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of The following gentlemen constitute the Finanda Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-RITT QUINCT, EDMOND JACKSON, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

this country possess, as a mark of superiority, either

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitu

illed States Constitution is 'a covenant leath, and an agreement with hall'

The free States are the guardians and ial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and on

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other first they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other first they expouse their rights; but they are with

PALMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE

arour. We their children, at the end of half a cor tary, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look

has long oven tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaying

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

ode yoke. On this subject, our Pathers, me

VOL. XXX. NO. 28.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1542

- WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

#### From the New Orleans Picayune. SUMNER'S REVENCE.

Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, has made, Mr. Charles Summer, or anaestacoustes, has made, in the Senate of the United States, the grand demonstration on the subject of slavery which it has evicitly been the task of his life to prepare in the most effectual form, since the cane of Preston Brooks let its stripes upon his person for the malignity of his former public invectives against the men and the selety of the Southern States.

We have never spoken of that chastisement, well

merited as it undoubtedly was by the coarseness of the insult it undertook to punish, except as extrenely rash and thoughtless, the impulse of an impetuous indignation, which forgot in its heat the proprieties of time and place, and gave to the enethe Northern people, that the liberty of speech had been violently assailed by Southern elaveholders on the floor of the Senate itself. The act was deeply regretted for the mischievous uses that could

made out of it, more than he deserved. He has been for years brooding over his disgrace, and preparing his revenge. His wounded vanity or wrong in the place where he was ecourged and he pride to in repeating the offence in the most aggraveing form which a thorough search of the vot eshulary or abuse for some weary years of self-banishment could supply to a reckless tongue. Supported, ar it seems, by a sort of body-guard under the direction of the lighting Mr. Burlingame, as a recurity against interruption by another cane, he went into the Senate to deliver the most furiously bitter and malignant tirade against slavery and slareholding, against the slave States of this Union, and the slaveholders of these States, which has ever been attered in this country by a man above the standard of Fred Douglass or Garrison. For hours he continued to pour out all the hoarded resentment of his heart, in a strain of insult to which the abusiveness which stung Mr. Brooks into the impredence of chastising him into notoriety was duls commonplace. He ransacked ancient and modern history to find offensive comparisons, with which to sugmatize the society of the South as : barbarous byond anything known among nations which pre-ted to civilization. He assumed that the free States of the Union are types of civilized society, the slave States the most odious relics of the worst barbarism. He drew a comparison between the Barbary States of the Mediterranean and the Barbury States of America, and awarded to those nests of piratical Africans a superiority in morals and progress over the slaveholding States of the Union. He took up and culogized and endorsed the whole strain and substance of Helper's book; and held

up slaveholding communities to utter abhorrence, as essentially wicked by their nature, and slaveholders as villains by the law of their existence. He sums up a series of philippies of this class with the assertion that slavery, being 'barbarous in its origin, barbarous in its law, and barbarous in all t breed barbarians, while it develo everywhere slike in the individual and in the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of

With this text, he declares for the extirpation of the monstrous evil, and repudiates with scorn the plea that it is only to be met as a political question, and declares that it is to be met on every ground as a solemy battle between good and evil.

There are two whole sides of a large newspaper

covered with the speech, of which the sentence we quote is the key-thought, amplified, illustrated and enforced in every possible form of insult, derision This black tirade went on without interruption,

and with no other reply than some brief words from Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, in which he expressed, in words much more emphatic than complimentary, his opinion of this scandalous exhibi tion of malignant and revengeful passions. The Southern Senators otherwise sat in contemptuous nience while this railing abolitionist unpacked his beart of its foul passions and his brain of the un-wholesome load of revengeful thoughts. Senator Chesnut would have done quite as well in

refering the harangue to pass without a word of comment. If we are to take Mr. Sumner as the trpe of a class in the North—the irrepressible conmen - there are worthier antage nists with whom the contest for our existence can be waged; lemen whom it requires an effort to grapple with, and over whom success will be a substantial But this mouthing Sumner is a ranter whom no party will consent to receive as a leader. He may round their sentiments, but they shrink from the sodicity with which he declares the podence of making issue of them too soon. They have discarded Seward mainly because he is too directly committed to theories of the came kind with Sumner, to be available as a candidate yet.

impatience of Summer will not permit these men to wait that consummation which Mr. Seward has promised, when Republicanism can go as fast d ar as it wishes, and has preferred to go with nooin, now, as far as it can. Mr. Sumper will, therefore, in all probability, be disclaimed by the Republicans as an imprudent and inconvenient ally, Republicanism has no need just now of such plain-speaking men, and he will be disavowed, and, at his term, left out of the Senate, unles the election shall have demonstrated such a strength of the Republican idea that it may be advanced and supported more boldly than it is the policy just now

But the speech is on record—an enlarged and em beliabed edition of Helper's infamous book, which obtained, for a political object, the endorsement of many members of Congress. Both have been inclaimed by a portion of the party for whose service they were sent forth. But it is the dictate of common caution to note how far the principles are sustained of which the expression is disavowed; and to watch for the indications of a coming time when both may be taken up again, and set forth as the expression. the exponents of a successful party.

17 d. 10 mi 15 mi 10 mi

dishonest contractors, broken corporations, and other insolvent employers. What Mr. Sumner's purpose was in making this speech, passes our comprehension. It was nominally in favor of the admission of Kansas; but if it could produce any effect at all, it would be to unite in solid column all the South-ANTI-SLAVERY OFLEBRATION AT FRAern Senators against the admission. If he made it for the purpose of revenging the assault of 1856, a more stupid idea can hardly be conceived. The Phonographic report for THE LIBERATOR by J. M.W. TERRITOR. slandered and his avenger are dead, and beyond reach of the Senator's revilings. A speech more destitute of judgment and statesmanship, in every held at the Grove in Framingham, on the Fourth, point of view, was never given to the public in any form. The wildest outburst of red republicanism Society, to celebrate the day, and, (in the words of the

Mr. Sumner, who during his term in the Senate has signalized himself by no practical proposition, by no good measure, by no co-operation with friends, has waited till the close of the present term of the Senate to make a violent assault upon a portion of special train for the Grove, at 94 o'clock, who were the States of the confederacy, an assault which re- joined, on their arrival, by a delegation from Milford, troactively impeaches the morality, the civilization

Constitution.

In attempting to affix the stain of barbarism to the original States of the confederacy, Mr. S. not ever a larger, more intelligent and orderly gathering only 'fouls his own nest,' but he spoils his own ar- was ever congregated in that beautiful grove, even on gument; for he gives us a barbarian Constitution, such an occasion, remarkable, as they always are, for and then demands the right to interpret it seconding to his enlightenment; and he proves the growth of the North in property and education only to show how it has prospered and thriven by the generous policy of administrations which for half a century en controlled by the liberal and enlightened minds of Southern statesmen .- Albany Argus.

#### SELECTIONS.

#### From the N. Y. Tribune.

#### A NEW MISREPRESENTATION.

A late number of the Liberator, Mr. Garrison's paper, contains an article under the well-known initials of Mr. Wendell Phillips, in which Abra-ham Lincoln is designated as the slave-hound of Illinois.' The charge is based upon the alleged Finance Committee—E. H. Heywood, Boston; An-fact that, on the 10th of January, 1849, Mr. Liu-gelina J. Knox, Boston; Sallie Holley, Sarah E. Hall, coln, being then a member of Congress, moved to Worcester; E. D. Draper, Hopedale; T. C. Sever-reconsider the vote instructing the Committee on ance, West Newton. the District of Columbia to report a bill for abolishing the clave-trade therein, that he might introduce a bill, from which 'W. P.' makes this ex-

Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Wash. dictional limits, are hereby empowered and REQUIRED to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners, all Fugitive Slaves escaping into said District.

We will try to answer. The first charge is, that ton, would endeavor to encourage the modest citizens 'Mr. Lincoln, in order to introduce this bill, re- of that metropolis by telling them what admirable quested the House to reconsider the vote instructing fellows they are, and what heroes and patriots and port a bill for abolishing the slave-trade therein.'
We reply: Mr. Lincoln never did any such thing

in its favor; but when, soon accer, the question came up in a new aspect, under an amendment which changed the phraseology of the original resolution, which was by many thought objectionable, Mr. Lincoln's vote is again recorded in the negative against a second attempt to get rid of the discountry. The second attempt to get rid of the discountry and the second attempt to get rid of the discountry. The second attempt to get rid of the discountry and the second attempt to get rid of the discountry. whole subject by laying on the table. 'W. P.' has reedom's Battle Song,' by R. Thayer, was then thus asserted what is false as to the letter of the sung to 'Auld Lang Syne,' after which Mr. Garage

What, then, was the course of Mr. Lincoln on which such a charge can be based? Simply this A motion was made to lay the motion to reconside the resolution on the table. Mr. Lincoln, at this DEAR MR. GARRISON: stage, appealed to the mover—not to the House—to the Fourth draws nigh, and that crowd of withdraw his motion. He urged him to withdraw his motion, not permanently, but merely to enable of Massachusetts best moral and religious culture,—him to read an amendment which he should attempt upon which I have looked with delight so many a

slaves. Let us see.

Mr. Lincoln, let it be remembered, asked his colleague to withdraw his motion, simply that he might read the proposition which he intended to urge as an amendment, if the resolution prohibiting the slave-trade was reconsidered. Now, this proposition is a bill of eight sections, of which 'W. P. quotes one. The purpose of this bill was the abolition not merely of the slave-trade, but of slavery itself in the District of Columbia, provided a majority of the people should cast their votes in favor of such a measure. The fifth section, so far from showing the general purport of the bill, is precisely that portion of it from which the character of the rest would never be guessed. It was merely in-tended to put the District on a footing with all the States in regard to 'fugitives from service,' when service, when service, when service is the service in the service of service in such occasions. I will read them, with your persuance. If Virginia may have the right to take her runaways in Boston, there is no good reason calcrist paribus, why she should not in Washington. But this was the exceptional point of Mr. Lincoln's proposed amendment, and not its general purpose, for that was to sweep the system of slavery out of the District, after a fixed time, by consent of the people, giving compensation to the master, and providing for the due education and care of the emancipated.

This represents the Mr. Y. There were were listened to with undivided attention by the audience, who testified their sympathy with the sentiments expressed by frequent appliance.

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#### THE LIBERATOR.

'INDEPENDENCE DAY!

MINGHAM.

Society, to celebrate the day, and, (in the words of the in Europe has furnished no equal to it in want of truth, common sense, and parliamentary propriety. the hour-how best to preserve the principles of the Revolution, and carry them forward to a speedy and enduring triumph.' Notwithstanding the heavy rain of the night previous, and the inauspicious aspect of the morning, a large number of persons took the and neighboring places, several hundred strong. In the Christianity, the decency, even, of the original Milford alone, we understand, nearly four hundred States of the Confederacy, and the founders of the lickets were sold. By noon, the company on the tickets were sold. By noon, the company on the ground had swelled to thousands, and we doubt if ever a larger, more intelligent and orderly gathering the intelligence and high character of those who answer the call.

The meeting was called to order shortly before 11 o'clock, by E. H. HEYWOOD, who read the following list of officers for its organization :-

#### President-EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham.

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; Charles L. Remond, Salem : F. B. Sanborn, Col. Wm. Whiting, Concord; Caroline M. Severance, West Newton; Blizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I.; William S. Haywood, Hopedale; Henry O. Stone, Framingham; Abby Kelley Poster, Worcester; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. H. Stephenson, Newton; O. W. Albee, Marlboro'.

