation was restricted by the even narrower bounds of an under-jailer's intellect. For food, Mr. Watson had corn-meal bread once a day, rye coffee once a day, one fresh herring, one bowl of soup. The coffee was served without sugar, but the bread had ealt in its composition. The incarcera-tion of Mr. Watson extended from April 9th to June 4th. During that time he was taken out twice, the first time undergoing an examination be-fore one Alderman Becker; the second time falling into the hands of the Mayor. The Alderman asked the prisoner concerning his birth, parentage, occu-pation, his financial condition, ideas of his probable future if he talked with future if he talked with negroes, and many other things. At the end of this cheerful interview, Mr. Watson was remanded to his herring and his rye offee, and his attempts to skim something from the surface of the under-jailer's intellect. When the to him in a fatherly way on the impropriety of conversing with negroes, and assured him that he could be sent for twenty years to the Penitentiary for what he had done, or for what he was suspected of doing. The official finally concluded with the declaration, that the law, loving to be kind, would let him go. Therefore, Mr. Watson was put on board a vessel, and carried to Washington.

Any other Northern man who does as Mr. Wat-son did will be treated in like manner, if not worse, unless he owns the negro; then he can talk with him or her as much as he chooses .- Tribune.

From the N. Y. State League.

A CANDIDATE FOR ABOLITIONISTS. In the discussion between Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas at Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1858, the Republican nominee said of the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that per-

So we see that this man, whom the Abolitionists are expected to support, and whom no less an Abolitionist than Frederick Douglass seems to have already given in his adhanced. tain to it, without lessening its efficiency. ready given in his adhesion to, is in favor of a fuzitive law, but one that would excite less opposition in the minds of the people than the present odious enactment. He further says he would not commence an agitation, or alter even the present law. He says, again, 'I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Stave Law.'

Again : he would not favor abolition, even in the District of Columbia, unless such abolition should be not only gradually, but by the vote of a majority of present voters in the District, and unless comof present voters in the District, and unless com-pensation were made to unwilling slaveholders. In other words, if the majority of the man-thieves scanted to give up their stolen men, and would do so gradually, he would compel the minority to submit,

gradually, he would compel the minority to submit, on their receiving pay for so doing.

Again: he says if a Territory from which slavery has been excluded during its territorial condition wants to come into the Union as a slave State, he sees no alternative but to admit her. Yet this is the man for whom Abolitionists are preparing to cast their suffrages. No candidate seems to be proposed on an Abolition platform. Can infatuation further go?

U. A. HAMMOND. U. A. HAMMOND.

THE CHOST OF JOHN BROWN.

After more than six months of vexations inquiry, prosecuted with intense personal malignity, with partisan seal, and with most arbitrary and inquisi-

The Liberator.

BOSTON. JULY 6, 1860.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETINGS.

We have been waiting for an official report of the well-attended and highly successful meetings for the furtherance of Woman's rights and interests, held at the Melodeon, in this city, on Friday, June 1; but as, by some oversight, none was made, we are obliged to avail ourselves, at this late day, of the brief sketches of the proceedings made for the Boston Journal; which we give below. The hell was crowded at both sessions, notwithstanding unpropitious circumsta

Those who have been in the habit of observing the audiences at such meetings, since 1855, could not fail to be struck with the character of those in attendance The newspapers said the audience was fashionable -but it was superlatively better than that

The meetings in Boston are not conventions for free discussions, but anniversary meetings for the delivery of addresses, by speakers previously engaged. They differ from those previously held in other places, by confining their speekers to the three points of Education, Vocation, and Civil Position.

A preliminary meeting was held, at which the following Committee was chosen, to make preparations for snother year :- Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John T. Sargent, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Miss S. H. Southwick. Of this Committee, Mrs. Severance was elected President, and Miss 8. H. Southwick, Secretary.

With the next meetings will begin, we trust, a nev

The Woman's Rights Convention assembled at the new Melodeon yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Caroline M. Severance was called to preside over the body. She rend a short speech, in which she alluded to the loss which the Society had sustained in the death of Rev. Theodore Parker. She also read several letters from friends of the cause, of the same tenor. One of the letters was accompanied by a resolution, expressive of the profound sense of their loss, which the women of America entertain.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston, was introduced After alluding to the death of Mr. Parker, she pro ceeded to discuss the progress of the cause. In this connection, she alluded to various papers which had been published, and various efforts which had been made in England, in the way of enlarging the field of female labor. In conclusion, she argued that there was no better place for American girls than the kitchen. And the reason that many now abandoned it was no the influx of emigrants from England and Ireland but because they, the higher women of Boston, did not consider household work so respectable as did their mothers and grandmothers. (Applause.)

Rev. Samuel J. May spoke next. He said he h no new truth to offer; the great primeval truth of the equality of man and woman was not yet recognized as it should be. He would say that there was nothing that man had done that, under favorable circumstances, woman was not able to do, and there were some things which woman had done, which no man could do. He gave some account of his observations in Europe, and particularly referred to a prison for en, managed exclusively by women.

Mr. Richard J. Hinton was the next speaker. He gave a report of the state of the Woman's Rights far in advance of any State in legislation in behalf of the sex. He gave a history of the various attempts of the people of Kansas to establish a State Constitu tion, showing that they only failed by a neglect to accord to women all the rights which this Society claimed in their behalf.

A colored woman of the name of Moses, who, herself a fugitive, has eight times returned to the slave States for the purpose of rescuing others from bondage, and who has met with extraordinary success in her efforts, was then introduced. She told the story of her adventures in a modest but quaint and amusing style, which won much applause.

Speeches were also made by Mr. William L. Garrison and others, after which the convention adjourned to the evening.

EVENING SESSION. - The hall was well filled at the evening session.

Mrs. Dall continued her remarks, commenced at th afternoon meeting. She first spoke of conventions in New York and throughout that State, and the work done by the women during the last year. The speaker alluded to the labor of Mrs. Stanton before the Legislature at Albany, and commented on the report of her address as published in the newspapers. She then spoke of the act passed at the last session of the New York Legislature, granting further rights to women over their property and children. Our own Legislature came in for a share of condemnation for refusing to make an appropriation for the Female College Institute at Worcester.

Mrs. Dall paid beautiful tribute to the memory the deceased friends of the Woman's Rights caus during the past year, these being Charles P. Hovey, of this city, Countess Van Heidenbach, Eliza Lee Po len, Lady Byron, Mrs. Jamieson, John W. Browne, of Boston, and Theodore Parker. Her remarks in relation to Mr. Parker were particularly touching, bringing tears into the eyes of a majority of the audience She offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the whole assembly rising to

Resolved, That the women of America cannot meet in Boston to-day, without placing a wreath of immor tal honor on the grave of Theodore Parker.

Rev. James Preeman Clarke was then introduce by Mrs. Severance. He said he was an advocate of Woman's Rights, which he understood to mean Occupation, Education, Culture, and Equal Rights before the law. In relation to occupation, he said there were hundreds of kinds of employment which were now done solely by men, and which could be better dona by women, although not perhaps by the same process. On the subject of education, he said he inted to see woman have the same advantages that man has. With reference to the equality of women before the law, he said that the only objection arged against allowing suffrage to women was that they were not designed to share in the Government. To this he answered that if it was so, then it would be the best plan to try the experiment, and allow them to vote; and if they were not designed for voters, it

would be seen, and the evil at once remedied.

Miss Powell, of New York, a young lady, read a
well prepared address on the rights of women, which

ment on Woman's Rights, written by the late J. Browne, Esq., in which the writer gives his opi

that the platform of the Woman's Rights party should PRINCETON CHRIENETAL CELEBRATION.

that the platform of the Woman's Rights party should be recupied by women, and he closed by inviting Mrs. Dr. Jackson to address the meeting.

On the lady appearing, she was much cheered. She apologized for not having prepared herself, but said she would say a few words. She considered that woman should beginiste for horself in order to secure her own rights, and she saked whether it was to be supposed we could raise giant men if we dwarf our women, and by closing our halls of learning to our mothers and sisters, we expected to advance in learning.

not so in reality, and instanced numerous illustrations in support of his theory. If woman is incapable of understanding law, then she cannot be punished.

was close at hand when this injustice would be in a measure removed, and woman would show the world that she was at least the equal in capacity of man.

In closing, the speaker congratulated the audien on the success of the cause, as he said right by right had been granted women, and the ballot would come soon, and this would be in the day of many of the

After a few remarks by Mrs. Dall, the proceedings closed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No. 1 of Anti-Slavery Tracts for the Times." The American Board of Missions and Slavery."

This tract of twenty pages (published in Leeds, England) is a reprint of a correspondence in the Nonconformist newspaper, in which the falsehoods of Rev. Dr. Pomroy respecting the relation of the Board to American Slavery are ably exposed by Joseph A. Horner, Esq., of Wakefield, and others.

No greater service can be done, in Great Britain, sither towards the sholition of slavery or the purification of religion, than such a publication as this, of the proofs establishing those facts of which unscrupulous denial is made by such men as Drs. Pomroy, Stow, Kirk and Murray. The state of the patient must be made known, and clearly understood, before the radical remedy for his disease can be fairly applied and steadily persevered in. One of the facts, proof of which is presented in

be 'caught' there! Perhaps Englishmen take for pleasant things with blundering falsification. granted that a clergyman, who could use such an expression and show such a spirit as this, would im- and A. C. Howe, who stood bravely for free speed mediately lose credit and influence among all reputa- and fair play, in the multiplied and stormy sessions o ble men. Not at all! Slavery bears such away the Committee held to discuss this troublesome 'Tar here, and holds such 'good and regular stand- tar,') while disclaiming their right to sit as censor ing' in the Church, that such a proposal as this is upon any of the speakers whom they were appointe not noticed to the discredit of its maker, except to report, prepared a substitute to the above note, among Abolitionists! And the Rev. gentleman in simply stating the notorious facts, that Mr. Hastings question, W. S. Plummer, D. D., has, since that did vote sgainst the Personal Liberty Bill, and that time, been chosen 'Professor of Didactic and Pas- Dr. Adams had preached in Rev. Mr. Brigge's pulpit. toral Theology in the Western Theological Semina- But the nervous and gingerly majority, not denying buking him in this wickedness, he has virtually re- that it was the truth which lied so awfully. The buked the Board by resigning his membership at the venerable chairman also conceded as much, when last Annual-Meeting, (October, 1859.) probably be- blenching under the eye of history, officially and cause the Board had sneaked out of the support of with an insolent threat of suppression, he requests tors.' (as he has been ever since 1836.) and made a insertion, would not budge. speech at its last annual meeting, May 9th, 1860, in As to 'trespassing' upon the 'proprieties of the another pro-slavery Divine, Rev. Dr. Richard Ful- sin, the door is always slammed in his face. ler of Baltimore, as follows :-

Resolved, That the national and catholic spirit of the American Tract Society, and its influence upon the literature of the land, ought to make it dear to every Christian and patriot.

Think of the wickedness compressed into this reso Society, always taking a South-side view! Its cathovery characteristics which recommend the Society to smitten in the dark. Drs. Plumer and Fuller.

Just as in the case of Dr. Plumer, so in that of Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston; far from losing any credit among his clerical brethren as a Christian minister by the publication of his 'South-side View of Slavery,' he has seemed to be more honored and praised that infamous book has just been published, with nu- pion of a remorseless persecution, all suspected of remerous recommendations by clergymen and others; and its author is not only very frequently applied to to assist in ordinations, installations, and ecclesiastical councils, by his Orthodox Congregational clerical had it, 'Unless some galled horse did wince, there brethren, but he has given, by request, numerous addresses at the anniversaries of college societies Young Men's Christian Associations,' and other bodies of a religious or semi-religious character. His active pro-slavery is not reckoned, among churches and clergymen, as the elightest abatement of his Christian character.

It is to be hoped that other numbers will soon ap near in a series so important, both for England and this country, as Anti-Slavery Tracts for the Times.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORS PARKER: Comprising the Exercises at Music Hall, June 17, 1860. With the Proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery lished by the Fraternity, and sold by A. Williams foregoing letter :-& Co., Booksellers, Publishers, &c., 100 Washing-

The neat, cheap and popular form in which thes conent and well-bestowed Tributes are here em bodied must secure for them a wide circulation—the price of the pamphlet being only 12 cents. It contains the speeches of Charles M. Ellis, Ralph Waldo unrestricted human rights in this century have be Rmerson, Wendell Phillips, (two,) Rev. Samuel J. queathed impartial liberty to every tribe, of every race May, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James Freeman Clarke, &c. Also, a Letter from David A. Wasson, which we have inserted in another column.

THEODORS PARKER: A Sermon preached in New York, June 10, 1860. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washingto Street. 1860.

This sermon is eminently beautiful, discrimi appreciative, just and eloquent. Nothing better has yet appeared in print. Of Mr. Parker it is filly said - The man only seems greater as we try to say how

med not sak for the enthelic columns of the content to unwerve a 'tangled web' of missisters in the recently-published report of the Centum al at Princeton, celebrated last autumn. In a not spended to a brief response which I was called upon take to a sentiment touching the question of human freedom, three of the Committee of Publication corn. Chen. Russell, Wm. B. Goodnow, and R. E. mothers and sisters, we expected to advance in learning.

At the close of the remarks of Mrs. Jackson, Wendell Phillips again took the stand. He said this Woman's Rights movement ran side by side with the necessities of every day life, and he instanced the law relating to deposits of married women in banks, and that allowing women to hold real estate in their own name.

Mr. Phillips alluded, in a humorous manner, to the matter of allowing women to vote, contending that in nine cases out of ten, a man's vote was controlled or dictated by a woman, so that if suffrage was granted woman, it would not make a great difference. He said the only objection to women voting was, that it lie cost. In 1859, rich, luxurious, powerful, studded said the only objection to women voting was, that it lie cost. In 1859, rich, luxurious, powerful, studded was contrary to custom, and he insisted that this was all over with churches, schools and temples of justice, the legislature, refusing to shelter the hounded fugitive from oppression, deliberately votes (the representative from this town concurring*) that our soil, hallowed with heroes' graves, shall continue open Alluding to the injustice done to women in the ground for the slave-hunter. Also: 'I have told matter of education, Mr. Phillips said that the day you how the early settlers of this town, rude, untaught, scarcely able to wring a subsistence from this tough, unthankful soil, risked the ruin of their church by hurrying from their sacred deak a minister, on mere suspicion of indifference to the interests of freedom, and of sympathizing with a comparatively respectable despotism beyond the Atlantic. I would gladly forget to say, did truth and the solemn monitions of this hour allow it, that lately there stood in this pulpit, with the consent of these pews, the great New England apologist of the most cruel and remorseless avatem of bondage in modern history. To correct the Committee's first correction, I will refer them to the Journal of the House of Representatives for 1858-9, page 624, which records that, March 20, Solon S. Hestings voted against the bill for the protection of fugitives from oppress for the legal continuance of slave-hunting in Massachusetts. To their second denial, I wish to say, that Dr. Adams, since the publication of his . South-side View of Slavery,' and his strengous and successful efforts to shield our great national crime from Chris tian rebuke in the Tract Society, -- specimens of moral obliquity that will make the blackest infamy of the Jesuits respectable,—has repeatedly preached in the pulpit referred to-once when I was present, and once at least, by invitation of the pastor and consent of the church, has broken bread at their communion-table These facts, which the Worcester Spy of yesterday generously allowed me to express in its columns, will enable those interested to judge whether the truth is so very 'untrue,' as the majority of the Committee, this pamphlet, is the proposal made by one of the with such unscrupulously scrupulosity, assert. This 'Corporate Members' of the Board (then a Pastor in note—as Cecil said of commentaries upon the Bible, the Presbyterian Church, Old School, in Richmond, that they are very good, excepting on the hard passa-Virginia,) to burn alive such Abolitionists as could ges-is only a bungling attempt to cover up un

I may add, that the minority. (Messrs. J. T. Everet ry at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he now the statements, declared the substitute worse than the resides. And, so far from the American Board re- speech itself! Thus, from their own mouth it falls slavery in the Choctaw Mission, instead of continuing me to eliminate the offending sentences, saying, 'If to uphold it, as they still do in the Cherokee Mission. they go down to the future, posterity will think us But, since the American Tract Society has never made pro-slavery.' But posterity and the 'fanatical' present even so small a concession as this to the demands of happening to agree in that opinion, the facts, trust-Anti-Slavery, Dr. Plumer remains one of its Directing that the suppression might speak louder than the

'No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law.'

Certainly, a hap-hazard, after-dinner squib of a speec could not have been charged with lightning enough to strike so many dignitaries! It was only the flu lution! The national spirit of the American Tract tering in the dovecots of a conscience-stricken cor servatism, that called attention to the allusions at all lic spirit, cutting out from its publications all rebuke And the mousing, industrious inquisition of the Com of slavery! And its influence upon our literature, mittee, alone clothed what was merely a mild testiencouraging, arguing for, and insisting upon the tol- mony with the dignity and emphasis of a scathing eration of slavery in the church! But these are the rebuke. Even rotten wood becomes luminous whe

But it was scarcely to be expected, where the u most liberty was allowed to glorify the 'Union,' the · Constitution, our · great free country, and all other respectable means of oppression; in the presence of studied avoidance of the remotest allusion to the enslaved millions of this land, and in a church, which since that time than ever before. A new edition of for twenty years, has pursued, with the whip and scormembering those in bonds as bound with them-o such an occasion it was not probable, or desirable, that impartial lips would be fashionable. As old Fuller would be no salt in the preaching. In a community dying with pro-slavery proprieties, and in a church solicitous for the good opinion of slaveholders, their abettors and apologists, and deaf to the cry of the victims of its-cold-blooded complicity, one may well be thankful if 'the suffering and the dumb' are remem bered, even by an iron tongue, in the absence of golder lips, encouraged by the fact, that in every age truth goes into Jerusalem riding upon an ass colt.

Yours for free speech, and the impartial use of it, E. H. HEYWOOD.

From the published proceedings of the Cen ennial Celebration at Princeton, October 20, 1859 we copy the timely, eloquent and courageous speed Convention, at the Melodeon, May 31, and the of Mr. E. H. Harwoon, to which a majority of the Resolutions of the Fraternity and the Twenty- Committee of Publication appended their disclaim-Eighth Congregational Society. Boston: Pub. er, as spiritedly commented upon by Mr. H. in the

> The next regular sentiment was read, as follows The Second Centennial Colebration .- The heroic an necessful resistance of our ancestors to British tyran-ny secured freedom to one race of one age. May it be the glad privilege of those who shall stand here to celebrate, one hundred years this day, that the nobler patriotism and holier self-scerifics of the friends of unrestricted human rights in this century have be-questhed importial liberty to account fells of

Mr. E. H. Harwood, of Worcester, called upon

It may seem unfortunate that it should fall to me
'to give the improvement,' as the old Puritans
would say, of the sentiment just read, fellowshipped
as I am with a class of persons who have the reputation of not being very economical of truth, who
sometimes have a weakness for telling the whole
truth, in dealing with the question of freedom. I
appreciate the feelings of that slip of the clerical
profession, who, eaught holding forth in strait
Puritan Boston, without proper authority, was
called to order by one who sat in Mosco' seat. But
don't the Bible say, we must preach the Gospel to
every critter I' asked the same

dition—were the 'robein,' the 'insurrectionists,' and 'madmen' of their day. Hence, their lesson to us is: 'Break with the huckstering 'law and order'' of your age; project your thoughts from behind institutions; build on ideas; trample under foot all compromising organizations; "be governed by the laws of God, until you can make better."

Some years later, Mr. Fuller returning—a prophet to be honored in his own country—showed, conclusively, that he was right on the question of freedom. In the State Gonvention, to ratify the Federal Constitution, he voted against that iniquitous instrument, on the ground of its pro-slavery clauses. I am proud that the first clergyman of the black man,—proud that the first clergyman of this district bore so high a moral testimony to the politicians of his age. The test of principle is to disagree with our immediate cotemporaries, when conscience bids. Mr. Fuller, doing that, proved his superiority. He was taller than his peers—a moral Wachusett, crowned by the light of opposite centuries. Let us thank God that this heroic minister of Christ had the moral courage to outface his compromising follows and resultants of the constitution?

Leslie's short Method with Deixy.

It is a high and noble principle of jurisprudence, that immoral contracts and unrighteous laws are null and void. Anything in the Constitution of the United States, which contradicts the spirit of its Premails in the sight of God and of good men, of a secount st sil. No matter whether our fathers swerved from the right or not, we are under no moral the Constitution. The question of their strength of the Constitution. The question of their strength of the Constitution ought to be, can see no pro-alavery provisions in it—no fugitive slave clause—no three-forms and the provisions in it—no fugitive slave clause—no three-forms and the provisions in it—no fugitive slave clause—no three-forms and the provisions in it—no fugitive slave clause—no three-forms and the provisions in it—no fugitive slave clause—no three-forms a turies. Let us thank God that this heroic minister of Christ had the moral courage to outface his compromising fellows, and repudiate a Constitution that consigned the black man to perpetual slavery. I do not wish to preach you an anti-slavery lecture, but I must say, I was caddened this morning, on looking around, to find not a single motto, significant of the fact, that four million slaves are crushed under the political and ecclesiastical institutions of this country—not one word to alleviate the

tions of this country—not one word to alleviate the intolerable wees that weigh upon their hearts. Are not the sainted insurrectionists of '76 still on the side of the oppressed? Do not they yearn to-day, from their higher seats, towards these millions of 'suffering and dumb' victims of a bondage, 'one hour of which,' Jefferson being the judge, 'is fraught with more misery than whole ages of that

Pluck aside the centuries, and see how far we

have strayed from that sublime ancestry, which began with Puritanism and the wilderness; from

we rose in rebellion to oppose '?

that martyr faith, which, hurling British tyranny across the Atlantic, sounded boldly out into the great deep of equal rights, the Columbus of a rue popular sovereignty. In 1641, Massachusetts, young, weak, destitute as an orphan girl, spread her arms to all who could fly to her from the tyranny and oppression of their persecutors, and pledged them protection and maintenance at the public cost. In 1859, rich, luxurious, powerful, public cost. In 1859, Fight, Interious, powering, studded all over with churches, colleges, and temples of justice, the Legislature refusing to shelter the hounded fugitive from oppression, deliberately votes, (the representative of this town concurring,) that our soil, hallowed with heroes' graves, shall continue open ground for the slave-hunter! Thank God for Massachusetts! She was the first of civilized States in history to abolish slavery by law. It was done in 1780, and the glorious event should be distinguished by a red letter day in our Calender. But in 1789, she went into partnership with slave dealers, and the firm is yet undissolved. When Webster was grinding out his trousers upon the school benches at Salisbury, Washington wrote to New Hampshire for the return of a fugitive woman. But, said he, if the moral sentiment of the people is against it, let her go. In 1859, Massachuetts erects a statue to the man, who, beyond all others, has insulted the moral sentiment of New England, by commanding her to conquer her prefavor of liberty, and return men to bondage 'with alacrity.' But why travel so far from home? I have told you how the early agettlers of this town, rude, untaught, scarcely able subsistence from this tough, unthankful soil, risked the ruin of their church, and the loss of education al advantages, by hurrying from their sacred desi an inister, on mere suspicion of indifference to the interests of freedom, and of sympathizing with a comparatively respectable despotism beyond the At-

We meet to celebrate the deeds of revolutionists, of traitors, of insurrectionists. To-day, with a chastened, reverent enthusiasm, we take into our hands the consecrated sword or musket, with which they slew oppressors. We wear next our very hearts every brave word, whereby they pledged themselves to sink the government, the church, and the world to sink the government, the church, and the world, rather than relinquish justice or liberty. We glory in that congregationalism which made every man a church; in that democracy which made every man a monarchy. Those sainted farmers, play-fellows of all the children, the heirs apparent, of treason and rebellion. Put your ear to the ground, and you will hear the echoing, earthquake tread of the impending second American Revolution. This very week, its Bunker's Hill was fought at Harper's Ferry. The timid, faithless toryism of to-day pales and trembles at the crack of insurgent rifles, whose schoes still linger among the Alleghanies and Shenandoahs. John Brown, braver than Warren, more score of followers, throws himself against a giganam, in defence of the principles fathers. From these sacred graves, on which we stretch ourselves to-day, they speak: 'Go thou and do likewise; be true to our memory; execute jus-tice for the oppressed; launch upon equal inalien-able rights, and let God take care of the conse-

As Luther said, ' God never can do without bray men.' The age of brute force, the reign of bullets, is over. Ideas are gradually ascending to absolute power. It is our privilege to rely upon moral force agitation—upon the omnipotence of abstract prin-ciples. The times demand an arm of tougher sinew than the sword. It is for us to side with the ciples. The times 'demand an arm of tougher sinew than the sword.' It is for us to side with the oppressed and down-trodden in the great moral Bunker Hills and Solferinos of human conflict, to make ourselves of no reputation, and suffer the loss of all things, if need be, in defence of Jesus in the 'little ones.' Every crown of glory must first be a crown of thorns. As for me, I believe in the inalienable and absolute right of every man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' I am for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave of every race, clime, or condition. In the great conflict for the rights of black men, now shaking this country to its foundations, 'no union with slaveholders' is the highest moral ground, the only Christian position, the only Pisgah that overlooks

SUMNER, ADAMS, AND PREEDOM. Aberty first, and everything else afterwards, is only ther way of saying what the great Teacher once id, Seek first the kingdom of God and his right-

would feel their moral superiority to of a speech, would feel their moral superiority in the more politic productions of Seward and Wilson. Charles Summer, in the Senate, has more to compare with him in the pulpit, for moral eloquence and Christ-like purity of heart. Had he come to Bosto a few weeks since, while fresh from that 4th of June oration, tears of pride and of joy would have been his welcome home—the tribute always paid to moral

by the side of anti-slavery earnestness. Great souls Leslie's short Method with Deistx.