Secretaries - J. M. W. Yerrinton, Chas. K. Whipple. Finance Committee-E. H. Heywood, Boston; An-

After thanking the audience for the honor they had conferred upon him, the President said he was always glad to attend an anti-slavery meeting on the Pourth of July, because it was the only place where one ington and Georgetown, within their respective jurislence of American patriotism, and the only place, too, where the truth could be heard. Thousands of meetings were being held all over the country, in which The Tribune is especially called upon to meet this the people were congregated to listen to glorifications origin, barbarous in its law, and barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in its consequences, barbarous in the instruments it employs, barbarous in its consequences, barbarous in spirit, and barbarous wherever it shows itself, it their (the Republicans') candidate.' the Committee on the District of Columbia to re-We reply: Mr. Lincoln never did any such thing sure, that they should prove themselves worthy of the neither requested the House to reconsider its their sires, but with a very strong inference that they vote, nor did he make any motion to that effect. are. If any body wanted to hear any thing original, on the contrary, when, presently, the motion to lay they must go to an anti-slavery meeting, for there the motion to reconsider on the table was acted upon, he voted with the majority against it. True, when the motion to reconsider was reached, he voted the government, and the nature of the institutions when the motion to reconsider was reached, he voted the government, and the nature of the institutions in its favor; but when, soon after, the question which the Revolution and the government gave to

> record, and as evidently false as to the intentions of sow came forward, and stated that he had received a note from the excellent General Agent of the Society, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., which he would rend :-

#### LEICESTER, July 2, 1850.

him to read an amendment which he should attempt to introduce, if the vote on the original resolution—
instructing the Committee—should be reconsidered. This amendment was the bill which 'W. P.' refers to, of which he gives a section, and because of which he says: 'We gibbet a Northern hound today, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia.' The reader is left to infer that Mr. Limooln attempted to get the virtual prohibition of the clare-trade in the District, just passed, rescinded, that he might the more effectually and emphatically provide it with a more stringent law against fugitive bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of the state of my health forprovide it with a more stringent law against fugitive bids my participating in the pleasures and duties of your meeting. But in thought I shall be with you

I have also, said Mr. Garrison, some lines appro priate to the occasion, which were written by our friend Miss Bacon, of Barre, who has once or twice

Never was a speech more calculated to drive the South out of the Union, or to stir up insurrection; for it one-half he said was true, not only would the alares be justified in taking up arms, but every adventurous anti-slavery man in the world be justified in sying to their assistance. The speech was equally distinguished for its rehemeson and lalashood. What can be more untrue than that the slaver receive no compensation for their labor? They are clad, housed and supported, and allowed cortain privileges by which they can add to their personal comforts, and they are never reduced to want, as white laborers, both of the South, in the free States are by certain and unscrupalous person has imposed upon tim to give the sanction of the supposition. When I asy that the next speaker is to be Mr. Desplay, of Chicago. (I) I think it will naturally excite a thrill of surprise in the District, who all approved of it. 'W. P.' refers to this fact, and applying it to the exceptional provision of section five, adds, 'Alo wonder Mr. Limeoful provision of the content of this fact, and applying it to the exceptional provision of section five, adds, 'Alo wonder Mr. Limeoful provision. When I asy that the next speaker is to be Mr. Desplay, of Chicago. (I) I think it will naturally excite a thrill of surprise in the breasts of all the inhabitants of this sountry—Demodrate for its rehemeson and lalashood. What can be more untrue than that the slaves receive no ompounction for their labor? They are clad, housed the insurance of the provision of section five, adds, 'Alo wonder Mr. Limeoful provision. When I asy that the next speaker is to be man Mr. Desplay, of Chicago. (I) I think it will institute to this it will institute to fifteen less ing citizens of the breasts of all the inhabitants of this sountry—Demodrate for its rehemest of all types and shades, Belleverett men, and supported in the Function of the Function of the support of the Function of the support of the provision of the support of the support of the provision of the

#### SPEECH OF H. FORD DOUGLASS. Mr. PRESIDENT, LADISS AND GREYLENSEN

to suppose, for a single moment, that I have any Douglas. nnection, either by blood or politically, with Stephen Arnold Dougles, of Chicago. I am somewhat Abraham Lincoln occupies the same position that proud of the name of Douglass. It was once, in the the old Whig party occupied in 1852. They asserthistory of dear old Scotia, a tower of strength on the ed then, in their platform, that they were not in faside of free principles; and so firmly did they op vor of the repeal of that law, and that they would do pose the usurpations of royal power, that, on one of nothing to lessen its efficiency. What did he say at the kings of Scotland coming to the throne, he issued Presport? Why, that the South was entitled to a Fuan edict, expelling from his rosim every man who gitive Slave Law; and although he thought the law bore that hated name ; and I cannot account for the could be modified a little, yet, he said, if he was in signal departure from the ancient and hereditary Congress, he would have it done in such a way as principles by one who bears that name, upon any other not to lessen its efficiency! Here, then, is Abra-

theory than that of bastard blood. (Applause.) regard him as a great statesman. It seems to me that | but virtually the liberty of every white man as well : there are certain elements necessary to true states-manship. In the first place, a statesman must have ence who might not be arrested to-day upon the simstatesmanship. Now, who supposes that Stephen A. hurried off to slavery and to chains. Habeas corpus. Douglas has a heart? I cannot account for the ex- trial by jury, -those great bulwarks of freedom, reartheory than that of the transmigration of soule. It ancestors, amidst the conflicts of a thousand years,was held by one of the old philosophers of Greece, are struck down by this law; and the man whose that when a man died, somebody was born, and that name is inscribed upon the Presidential banner of the born; but, when Douglas was born, nobody happen- statute-book I ed to die ! (Laughter and applause.)

But, ladies and gentlemen, I had no intention of

and shaping the destiny of men. When John Adams wrote that this would always cy Adams said, twenty years ago, that 'the preserva-tion, propagation and perpetuation of slavery is the Then, there is another item which I want to bring tion, propagation and perpetuation of slavery is the

(Applause.)

not like this kind of talk, because, while they are anti-slavery!

admit those States when they made application, with OR WITHOUT SLAVERY. Now, that is Douglas's doc-I hope that my driends will not do me the injustice trine; it is stealing the thunder of Stephen A.

In regard to the repeal of the Pugitive Slave Law, ham Lincoln in favor of carrying out that infa-There are a great many people in this country who mous Pugitive Slave Law, that not only strikes down seem to be in love with Stephen A. Douglas, and to the liberty of every black man in the United States, heart—that is one of the essential elements of ple testimony of one man, and, after an ex parts trial, stence of so mean a man as Douglas on any other ed by the blood and unspeakable wee of your English the soul of the dead entered the body of the new- Republican party is in favor of keeping it upon the Not only would I arraign Mr. Lincoln, in regard to

that law, for his pro-slavery character and principles, making these remarks. We are here for the purpose but when he was a member of the House of Repreof celebrating the Fourth of July. Eighty four years sentatives, in 1849, on the 10th day of January, he ago to-day, this nation had its birth. We stand, to- went through the District of Columbia, and conday, a governmental prodigy, surpassing, in our extra- sulted the prominent pro-slavery men and slaveholders ordinary growth, any of the States of ancient or of the District, and then went into the House of modern times. But nations who seek success amid Representatives, and introduced, on his own responsithe possibilities of the future are not measured by bility, a fugitive slave law for the District of Columthe accumulation of wealth, nor by breadth of terri. bia. It is well known that the law of 1793 did not torial domain. Par down beneath the glittering apply to the District, and it was necessary, in order splendor which the jewelled hand of Crosus has lift- that slaveholders might catch their slaves who sought ed up to intoxicate the gaze of the unthinking multi- safety under the shadow of the capitol, that a special tude, there will be found a silent and resistless influ- law should be passed for the Dictrict of Columbia: ence, working its way beneath, the surface of society, and so Mr. Lincoln went down deeper into the proslavery pool than even Mr. Meson of Virginia did in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Here, then, is the be a day of bonfires and rejoicing, he did not foresee man who asks for your votes, and for the votes of the the evils which half a century would bring, when anti-slavery people of New England, who, on his his own son, standing in his place amid the legisla. Own responsibility, without any temptation whatever, tors of the Republic, would shame posterity into a introduced into the District of Columbia a fugitive brave indifference to its empty ceremonies. John Quin- slave law! That is a fact for the consideration of

vital and animating spirit of the national govern- out in this connection. I am a colored man; I am ment, and this truth is no less apparent to-day. Eve- an American citizen; and I think that I am entitled ry department of our national life—the President's to exercise the elective franchise. I am about twentychair, the Senate of the United States, the Supreme eight years old, and I would like to vote very much . We have four parties in this country that have it on the side of freedom. (Applause.) No party, it marshalled themselves on the highway of American seems to me, is entitled to the sympathy of antipolitics, asking for the votes of the American people slavery men, unless that party is willing to extend to to place them in possession of the government. We the black man all the rights of a citizen. I care nothhave what is called the Union party, led by Mr. ing about that anti-slavery which wants to make the Bell, of Tennessee; we have what is called the Dem. Territories free, while it is unwilling to extend to me, ocratic party, led by Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; as a man, in the free States, all the rights of a man. we have the party called the Seceders, of the Slave- (Applause.) In the State of Illinois, where I live-Code Democrata, led by John C. Breckinnidge, of my adopted State—I have been laboring to make it a Kentucky, and then we have the Republican party, place fit for a decent man to live in. In that State, led by Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. All of these we have a code of black laws that would disgrace parties ask for your support, because they profess to any Barbary State, or any uncivilised people in the represent some principle. So far as the principles of far-off islands of the sea. Men of my complexion are freedom and the hopes of the black man are concern. not allowed to testify in a court of justice, where a ed, all these parties are barren and unfruitful; neither white man is a party. If a white man happens to of them seeks to lift the negro out of his fetters, owe me anything, unless I can prove it by the testiand rescue this day from edium and disgrace. mony of a white man, I cannot collect the debt.

Take Abraham Lincoln. I want to know if Now, two years ego, I went through the State of any man can tell me the difference between the Illinois for the purpose of getting signers to a petianti-slavery of Abraham Lincoln, and the anti-slave- tion, saking the Legislature to repeal the 'Testimony ry of the old Whig party, or the anti-slavery of Hen- Law, so as to permit colored men to testify against ry Clay? Why, there is no difference between white men. I went to prominent Republicans, and them. Abraham Lincoln is simply a Henry Clay among others, to Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trum-Whig, and he believes just as Henry Clay be bull, and neither of them dared to sign that petition lieved in regard to this question. And Henry to give me the right to testify in a court of justice! Clay was just as odious to the anti-slavery cause ('Hear, hear.') In the State of Illinois, they tax the and anti-slavery men as ever was John C. Cal-colored people for every conceivable purpose. They houn. In fact, he did as much to perpetuate negro tax the negro's property to support schools for the slavery in this country as any other man who has education of the white man's children, but the colored ever lived. Henry Clay once said, 'That is property people are not permitted to enjoy any of the benefits which the law declares to be property, and that 'two resulting from that taxation. We are compelled to hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and impose upon ourselves additional taxes, in order to sanctified property in alaves ! Wherever Henry educate our children. The State lays its from hand Clay is to-day in the universe of God, that athefatic upon the negro, holds him down, and puts the other lie is with him, with all its termenting memories, hand into his pocket and steals his hard earnings, to educate the children of white men; and if we I know Abraham Lincoln, and I know something sent our children to school, Abraham Lincoln would about his anti-slavery. I know the Republicans do kick them out, in the name of Republicanism and

willing to steal our thunder, they are unwilling to I have, then, something to say against the antisubmit to the conditions imposed upon that party that slavery character of the Republican party. Not only assumes to be anti-slavery. They say that they canare the Republicans of Illinois on the side of alavery. assumes to be anti-slavery. They say that they cannot go as fast as you anti-slavery men go in this matter; that they cannot afford to be uncompromisingly
honest, nor so radical as you Garrisonians; that they
want to take time; that they want to do the work

Senate of the United States, some of your Senators want to take time; that they went to do the work gradually. They say, "We must not be in too great from the New Regiand States take special pains to the Mer Regiand States take special pains to the Mer Regiand States take special pains to that the went savery i at least, we must take half a load, if we cannot get the whole." Now, my friends, I believe that the very best way to overshrow slavery in this country is to occupy the highest passes, as they are not in favor of bringing about hegre squally, in the country is to occupy the highest passes, as the work of a Dunchman, who wanted to jump over story of a Dunchman, who wanted to jump over ditch, and he went back three miles is creter to great good start, and when he got up to the ditch, is had to set down on the wrongs side to get his breath.