I think the Constitution does recognize property i

man, by recognizing other than 'free persons.' I think with John Quincy Adams and Channing, with Garrison and Phillips, that the parchment is an impure one, vitiated by sinful compromises; but I also agree with Sewall and Sumner, that no immoral provisions are worth noticing. One or two more speeche like Sumner's, or Lovejey's, or Adams's, will make the compromises a dead letter. P. S. Speaking of pulpit eloquence, Charles Sum

ner's appropriate place would be Music Hall as successor to Theodore Parker.

THE NEXT DEMAND OF THE SLAVE

The Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for 1859, just published, says, speaking of the demand of the Slave Power for protection to slavery in the Territories, . The next demand most likely will be, that the Federal Government shall protect slavery in every State into which any slaveholder may choose to carry it. As an entering wedge for that demand. it is now pressing its claim for such a decision of the well-known Lemmon case as will affirm the right to hold slaves in transit across any State, slave or free."

That the apprehensions of the writer of the report Mr. Burleigh, are only too well founded, no one can doubt for a moment, who has observed the steady strides and the ever-increasing impudence of the demands and the attempts of the Slave Power, for a few years past. My object in referring to this subject just now, is, to present declarations which have come under my notice, going to substantiate the fears of the writer, and showing us what we must prepare to meet.

The Washington Union of 17th Nov., 1857, in ditorial article, held the following language:-

'The Constitution declares that "the citizens o each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' citizen of one State, coming into another State, has comparatively respectable despotism beyond the Atlantic. I would gladly forget to say, did truth and the solemn monitions of this hour allow it, that lately there stood in this pulpit, with the consent of State to the contrary notwithstanding. So far from these pews, the great New England apologist of the any State having a right to deprive him of this most cruel and remorseless system of bondage in most cruel and remorseless system of bondage in property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its

If these views are correct—and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them-it follows that all State laws, whether organic or otherwise, which pro-hibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slove property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, are direct violations the original intention of a Government which, as pefore stated, is the protection of person and property, and of the Constitution of the which recognizes property in slaves, and declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to these venerable hills, wherever they walked, society all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the heaved with the volcanic threes of revolt. We are largeral States." among the most essential of which several States," among the most essential of which is the protection of person and property.'

I do not propose to make a word of comment upon this exhibition of logical acumen and constitutional lore. This was three years ago. During this very ession of Congress, the same doctrine has been poldly and clearly announced.

A Washington correspondent of the Daily Atlas and Bee sends to that paper a 'corrected report of the remarks of Mr. Gooch, of Mass.,' in which he interrogated Mr. Reagan, of Texas. I subjoin the report of the colloquy. It will be seen that, according to Mr. Reagan's idea of the Constitution, for a free State to prohibit its own citizens from holding slaves is a revolutionary procedure! D'Israeli wrote a work called Curiosities of Literature. Should some future D'Israeli compile a work bearing the title of Curiosities of Politics, the insane antics of Reagan and his confrères will doubtless find a conspicuous place

Mr. Gooch-Do I understand the gentleman to

ing this country to its foundations, 'no unlos with slaveholders' is the highest moral ground, the only Christian position, the only Pigab that overlooks the promised land of impartial liberty from this wilderness of compromise. Our fathers rest from their labors. The believed sleep well. We, size, are before the world, who will judge us according to our works. To equal our predecessors, we must surpass them. To do as much, we must do more.

'New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth.

Lo, before us gleam her campfires! We ourselves must Pigrims be;
Launeh our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea.

Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

Mr. Regam—I will answer the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States for the gentleman, that the Constitution of the United States in regard to their dominance, and a graduate, we believe, of Brown University. The subject of the discourse was Ideas and Institutions. The central argument of the discourse was ideas have progressed in the world, not by the sid, but in epite of institutions in other words, that in proportion as institutions and conduct of their government, that of preserving notice and proporty of all the people within the right under the Constitution and conduct of their government, that of preserving not proporty of all the people within the right of the right of

understand him to say that the exercise of the right is in violation of the common principle of justice. Am I right?

matice. Am 1 right?

Mr. Reagan—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goods—If that be so, then, if I understand the gentleman, it is also in violation of the common principles of justice to exclude slavery from any had in the Union where it does not exist? Mr. Reagan—I think that it is not only in tisle.

Mr. Reagan—I think that it is not only in tisle tion of the common principles of justice, but a tisle tion of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Gooch—I am answered.

ANOTHER NOBLE WOMAN REMOVED. Disp-In Dover, (N. H.) April 6, of controls of the brain, Manua J. Page, of Decried, N. H. aged 30 years.

Maria had suffered from very poor beath for number of years, but with much fortitode. Bern number of years, our windered knowledge very only and rapidly, and excelled as a teacher and traine of and rapidity, and sale at the for the fire my children. She had quite a taste for the fire my children, but skilled in drawing and paints As a writer, -for several journals, at different times, ahe was apt, clear and forcible, always taking a deep interest in the Temperance, Peace, and Anti-Starry movements, and was ardently devoted to the imporment of woman's position, morally, socially and po-

As a lecturer, she was bold and fearless, but not est and firm-a real woman, strong in the trut. She was always an active member of the Lycem is She was always and was often advocating the trues ahe had espoused in adjoining or distant town Every friend of humanity found in her a real helper, as noble as earnest. She approached death with as noble as earliest. Die a province death with pleasure, as she believed it was to her a gate of wider usefulness a sphere in which the could develop her abilities and joys, freed from the bindrances of the sickly, infirm flesh. She longed to be there. Thus a noble advocate for the real womanhood of woman has passed away.

Miss Page's funeral was made an occasion for a demonstration quite as disgraceful on one part, and glorious on the other, as the intensest opposition to ner anti-slavery sentiments could well call for.

Her body was removed to Deerfield for internent, and as she had not been a member of either of the religious societies there, it was thought best, in order to give the officiating clergyman (Rev. Mr. Whee, lock of Dover) an opportunity to make his remain where he could be heard by her numerous friends,to secure the Town Hall, which was occupied from Sabbath to Sabbath by a Society called Methodat, as a place of worship.

The proper officers were sought, and permission ob. tained of them for the use of the Hall as desired they not knowing what clergyman was to officiate on the occasion. The Hall was opened at the proper time, and be-

gan to fill with the people, who came to pay the last debt due the remains of Miss Page. While this was going on, rumor said, -for the fire

time in the hearing of the persons holding the Hallthat the Rev. Mr. W-, of Dover, who had rabgized John Brown, was to conduct the services of the occasion! A hasty consultation was had, and it was resolved that Mr. W. could not go into the hall, because he

was so bad a man as to speak of John Brown as a honest man, and one who believed himself to bedeing God's will in his descent upon Harper's Fern, and the people were dispersed, and the hall shut my The Rev. Mr. Condit, pastor of the Congregations Society, immediately opened their house, and the people resorted thither, and the funeral services wen held there to the profit and edification of the town's

people who had come up to the Hall in answer to notice-very widely disseminated-given of the fusral the previous Sabbath in all the churches. The pastor of the Pree Will Baptist Society (Re. Mr. Tuttle) assisted in the services, as did Rer. Mr. Condit, who was not afraid to speak his appreciate

of the noble character Miss P. had sustained in the community. Whatever others thought,-the official members

the Methodist Society especially, (evidently these clegymen,) who, by the way, have always stood up mufully for the truth,) thought and felt that they ha depth of piety and strength of principle sufficient b save them in the terrors of contact with a man s bad as to allow himself to sulogize John Brown.

We certainly pity those 'official members,' whom ent to allow them to come into assembly of such men. Poor 'official members!' what a pity that a little a

the ripe manhood of John Brown cannot be impared to you, so that you may not only be strong to men the Rev. Mr. W., but those for whom he pleads,pleading the truth he has so fully spoken, when you and they stand, face to face, before Him who ad Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; also, 'isasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, y did it unto me.' Possibly, they may jet become worthy to hold the trail of that John' who so fully dared to do, or to attempt, at least, what has ever been required of all men- Proclaim liberty through out all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof But it looks doubtful. Still, it may be that a fer more such suicidal attempts may establish this tray hunker fraternity 'in its own place."

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER. WEST RANDOLPH, (Vt.) June 12, 1868.
DEAR MR. MAY:

One year ago, we confidently anticipated attending the anniversary of the New England Convention but my husband's serious accident disabled him, and made it my duty as well as dearest privilege to remat with him. This year, during all those days we had hoped to be in Boston, I was lying in my chamber and my husband was my sick-bed attendant. Foreing the principles advocated by the Anti-Slavery Se ciety, we have most ardently desired to stiend seet of your anniversary gatherings-the more so, and we felt the influence of the elevating gospel of he manity as proclaimed by Mr. Garrison and yoursel when you made your short tour among our mous tains. In view of that irresistible law, fashioning men by their surroundings, (so spily slieded to be Mr. Sumner,) we felt the need of contact with the ever fresh and healthy excitement which is no when to be found in more inviting purity than where the devoted laborers for the down-trodden are west in congregate. The Liberator comes to us lades with the good report, besides supplying us with a copy of Charles Sumner's noble speech. Better substitute we could not command. Were it not for this same law of surroundings,

could wish to see Charles Sumner occupy a sest st the anti-Slavery platform, (he would seem to be home there, rinstead of one in the halls of Congres I do not mean that it would not be well for him, well for you all, were he there. But what well they do in Congress were there not a few lathful and brave men to counteract the barbarism of starte, -a few pictures of virtue, framed in real gold. charm and encourage? The honorable mentice Mr. Garrison, made by Mr. Sumner, and his referes to many facts familiar to the readers of ani-slave literature, but by no means so to all who read policy cal speeches, can hardly fail of a favorable for Many people who regard Mr. Samner very highly apt to found their opinion of Mr. Garrison apen representations of professedly Christian calum and when they see this public recognition fres reliable a source of a his purest life and perfect infraity, they must think somebody has made a minute.

We have seldom read anything with more said tion than the magnanimous vindication of Mr. Ge rison by Mr. Phillips. It is pitiable that such a ris dication should be called for, and highly suggested that the Independent should refuse to publish only

portion of it. They could not afford to give to their

Ah! how we had hoped some time to disten to the living words of Theodore Parker—to feel the influ-

ence of his presence, and his eloquence ! His printed sermons have been to us encouragement, comfort

and strength. They never fail to touch us with that

and strength with the soul. Such ut-

terances as he has left on record are a rich legacy,

which time will faithfully appropriate to the needy, and inquiring ones grown bold enough to demand and

Very truly, the east- special

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.

griracts from a Sermon, presched June 10, by

Rev. A. Battles: Bangor. . . In Mr. Parker's death, New England has

lost one of her greatest and noblest men, and one, too,

lost one or her greatest and more men, and one, too, in whom her richest culture blossomed. Though not

old, yet, for the last fifteen years, he has occupied a

place in American Theology such as no other one

ever occupied. More have hung upon his spoken or

written words than upon any preacher's, living or

dead, this country has ever produced. Surely, then,

in turning your thoughts from the topics which usu-

ally occupy our attention in an hour like this, to the

for. Indeed, though unable to speak the fitting

word, should such an opportunity pass unnoticed, I

should feel I had neglected a duty. It is incumbent

on the minister to draw lessons from God's revelation

in the present as well as in the past. And Heaven

never makes richer or fuller revealments than through

the lives and characters of those royal souls, which, by their love, fidelity and heroism, quicken our sense

of justice, increase our moral courage, deepen our

faith in God and virtue, and inspire new endeavors to introduce the kingdom of heaven upon the earth,

Such a revelation, it seems to me, we have had in

close on the beautiful banks of the Arno in Flo-

In looking at Mr. Parker, the first thing which

strikes our attention is his mighty intellectual power

and intense intellectual activity. There was no end

to the mental labor he performed. Then, everything

he lifted his head into those empyrean heights,

whence the great leaders of the race, Plato, Newton.

Leibnits and Kant, drew their inspiration, but in the

sighted and far-reaching analyzations of human

erents and human character; in tracing the intricate

connection between cause and effect, inward thought

and outward deed; in presenting to view the great

headlands of history from which the race, at different

epochs nus taken its departure; in classifying, un-

our their appropriate heads, the scattered facts of

man's positional, moral and religious life, he occupied

the very then rank. Indeed, I know of but one in

England or America who equals him in these re-

spects, and that is Henry Thomas Buckle of England, whose recent work on English Civilization has open-

In the second place, Mr. Parker's moral nature was

as largely developed as his intellectual. In his . Ex-

perience as a Minister,' he says, 'In my earliest boy-

hood, I was taught to respect the instinctive prompt-

ings of conscience, regarding it as the voice of God

in the soul of man, which must always be obeyed, and

to speak the truth without evasion or concealment."

I believe he ever tried to live true to his teaching

No theological writer ever displayed a greater love o

truth. No man, more thoroughly upright and down-

right honest, ever stepped into the pulpit. . . .

We see the richness of his moral nature in his zeal for

moral reform, both in the pulpit and out of it. No man ever labored more zealously for Temperance,

following in the steps of Dr. Channing, who had

died two years before Mr. Perker went to Boston, and

of Mr. Pierpont, whom the rumsellers and rum-

manufacturers had driven from the Hollis street

pulpit. He called most earnestly and eloquently for

the reform of the drunkard, the closing of the distil-

lery and dram-shop. I am sorry he modified his

But the social sin which he oftenest and most vehe-

mently denounced was American slavery. He en-

tered the ministry soon after the Abolition agitation commenced in New England, under the leadership of

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. There were violent commo-

tions in those times. George Thompson of England

had been mobbed in Faneuil Hall; Henry Ware had

ing a notice for a meeting of the Ladies' Anti-Sla-

very Society. A few weeks after, this same Society

was driven from their hall, by well-dressed men,

whose outrages Mayor Lyman had confessed his in-

competency to restrain. Mr. Garrison was at the

same time dragged through the streets, his clothes

torn from his back, and he finally lodged in Leverett

street jail by the civil authorities, to protect him from

the mob. The Governor of Massachusetts (Edward

Everett) had virtually recommended the Legislature

to prohibit the freedom of speech. These things

made an impression upon the young student's mind.

In after years, when he took up his abode in Bos-

ton, when he saw churches turning cold from the

slave's appeal, when he saw ministers more willing

to preach against than for Abolitionism, and ready to

curse, as fanatics or infidels, the devoted friends of

the oppressed, who were risking and perilling name,

health, case and life itself, in the holy cause, he gave

it his warm support. He opened the rich argosies of

his learning, and laid all he had upon the altar of the righteous, yet buffeted cause of Freedom. He did it,

too, when the almost entire ministry of America stood

aloof from the Anti-Slavery movement, with sancti-

monious coldness; when the Press joined the Pulpit

in crying. 'Fanaticism!' and 'Infidelity!' and

when the Scholarship of New England, with here and

there an exception, like an oasis in the desert, wrap-

ped in its classic robes, cast proud and contemptuous

always adhered.

looks upon the same movement. To this position he

We see a further illustration of Mr. Parker's rich

moral nature in the depth of his religiousness. He

was a man of deep and earnest piety. Some have

supposed Mr. Parker was a mere controversialist-a

joy and trust. This is a great mistake. A serener,

highest up. What delight have I in my conscious-

there is no prejudice so blind as theological prejudice

views during his last sickness in Europe. . .

ed a new era in historical composition.

resders the light of such resplendent truths.

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tinesn, and Dr. Hedge. Mr. Parker undoubtedly I misstate—I said that he pulled down;—this, he taught many false things; but that he was obnoxious over, is not so. To cleanse the Augenn stables is to the charge of infidelity preferred against him, I to destroy them. To push away rain and corrupt deny. Not he is the infidel who believes this or disbelieves that, but he who is false to the convictions of house of Paith, intolerant of the abominations where the convictions of the abominations where the convictions of the abominations where the convictions of the convictions of the convictions of the convictions of the abominations where the convictions of the conviction of the his conscience, and recreant to the great principle of profaned it; but at the same time, and with no justice and love. This is the infidelity Jesus denounced in such terrific language—the heresy that walls. He was a reverent man, - profoundly

Paul rebuked with such telling power.

I say I think Mr. Parker taught theological errors. It seems to me that he misinterpreted some portions he did not prate of the Fathers; he was not ten of the Bible, and made it teach some things the toward superstitions that alander God; and did for the many positive truths which he announcedinto the hearts of his children; also for his manly in-dependence and noble defence of the rights of con-this be affirmed more than of Theodore Parker?

science against ecclesisatical usurpations. hands of the American Church. In that treatment, correcting himself, never ashamed to confess a miswe have painful evidence of the spostacy of the take; yet he had pre-eminently the spirit and genius life and character of such a man, no spology is called Church from the spirit of charity. It shows us how of a teacher, -methodical, clear, positive, endlessly the Decalogue has been shortened, while the creed varying his statements, and hever, by a hundred or a has been lengthened. We congratulate ourselves that modern civilization has outgrown persecution. True, we have no racks to torture the bodies of unbelievers; we kindle no faggot around the heretie's head; but if it be not persecution in all its malignity, of his adoration—so humble that there was no hind, to heap the most odious epithets upon a man whose no idiot, to whom his heart best not with equal love daily life was a bright exhibition of all the Christian virtues, simply because, in his honest investigations, it was born of his love, and never expended upon ache was forced to reject many of the popular theologi- count of his private wrongs; he was angry and sinned cal opinions; to cut him off from the delights of not, for it was the anger of the prophet; indignation friendship; to shun him in the streets as the Jews at wrongs done to humanity; a grand, a noble, a sathe life which has so recently come to its earthly shunned a leper; to rob ministers, who dared ex- cred passion. Treachery to truth, to justice, to merchange with him, of their standing and means of sup- cy, to God and man—this it was, and this alone, that port; to shut men and women out of social circles, flushed his brow. A blow at himself he never in his because they attended his meeting; to pray that God life returned; but the wretch, especially the great, would put hooks in his jaws; - I say, if this be not the powerful, the prosperous wretch, who came to persecution, I know not what is. Aye, it is the very stab at the heart of humanity, him he confronted, spirit of Anti-Christ, the same that nailed Jesus to and in no trivial mood! He was the war-horse of he did showed the master hand. I will not say that the cross, thrust Paul and Peter into prison, drove the God-he was the Cour de Lion of conscience and early Christians to the scaffold and the stake, and has drenched the earth with the blood of martyrs. comprehensive range of his thoughts, in his keen-

Perhaps, with all the facts of ecclesiastical history before us, it is not surprising that the so-called evangelical church should have calumniated Mr. Parker

I have said that Mr. Parker was not an infidel, in the obnoxious sense alleged. I go further. I claim that perpetuam rei memoriam.'

To 'his much valued friend, Wendell Phillips,' he was a Christian. For what is it to be a Christian?

Is it to have an outward reverence for a book, even he was a Christian. For what is it to be a Christian? Is it to have an outward reverence for a book, even Is it to have an outward reverence for a book, even eleven volumes, with many portraits interleaved.'
though that book be true in every word? Is it to cry,
'Lord! Lord!' with the lips, or to confess that Jesus gives his 'copy of the Parliamentary History of Enghealed the sick with a touch? Taking the text laid land, in thirty-six volumes." down by Jesus himself, it is not these. Neger did he works from his library as mementoes and of special make a belief in the plenary inspiration of Moses or significance, and then the remainder of his very exthe prophets, nor an acknowledgment of his miracles, a test of discipleship; but he did say, 'Whosoever shall do and teach these my commandments, shall be

if to cherish a firm, yet tender and sweet trust in an given away, or exchanged for other books. In case all-loving Father; if to visit the sick, the widow, and the city declines to accept them, then they are to the fatherless; if to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, be offered to the library of Harvard College; and the fatherless; if to feed the hungry, clothe the naked.

Mrs. Parker's consent is necessary to any disposal of and guide the weak; if to plead for temperance, peace and freedom; if to strive to lead men to God, and keep his commandments—to love each other, and he remainder of his property is left to his wife; and the remainder of his property is left to his wife; serve man, with a self-sacrificing charity-I say, if this be not Christianity but infidelity, would it not be better to have more infidelity in the world? . . .

Less than a year ago, Horace Mann, full of vigor and and it names for executors John R. Manley and Fredpower, whose large mind and larger heart were enerick W. G. May of Boston, and Franklin B. Sanborn of Concord. thusiastically devoted to the welfare of his race, and who has put every boy and girl of America under obligation to him, was cut down. Now Theodore Parker, in the ripeness and strength of his manhood, greatly excited Dr. Channing's congregation by readfeeling as though he had but just begun the work relation to the rendition of negro-runners:-God gave him to do, has gone. Thus the workmen perish, yet the work goes on. In Pentecostal gales, the divine spirit is going out to inspire and refresh the hearts of men and women. Here and there we see His Excellency, W. Denison, Governor of the State of his children, with a sublime trust and love, accepting the mission to which God has called them, and going

out to flash his truth into the faces of the disobedient. cause great and powerful; neither receive any theological opinion, because taught by a scholar; but let laws of Tennessee.

I am informed by James H. Swan, the agent app That is the lesson of the noble life we have been ex-pointed by me to receive the fugitives, that your Ex-amining. I believe Mr. Parker was true to his con-cellency refused to cause said fugitives to be arrested victions of right and truth. The word God spoke in Index and delivered to him.

LETTER FROM D. A. WASSON.