I do not believe in the suit-slavery of Abeshim I Liacoba, because he is or the side of this State. The older her proper to defer the state of the want to dear, the allocation of the passes in the war back there allocated in the war board of negro equality; and the Liacoba, because he is or the side of this Stave Power of which I are speaking, there has propose to define the state of the passes in the form of the passes in the country of the negro rose, see the Saxon was known in history, to stop and take hereath.

I do not believe in the suit-slavery of Abeshim I Liacoba, because he is or the side of this Stave Power of which I are speaking, there has propose to define the work in place of negro equality; and the Liacoba because it down to look like the Saydian. Throw enhanced the statement of the passes in the case of negro equality is not defined the passes of gradually. They say, "We must not be in too great a from the New Ragiand States take special pains to

morally or mentally, that is not also manifested by the black man, under similar circumstances? ("Hear, hear.') You may take down the white and black part of the social and political structure, stone by stone, and in all the relations of life, where the exercis his moral and intellectual functions is not restricted. by positive law, or by the arbitrary restraints of society, you will find the negro the equal of the white man, in all the elements of head and heart. Of course, no one pretends that all men are mentally equal, or morally equal, any more than we do that all men are of the same weight, or equal in physical endowments. Here in this country, under the most favorable circumstances, we have idiots and fools, some in the lunatic asylum, and others, in the high places of government, who essay to be statesmen, who ought to be there. (Laughter.) You say to the German, the Hungarian, the Irishman, as soon as he lands here, 'Go out on the highway of the world's progress, and compete with me, if you can, in the race for empire and dominion.' You throw no fetters upon that ever-restless sea of energies that chafes our shores, baying, 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no further.' No, with all that magnanimity which must be ever-present in the true soul, you say to the foreigner, whose liberty has been cloven down upon some disastrous Buropean battle-field, whose fortune has been wrecked and lost amid the storms of adversity abroad, 'Come here and better your condition, if you can! I remember, that, a few years ago, when a Hungarian refugee—not an American citizen—he had only delared his intention to become one-was arrested in the harbor of Smyrna, for an offence against the Austrian government, Capt. Ingraham, of the American war-ship St. Louis, demanded, in the name of the Federal Government, his instant release, and, under the cover of her guns, the shackles of Austrian bondage melted from his limbs, and Martin Kosta walked the deck of that vessel a free man, as proud of his adopted country as we were of the gallant deed. That poor Hungarian, in the hour of his misfortune, ould look at the American flag, as it gleamed in the sunlight of the Austrian sky, and as he looked at its stars, that symbolized a constellation of Republican

Halleck, when he sang,-Flag of the seas! on Ocean's wave Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave I
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack, The dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly,
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

States, he could feel all the poetlo inspiration of

But no colored man can feel any of this inspiration, We are denied all participation in the government; we remember that that flag only covers us as slaves, Court, and the American pulpit-is occupied and I think I am old enough to vote, and I think that, if and that our liberties are only respected and our beak of the American eagle, we can nestle in the shaggy mane of the British lion; and, feeling this, we can feel no inspiration when we look at the American flag.

But I was speaking in reference to the gratuitous

concessions of some of our Republican leaders. Some three or four months ago, a bill was under consideration in the Senate of the United States for the purnose of establishing a school for the education of free colored children in the District of Columbia. The matter created some discussion in the Senate, and, under the lash of Senator Mason, and other slavedrivers of the South, your own Senator, Mr. Wilson, caved in on this question, and admitted, in the resence of the Senate, and with all Massachusetts o read his words, that the negro was inferior. (' Hear. near.') Now, I do not believe that the negro is inferior. Man's ability wholly depends upon surrounding circumstances. You may take all of those races that have risen from the lowest estate of degradation to the highest eminence of intellectual and moral splendor, and you will discover that no race has ever yet been able, by any internal power and will of its wn, to lift itself into respectability, without contact with other civilized tribes. Rome served as the scaffolding for the erection of the tribes of Western Surope into that huge political constellation whose dram-beats follow the sun round the world. When Julius Cosar landed in Britain, he found the ancesors of this boasted English race a miserable set of barbarians, bowing down to stocks and stones, and painting their bodies in fantastic colors. They were sarried to Rome by the soldiers of Caser, and sold in the streets for five dollars; and so thoroughly brutalized were they, that Cicero, the great Ro said that the meanest slaves in Ho Britain; and, writing to his friend Attious, he advised him not to buy the worthless wretches. (Applause.) Emerson says that it took many generations to trim and comb and perfume the first bost-load of Norse pirates into royal highnesses and most noble knights of the garter; and yet, every spark and ornament o regal splendor dates back to the twenty thousand thieves that landed at Hastings. You will find, after that, I think, that there is no truth in the same

that the negro is inferior.

The men who justify slavery upon the assu-

pliers, sages and poets, and put them into a galaxy of brilliant genius, and claim all the credit to themselves; but if a black man attempts to do so, he is met at the threshold by the objection, 'You have no ancestry behind you."

Now, friends, I am proud of the negro race, and thank God to-day that there does not course in my veins a single drop of Saxon blood. (Applause.) The blood that I boast was immortalized in Scotland's sone and story at a time when the Saxon was wearing an iron collar, with the name of his Norman master written thereon. (Applause.) There was never such a subjugated race in the world as were the Saxons in the days of William the Conqueror. So thoroughly humbled and degraded were they, that Macaulay says it was considered as disgraceful for a Norman to mar ry a Saxon as it is now for a white person to marry a negro. I am proud of the negro race. I think that 'negro' looks just as well on paper, and sounds just as sweetly to the ear, as 'Saxon'; and I believe that by education, by wealth, by religion, the negfo may make that name as honorable as ever was that of Saxon, while the Sexon, by the practice of the opposite vices, may drag himself down as low as the

I believe that man, like certain productions of the vegetable kingdom, will grow better in some soils than in others. God has given us a goodly land in which to build up an empire of thought; it ought also to be an empire of freedom. The anti-slavery men of the country intend to make this truly 'the land of the free and the home of the brave," by coming to such meetings as these on gala days. When Boston conservatism goes down to the Music Hall to air itself in Everett's lying eulogy, we mean to come here and criticise the various political parties, in order to rescue this day from priestly cant and from politi-

Oh. no. friends: we colored men may well fee proud of our ancestors. Why, we were held in very high esteem by the ancient Greeks. There is a Grecian fable that we descended from the gods. Virgil says that Jupiter, in his serial chariot, sailing through the skies, went so near the sun that is burnt his face black; and on that hypothesis they account for the existence of the colored race! The father of Grecian poetry, standing away back in the gray dawn of history, has struck some noble lines from his lyre. in praise of our ancestors of the sunny clime :-

. The sire of Gods, and all the etherial train Now mix with mortals, nor disdain to grace The feast of Ethiopia's blameless race.

Priends. I have no idea that those men who talk about the inferiority of the negro race really believe it. They think it is absolutely necessary, for the success of their party, to cater to the dark spirit of slavery. But, after all, I say that the negro is a man, and has all the elements of manhood, has other men; and, he the way, I think that, in this country, he has the highest element of manhood. Certainly he has developed here its highest element. I do not believe that the highest element of manhood is the ability to fight. If he is the noblest man who can do the most fighting, then you ought to elect John C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy, as President of the United States. If muscle is evidence of the highest manhood, you will find any of the 'short boys' of New York, any of the 'plug-uglica' and ugly plugs (Mughter) of Tammany Hall, better qualified to be President of the United States than Abraham Lincoln. The negro is emphatically a Christian man; patient under long suffering, as ready to forgive an injury as the Saxon is to inflict one; he would rather . bear the ills he has, than fly to others that he knows not of.' (Applause.) You may dwarf his manhood by the iron of bondage, you may dry up the fountain of his intellectual life, but you can never destroy his faith in God. and the ultimate triumph of his almighty purpose. Over a sea of blood and tears, he catches, in every full of the midnight aform that breaks around him. the music of that 'still, small voice,' that bids him · Hope on, hope ever! ' He constitutes the very oxygen of civilization, potent in that arterial action that imparts life and health to the permanent and successful achievements of the human race. Therefore, I do not like these gratuitous admissions on the part of men who go to Congress from New England with an anti-slavery purpose in their hearts.

But, my friends, I must bring my remarks to a close; and I say, that in view of the fact that the inthe government, I would rather curse than bless the hour that marked the fatal epoch in American history, when we threw off the yoke of a decent despotism, to become, in turn, the slaves of a mean and arregant Democracy. Mark Antony said over the dead body of the old Roman, 'I come to bury Casar, not to praise him. (Applause.) Four million of my countrymen in chains to-day, ground between these two huge lies,-like the upper and the nether millstone .the Constitution of the United States and the Fourth of July, send me to this platform to bury the memories of that hour that witnessed the separation of these colonies from the mother country; for had we remained linked to her by political and social ties, we should inevitably have marched to freedom and equality, as she has done, England stands to day with the trophies of a thousand years clustering around her head, as young and as vigorous in all the element. that promise future physical and intellectual development, as when, upon the fields of Cressy and Agincourt, her sons shattered, as with an iron mace, the embattled legions of France. She stands to-day, and had stood, for a quarter of a century, upon the side of freedom ; while here in Republican America, we have, for the last eighty-three years, been constantly tending towards a despotism baser and blacker than any thing that history has yet recorded. I say, then, I would rather curse than bless the day that marked the separation. Hunkerism, every where, as I said before, will go out to-day to be glorified in the sunlight of lying eulogy poured upon the dead fathers, whose faithlessness to every principle of freedom will yet cause their names to become a hissing and a byord to the ages yet to come. 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants there of, is the inscription upon the bell that hangs in In-dependence Hall, in Philadelphia; but the old bell more modest than the people, cracked the first time i was rung, because it had not bruss enough to tell the lie again ! (Laughter and loud applause.) Hypocrisy is not a growth peculiar to American soil

out it has reached its most hateful development here. American slavery, the worst form of despotism ever imposed upon any people, is endorsed by Church and State as a great missionary institution. Eighty-four years ago to-day, your fathers, true to the impulse that brought them from the father land, spoke this nation into existence, breathed into it the breath of life, by asserting the selfhood of every human being They had descended from men who, for two hundred years, had battled for freedom of conscience against the despotsem of the bloody Stnarts; and when, in the despotssm of the bloody Stuarts; and when, in 1765, the British government passed the Stamp Act, and attempted to enforce it by British hayonov, against the will and wishes of the American people; the Roundhead and the Cavalier went up to Bunker Hill, and entered their bleeding protest against George the Third, by the Urace of God. In this, I say, they were true to their manly impulses. They declared that all men are created equal; and brave men from beyond the Rhine, and from the vine-cled tills of France, viewing from a distance that sublime struggle for the establishment of a free government, threw themselves at once, into the conflict, and by tills of France, viewing from a distance that sublime arruggle for the establishment of a free gavernment, threw themselves at once into the conflict, and by their nable devotion to our cause, gave their names to history as a part of the giories of the Rapublic. But what did the fathers do to justify the expectations of these gallant arrangers? Let four millions of sieves in our land answer the question! The liberty that Lafayette lought for, our fathers, in an hour of comflavers that blomen there, -to gloss up the hence,

the liberty of the black man, in order to form this

ment, and not commit ourselves to the dark spirit of slavery and to the political expediency of the hour.

The Constitution of the United States is the Januar of the American Capitol, looking both ways, assum ing any color, secording as we turn the political ka-leidoscope. This is the one redeeming feature in is-that we cannot understand its carefully concealed purpose without the aid of contemporary history. Guthe says that no work is complete, unless it involves some mystery. I believe that the Constitution, in that respect, may be tortured into a virtuous justrument. It does involve a great mystery. But, as anti-slavery men, seeking the overthrow of slavery in the shortest possible way, we have to deal with the facts of the government as the fathers made it and construed it, while they lived. I am willing, for one, to accept the unbroken testimony of three-quarters of a century against the anti-slavery character of the American Constitution, and not dodge behind its equivocal phrases for the purpose of cheating the slaveholder, and saving the memory of our dishonest and timeserving fathers from the gibbet of impartial history. Achilles, the hero of the Illiad, is introduced by Homer as saying these memorable words : "I detest. as the very gates of hell, the wretch who has the baseness to say one thing, and mean another.' I do not believe that the fathers wrote that Constitution intending it to serve the purposes of freedom, and then turned round and construed it on the side of despotism and slavery. If they did, then were they a mean set of contemptible hypocrites, and deserving of the scathing denunciation of every friend of humanity. I do not believe it.

My friends, you may think this is a little radical,

and you may, on this account, be unwilling to receive some of the other truths that I have been trying to impress upon you. There is some danger of antislavery men saying too much. I remember an anecdote that illustrates this very well. In a little town in the State of New York, there lived a very pious family, -a father and mother, and two children, a son and daughter. They all belonged to the village honor to call me the hero of the Concord fight. It church, except the son. He was rather a wild young reminds me of a story I once heard of a boy who had man; but during a revival of religion in the village, the misfortune to have an intemperate father. One he was induced by his parents to make application to day, he looked out of the door, and saw his father the church for admission to membership. The deacon was somewhat of an old fogy, and did not believe in his mother, and said, \*Look, mother, look! Here receiving him without first putting him through the comes father, leading home two men! (Laughter.) catechism, to find out what his opinions were in re- My own position, sir, in the Concord fight, to which gard to religion. So the first question he thought he would put to him was this: 'Do you believe that really cannot agree that I am to be considered, in any Jonah was swallowed by the whale, and that he was three days and three nights in the whale's belly?" . Does father believe that?' asked the young man. ' Yes,' said the deacon. 'And mother, too?' 'Yes.' And the church, too? ' Yes.' 'Well,' says he, 'I believe it.' 'Well, sir, do you believe that Daniel was thrown into the lion's den, and that those feroclous lions refused to eat Daniel, but as soon as his accusers were thrown in they devoured them? 'Does father believe it?' 'Yes.' 'And mother? 'Yes.' 'And the church?' 'Yes.' 'Well, I believe it, then.' 'Well,' says the deacon, 'do you believe that Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego were thrown into a flery furnace, heated seven times hotter than was necessary, and that those Hebrew children passed through the flames, and came out without so much as the smell of fire upon their garments? Does the church believe it? 'Yes.' 'And father, too? 'Yes.' 'And mother?' 'Yes.' 'Well.' says he. 'I'll be d-d if I believe it, nor the fish story either!' (Loud laughter.) You see, friends, there is danger of saying too much !

But what shall I say, in closing my imperfect re marks? I know very well how imperfectly I have said my say. What can I say, then, as a black man, other than to thank the men and the women of New England who have so nobly stood by the rights and liberties of my unfortunate race during these long years of suffering and sorrow, feeling, as their only compensation, that every wrong and every outrage

'In the hot conflict of the right, shall be

A token and a pledge of victory '? I know that, as anti-slavery men, occupying the high adopted State—a State which he carned by his heroic vantage ground of right, entering our earnest protest seninst government and church, there are many realize the grandeur of our position. As our dear good friend. GERRIT SMITH, has said, 'The cause is poorley and cowardice of the age. But the martyr equality of rights which our fathers hoped for, though

Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks.
And Death's pale flag is not advanced there. What an army of brave men the moral and political necessities of twenty-five years ago pushed upon this atform to defond, with more than Spartan valor, this last Thermopyle of the new world! Then it was the freshness of youth, full of hope in ultimate sucdamnation of human slavery. Then it was that the himself out of every pulpit in New England. Then good friend, Wavpart Perities, brought to the Way: 10000001 ! soyals at trisques delicted of old institutions, and attempt to tear down the rot- cause, as the priest, in the old sacrifical whe

Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,

Bre her cause bring fame and profit, and tis prosperous to be just; rous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands saids,

Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified.

And the multitude make virtue of the faith they and

denied.

do destroy, surfacilità et basei the American people any of that ability which he since cropped out and developed facility as a living too-timony against the average of the control of the c had not der timony against the argument of the natural inferiori-ty of the colored race. Many who have since added fresh trophies to American oratory were then in the chains. HENRY RECEILAND GARRETT had scarce! begun to give an expect of that aplended ability to nome state with objections for first professional Victoria

omise, forgot, and went into a convention and sold character of this anti-alwary work in thirty years. ALVAN STRWART Is deed; JANES G. BIRNEY is deed guilty 'covenant with death and agreement with hell'; and I say, that so long as that compromise exists, we are bound to stand outside the government, and not commit ourselves to the dark spirit of many other mobile workers, have gone; as Whittier

But, self-lorgetful to the last. In words of cheer and bugle-glow, Their breath upon the darkness p

But, friends, while the busy fingers of our mo ice are gathering flowers to bestrew the graves of the ainted dead, let us not forget one other name the history of an earnest effort to break four millions of fetters, and 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

TRE PRESIDENT. I believe that the Declaration of Independence, to commemorate which this day has been set apart as holy, has been reengnized as the logical consequence of the first battle of Concord. I presume it is fresh in all your memories that we have had, within the last year, a second battle of Concord -a battle in which the enemies of freedom were routed as gallantly as they were eighty-five years ago last April. I am happy to say, that we have the her of that battle here to-day, and I understand that he has consented to address you. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. FRANK B. SANBORN, of

SPEECH OF FRANK B. SANBORN. Mr. SANBORN was heartily cheered as he came for ward upon the platform. He said :-

MR. PRESIDENT,-You do me altogether too mac coming home, led by two neighbors. He ran back to you allude, was so compulsory in its character, that I sense, the hero of it.

THE PRESIDENT. I think we must all admit that Mr. Sanborn conquered Mr. Mason and the Senate of the United States. The Americans were driven down the other side of Bunker Hill; but we have always considered that a victory on our side. Mr. SANBORN continued. If I were an orator-

which I am not-I should complain that your Presi-

dent had asked me to speak, and to follow the eloquent

man who has just left the stand : for any eloquence of mine, if I had it, must be as nothing, compared with the feeblest accents which fall from hips like his Every word that falls, on this day, from the lips of one of that race whom we so shamefully hold in bondage. seems to me the most impressive eloquence, and the most scorching sarcasm. What can be more terrible for us, who are not hypocrites, or who, at least, try not to be hypocrites, than to think that, eightyfour years ago to-day, our fathers honestly announced what they hoped to be the programme of a new nation, advancing on the career of liberty, and that, after this time, which is counted but the life of two generations of men, we see such a state of things as exists to-day! By long custom, we become wonted to anything; and we have been so habituated to the miseries and the degradations of the system of slavery, that it needs some frightful event to bring them before us in all their horrors. When I reflect, Mr. President, that Mr. Douglass, with every power, every talent, which, had he been of our own race, would have secured him a prominent position, no only among the citizens, but among the rulers of this Sountry, and remember that, instead of this, in his right-when I reflect on this, it seems to me that our difficulties yet to be overcome before men shall fully whole nation, our whole system of society, is not worth a straw, when this frightful truth is thrown in the balance against it: because our Union was formed too sublime, in its all-embracing purpose, for the hy- for nothing else, ultimately, than to produce that spirit that inaugurated this movement to free a deeply they could not then establish, nor, perhaps, fully unwronged and injured people is not dead. As Romeo derstand. But when to this deprivation of political rights, we add the thousand miseries of slavery, actual slavery, which can be understood by none ex cept the race who are actually enslaved, words entirely fail-they must fail-any one to approach the magnitude of the subject. It is for that reason that I have seldom attended meetings like this. It irke me, it cuts me to the soul, to hear this matter treated that our friend Mr. Garrison could, with inspira- merely with words-this frightful subject served un tion not of earth, brave a Boston mob, in defence of with the sauce of rhetoric. It is not to my taste. his convictions of right, in words of consuming fire like to see something done, not to hear something for the dastardly, mean and craven cowards that spoken; and, admiring as I do, and praising as I ar thirsted for his blood. THEODORE D. WELD, then in proud to do, the leaders in this movement, who for thirty years, in the face of all opposition, have carried cess, his lips touched with a live coal from the altar the doctrines of the anti-slavety cause to their present of God, such as inspired the Hebrew prophet, plend partial establishment in the hearts of the people, like an angel, trumpet-tongued, against the deep still must think that there is a better way. I thought so a year ago, and a year ago I had not seen the ignoble Bertan Green, with a logic as strong as the surrection of Harper's Perry. The events of the last concatenations of an almighty purpose, was preaching year terch me, what I knew before, that there is a better way to reach this subject, than to address any it was that RLUAR P. Loymor, whose mantle new crowd, however large. We waste our strength and covers a noble brother, (applause,) gave to she cause our breath in the endeavor to comvines people who the printed sheet and the spoken word within the never can be convinced except by the force of necesvery sight of the fortress of the evil doer. These sity, Therefore I have preferred to do what little I were brave men. Then, too, it was that that other could towards removing this great curse, in another

Anti-Slavery platform the rare gifts of scholarly oul- . I see, or think I see, where the system is weak ture and a magnificent rhetoric, to meet the rounded John Brown's experience at Harper's Ferry shows me periods of New-England's hunkerism in Fancuil Hall, where the system is weak. All the anti-slavery ors-Then it was that such men as Quincy and Hover tore that have spoken from this or any other platform and ELLS GRAY Louise placed themselves upon all the Republican orators that have wasted the time the Anti-Slavery platform, as offerings upon the altar of the nation, in Congress or nut of it, have done of Preedom. Oh, it costs men something to take nothing, compared with the famous success of those The men who go out into the desert six weeks of John Brown in Virginia simply beten customs of society clothed in purple and fine lifted his axe to smite the victim, knew where the linen, will find the 'property and standing' and fatal point was, John Brown knew where he must gilded respectability of the age passing them by on strike his blow to kill this monster; forever. How the other side. As James Russell Lowell has sung- many insurrections like that at Harper's Ferry do you suppose it would take to overthrow the system of slavery ! Perhaps a great many. But I will tell you what another would do. Another insurrection like that would make it forever impossible that there should be any Republican party holding the position which it now holds, of timid vascillation between the arrogant claims of the South and the demands of the sroused sentiment of the North ... Another insurre tion would make that impossible; or, rather, it would create a Republican party at the South. It would ate there a party, fearful lest this matter be brought to the issue which some of the Bouthern erators seem to urge on. It seems to me, therefore, that it is she duty of every person who thinks, as I do, that this country is held back, forever held back, in its noble country is now pass, invest held back, in its mobile career, by American allevery, to attempt the over-throw of that system by the nearest way. That way, to me, is the encouragement of the encape of fugitive slaves, when that is the best way, and the encourage-ment of their rising in rebellion, when that is the best

ring he did not see say other way of dring than "

the only news that we read-is that which comes from have never in any place or on any occasion uttered a island of Sicily. And what do we see there? word which reflect This, no doubt, seems extreme to many who hear

measures for its abolition shall now be commenced, honored for that and not misrepresented. (Applause.) and carried on as the prudence of men and the ne- As for the remarks of the gentleman against myself, faces the other way, as long as the whole tone of 1836. It is all the politics Lever had or ever expect every political party in the country is in favor of the to have. To carry out those views I have acted both existence of slavery, I see nothing before us but ulti- with and against all parties, just wherever I could mate ruin; and loving America as I do, with all the strike the heaviest blow against slavery and its power simply the welfare of my country, if all humanity throws by the flag, I shall leave the party, and go on. were not interested in this question, I should say, very be terminated; otherwise, we are ruined!