Not only ages, but entire civilizations may pass before another man shall arise, just so gifted and equipped as him whom we commemorate to-day. (1) It is not so much that his powers were rare in kind, His Excelle though they were surely rare-very rare in degree; but his distinction is, that he combined in himself qualities, which commonly go to the making of a large number of men, and are considered incompatible; and, as oxygen and carbon in their chemical the Criminal Code of this State, it is not of that class union make flame, and hydrogen and oxygen produce of crimes contemplated by the Federal Constitution, water, though in their separate accumulation the for the commission of which I am authorized, as the former are cold and the latter day, so qualifies and Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from former are cold and the latter dry, so qualities and powers which separately would have made only a successful to the strong men, in their vital union produce that brand of the Lord, that Missouri of manhood, whom we remember as Theodore Parker. Winckelmann, in his work on Greek art, shows that the finest forms were achieved by an admirable blending into one of the characteristics of man and woman; and I think that in great excellence everywhere there writer of moral and political essays. They have deemed him destitute of that higher religious life which brings the soul into conscious union with God, and leads it to repose on the Infinite bosom with weeter piety never bloseomed in a human soul than in his. I might substantiate this by many extracts and I think that in great excellence everywhere there is a conjunction of natural opposites. So was it with from his writings. In a sermon, published two years ago, these words are found : 'I must confess, that the our hero. He was in spirit a union of Cato the Cenchiefest of all my delights is the religious. This is the sor, and some sweetest Sister of Charity; he was both last, in a very long letter, endeavoring to susta Preys, the gentle and prophetic, and Thor with the requisition upon constitutional grounds, and closes deepest down, the inwardest of all-it is also the thunder hammer. So while his learning and reading were so vast that the entire faculty of a college could have been well fitted out from his single brain, on the other hand, he could teach common sense to mechanics, homely simplicity of speech to draymen, and sympathy with the every-day interests of mankind to all. He was more a recluse student than any merest scholar; and he inhabited a wider out-of-doors than hers of God, the certainty of his protection, and of his infinite love !" 'O, young men and women ! men and women no longer young! It is not enough to be brave and thoughtful; not enough to be moral also, and friendly to each other. There is a joy which is not in wisdom, with all its science and its art of beauty and of use; nor yet in morality, with its grand works of justice. There is a life within the weil of the sea-captains. He had such trust in God and such temple; it is the life with God, the innermost desureness of the future, -or rather a thousand times more than such—as those have who wait God's day of June, when the law of the last Legislature time; while yet he toiled as though the weight of prohibiting manumissions, unless the negroes leave light of human consciousness.' But, to realize his deep and beautiful religiousness, you should have heard him pray, when the seemed to gather the hearts of his hearers in his arms, and take them up to heaven with him."
Yet it is this man, whom the American Church for the last fifteen years has persisted in calling 'infidel,' stheist,' the arch heretic of the land ! Alea!

What is it? Taking the literal definition given by dictionaries, who can escape? According to them, Dr. Arnold, one of the brightest lights of the English thurch, and Mr. Robertston, one of the most gifted preachers who ever stood in an Episcopalian pulpit, were infidels. So were Dr. Channing and Professor Norton. So are Henry Ward Beecher, James Martinesu, and Dr. Hedge. Mr. Perker undoubtedly the analysis and that he pulled down paths, how targets many targets and effect of the country of the simple classes. ligious and reverent. True, he did not split has about the Trinity; he did not maunder of the Logor toward superstitions that slander God; and did no writers never intended. Still, we have to thank him carn a cheap reputation for a reverent habit so; but the universal love of God, His constant and universal of God, and who can honor all men, be they white or presence, the perpetual outgoings of His divine spirit black; that man is reverent to whom justice is com

He was a rare learner, humble, docile, intent; I have alluded to the treatment he received at the perpetual child at the text-book of Nature, constantly thousand repetitions of his cardinal facts and doctrines, wearying either himself or his hearers.

So self-respecting he was that he forgot not the rights of his manhood even in the most awed moment as a brother. He was capable of a mighty wrath, but columnn sense—he was a sanctified Titan—he was THEODORE PARKER!

THE WILL OF THEODORE PARKER. The Will of the late Theodore Parker was pre-

gelical church should have calumniated Mr. Parker as it did; but that Unitarians and Universalists, who to-day have hardly laid aside the weapons with which they have been obliged to defend the right of private judgment against the assumption of ecclesiastical authority, and around whose head bigots still keep up the cry of 'Heresy!' 'Infidelity!'—that they should have joined, as they have, in the assault, is not only attenged but pitiful. But it is a historic fact, that the strange but pitiful. But it is a historic fact, that the and also the smaller musket which was used by him in that battle, while fighting the "sacred cause of god and his country"; and I desire that these relics morrow. ber of this Commonwealth, and there sacredly kept in

To other friends he makes bequests of particular tensive and valuable collection he gives to the city of Boston, 'to put into the Public Library of the city for the use and benefit of such as have access thereto and to be read on such terms as the Directors of the called great in the kingdom of heaven.' And taking said Library shall think just; and I desire that, so this test, I must believe Mr. Parker was a Christian, far as consistent with public utility, the said books be
If Mr. Parker was not a Christian but an infidel;
desire that the said books shall in no case be sold, or
if to cherish a firm, yet tender and sweet trust in an

> certain provisions being made for its disposal in case Mrs. Parker should not survive him; these, of course

are now of no force.

The will, of five folio pages, is dated May 25, 1857

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. The following is the correspondence between Gov. Denison of Ohio, and Gov. Harris of Tennessee, in

GOY. HARRIS TO GOY. DENISON. Nashville, Tennessee, May 26, 1860.

Sin-There was issued from this Department on the to flash his truth into the faces of the disobedient.

I ask you not to be the followers of any man, beStephen G. Kennedy and Mary Ann C. Hatch, alias Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with the crime

Upon examination of the record in this Department, his ear, he received and obeyed. So may we be. Let I am unable to discover any defect in the requisition, the prayer of each of us be, Speak, Lord, for thy ser- and deem it due to the aggrieved party, who is a vant heareth! —and wheresoever that word points, citizen of this State, to ask your Excellency to point out such defect as, in your opinion, vitiates the requi-whether to the cross or a palace, let us follow, for it sition, so that in future I may understand the practice is the way of peace, the way of salvation for ourselves of the State of Ohio under the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, respecting the surrender of fugitives from justice.

Very respectfully,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

GOV. DENISON TO GOV. HARRIS. STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbus, June 2, 1860. ncy, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the

State of Tennessee:
Six-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

In reply, I beg to say that the crime of negro steal-ing, not being known to either the Common Law or the justice of a sister State; and hence declined to

more than such—as those have who 'wait God's time;' while yet he toiled as though the weight of the world rested upon his shoulders alone, and as if no plant of blessing abould spring up for the future whose seed was not sown out of his own heart. It is often said that he was chiefly a destroyer. That is not true. He joined opposites here as elsewhere. He not true. He joined opposites here as elsewhere. He he present year in the county: the census of the present year will probably show a falling off of more than one-half. In this town there are not over ten able-bodied male slaves, against three times that (1) This letter was prepared for the Commemorative Meeting held at Music Hall, Sunday, June 17, in reference to the death of Theodory Parker.

PARKER PLANSURY IN RYANGES. the down-troider slave was presched by Parker Pillsbury, in all its quickening power and purity, in the new hall of this village, on Sunday, July 1st, Practical surprised quotations, by the most able D. D. a were never better made. Had such a gossel been preached in Hyannia imstead of the dating one that is preached in the l ever have been carried back, and thrown into the

ning it was crowded; and with emphasis I can say, that two meetings more deeply interesting are seldon

Mr. Pillsbury treated his subject so skillfully, and handled the Scriptures so ably, that I must call him Doctor of Anti-Slavery Divinity. His sermon in the afternoon, from the text, 'I came not to bring peace, but a sword,' was very powerful, and reminded me of dear Theodore Parker's great reformatory sermons. and I should be most happy to have it repeated from

Your true friend for 'No union with slaveholders, COOR MAN THOMAS P. KNOX.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BASTERN. The Steam-ship Great Eastern is no longer the "Great Uncertain" on this side of the Atlantic. She arrived at New York last week on Thursday, eleven days from Southampton, England. A telegraph dispatch from New York gives the following particulars:

She dropped anchor off Sandy Hook, New York, at 71 colors.

She dropped anchor off Sandy Hook, New York, at 74 o'clock, Thursday morning, and waiting there until the full neon tide, she crossed the bar at about 3 o'clock, without trouble, and passed the Battery at 44 on the way to her pier at the foot of West 12th street, on the North river. Her arrival produced intense excitement in the city, and every floating thing tense excitement in the city, and every floating thing was got ready to meet her on the passage up. The bay was, therefore, literally covered with craft of all descriptious, with bunting flying, guns booming, &c., as the monster plowed her way swittly to her moorings. She moved gracefully and easily through the water, drawing 27 feet, and was handled as easily as a pilot boat. The steam frigate Niagara, lying in the stream waiting for the Japanese, and heretofore thought to be some vessel, looked small in comparison; while our ordinary sea steamers looked like shallops by her side, and common river craft like so many minnows in the wake of a great whale.

shallops by her side, and common river craft like so many minnows in the wake of a great whale.

The Great Eastern left Southampton, England, on the 16th, and passed out of the Needles at 10 a. m. of the 17th. The passage has, therefore, been more than 14½ knots an hour, or varying from 280 to 333 miles a day. But her bottom being covered with barnacles is estimated to have made a difference against her of two knots an hour. The massengers state that the two knots an hour. The passengers state that the voyage has been particularly fine, fully demonstrating voyage has oeen particularly nie, fully demonstraing the fine sea-going qualities of the vessel, and the excellence and reliability of her machinery.

There are but thirty-eight paying passengers and eight guests aboard, among them George Wilkes, N.

Woods of the London Times, and several director of the company.

THE SANBORN KIDNAPPING CASE AT CONCORD-Indictment against the United States Authorities.—In the Superior Court for Middlesex County, to-day, the Superior Court for Middlesex County, to-day, Judge Morton presiding, the Grand Jury returned an indictment against James Carleton, Geo. J. Cooledge, Wm. B. Tarleton and Watson Freeman, Jr., of Boston, for kidnapping Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, April 3d. There are four counts, charging,—

First—That they inveigled and seized Sanborn, with intent. without any lawful warrant or authority, with intent to send him out of the Commonwealth.

Second—An assault.
Third—A forcible seizure, with intent to confine in he Commonwealth. And Fourth—That they seized, confined and handouffed

him, with design of transporting him out of the Com-The cases will not be called up until after Jail cases

are disposed of.

No bill was returned against Sanborn for assaulting the officers.

None of the above parties were arraigned to-day.

The time for trial was not assigned.

Kar West, June 10th, 1860. A steam propeller, manned and officered by Englishmen and Spaniards, and said to be English built, landed at Sagua, on the 3d, 1,200 slaves. The steamer was afterwards set adrift, and a boat or two from this piece have gone in quest of her. If found, she will prove a valuable prize.

We learn that the Colonization Society are to re-

move the negroes here to Africa, and that two ships will soon be on their way here to take them back to their native land. The policy and humanity of this act is questioned in many minds; but as the law their native land. The policy and numerity of their native land. The policy and numerity of the law wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge for May, stands, their transit should be accompanied with as little suffering and delay as is possible. At this season their voyage will be long, and if they should become short of water and food, their condition will be Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge for May, Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge for May, lamentable. Should the time of departure be prostand but a small chance from the rush of waters Whalehead Point.

The barks Wildfire and William have been demned and ordered for sale, and a libel has been filed by the District Attorney against the unknown bark. The negroes who have good constitutions generally keep up to a healthy standard, but the diseased and broken down by suffering fail last. The hospital is full. On an average, its inmates have numbered about 100 per day since the arrival of the William, whose living freight was in a truly pitiable condition and up to date, the deaths are 139.—Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

right, about midnight, the house of Mr. Joseph Gardner—one of the most respected citizens in this
county, living on Washington creek—was attacked
by a gang of armed assassins, who attempted to enter
the house and murder its inmates. Mr. Gardner and
his family bravely defended themselves; and a colored man working for Mr. Gardner, named Napoleon Simpson, going to the door during the attack, was fatally wounded so that he died in less than an hour. Volley after volley was fired in at the windows, and it was only by a miracle that more of the inmates were not murdered. Mr. Gardner is a quiet man, very highly extended by the community at large, and highly esteemed by the community at large, and knows of no cause of sumity against him, except that he is a radical anti-slavery man, and never betrays the fleeing fugitive. It is supposed that the attack must have been made by a gang of wretches who are prowling about the Territory, stealing horses, kidnapping colored people, and committing like crimes. Those who think that the battle with the Slave Power is fought and won, on the soil of Kansas will see that is fought and won, on the soil of Kansas, will see that it is only just begun !- Lawrence (Kansas) Republican

A WHITE NEGRO, -At Lewisburg, Va., the town was thrown into some commotion by the arrival in its midst of two gentlemen in pursuit of a man, whom they had been informed had been living A place is wanted for a fugitive slave, just in from here for some four years, and had passed himself off the South—an able-bodied man, about 24 years of age. as a white man, marrying a white woman, and now He has long been used to the care of horses, and is the father of two children. The man was found and expert in managing and driving them, and can also claimed by the parties in pursuit, as a slave. He see work on the land. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, knowledged the charge to be true, and was according—221. Washinston street, or by latter to PRANCIS. the town was thrown into some commotion by the ar the father of two children. The man was found and claimed by the parties in pursuit, as a slave. He abknowledged the charge to be true, and was accordingly ly tied and taken away to one of the adjoining counties, from which it is said he made his escape. Well might his arrest create some excitement, for it is said that he has lived amongst the white people as a white citizen, eaten, slept, partaken of the haspitality extended to white men, and also deposited his vote at the ballot box time and again, and so far as the color of his akin was conterned, we presume would hardly have been taken as one of the offsprings of an advocate of amalezance in the same of the offsprings of an advocate of amalezance in the same of the offsprings of an advocate of amalezance in the same of the offsprings of an advocate of amalezance in the same of the offsprings of an advo-

THE SALE OF SLAVES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVE-THE SALE OF SLAVES OF THE INTERNAL INTERVENTANT DEPARTMENT.—There were sold, on the 9th inst., seventy-nine negroes, ranging in years from thirty-seven to sixty-five years of age, the property of the internal Improvement Department of the State of Louisiana, sold on secount of the sporoval of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the slaves belonging to the Internal Improvement Department of the State,' which set makes it the duty of the Consesser.

new series of adtaslavery tracts new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which ald again call the attention of our maders, and

giata. S cents.