It seems to me, Mr. President, that no one can read

the proceedings of the last one or two months in Congress and in political conventions, without, if he has not before, accepting-almost accepting-the doctrine of the 'total depravity' of mankind. When were such infamous doutrines ever maintained before? and when were they ever maintained in such infamous language? It seems as if, with our public and private virtue, we were fast losing our mental power; and the wickedness of the sentiments advanced, by Democratic and even by Republican orators, is only equalled by the meanness of their style. They talk to us in the language of the bar-room, in the language of proudly referred to the condition of the colored men idiocy. There is not a respectable argument, not a of my own State, who have the right of suffrage, of respectable joke, even, in all these speeches. It is education, and nearly every right I have. A ques like the maudlin talk of the worst of men, in their tion was put to me by a Senator, whether I believed those few persons who fully understand, as John ried out, that we have no right to wrong others be Brown did, the immensity of this question, that I feel cause they are not our equals. I know that because if this year and its lesson shall pass by, if this costly that I am not accustomed to receive dictation from position in which the year 1859 left us, then I for mete out to you-exact justice-that is all I ask, the best, the only honest experiment at Democracy ruined before our eyes; and if it does not last through

But this is all, perhaps, the excited feeling of the cumstances, independent of the basences of men, have led us into our present position. I must say, that while I sympathize with the feeling which Mr. Douglass has expressed about Mr. Lincoln and the party which he represents, I have some hope from the success of that party in the coming election, which I believe is now assured. I do not know what abyse of corruption may have been prepared for the reception of this new President and his new administration. I do not know the Republican party have been infused even into human slavery and slave influence in America. We their hearts, and I do not know how far the people, the source of all power, are corrupted. I hope that, after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on the fourth tion reversed in their course; that we shall see some stop put to our present lamentable decline. That is my present hope for freedom. Beyond that, deeper than that, because always working, lies the faith which I have in the few men in the country who are possessed of the magnitude of the issue, and my faith hopes, though He builds and unbuilds nations, always, in all His changes, has seemed to carry forward the advancement of mankind.

I have already occupied too long-longer far than I intended-your time, and claimed your attention. As I said at the beginning, I am no orator; it is always with pain that I find myself called upon to speak. My vocation, if I have any in this matter, is them. to acr; and if by what I have said, I shall have induced a single person to reflect more on this particular mode of action which I have suggested, I shall upon your patience. (Applause.)

Mr. Devotass-I wish in justification of myself to make a brief explanation, in regard to something that has transpired since I took my seat. I understand that a distinguished Senator from Massachu setts is now in the audience-the Hon. Havny Wirsow-and that he, sharing largely in the prejudices of that class of Republicans and Democrats in Illinois, who think that a colored man cannot tell the truth, has said that my statement in regard to Mr. Lincoln's having introduced into Congress a fugitive slave bill on trial before the country. We were upbraided for the District of Columbia was a lie. It was intro- traitors. We saw that the great object of our opduced on the 10th day of January, 1849. See Congressional Globs, Appendix, second session 30th Con-

Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and distoer up to their owners all fugitive slaves excepting into said District. I think this is all I need say in reference to that

(Applause.) er, when Senator Wilson was observed advancing towards the pistform, which was at once yielded to him, and when the applause which greated his com-ing had subsided, he addressed the audience, substan-

SPEECH-OF HON. HENRY WILSON,

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GANTLEMEN, - I cam Mr. Dungukan of Cheenen.

ed upon their motives. The gen-We see a noble Italian attempting for his own people, who are merely stripped of their political rights, what John Brown attempted for another ruce, held down in the most galling bondage. Now, Mr. President, I studied logic at college, and though I know little about it, I can perceive a logical connection between these two morements. I can perceive no difference whitever between the movement of Garibaldi in whatever between the movement of Garibaldi in cessions, Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill into Congress Sicily and the movement of John Brown in Virginia, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with the secont of the people. Or rather Mr. Lincoln rose in his place and saked leave to introduce a bill to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in order to aid in that movement of me. It has been my conviction for years. And humanity, he made in that bill the constitutional pro-while I advocate this most extreme course, it seems to vision in reference to the return of fugitives coming ne that the results of such a course, if carried out, into that District. If the gentleman had stated the could be far less disastrous than the natural result of whole truth, I should have been content. But, sir, it things as they move on now. It seems to me that we seems to me unnecessary, in the presence of the anti-see in the last days of national existence; that we are slavery men of Messachusetts, to refer with bitterness in that stage of corruption which has been witnessed to the acts of a public man eleven years ago, who in this and that State, and from which the mind of the reader of history shrinks back with horror. We seem to have lost all public virtue; we seem to the District free territory, and abolish that odious and be fast losing all private virtue, simply because this infamous slave trade. Mr. Lincoln was born in Kenmonstrous iniquity and hypocrisy clings to us so tucky, a slave State, and went to Illinois, and living firmly. It is my belief, before Heaven, that our safety in a portion of that State which did not entertain the from the most utter and wretched destruction which sentiments of this State, and with a constituency livever befel a nation lies in immediate abolition. And ing under what he called the Black Laws of Illinois, by 'immediate abolition,' I do not mean that it he went into Congress and proposed to make the Disshall take place to-day or to-morrow, but that the trict of Columbia free. I think that he should be

sessity of things shall direct. As long as we set our I will say that I have been an anti-slavery man since patriotism that it is possible for any one to feel, if and so far as the Republican party carries the flag of there be no other, no higher interests involved, than opposition to slavery, I am with it; and when it as I have from other parties. The gentleman has re-By insurrection, by purchase, by any means, let sia- ferred critically to me. I would not charge him with intentional unkindness. No doubt he was sincere He is pleading for a prescribed race, and I bid him God speed in his work. I give him, however, one word of advice. When he criticises the men who are fighting the battles of freedom in this country, I ask him to do them justice.

A bill was before Congress to appropriate \$25.00 for education in the District of Columbia, for the poor children, and the Republican Senators moved to in clude colored children. We met with nothing in the Senate but speers and remonstrances. I felt it to be my duty to advocate that policy of educating the poor colored children of Washington, and in doing it, I drunkenness. And this it is which, while it fills me that the colored men of this country were equal menwith horror, slmost takes away hope. It seems to me tally to the white race. I answered no; but there that we are losing every thing which could give us were reasons why they are not. I asked him if it was greatness as a nation, greatness as a community. It any reason why a man should be wronged because he is only when I turn to that despised race, one of whom was not equal with another. My speeches were in has just addressed you, or when I notice the career of consonance with the idea which I have always car my hope revive; and when I see in a nation like this, a man is not my equal physically and intellectually, with thirty millions of people, even a single family I owe him a duty to defend him in all the rights which like that of John Brown, who from the cradle have I claim for myself. I have ever denounced the idea known no principle, no ambition, no love, except this that any can wrong or oppress a race on account o high devotion to the noblest of causes, it seems to me inferiority. I felt it unkind to hold me up before that we must not yet despair of the Republic. But Massachusetts audience as under the dictation of mer sacrifice shall have been made, and the people not be Every wite of mine, every word, is open to criticism aroused, if the year 1861 shall see us in the same All I sak is that I shall have meted out to me what

one, shall feel like abandoning this last hope of De- I said that I believed in the equality of all men bemocracy, and shall wish to give my allegianse to that fore the law-that is my doctrine. The Republican old and respectable oligarchy from which, eighty-four party believes slavery to be a moral, political and years ago, we separated ourselves. That is my feel- social evil. It has pronounced against human slavery ing to-day; it is my constant feeling. We are seeing everywhere. It recognizes slavery as a local institution, which Congress may not touch in the States where it exists; but claims the power to keep slavery its first century, when can we expect it to be again out of the Territories, knowing that in time it wil give us such an overwhelming power as to enable us to check slavery over all the continent. If it fails in moment. It is true, that there is much to be said on 1860, it will be because the country is not ripe enough for it. If it succeeds, it will overthrow the influenleaves slavery in the South to be dealt with by the people of the South, whenever we can change the heart and judgment and conscience of the people of those States.

This is the Republican position. Place a Presiden in the chair opposed to slavery anywhere and everywhere, but recognizing the rights of the States carry the government, change the Senate, the Su how far the base doctrines which guide the leaders of preme Court, and put the federal government against leave it then in the States, shorn of its political power. Politicians will no longer worship slavery, because it does not give them control of the country. Leave i of March, we shall see the wheels of the Administra- open to the influence of Christianity; leave it to be pressed upon by every good influence. How long d you suppose it will live when you take the power o this government from it, and leave it to the legitimate influences of a humane and Christian civilization?

When you undertake to arraign men who, in the halls of Congress, before dominating majorities, in a in that Eternal Power who, though He destroys our city where public sentiment is against them, where the speer and profine word meet them at every step in the streets, are true to the right, I ask you when you deal with such men that you shall do them justice, and that if they have done good deeds and brave deeds, that you say it. And when they make mis takes, if they do so, as men who love the cause freedom, do not misinterpret them or misrepresent

Gentlemen, I do not agree with you in many things. I differ with you in regard to political action, concerning the Constitution and the Union. feel some satisfaction in having so long trespassed agree with you in one thing, in a deep and profound love of liberty, and a hetred of human slavery. Fo a quarter of a century, when I could do so. I have attended your meetings, and have never attered on word of unkindness against you, although you know that I differ with you concerning the Union, the Con stitution and the mode of scilon,

How was it at the last seeder of Congress ! John Brown had just been executed. There was great hostility manifested on all hands to all men who opposed to slavery. The very first day we were pu ponents was to create a panic in the country. stood coldly and calmly, and heard their denunciations. We knew that we were right, and that our time would come. It did come. For the last four months, the aggressive steps of slavery have been re sisted by the Republican party. We have seen the chiefs of slavery quait. We have seen the haught flag of Slave Democracy shivered to fragments, as there never was an hour in the history of the country when anti-slavery men had so much to hope for We have organized a party to take the government out of the hands of the Slave Power. We would leave the country open to the healing influences truth and justice and right; and I say to men who cherish gloomy thoughts, that now, above all hours

The anti-slavery movement was begun twenty-fly years ago, smid opposition and persecution, by a de-apised lew. To-day, the country is tern by the irre-pressible conflict, and mer beyond Mason and Diron's

over parties, we are marching on to certain success (Appliance.) Even what our friend who spote has (Applause.) the black code of Illinoi, vil yet cromble before this march of progress. The beyet crumble before tone manual progress. Dable, the is fought by the Republican party on the tree tle is fought of the and constitutions and strongest ground, on legal and constitutions grounds. When it wins against slavery extension is wine against everything. When the Slave Pown goes down in the national government, it goes day forever. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, the Republican party is not a puty of Gentlemen, the apposed to human slavery tray, abolition. At the south, is Chi and Brazil. But the Republican party recognize the and Braut. Day in America is local—a State incits. tion, existing by the force of State laws for which the nation is not legally responsible. The Repaig. can party recognizes State rights—it does not same can party recognises on the Constitution by the Republican party claims the power and makes the duty of excluding slavery from the Territoria. It was organised upon that idea. It has expend upon its flag this great ductrine of the Pathen re-

> Mrs. FOSTER. I wish Mr. Wilson would arrest one question before he leaves the platform. It is this: Wherein is the Republican platform, on the subject of slavery, better than the Whig platform, when that party made its last effort, and Mr. Wilson left the party because he could not stand on that platform? If he will answer that question, I think we shall all be edified.

apon its mag the Ordinance of 1787. Its mission in

save the vast Territories of the United States to fire

dom -to bring that Territory into the Union is he

States to overthrow the power of slavery in the gov-

erament, and put the nation on the side of treden,

and leave slavery in the States to go down under the

holy influences of all that is pure and noble in the

SENATOR WILSON. I hope I shall not be kept on the platform answering questions; but if they are put, I shall certainly answer them. (Applause.) The question put to me is—and it is a fair question, and [ will meet it fairly-wherein the Republican platform differs from the platform of the Whig party, on which I refused to act ? I will state the difference

The Whig party of Massachusetts, from 1837 to 44. maintained, on the slavery question, the precise poition of the Republican party to-day. [A Voice-'Amen!'] There is an admission. I coopenied with that party during those years, because it professed to be anti-slavery. [ANOTHER VOICE-Amen!] (Laughter.) How was it with the Whig party of the United States, of which the Whig party of Manachusetta was one branch? The Whig party of the United States never did, as a national party, ec. cupy a position against slavery extension - never [\*Amen!'] Its Northern men in Congress wm against slavery extension; its Southern men for it, or uncommitted. The party was divided upon that question, and tolerated the difference. In 1845 is the great crisis of the country, when we had ob tained, by the peace with Mexico, half a million square miles of free territory, the question area, Shall this territory be continued free, or shall it be alave territory? The Democracy, North and South went against keeping it free territory. The Souther Whigs were for leaving it open-taking substantially the position of Douglas to-day. The Philadelphia Convention was held. I went there as a member of the Convention. We proposed to the South simply to stand by the Wilmot Proviso, but the National Whig party hurled the doctrine out of the Corretion, and trampled it under foot; and when it did at I took my hat and marched out of the Convention (Loud applause, and cries of 'Good.')