Fictor Huge on American Sharery, with letter of other distinguished individuals, vis., D. Toopweille, Manini, Hambolit, Lafayette, &c.

The prices will be one third less where a dozen or

To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, & Beek. man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 221 Washington street, Boston.

EF A CARD—The subscriber, a practical Chemist and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, Franch Cometics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for unking a simple Vegenble Balm, that will, in from two to sight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freekles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear; smooth and besutiful. This is no humbug or catch-penny affair, and those who think it such will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions siring the Recipe, with full instructions, direction and sevice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

JAS. S. MARSHALL,

Processed Chemist,
No. 32 City Buildings, New York,
New York, June 5.

40,000 COPIES OF CHARLES SUMundersigned has determined to supply the Clergy of the country, each one of them, with a copy of

THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE COUNTRY! One Thousand Dollars is required for this purpose. Such friends of freedom as desire to share with me the pleasure of this undertaking, may euclose their subscriptions to my friend, the Hon, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, No. 48 Washington street, Boston

THADDEUS HYATT.
Washington Jail, June 13, 1860.

TIME EXTENDED. The \$100 and \$200 Prizes!! In consequence of the limited notice through the

In consequence of the limited notice through the press of the above offer, I am now taking measures to thoroughly abvantes the same, and of consequence extend the time, which is hereby extended to the 10th day of August, 1860.

The following distinguished gentlemen have accepted the duty of making the awards:—

John Jay, Esq., Hiram Barney, Esq., and Edgar Ketchum, Esq., of New York; the Hon. S. E. Sewall, John A. Andrew, Esq., and the Rev. John Pierpont, of Massachusetts.

of Massachusetts.

My offer is \$100 for the best POPULAR ESSAY and \$200 for the best LEGAL ESSAY on the following ques-

1. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to coerce witnesses for information to merely aid legislation?

2. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to selze and cross witnesses from their States to merely aid legislation. orce witnesses from their States to merely aid legis

lation?

3. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to investigate alleged crime to merely aid legislation? Essays not to exceed 40 pages octave, long primer. The Populan Essays to be sent to the Hon. S. I

SEWALL, No. 46 Washington street, Boston. The LEGAL ESSAYS to EDGAR KETCHUM, ESQ., No. 79 Nassau street, New York.

Each Easy to be submitted with a motte attached. Each Essay to be submitted with a motto attached. The name and address of the writer to be in a sealed envelope, bearing the motto of the Essay.

THADDEUS HYATT.

Washington Jail, June 5, 1860.

RECEIPTS Into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slave

Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge for May,

Society, from June 1, to July 2, 1860.

1860, P. Chase, to redeem pledge, EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, July 2, 1860.

MILFORD, N. H .- PARKER PILLEBURY and H PORD DOUGLASS will speak in Milford, N. H., Sunday, July 8.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Groveland on Sunday next, July 8th, at the usual time for public services.

VERMONT .- WE. WELLS BROWN IS NOW OR the New York Journal of Commerce.

a lecturing tour in the State of Vermont, where he intends remaining, and will visit the principal towns.

FIRNDISH MURDER IN KANSAS.—On last Friday
Ight, about midnight, the house of Mr. Joseph Gardlocalities, can write to Rev. N. R. Johnston, Topsham, Orange Co., Vt.

Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the lower Town Hall, at Andovsa, on Sunday, July 8th, at half-past 1 and at half-past 5, P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Mr. PORD, Mass., on Sunday next, July 8. Also in Law-BERCE, Sunday, July 15.

F. B. SANBORN, Sec'y.

All letters, &c., for the undersigned, should addressed to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. 221 Washington street, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

> FOR A SHORT TIME! MUSICAL PRODICY.

MARTHA S. P. STORY, of Resex, aged three y There will be an exhibition of this little Musical Anere will be an exhibition of this little Musical Genius, at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, Boston, for a few days, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M. All who desire to see rare musical gifts developed in mere infancy, should visit this exhibition. The proceeds to be used for her musical education. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstore of Tickets & FireDe, corner Washington and School.

PIECES to be had at the bookstore of Trousens PIECES, corner Washington and School streets; Directs & Co's Music Store, 277 Washington street and at the door of the Hall. MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had

fifteen years' experience in the Homospathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ledies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet. Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.

Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston stre Office hours from 3 to 4, P. M.

PARKER AND PRILLIPS. MINIATURE Photographs of Transcer Parkers and Waspark Parkers, excused in beautiful style, have just been published. Prios only 15 etc. Per 20 cents in stamps, one of each will be sent in a lister, post-paid, to any address. Liberal discount to those who desire to sid in circulating them.

Address E. THAYER, at this office.

Very respectfully yours, &c., W. DENISON. To this Gov. Harris replied on the 12th of June

曹 《 四是四语四语写四音四是卷图四语卷直是 川一川 >

Take Autumn's garnered sheaves. The purest and the bravest They pass from us away, When most we need their words of cheer,

To sid us in life's way. The hearts that never faltered n the darkest trial-hour,
That ever dared to combat Wrong, Nor fawning knelt to Power;

That for Humanity opprest Had ever listening ear; And when the lowliest asked for aid, A Brother's voice could hear.

And, 'mid the nobly-gifted ones That History's page enrols, PARKER, thy name must foremost stand Mong true heroic souls ! New England's rocky hills have nursed

Pull many a spirit brave; But ne'er a nobler son than he, Who rests by Arno's wave ! And, o'er that green Italian grave,

Will many a tear be shed; And reverent hearts will homage pay That the noble dead ! And though the bondman's weary feet

May never press that strand, Or kneel beside the sacred mound, In that feir, sunny land-And though his glowing words of power

Their eyes may never trace, Or gaze upon the pictured form Of that pure, manly face-Yet will their very souls be stirred

At memory of his name; And blessings on his grave will rest, Twined with the wreaths of Fame! Oh! sure 'twill be a blessed thought, When Death stands by our side,

To know like him we have been true, Nor turned from Right aside. We thank thee, Pather! that he lived; We sorrow that he died : Chamake us, like him, strong and brave

To meet Oppression's tide !

Barre, June, 1860.

From the New York Independent. THE MIND ITS OWN PLACE. Good and Evil.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall offend them.'-Psalus. The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

BY GEORGE W. LIGHT.

· Ah ! what a sign is it of evil life, When death's approach is seen so terrible!

Evil, anxious, waits the morrow For its golden day! Good improves the shining present, Trusting no delay.

Evil fears the solemn curtain Midnight o'er it flings ! Good enjoys a day celestial While the night-bird sings. Evil, in the stormy winter,

Pants for summer bloom : Good, with summer in its bosom, Smiles at winter's gloom. Evil, startled by its thunder, From the future flies :

Good, enchanted, throu Bees the haleyon skies. Evil, in the night of sorrow,

Only doubts and fears: Good, unshaken, feels an angel Wipe away its tears.

Byil buys of cheeting pleasure Pain without release: Good, by inward conquest noble, Wins immortal peace.

Reil meets, with eye-balls flashing, Blander's venomed eye : Good, with blazing coals of kindness, Blisters every lia.

Shames a golden crown: Good, when Mammon tries its virtue, Burning, looks him down. Evil, tearless, looks at sorrow's Winter-blasted spring: Good, with robin songs of summer,

Makes her valleys ring.

Evil, grasping guilty treasure,

Buil finds in reigning beauty No celestial grace : Good, the peerless queen of splendor, Triumphs in her face.

Evil's youth is early crippled, And its death-knell rung: Good is like its blooming sister, Truth, forever young.

Evil, with the mask of greatness, Banters for a name : Good, aslant its godlike action, Finds the shadow, Pame.

Evil, when oppression thunders, Right or wrong, gives in : Good, in step with heavenly music, Nothing fears but sir.

Evil sees in vast creation Mro Wo Paternal aignio noisibil wow Good, though earthquakes heave the mountains, QUORTBeen the Rand divine CITE ATT

Evil turns its back on Mercy's World-redeeming charma: Good, for past offences sorrowing, Rushes to her arms.

Zvil sees in Death's low valley Deepening shadows dread : Good espice the Heavenly morning

Bvil meets, beyond the valley, Shapes of darkness grim : 100 Good, with angel sisters souring, Chants a parting hymn. Rvil, frantic, upward gazing,

Sees a deeped a throne;
Good, exulting, sees the Father,
Welsonsing his own. X
Boston, 1800.

There's many a soul in sadders,
A kindly word night sere
From dark, despairing madnes,
Or an untimely grave.

THE LIBERATOR

B. TAYLOR, OF BIGHMOND, VA. or of the 7th inst.[1] from an e minister in the South, whose name they say has be-come a cort of synonym for kindness of spirit and wisdom of counsel, there are a few things to which, with your permission. I would call attention; of course, presuming that your columns are as freely and kindly thrown open to the Northern Obristian Southern Christians, whose representative stands forth in defence of Southern Christians, whose representative stands forth ters of hatred and strife flowing through their lordly coat of mail, harding the stands of the stands

coat of mail, hurling defiance at the armies of the living God in the North, and throughout the world. There being no David in the Eastern churches that dares to venture a fling at him, allow me to bring a smooth stone from the midst of the inland sess and pine forests of the West, to see if I cannot find a soft place in his forehead, and scatter his false hopes and false trusts to the winds. This is a but to but out of In his letter, he lave great stress on the facts of the case, regarding the vexed question of alavery. Read it over, and, as you proceed, mark his around: 'There is no "irrepressible conflict." says this tsynonym for

kindness of spirit and wisdom of counsel. There is the fearful monster that binds so many hands, cords no irrepressible conflict going on between free and so many feet, blinds so many eyes, blasts so many in alave labor in the South. The thousands of German, Irish, Boglish, Welsh and New England citizens, of whom he speaks in the South, who are conducting mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing perations, rever come into conflict with sieve labor, or suffer any interference from it, says fires of his indignation against the unnatural, fratrithis champion of the slave, and therefore how confoundedly stupid, ignorant and blind Gov. Seward, the and civilizing influences of slavery in the South Hon, Charles Sumper, and the excellent and noblehearted Wendell Phillips must be, that they cannot see those illuminated scenes stretching away through the bright shining South to the Gulf of Mexico and es of the North should maintain such long-continued the Rio Grande-this earth's loveliest Paradise, where dwells this happy family! What a pity, to use the language of Choate, that they should have become so 'flabbergasted'! Oh! how fervently we ought to pray that God would open their eyes to the sight of true heroism, fortitude and faith; and, after speaking this glorious vision of lions dwelling with lambs, and the truth with his lips, and writing it with his pen, leopards with kids, and the little child Douglas, wrap- sealed it with his blood ! Yes, ten thousand curses ped in the swaddling bands of Squatter Sovereignty, be on the head of this vile infidel, who, from his sixleading them into the green pastures of the slave plantation, and beside the Dismal Swamp, whose still waters flow from the great springs of blind obedience! O Lord, we beseech thee, do remove the scales from their eyes! Observe, ugain, this Southern knight of the quill

tween free and slave labor is in the North 'made manifest amongst the colored race and the more favored classes'! And how remarkable, since he has er to rule America mightler than that weided by the his travels North, but his heart open to feel it! O! up the sword for the colored man, as Lafayette and listen to his tender expressions of compassionate reservants at the South, who are 'bartered, leased, mortgaged, bequeathed, invoiced, shipped as cargo, stored as goods, sold at auction, and staked at a like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, sheared like a sheep, maimed like a cur, and beaten like a crew,' are in a happy, blissful, paradissical condition compared with the negro race of the North! Yes, and 'I am greatly mistaken, says this Southern Goliath, 'if the black man the North'! Truly, the condition of the North, in the midst of such a perpetual struggle, such an irrepressible conflict of the colored race with the more with our lovely, happy, sunny South! How lamen- bench! table that such 'fearful evila' should befall these poor . They may hang him on the gibbet, they may raise things in the North, where their marriage ties are respected, their parental authority revered, their posspected, their parental authors, and their being taught to read it against the sky:

against the sky:

Ah! the dying of a hero, that the right may win it not interfered with-where they choose their own masters, make their own contracts, build their own Is but sowing seed for harvest in a warm and mello sanctuaries, elect their own pastors, and, if necessary, like the ancient church, sell their own communionplate to release their brethren from bondage, even though the price of their blood was applied by the slaveholding Christians of the South, to purchase sacred vessels for the use of their own communion tables!