My friend, (Mrs. Foster.) in measuring the Why party, measures it, not by the national Whigs, but h the Whige of this State, and a few other Northen

Whige, who occupied precisely our position to-da, Now, how stands the Republican party! The party was founded upon the acceptance of the Wa mot Proviso. It separated from the Whiz and Democratic parties on that question; it went out because they were false to that principle. It laid is corner-atone upon the doctrine of the power of Cosgress and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in every territory of the United States. (Applause.) Since 1848, when we left the Philadelphia Conven tion, and, thirteen unknown men, without nations reputation, assembled together and made arms ments for calling the Buffalo Convention of the year, we have grown up, until we are a million and a half or two million of men, standing upon the fusdamental idea that Congress has the power, and that Congress is bound to prohibit slavery in the territries of the United Stares. That is our position; that is our difference from the Whig party; and I hope my friend now understands the difference.

Mrs. Posten. My triend has made quite a speech but he has not answered my question. I saked his the difference between the Republican platform of to-day and that of the Whig party when he left it I am talking about platforms, and not about Must chusetts Republicans and Illinois Republicans, a Massachusetta Whigs and Illinois or Carolina Whip-I know there was a great difference between the Whigs of Massachusetts and the Whigs of the South and the Whige of Illinois, and that there is a great difference between the Republicans of one place and another ; I only ask him this : What is the difference between the Republican platform of to-day and the Whig platform when he left that party! I ask him would he not scout with indignation and losthing the thought that he could have roted for Daniel Webster, after his speech of 1859; and I sak him what is the difference between Daniel Webster in 1881 and Abraham Lincoln in 1860? ('Hear, best.) I do not care about a long speech; though I do ad care how long it is, if he will answer me directly the swo short questions.

SENATOR WILSON. I thought I had snewered the question-I am sure that I did so. (Applause.) Horever, I will endeavor to make myself understood my friend who has put the question.

In 1848, when the Whig party held its National Convention, it adopted no platform at all; it had to platform and no position. The effort was made to have it take the position of the Wilnot Provise, and against the extension of slavery; and if it had desi so, neither Mr. Allen nor mysell, who were is the Convention, not Mr. Sumner, and others, who were out, would have separated from that past. Is 1851. the Whig party did take a position, and a see in large of the Compromise of 1850, and against the aginto of the slavery question at all, in Congress or out of it. That was the last battle of the Whit partyperished then.

A Votes. What was that Compron BENATOR WILSON, I'am asked what that Court mise was. It was the organization of the legions of Utah and New Mexico, without any projection of slavery, but with the condition that they might come into the Union slave States or free States, a ording to their own pleasure.

In 1866, we had our first National Republicas (evention. There we pronquiced in favor of the pest and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the fa ritories. We have gone even beyond that, now, 1860, for we have put into our platform \$ of the boldest character, namely, that slavery canse series in the Territories of the United States; have assumed the doctrine that a slave cannot to the soil of the Territories of the United States. is our position to day a position in advance of the Wilmot Proviso. If my friend will study our plants of the provisor of the provisor of the provisor of the provisor of the United Study out plants of the United Study form carefully, she will find, that on this subject opposition to slavery and the Slave Power and slavery extension, the Republican party occupies as in preghable position, and that it does not stand when the Whigs stood when we left them, nor where Danthe wing. perch against applying the Wilmot Provise to Utah and New Mexico. That was the doctrine of his speech. It was a change from the old position of the whigs of this State, who had held that doctrine for They finally shandoned the doctrines, and they died. We took those doctrines, and we have they aird. I hope we shall go into power; and I hope we shall be true to our doctrines, and carry them out. If we are, I believe we shall be sustained by the grawing public sentiment of the country. ed by the sail to be true to them, we shall perish, and we ought to perish; and, for myself, I intend to do what I can, in that event, to make the party per-

Mr. Gara son said, that as it was time to adjourn he would not detain the audience, except to say, that this memory served him, the statement of Senator Wilson, that it is declared in the Republican platform that slavery cannot lawfully exist in the Territorm was incorrect. All that he understood the Republican platform to deny was the extreme. Southen doctrine, that slave property, everywhere, is just like any other property, and, therefore, in the territories of the United States, ought to receive the protection of the whole country, ought to be defended by the General Government, with force and arms, it necessary, and that every slaveholder has a right to take his slaves thicker, and to hold them as slaves in bondage. He should maintain, until better informed, that between Stephen A. Douglas, with his doctrine e' popular sovereignty,' and the doctrine of the e popular party, according to the Chicago platform, there was no cesential difference. A copy of the Republican platform, Mr. G. said, had just been put into his hands, which he would examine during the intermission, and when they came together sgain, give the audience the result thereof. After the song, 'Sons of Freedom,' the meeting adjourned for an hour. (Continued next week.)

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 13, 1860.

MR PHILLIPS AND THE TRIBUNE. The readers of the Liberator will see, on the first page, an article from the New York Tribune, styled New Miscepresentation, being a criticism on an state of mine in a late Liberator.

It was be observed that the Tribune does not give the readers any definite idea of my real charge against Mr. Lincoln, or the grounds of it. But, covering that up is equivocal terms, it takes issue on a mere technicality. This could not have been done to save space, since my whole charge (his wishing to extend the Fugitive Stave clause over the District of Columhis, where the Constitution does not carry it) would not have required ten lines.

1st. The Tribane says, 'The charge is based upon the sileged fact that Mr. Lincoln moved to reconsider,

I never said Mr. Lincoln moved to reconsider, &c. To more is a technical word in parliamentary affairs. Mr. Lincoln made no motion at the time stated. I pever charged him with making one. I said, 'Mr. Lincoln, in order to introduce this Bill, requested the House to reconsider,' &c. Perhaps this word is illchosen. The reader can judge, for here are the facts :- When Mr. Wentworth, at Lincoln's request, withdrew, for a moment, his motion, (which was to lay on the table the motion to reconsider,) Mr. Lincoln said, by courtesy of his colleague, he would say that if the vote on the resolution was reconsidered, be should make an effort to introduce an amendment which he should now read.' The above request to Wentworth, followed by such language, and by two votes for reconsideration, certainly amounts to telling the House that he wished the order reconsidered for the purpose of introducing his amendment, which was the Bill I quoted from. To save space, I used a single word, perhaps too strong a one, - requested the House. I still think it a fair one: if the reader thinks otherwise, let it pass. He now knows the exact fact; the value of which he will appreciate more precisely if I add, that when Mr. Lincoln twice voted to get a reconsideration, he voted with Albert G. Brown, Howell Cobb, Rhett and Toombs, against Giddings, Daniel P. King, Horace Mann, Palfrey, Julius Hockwell, Collamer, Wilmot, Wentworth and Greeley. Which side represented Pro-Slavery, and which Anti-Slavery, it will be easy for any one to de-

The single vote of Mr. Lincoln against laying the whole matter on the table, in which the Tribune takes refuge, was given only to get his own bill the chance of being considered.

2d. The Tribune thinks me unfair in not quoting the whole bill. I quoted all that concerned my acwish to hurt Mr. Lincoln. The Bill itself is no credit to any man, being one of the poorest and most confused specimens of pro-slavery compromise. It provides, substantially, 1st, that no slave shall be carried out of the District, and no slave shall be brought in, except by United States officials coming from the South, who are about all the persons that wish to hold slaves in the District. Such persons are to be allowed to hold them there forever. 2d. All children born after 1850 were to be free some time or other; it not stated when. 3d. Slaves in the District were to remain such until their holders wished to sell them, at which time the United States government was bound to buy them. 4th. All this was to be law, if the people of the District voted for it !!! 5th. The

District was to be slave-hunting ground forever! . Marvellous anti-slavery! a proposition to abolish robbery, if the robbers request it !! And this is in 1849 of the Christian era; and relates to a territory from which the Constitution excludes all slavery; and of which Congress has the exclusive control. Considering that Republicanism professes to exclude slavery from all our Territories, as its special work, I should style Lincoln's bill, "A Bill of the Republican President to recognize, extend and perpetuate slavery in one of the Territories of the United States.' If any of Mr. Lipcoln's friends consider this Bill a feather in his cap, let it, by all means, be paraded. It strikes me as one of those blunders which a man's well-wishers desire to hush up among

ats friends.

3d. But my real charge was this: ABBAHAN LINCOLN, THE SLAVE-HOUND OF ILLIeide with the infamous Mason of Virginia. Mason Slave Bill is based on that clause of the United States Constitution which provides for the surrender of slaves escaping from one State into another State of the

The Supreme Coart of the United States has decided that the District of Galumbia is not a State within the meaning of the Constitution. See Hepburn es. Ellzey, 2 Cranch 445. The District of Columbia is not, therefore, included in the terms of the lumbia is not, therefore, included in the terms of the Pugitive Slave clause. Whoever tribe to extend the dominion of that clause over the District of Columbia, exhibits only his voluntary beamess, can have no pretence of constitutional obligation, out-Masona Mason, and stamps himself a hound of special alarity.

Mason, and stumpe himself a nound of alacrity.

This deed Arrangas Lincoln, Republican cendidate for President, has done! Here are the facts: Extract from a Bill suggested by Hom Arrangas Lincoln, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 16. 1846. (See Congressional Globe, appendix, 2d Session 30th Congress, p. 212/)

Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgeown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby responsively and manufacturing to master. dictional limits, are hereby empoured and associate to provide active and efficient media to arrest and do iver up to their owners, ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES toping into said District.

Observe his proporition: It provides no sufeguards, no jury trial; takes no care to prevent free men from being carried off as slaves;—in these respects, it is worse than even Mason's Bill. The municipal suthorities are to provide acriva and approper means

-that is all. This was my charge. I now add that the New York Tribune confesses that its Presidential candidate, tion of his Bill, quoted above, 'was merely intended to put the District on a footing with all the States in taked periods, continually remind one of his distinct of the figure of the distinct of the distin Mr. Lincoun, did just this deed. It says, the 5th secno longer exist there, and nothing more. If Virginia the mission of the Declaration of Independence is may have the right to take her runaways in Boston, mertly to present the establishment's of slaver may have the right to take her runaways in Boston, there is no good reason, octeris paribus, why she should

why the Fugitive Slave clause, constitutionally valid in Boston, should not be extended to Washington, the same may be said of Canada and Liverpool: Once grant that this infamous pro-slavery compromise, which every decent man abhors, may properly be extended one inch, and slaveholders and their New York kite-flying rhetoric. It is a good example, to be folspologists will show excellent and weighty reasons for lowed, we hope, both upon the platform and in Conextending it to Canada and Liverpool. We might gress, until the country shall ring from side to side have supposed that the Republican party, which vindicates its existence solely on the ground of its purpose to resist the extension of slavery, and of keeping comes of the Constitution and the Union. Read the it within strict constitutional limits, would see many oration. a 'good reason' against extending the area of this pro-slavery and diabolical covenant. To an Abolitionist, saving even five miles square, and specially the residence of the Government, sacred to freedom, seems something, smid this universal wreck. According to the Tribune, such small matters are unworthy of con-

Hear, therefore, all ye Republican journals and voters! the New York Tribune sees 'no good reason' Hall and by Toasts. Edward Everett, the Unionwhy we may not now doom fresh Territory to slave- saving candidate for Vice-President, was the Orator. hunting-why the Fugitive Slave clause should not His great object was to meet the charge brought and it distinctly admits that its Presidential candidate, British House of Lords, in a debate on a Bill to exthe Tribune has no word of blame.

daring knaves, propose to extend the area of slave- obvious as the day. hunting, and doom to that base fate soil which the Constitution consecrates to liberty. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

into this discussion, I might justly claim that it re- oration in showing up the sins of the British governpublish this reply. I know it too well to expect such ment, and her duty to pull the mote out of her own justice. I do claim, for the sake of fair play, that it eyes, before she tries to pull the beam out of her publish in its columns the first twenty-eight lines of neighbors. That oration is a marvel, as a specimen my former article on which it comments. I notify it of special pleading and deprecatory eloquence. It that the nineteenth line of that article should read, deserves to be read, as a sign of the times. Extract from a Bill suggested by Hon. ABRAHAM der my third head.

#### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A nation which has really gained its freedomwhich is free slike from tyranny without and injustice within-and which has so guarded and fortified this freedom as to feel reasonable assurance of its safe transmission to posterity-will do well to rejoice over this conquest, and mark with joyous festivities the return of its anniversary. On the other hand, a people vet suffering under oppression, and needing a revolution for their deliverance, should never lose sight of these facts; should never sit down in ignoble quietade, feelings, the principles, and measures of the American indulates the fellowing the fell indulging the fallacious hope that things will mend of their own accord, or at least grow no worse; but should use all occasions when the word Parenox is nation exiging by the most cruel tyranny the earth

citizens over a liberty half gained by our Revolution - slavers'; Death to slavery'; Give me lib ary forefathers, and, by a carelessness not free from give me death. In a word, resistance, insurrection criminality, transmitted thus incomplete to their chil- and invasion to put down slavery, and to free slaves, dren, the Abolitionists think they cannot better prove were the watchwords of the Revolution. Go study their descent from those heroic Revolutionists than the speeches and writings of the Adamses, the Hanby continuing, to its full completion, the work they cooks, the Otises, the Warrens, the Henrys, the Lees, left unfinished. Many of them-we charitably be- the Hamiltons, the Paines, the Jeffersons and Frankliere, the majority-did earnestly and heartily desire line of that day-all aiming to arouse the nation to to 'establish liberty throughout the land, among all insurrection and rebellion and resistance unto death, the inhabitants thereof; but, finding obstacles in against the oppressors and enslavers of men, The the inhabitants thereof'; but, finding obstacles in against the opposition of Independence expresses one feeling, one inch. Through words, are possible on the possible of the possibl fearful disease in question. Feeling a deep yenera- put down oppressors and free the oppressed. tion for just laws, established by competent authority, ... Hon. John C. Park, in response to the third sentithey confidently expected to destroy the slave-trade with Africa by making it illegal. And, having never conceived of the possibility that the first families of their aristocratic ally, Virginia, would engage, for pecuniary gain, in the manufacture of mulatto slaves, to the Italian John Brown.] (Life, health and success to Joseph Garibaldi — [i.s., to the Italian John Brown.] for home use and exportation, get their infamous living by this practice, and rely for prosperity upon the demand for their 'vigintial crop,' the Massachusetts insurrectionists thought slavery would surely expire son, the man they needed, to animon the nation with the generation following that year on which they and the world to their rescue, and to incite the entire had decreed the abolition of the foreign slave trade. North to domestic, social, scoles stical, commercial They were miserably deceived in all these expectations. And through their adoption of this innocent looking compromise—through their allowance of the thing, slavery, in the Constitution, while they carefully kept the word slavery out of it—through their toleration of this little sin, this small fragment of matter infected by the plague—it has come to pass that we, their children, are worse wronged, insulted, and degraded by South Carolina, than they ever were by Great Britain. These things being so, it is manilooking compromise—through their allowance of the slso have said, and would have said, had Garrison featly our part to complete the Revolution which our fathers left half finished; and never to relax from the needful 'agitation,' until we obtain a Constitution really suited, as well as designed, to establish liberty for all, and a Government faithful in its efforts to re-

duce that theory to practice, burn-relay The great assembly which met at Framingham to help in this work for liberty had a most propitious and delightful day given them for this purpose. rain of the previous night had freshened the trees and cooled the grove; the clouds of early morning gave place to the cheering sun ; the weather was perfectly the open air; the well-shaded seats of the specious amphitheatre were not only filled, but a large circle of eager listeners stood outside them; and the addresses, throughout, were of a character so impressive as to command the fixed attention of this great

The proceedings of the meeting, with a phon

dies, on Thursday, Angust 2d. Due notice will be given.

John Brown and William Lloyd Gurrison, when he said that? I Investor and Inverted to five slave and crush the power of the analysis, were the watch or gening year; Wesdell Phillips Currison and Obert State on of Kingston. Mans The curps is a cross one and will not full to maintain the high standard which the magnetic has hitherto held.

The fifth official town was interested in the property of the standard which the magnetic has hitherto held.

Hon. C. F. Adams was the Orator of the Pourth at Fall River. His subject was, 'The Herceles to Lib-erty.' These he handled with a robust vigor and an the scornful flout of the late brilliant and c hunker, who descended to his grave stigmatising th within the jurisdiction of government, but to occ throw it wherever, whenever, however, or by whom sever it may be, or may have been, established—to la the axe at the root of this Upes, and not simply to clip its twigs. But we appreciate the services he has rendered his country in making the fundamental principles of our political system a subject of bold, free analytic discussion upon this anniversary occasion, to long descrated to 'complimentary flunkeyism' and with the heroic declaration of the Old Man Bloquent, 'Justice and Liberty, no matter what be-

RESISTANCE TO SLAVEHOLDERS OREDI-ENGE TO GOD. berett-Boston Post-Boston Courier

ton City-Joseph Garibaldi.

MILPORD, Mass, Sunday, July 8, 1860. DEAR GARRISON,-The city of Boston celebrated the Fourth by an Oration, by a Festival in Fancuil be extended further than the Constitution carries it: against the American Pederal Government, in the Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has expressed his wish and tend the elective franchise, on the 19th of last April. intention so to extend it, for which wish and intention | Barl Grey led the debate, and asserted that the United States Government, as to the support of justice and In these circumstances, if the Tribune really sees liberty, had proved a failure; and had, since the no good reason' why the area of slave-hunting Revolution, been given over to corruption, violence, should not be extended further than the Constitution and a general disregard of public morality.' This requires—then, instead of one SLAVE-HOUND, I have charge was made by Barl Grey, and others, mainly discovered two, among Republican leaders...Mr. Lin- with reference to slavery, the slave trade and fillibus-COLN, of Illinois, and the New York Tribune; and on tering, basing their charge on the facts of history and their collars I shall engrave in black capitals, 'Vot- on the remarks of J. Q. Adams, that 'the preserva-UNTERES. I might make up a huntsman's leash, three tion, propagation and perpetuation of slavery had hounds: putting Lincoln in the centre, Mason of Vir- ever been the animating spirit of the national govginia on one side, and the Tribune on the other. But ernment. Their assertion was, that there was no this would not balance; since Mason, poor, narrow- tyranny on the globe so murderous and merciless as souled sinner, only demands what he deems his con- that of the United States, where the elective franchise stitutional rights, while the two . Volunteers, more was most generally extended. A simple fact, as

How does Everett meet it? He makes not one al lusion to the facts on which the charge was founded by Earl Grey, but ignores slavery entirely, and his P. S. As the Tribuns first introduced my name own advocacy and support of it, and occupies his

But mark what follows, at the banquet. After the LINCOLN, &c. I have quoted those lines above, un- feast, several sentiments were offered and responded to. The first was offered by Chief Marshal Micah Dyer, Jr., Esq., and is as follows:-

. The President of the United States. (Slight applause.') [So says the regular reports]

Hon. Richard Frothingham, Jr., (of the Boston Post,) responded, and said. On such an occasion as this, such a toast should be received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. It was not received with respect, no ot received with respect, but with nearly a deed silence — the silence of scorn and contempt.] . He hoped nothing would occur to mar the nationality of this festivity, and closed by offering the following

'Nationality,' with a vengeance ! One-half of the they are neglecting a sacred and most important duty. Revolution. The guiding spirit and fundamental Instead of joining in the rejoicings of their fellow principle of that revolution, was, 'Resistance to en-

So God gave to the four millions of American slaves, kidnapped and enslaved by American Corsairs. and struggling for liberty, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIand literary insurrection and rebellion against slaveholders and slave-traders. Hon. John C. Park should

ton Post, the Boston Courier, and Boston City, can sympathize with Garibaldi and the Italians 'struggling for liberty; but if they feel it, they dure not p. express any sympathy for William Lloyd Garrison and the American slaves 'strongling for liberty,' nor for John Brown, the Garibaldi of America.

The fourth regular city sentiment, officially offered

n the name of Boston, was, harrow rates will Garibaldi and his Companions—May the Italian patriots imitate the example of America i may our example always be worthy of their imitation.

\*Hon. Thomas Russell responded, alluding to the reference to Garibaldi by the cratter of the day, and by previous speakers. It was right that we should turn with sympathy to those who were struggling for the liberty we enjoy. The blood of these marryrs was the seed of the church of liberty. i. s.,—The blood of Lovejey, the blood of Torry.

the blood of John Brown and his compenious, as the blood of every hunted, butraged and murder The proceedings of the meeting, with a phonographic report of some of the addresses, will be found on the previous page.—o. E. w.

What was the reference of the orator of the day—Edward Everett—to Garibaldi? He says, 'The fair Niobe of nations (Italy) claims the title of the Italian Washington, for the beroic Garibaldi. Garibaldi a hero, an 'Italian Washington, because he is arousing celebrate the British Emancipation in the West Indies, on Thursday, Angust 2d. Due notice will be given.

Let The Class of 1861 have elected the following editors of the 'Harrard Magazine for the forthooming Senior year: Westell Phillips Garrison and Olisver Westell Holmes, Jr., of Boston, and Albert Stats on of Kingston, Mass. The corps in a strong sine. slave, constitute the seed of the church of liberty.

And this is 'the recreant Northerner who went i Congress to defend slavery on principle,' who 'woul buckle on his knapseck and shoulder his musket,' an go to put down American slaves, struggling, lik Garibaldi, for freedom; and who, as Governor of Mar aschusetta, tried to get the Legislature to pass a la making it a Penitentiary offence to discuss, or Mass chusetts soil, the right of the enslaved to freedom!

\*The Clergy of the Revolution.—What they thought and what they said, they did. They did not choose to learn the duty of silence, and they had no time to learn the duty of repose.

Ray. E. E. Hale responded and said:—

'That what was wanted was men who would preach from the lessons of the times; men who were willing to be forgotten, if by such teaching they could work out the liberties of the people.' The forty thousand clergymen of this nation have thoroughly learned the duty of silenor," and the

duty of repose I Their texts are gathered from the dead past, not from the living present. A bottomless pit of shame and infamy yawns to receive them and their pro-slavery churches. They see it not. They fix their eyes on the sufferings of the dead f not on the wrongs and sufferings of the living. A letter from Charles Sumner was read, written in

answer to an invitation to be present. In his letter

he says there you enot by W. . . was there The open denial of the life-giving principles of the Declaration of Independence, now unblushingly made, in stultification of the fathers of the Republic, renders it important that our annual celebration should

be something more than a mere ceremony.

The time has come when the fathers must be vindicated. It must be shown that they were intelligent and honest patriots, who knew what the occasion reand honest patriots, who knew what the occasion required, and who meant precisely what they said; who, when announcing "self-evident truths" as the justification of Independence, were not guilty of a mere verbal flourish, and who, when solemnly claiming natural rights for all men, did not degrade themiselves to the hypocrisy of meaning natural rights for a particular class or casts only. "The authors of the Declaration were not idiots nor hypocrites.