What a calamity that they should not know their truest friends,' who rob men of their title-deeds to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, subject their chattels personal to 'their selfish interest and more selfish lust-with one hand put a penny into the deep urn of their poverty, and take a shilling out'-and whose ' implety, cruelty and brutality, are grandly developed in the higher type of Southern civilization, by making holes in their favored servanta' ears, scars on the right side of their foreheads, putting in shot in the hind part of their legs, and ham-stringing them, that they may not be able to run away from such patriarchal rule! O, tell the miserable classes of the colored race in the North where these blessed patriarchs live in the South, who set such a value on the tscab and cancer and bare bones of slavery'! Write it in your albums, inscribe it in the leaflet of your memories, teach it to your children at the fireside, flash it forth amongst your friends and acquaintances, and telegraph it to earth's remotest bounds ! Yes, send it forth

By the streams and fountsins. By the hills and mountains, By the wide-spreading plains, the groves and forests. And the cliffs and turret

Under the sun's scoroling heat, The deep shady retreat, The cool, refreshing shower, The fine, bright, sunny hour,
The low ring of the atorm,
And the sweet breath of morn.
Ye angels, dwell upon the sound!
Ye heavens, reflect it to the ground

O, how the mountains must melt and the hills retire, the earth yawn and the ocean tremble on its est, with the slaves in the rear, learning the lessons of channel, if no Cushing, or Benj. Hallett, or Wm. B. blind obedience to their mesters under the guardian Dodge, or Frank Pierce, or Edward Everett, or James care of heathen shepherds; sod, with the commen-Gordon Bennett, or Stephen Arnold Douglas, etc. eto, with their sattellites and parasites, should refuse ams, Dr. Blagden, Dr. Anderson, and sundry squires to point them the way from the miserable North to the bright and beautiful landscapes of the South-which are suffused with such heavenly light as that which floats on the sky, and is reflected from piles of burning negroes, where the jarring discords of a Pryor, Berkedale, Boyce, Gartrell, Ashmore, Singleton, Martin, the white lady major domos and the mulatto men are born free and equal, that all men carry their mistresses, from the swell of the hallelujah chorus to title deeds in their countenances, to life, liberty, and the soft, ewest, angelic lullaby, die away in the the pursuit of happiness that we are to love our Southern breeze, and such sweet, delicious here black neighbors as well as our white ones, as our monies succeed to fill our souls with ghapsodies di- selves—that all things whetsoever ye would that men vine and joys celestial-with the grand performances should do to you, ye are to do to them-and that the in the Southern orchestra of the above celebrities, same Lord is rich over all that call upon him.) if there with their bludgeons, thumberrews, pincers, cowhides, came to you any, and bring not the above doctrine hounds, tripping it with such fantastic toe, making speed, for he that biddeth him God speed is a partaker heaven to weep and hell to rejoice as they enact their of his evil dueds. O, ye empty-titled D. D's, and ye hideons espers, while the lash plays and the blood shallow-pated, absquatulating descons—ye stupid spirts, while women are whipped and children are stillow-pated, absquatulating descons—ye stupid spirts, while women are whipped and children are stillow-pated, absquatulating descons—ye stupid spirits, while the marriage is polluted and annualled, while the parental tie is sudely torn, while honest iterial chair should stand sponsors in this ralightendefied in the pretensions in his fallow-men!

建筑工工工工 [1] See 'Refuge of Oppression,' let page. come along ! Pear them on to cut sensity plantations in the South, where the truth of blind shedience and false doctrine springs up luxurishily out of the Oulf bugged Cannibalism, and as Bri peters in this army of the race of South archs with the flowers of lust, rapine, wrughty and ava meandering stream, and coiling up its maky folds, o darting forth its sting and breathing its life under the shadow of every patriarchal dome, filling the land with its unclean presence and unclean spirit, impregnating the atmosphere with its stench, and turning the blooming paradise of the South into an Accidenta Rub-s-dub-dub | Drop music from your fingers and in one grand chorus join your united voices to make your hallelujaha resemble the voice of the many waters at the falls of Niagars, as you look at tellects, blackens so many hearts, opens so wide the mouth of hell, and crowds it with such masses of its victims 1 Again, consider well the sources of disquietu

this Southern brave, which discovers itself in the hot-

cidal war of the Abolitionista against the 'hunkerism What is to be the issue, no mortal tongoe can tell. How soon this land is to be deluged in blood, no one can foresee. O! how sad that the conservative presssilence, or be so faint in their condemnation of that infidel, traitorous murderer, John Brown, who commenced this war in the South, because he, in response to a call from this god, prosecuted it in the spirit of teenth to his fifty-ninth year, has been a true and nonored member of the church of Christ-that mean man who sat such a noble example of unwavering courage and patience in conflict, in prison under his wounds, and on the scaffold where he was hung, the ignominy of which, by his presence, was surrounded certifies that this awful, fearful, terrible conflict be- by a bright halo of glory, whilst that scaffold itself became a throne, to use his own language, greater than a king's,' and his suffering on it gave him a pownot only got the scales from his eyes to see this in President! Base and Ignoble traitor, that should take Washington did for the white man 1 O, listen to the langard for the poor slaves in the North! Why, our guage of this brave Roman, ye political demagogues, ye base hirelings, ye false shepherds, ye scribes, Pharisees and hypocrités, that scent carrion in every breeze, and make clean the outside, while within all is gaming-table ; aye, "marked like a hog, branded rottenness and dead men's bones !- Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, that of running slaves out of bondage, had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great or in behalf of any of their friends, either father mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any o that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have at the South is not physically, intellectually and re in this interference, it would have been all right, and ligiously elevated many degrees above his brother at every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.' O, hiss ye monsters, and shout, ye demons, and clap your hands, as the guilty felons who sat on his jury have, favored classes, is like an orb taken from the spheres, in their unrighteous verdict, and which the more and plunged into the darkness of midnight, contrasted guilty judge pronounced and confirmed from the

When they see him darkly swinging like a speck against the sky:

way,

Now his story shall be whispered by the firelight's evening glow, And in fields of rice and cotton, where the hot noon

passes slow, Till his name shall be a watchword from Missouri to And his planting find its reaping in the birth-day

the free !

But, dismissing John Brown for the present, let us lift up our eyes to the heavens, and bid the winds to howl and the storms to roar and sweep the earth with indignation in the presence of the long-continned silence of the Northern conservative presses, or their faint condemnation of Hinton Rowan Helper, who put his hand on the State plough whilst the congealed democratic asses turned up the fallow ground n men's hearts, in order that he might put in a double crop of the radical seed of Abelitionism. O, how notorious that this man should be allowed to escape your execuations, your curses loud and deep-th man who was so strangely pro-slavery in the South and so vindictive as to find few sympathizers there but now, alas! alas! whose schemes, if carried out would drench our land in blood! Oh! that bookthat book, which was so bulky as to break down cog in the wheels of the National Government, and arrest its functions, and wedge it fast for a season that book, which sixty members in Congress united in commending, for which their ears were to be slit. their feet put in the public stocks, their person stretched on the inquisitorial rack till they had purged themselves of all contempt, and made the groun holy under their feet by doing penance to their Southern Father-Confessors-the book that urges not that false shepherds, whose skirts are full of the blood of the slave, shall come to Philadelphia, New York, or even to Boston, to ask alms, not for walking the wards of the hospital, or acting the wet-nurse in the midst of pestilential diseases, but to build pro-slavery, or, as the noble martyr John Brown would scy, heather temples, where the false gods of a pro-slavery religior were to be put up, to which Northern dough-faces cling the closest, and before which they bow the lowdation, the gracious approval of Dr. Nehemiah Adand princely merchants. No, indeed : it speaks out of those wolves in sheep's clothing, who venture out so far towards the North pole to see if Northern men, women and children are acquainted with the teach ings of Paul, where he says, . If there come to you any, and bring not this doctrine, (namely, that all receive him not unto your houses, neither bid him God speed, for he that biddeth him God speed is a partaker

ed city of Boston, under the shadow of its

ed city of Boston, under the approximation of the puritar-tion burches, whose spires point upwards towards the arched vault of the sky, and sethin sight of the Bay where the fee was thrown into the blue waters; yes, stand sponsors for the fatherhood of such an un-natural birth of crime!

the black vessel of slavery out of the waters, and, as perchants, the blood-status of the Christian yet lays down flat, crawle with his belly on the ground, bered and cried, 'I heard many things from men who things, said he, prined me more than I can express. nanifested was very different from the spirit of Christ.' Still, in a cronching, obsequious position, he continues saying, I also cheerfully bear testimony to the general courtesy, the Christian urbanity, and the calmness under provocation which, in a remarkable degree, characterized the conduct of the members of the South'! And he might have added, more especially so the brother clerical auctioneer, who offered his dear slave, the negro-preacher, at the same convention referred to, before the assembled delegates a member of his own church! The price of blood demanded by the pastor of this slave minister was \$200 : and the Missionary Board might send him to Africa! 'OI what a chance,' as the parson-salesman said, for you who are so anxious for the slave, to try your liberality !

Reader, this notorious man Wayland's twitches in his sides, which so long pained him when writing to Fuller, are now gone! His lachrymose tears are dried up! And he, who 'a few years ago seemed mortified and distressed' as he turned over in his bed, and rubbed the sleep off his eyes, which were sore with grief at the conduct of the abolitionists, clamorous as they were for a separation from Southern Christians, is now lamenting that the North had not been more faithful' | Editors of the Northern conservative presses bid him turn his back, poor fellow! Lay on your fisgellations! Visit him with your tremendous scourges ! Bither terrify him-as Dr. Fuller did, when Dr. Wayland sounded a retreat from the position he took upon this 'vezed question' against Dr. Fuller in 1844-or else ridicule him into silence by the contempt and folly of taking up the lance to go up against such tall Anakims as Fuller, in the South the boasted champion of slavery.

But, above all, and beyond all, you must bid your presses roll their thunders and fissh their lightnings against that hot-headed Abolitionist, that flery fanatic, called Spurgeon-the English clergyman, who, on the del traitor and murderer,' John Brown, to his heart, and enshrines him in the innermost circle of the affec- P, had a reputation as a powerful speaker in this comtions thereof-the illustrious, ever memorable, immor- munity, in advance of his late visit, and sustained tal John Brown, who lived and died in the faith of a looking for pardon, acceptance and salvation through right to control her own person-especially on the this is the man whom he considers worthy of an en- a full and free discussion of the matter on all sides, gem of the highest order, in our Northern churches yes, Spurgeon can approach this man, says this South- ing the whole convention. ern lord in God's heritage, with feelings of 'vindietiveness approaching to malignity," exclaiming, 'But ity' in religion. He satisfied some minds, for the first if Richard Fuller were to appear in his neighborhood, time in their life, that there is a higher word for the he would get a mark which he would carry to his soul than that contained in any book. His remarks grave, if it did not carry him there!" Wonder that were very impressive, and stirred up the opposition the earth does not open her mouth, and swallow up of the Methodist type in the person of a small clergy. Spurgeon for such sublime audacity! Pity that that man, who was soon disposed of. cord from the South is not applied to his eloquent Mr. Allen, of Illinois, (formerly an orthodox cler

throatf In this remarkable letter from the South, there is another thing I wish you to consider: It is their ad-religious teacher in Genesee, Ill .- discards the Rev. vantage in the South over their pious coadjutors, their has quite a reputation West-is doing great service dearly beloved brethren, the doughfaces of the North for reform, and was efficient in giving a high tone to -the men who have turned one face to the North, our Convention. He spoke eloquently of the true and another to the South, as Dr. Wayland did in 1844. merits of the Bible, and fearlessly exposed its mis-And, here, mark well the language of the writer in takes, and the mistakes of its bigoted worshippers. the chastisements which he inflicts on the men in the Mr. Allen and his friends are to hold a convention Northern churches who refused to keep step to the music of the Union between the Northern and South- progressive principles. No creed is to be adopted ern churches. The North, says he, was the first to but measures are to be initiated to render more ef break the compact—the first to commence the war religiously—the first to break up the glorious Union between Southern slaveholders and their Northern light the existence of many a reformer, hitherto liv spologists! And how was this done? Why, the ing long years without sympathy of kindred spirits. North insisted that the South should not occupy the same ground of equality! But what was the inequal- many of the baser sort, indoors and out, with the ity? Why, the Board of the Triennial Convention,an Institution well known in Boston,-employed a journed quietly, and leaves a more powerful impres slaveholder as a missionary a Mr. Bushyhead - who sion on the community than any meeting ever held if took up his residence (as John Mitchel wanted to do) this section. It has spoken a word for the slave, for in a fine dwelling amongst the Cherokees, surrounded woman, for a free soul and a free platform, that will by a fine plantation, which he stocked well with never be forgotten. It has revealed the depth and chattels personal. This gave great offence in the wickedness of the studied and stuitified intolerance of North-not that Bushyhead was a slaveholder, but Western politics and religion, and sesists in inquthat he took his slaves with him to the Cherokee na- gurating a movement to break up that intolerance. tion ! How was this vexations and embarrassing difficulty to be removed by the Board, so as to appease annually, somewhere in the Northwest, to hasten on the North, and satisfy the South? An ingenious de- the 'good time coming,' in which the friends of huvice was hit upon to get Bushyhead to give up his man progress, East and West, are so generally and commission with the Board, which was not done of-ficially, but by a process of legerdemain, or skillful secret manœuvre, which, when accomplished, caused the managers of the Board to roar out in ecstacy, clap the managers of the Board to ross out in costacy, clap-ping their hands with exultant delight, quite frantic with joy at the success of their trick—'The breach is in the service of the Colonial Government, to the Govhealed, the obstacle to co-operation has been removed. ernor of Virginia, sold for \$77. And, like sucking-doves, they turned to the South, saying. 'As we have ever treated you, so we are willing to treat you now !! The South, not satisfied with their double-dealings and sham pretensions in the North, withdrew—as the writer in the letter before us says, 'peaceably withdrew, to attend to their own work in their own way. But what did the Northern Board do? In the circular, which they sent to the Alabama Convention in 1844, they put it on record that they had never called in question the circular was attended by fifteen hundred or two thousand persons, many of them being the oldest and most respectable citizens of Selma. fore us says, 'pesceably withdrew, to attend to their on record that they had never called in question the they placed slaveholders and non-alave Bouth, is history with respect to other denomina-tions ! Tell it not in Gath ! Publish it not in the position of the Methodists; and Bishop Morris So may it ever continue, world without end,

A word or two more. Our Southern ser great emphasis on their soft, sweet innocess

But, to return from our digression; the above was their gentle, down like spirit, which he seems to sup-us the crime for which Helper is to be stignatured, pose will act like oil to cheer their heads, or flattering his character befouled, his person ridden on a rail with the double honors of tar and feather? No.! No.! Vice ceres! It is because he arges that Northern men shall go South as ministern, merchants and teachers, sto., for the purpose of freeing the alave, perceably if they can, but fortibly if they must?! O, these Ward Beecher's holy rifles! Horrible fellow that Hinton Rowan Halper! Wonder that the earth don't spue him out! And the Northern preses, at the bidding of South- of unwonted activity, and crowding every ware ern elerical autocrats, must not spare the venerable with the treasures of the earth and sea! But we Dr. Wayland, who is said to possess a calibre of mind must hold on, as from the horrors of such a consum-resembling an eighty-four pounder, and yet should mation our Southern divine will wash his hands in lay down squat under the slave oligarchy, when from innocency, and hide his head in some deep cave, unthe fires of his big gun he might almost have blown til the calamities thereof are passed away! But if some one said the other day in the Buffalo Con- holder, which filled the soul of the 'infidel' John nce, have made her turn her keel upwards; and Brown with such pious horror, should be washed out, and the divine command should be embedied by the d licks the dust in servility, and cuts it. When church in the South in behalf of the slave, 'Al Richard Fuller touched him with his Ithuriel spear, things whatsoever ye would that men should do to drawing from him the most lachrymose tears, he blub- you, do ye even so to them, why, then, this Southern magi, would take to his beels for safety, and, as claim to be the exclusive friends of the slave, in a he run to escape the coming storm, would wring his missionary convention, held in Philadelphia, which hands, crying, This irrepressible conflict is one which the South have not sought! It has been It seemed to me that the spirit which many of them forced upon them ! . The South did not desire it ! Yours, for the slave,

J. R. BALME, Baptist Clergyman.

REFORMERS' CONVENTION IN IOWA. In February last, this Convention met at Eden Clinton County, Iows. It was adjourned to meet at DeWitt, in the same county, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June, 1860. The topics of Slavery, Property, Woman's Rights, Inspiration, &c., were freely discussed, and, as usual, stirred up the common amount of talk and opposition in a conservative, bigoted community. The February meeting was the first of the kind ever held west of Michigan. The June meeting has just passed, and both were eminently successful. Though threats were made that the latter should not be held at DeWitt, and though the Court-House was refused the Convention, and that by a 'petty despot' called a judge, (whose office, thank God, is soon to be abolished in our State,) yet the meeting has been held, and has made a most marked impression on the people in favor of the necessity and dignity of these general reformatory movements; for the array of talented speakers at DeWitt could not but command the respect of all opposition.

First, we had L. A. Hine, of Ohio, who, with earn estness and power, gave us his well-known views of Educational and Land Reform. Mr. H. is a practical reformer, in his way. He thinks our system of education a sham, and land monopoly at the bottom of all slavery. He has published a good deal on these topics, and lectured more, and very much at his own expense. He raises strawberries, and thus pays his own salary, while preaching the Reformatory Gospel. The world is bound to move when such men get hold

Next came A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, your well-known anti-slavery lecturer. His advent was as sudden upon us as the late tornado, and, we think, a one hand, clasps the sainted martyr, called the 'infi- triffe more useful. H addressed a crowded house, the first evening, on Slavery, with masterly effect. Mr. himself admirably. He did us great service by intro-Christian, as a member of a Congregational church, ducing that most important of Woman's Rights, the the infinite mercy, grace and love of Christ! Yes, maternity question. This boldness of Mr. F. opened during place in his esteem, although his dead lips be and, at least, demonstrated that it could be discussed atuffed with blasphemous sentiments put into his without offensive language; and, Heaven knows, there mouth by this Simon Pure of the South-this 'syno- is need enough of a better knowledge of the rights of nym of kindliness of spirit and wisdom of counsel - married parties. As an illustration after one of our who makes him say that Christ was a presty good sessions, the business committee were quietly taking teacher-plenty of others like him-I don't believe in counsel, when one of the members (a lady) was aphim as a Savior-I do not want any body else to bear proached by her husband, who fiercely demanded my sins-I am not such an extra sinner, etc. But, whether she was ready to go home; and then com-O heavens! be horrified! he can take that venerable, menced shaking his fists in the face of the chairman slaveholding Christian clergyman, with the other of the committee, making divers threats; and then, the great Richard Puller, who extends his benign in- with a mingled blow and push oron his wife's shoulfluence over his alaves in the South, and casts the dew der, drove her out. And all for what? She was practiof his blessing around him at the dedication of new cally friendly to the convention-he was not. She is sanctuaries in Newark and West Philadelphia, etc., said to be his equal, asserts her independence, and and is acknowledged a star of the first magnitude, a came again to the meeting. Aside from this little

On Sunday, Mr. Poss gave his views of 'Author-

gyman,) previously spoke on plenary inspiration. Mr A. is an admirer of Theodore Parker-is laboring as

soon, to organize a general religious movement or fective the combined influence of (the now) scattered reformers. The DeWitt Convention has brought to Though the last session was crowded upon by evident intention to excite a row, the Convention ad

The National Monument Committee have re commended a granite monument committee have re-dependence Square, Philadelphia, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, the cost not to ex-ceed \$150,000, and the design of the structure to be characterized by its simplicity.

Rotten rails and broken planks are the em

blems of the two great sectional parties of the try.—Louisville Journal.

And pracked bells will soon be the emblems of Journal's party.—Cincinnal's Commercial.

The whole forming a political trinity emin sorthy of the office-seckers who are soughbline.

Brarus or Barros. The committee sms of St. Louis on that subject have ra-fue a surble statue of Thomas H. Beston es, and ed the work to Miss Harriet Hosmer.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLENS WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELF.

tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS, My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly to advantage to one who was in danger of becoming baild.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1845.

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University Murfressboro', Tennessee.

Margressoro , zennessee.

Manan-I would state, that some time last spring found at MAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World' Rator. chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Retorer, 'Ec:, and give it a trial. I commenced using it,
but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irremiarity. I found shat its influence was distinctly viable, free falling off of Hain crass, and my lecks,
which before were quite gray, were charge to
stack. I do not consider that I have given it a fur
trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my
own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable
of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz. Treown case, a nave what it purports to do, viz., FRE-vent the main from Falling off, and to Extrosa GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR." Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK,

Editor * Ladies Repository, Cincinnati, Ohia.

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobales. must with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles mana-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recumending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hidr a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired. Rev. JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Aire.

cate, Buffalo, N. Y. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to in

natural color.' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. De, Cor. Sec. America and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylebths. mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor . Christian Era, Boston

4 Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zjobal. samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bed nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years. Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holines,' Boston

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from set-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects. Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

Attleboro', Mass. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as a invaluable dressing for the hair. Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

· My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, sad put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The sens is true of my daughter; HBR HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT. LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAID HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. W. are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Leneathire

· Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marrel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray har was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like or, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dys. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me. [The above clergyman is well known throughout Gred

Britain, and to many in the United States. HAYTI. Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary

to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y

In consequence of her long residence in sforenshed island, her hair and soalp were in a very unhealty condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allar's, he writes to the 'American Baptist,' I have derived' much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen' World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but seed any thing that so materially and permanently benefited me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parific street,)

Brooklyn.

I am happy to bear testimony to the value set efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the not literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterien Wil-

Cincinnati, Ohio. "It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till a Anose it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Ray. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Elwestion R. D. Church, 337 Broadesy, N. I. New Baltimore, Greene county, N. I.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of you World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the faling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Paster Prot. Dutch Chert

Beopus, Ulstes county, N. Y. Thave no hesitation in certifying that Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsanan have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cherrfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to full to color or decrease in learnings.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Pratteburg, N. Y. I was really surprised to find my gray hair son furned as black as when I was a young man.

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylveni Tr has stopped the falling off of my hair, and cars ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it a your directions require.'

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. E. We think very highly of your preparation, as have no doubt, if you had an agent in this rimit, a large quantity might be disposed of.

LE We think that if these fail to consist less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell which they make more profit than on these; shop there is a keving these.

These are the only preparations experted is as Quantity to Europe.

We applie to have the best, not the lower pirol.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1,8
a bottle. Balsam, \$75 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &v., is a list of the second of the letters for information, &v., is a light of the letters for information, &v., is a light of the letter letter. Lepo, &v. & 36 light of li

SOLD BY SYNEY DRUG AND PARCY GOOD DELLE. Oct 14.