Were I able to take part in our annual celebration, I should be glad to speak on this theme, so germane to the occasion, that it seems almost to exclude all other themes. I hope I do not go too far, if I enclose a sontiment in honor of the day.

sentiment in honor of the day.

Accompanying the letter was this sentiment !-

The Declaration of Independence—Best calebrated by faithful atherence to its self-evident truths, and by constant efforts to render them every where of practical force, until materal rights; shall become legal rights, and all was shall be admitted to be equal before the laws, as they are equal before God.

In principle, what more have you and those who act with you, ever said touching clavery and liberty ? Nothing. You and your coadjutors have only vindicated the Declaration, and its practical application to all men. This does Charles Sumner. This did Charles Francia Adams, in his oration at Pall River on the 4 th. The same did Henry Wilson, at our celebration at Pramingham on the same day. What the Post and Courier say of them is true—in theory, 'They are rank Garrisonians, and just as really advocates of resistance, insurrection and invasion to free slaves and annihilate the power of enslavers, as he is.' No man annihilate the power of enslavers, as he is.' No man They believe the day should be commemorated in can endorse that Declaration, and not endorse the a manner calculated to advance the cause of Preedom. principle and practice of resistance, rebellion and insurrection to free the slaves and annihilate the power of the enslavers. Charles Sumber, Charles Francis Adams, and Henry Wilson did on the 5th advocate the theory and practice of resistance and insurrection to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the spoiler not only as understood by you, but as understood by John Brown at Harper's Ferry-for the Declaration fully justifies resistance and insurrection, by arms and blood, to free the oppressed.

spoken, to remind themselves and each other that ever saw, and dreading nothing so much as the feel- Joseph Gammann-the Italian Nat Turner, the they have it not-and that, while they have it not, ings, the principles and measures of the American Italian Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Italian John Brown to deliver the oppressed-fully endorsed by Edward LLOYD H. BROOKS, SOLOMON PENETON, JOSEPH SCOTT, Everett, the Union-saving candidate for Vice-President, and by the City of Boston! Well, times change and men change. I am thinking of 1835-6-7-8, when that same Boston, headed by its mayor, mobbed you and your coadjutors, dragging you through her streets, with a rope around your neck, tearing off streets, with a rope around your neck, tearing off your clothes and treating you with every indignity, for doing what she herself did on the Fourth, -. e., for sustaining the Declaration of Independence. You have been heard. You have not retreated

From the Boston Transcript. From the Boston Transcript.

An Informant Discovery. At Horticultural Hall less Saturday, Mr. Lewis H. Spear, of Braintree, Vt., exhibited specimens of different traits put up in glass jars last fall, which were preserved in the most perfect manner, retaining all the original flavor and succulence to a degree hitherto unknown. The process is entirely new, easily applied, and costs but a triffe, while the fruit does not require to be sealed, or made sir-tight, and may doubtless be preserved for years, in any location, with no further care than is requisite in the first putting up. Mr. Spear will disclose his process to any parties for a moderate compensation. He deserves to make his fortune, and is pensation. He deserves to make his fortune and is entitled to rank as a public benefactor. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetta, has given the following certificate:

directs, will long resist fermentative changes a 200

PRESERVED PRUIT. Some time in February last Mr. L. H. Srain, of Braintree, Vt., Jeft with de-Mr. L. H. Sraga, of Braintree, Vt., left with us a jar of applea, preserved by a new process, of which he is the discoverer. We used part of the fruit immediately, and have kept the remainder until this week, and estimot perceive that it has undergone the alighest chemical change. This fruit was not cooked enough to break it up, and the appearance of the dutaides is to day as fresh and white as though the Knife

sides is to day as fresh and white as though the knife had just separated the quarters. The jat has neverbeen sealed, being simply a common glass jur with a tin cover locally fitted.

The cost of preparing this preserve is alight, requiring only about two pounds of sugar to a gallon; and having tasted strawberries which have been kept by this mathod for a week, we see not why the discovery may not be applied to all kinds of fruit, and become of great value to the house-keeper.

EF. We heartily endured from our own knowledge the statements made by the Transcript and the N.E. Former, respecting this discovery, which it equally simple, important, and valuable.—Ed. 136:

litee at Washington has published Charles of a great speech in a pumphlet of \$2 pages—readable type. It is supplied to clube and hale at \$2.00 per hundred copies. They can be distributed any member of Congress, or of the try of Committee, George Harrington, Wash

De A Mississippi planter has paid \$7000 for source in Cleveland for the exclusive me of his daughter, an octoroon, 16 years of age. She goes to Cleve and to receive a thorough education, the daughter a clergyman in that city having been engaged as in netructor. The young lady, although born a slave now free. It is stated that her income while she in Cleveland will be \$3000 per annum.

The Atalanta (Gs.) Confederacy warmly, con must the return to Africa of the negroes lately taken om slavers and brought into the Southern ports.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury.

In Commington, Mass., \$20 00
Fall River, 5. 20
Sale of Tracts, 6.00 : Total By H. Ford Douglass. In South Danvers, Mass., 15 65 North Danvers, 12 00 Lynn. 10 00 Valley Falis, R. I., 6 35 Pawmekst, 14 5 6 00 Providence, 15 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 9 00

From Miss Susan C. Cabot-sales of Miss Smily Taylor's book, 25 ACC PARTY For Truct Fund. T. 222 222 2 From Benj. Chase, Auburn, N. H... 1 00

Mrs. Fifield, Weymouth, Mass., 1 00

H. P. B. Conant, by S. May, Jr., 0 25

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

DIED-In Cambridgeport, July 6th, Mrs. MARO.

ABOLITION TRIUMPHANT! The Twenty-sixth anniversary of Wast India

EMANCIPATION will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on WEDNESDAY, August 1st, at the beautiful Grove in

Amidst the war of factions, the strife of parties. and the social antagonisms which convulse our country, the voice of British Philanthropy, of monarchical Liberty, speaking deliverance to Eight Hundred Thousand CHATTEL SLAVES, proclaims the justice, the divinity, the inevitable triumph of the Anti-Slavery principle; the ineffable baseness and hypocrisy of that Republicanism which holds four million men in chains; and the only method of solution for this problem of chattel bondage, the immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave upon our soil. The day is consecrated to the achievement of this sublime purpose. The friends of impartial freedom, without solicitation, will throng the assembly; its memies are cordially invited to be present.

A special train will run on the Old Colony railroad, as usual; numerous speakers of ability and eloquence are to address the meeting. Further particulars soon.

Committee

Arrangeme

PRANCIS JACKSON, WM, LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, THOS. J. HUNT. SAMUEL DYKE,

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The Colored Citizens of New Bedford respectfully invite their brethren, far and near, to meet them in a Convention that will assemble in Liberty Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1860, at 10 o'clock

Several elequent speakers from abroadchave been invited and are expected to participate in the delibera-tions, and a grand reunion of the oppressed is ex-

Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will convince our oppressors that we are entitled to equal political and judicial rights: that our claim to a seat in the jury box cannot justly be withheld. And we pledge ourselves to agitate the question of our wrongs until justice is bestowed upon all men whose only crime is the color of their skin.

At the close of the Convention a Grand Leves will be held in City Hall. Good music will be in attendance during the day and evening.

Committee of Arrangements - Erra R. Jounson

DOM. CHAS. H. BROOK! FRANCIS DOUGLASS NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which we would again call the attention of our readers and of all friends of Anti-Slavery Reform, as just the publications which the times and the cause now require. Call for them-send for them-circulate them in Leaded and old booken beredayelong

No. 1. Correspondence between Ludia Maria Child

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

No. 4. The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholdin No. 5. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indies and else-where. By L. Mania Child. 10 cents.

No. 6. Daniel O' Connell on American Slavery; other Irish Testimonies, 6 cents

The prices will be one third less where a dozen of more copies are takena and hims made od issues To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beekman street, New York : 107 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 221 Washington street; Boston-)

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meeting in Lawrence, Sunday, the 15th, and in South Wife, N. H., Sunday, the 22d July

PARKER PILLSBURY and B. PORD DOUGLASS will speak at Resex, Sunday, July 22d day and evening, and at Manchester, Monday eve hing, July 23ding 10 seed 15 years and 10 percentage 12d perce

to H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Dover N. H. Sunday, July 29.

Ver. N. H.; Sunday, July 29.

LEF VERMONT.—Wx. Walls Brown is now on a lecturing tour in the State of Vermont, where he intends remaining, and will visit the principal towns. Friends of the cause, wishing him to lecture in their localities, can write to Rev. N. R. Johnston. Togsham, Orange Co., Vi.

MIDDLESEN CO. A. S. SOCIETY. meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slevery So-ciety will be held at Coxcomp, Sunday, July 15th, afternoon and evening, Parkers Pizzasour, H. Fonn Donotzan, and other poskers, will be present. Priends, of the name and the public generally, are cordially invited. WM. WHITING, President

P. B. Sansonn, Sedg. transfer of Ideals

TENTH WATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHT A ... H . CONVENTION.

JUST published, a full Report of the proceeding RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the sity of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1866, 100 pp. large octave That namphilet contains the addresses and speeches of The U. S. House of Representatives has passed a bill, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition, by which Cassius M. Clay is to be compensated for his losses when he was made a prisoner in Mexico. The amount of Judgment against him for breaking into a house in Kentucky to capture deserters, by order of his superior officer, is also to be refunded.

The Madame Emilie Eulawsky Kossuth died on Priday morning at her uniformed, in Brooklyn, aged foreyesters years. Madame Zulawsky was a masse of Louis Kossuth, and had been in this country sides the memorable visits of the distinguished Hungurian exile, start for the distinguished Hungurian exile start for the distinguished Hungurian exile start for the distinguished Hungurian exile star

Is there any virthe in NAME OF A ALTERNATION HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

TO THE RD'S OF EVANORIEST:—'My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the let of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. I, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on reciring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hug appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair causes to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N.Y., Nov. 22, 1865.

President J. I., BATON, LL. D., Union University,

MADAM-I would state, that some time fast spring MADAM—I would state, that some sime last spring I found MX MAIN PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' Sc., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CHARED, and my locks. Which before were quite CHAY, WHEN CHARGED TO MAGK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair 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, vik., PRE-YENT THE HAIR YENDY YALLING OFF, and to MESTORE CHAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. ORAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR, Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK

Editor 'Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the bair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rey. JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advo cate, Buffalo, N. Y.
Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best

I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

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

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

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 Zylobseamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to be it. I have done so for several months, past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither, but nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Hollness, Boston Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-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

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

Attleborg', Masse and the hard sandage to N. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original has of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my sequaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the bair.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.

My hair has greatly thickened-upon my head, and My hair has greatly, thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HRR HAIR HAD BECOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE: HER, HAIR HAS HANDSOMBLY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full yel-

When their ary of the MATAINATINE

Rev. W. B. THORNELOB, Present, Lancashire, England. hon-pert evitoda will for he haw tell Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marrel. After was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. 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 Great Britain, and to many in the United States. They strove to one the hondard free TYVAH

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hagel) Martinsburgh, No. F. and 1 14 . bg A

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'— I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalisamum; I have tried many other remedles for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefit-ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Rev. J. WEST, 8 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) Brooklyn.

I am happy to bear festimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Witness, Cincinnati, Ohio.

know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A, Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamam, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Rer, J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadcay, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, R. Y.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that is prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.

Rey. J.A.S. McFARLANE, Pastor Prof. Dutch Church
Esopus, Uliter county, N. T.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A.
Allen's World's Hair Hestores and Eylobalsamum
have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the
growth of the hair; and I would cherrully recommend it to those whose heir may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance. All prom on orid)

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Protteburg, N. Y. I was really surprised to find my gray hair soo turned as black as when I was a young man-Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has atopped the falling off of my hair, and case-ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

your directions require. Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity a large quantity might be disposed of.

be then a trial will. Some few dealers say to call articles on which they make more profit than on these; always exists on having these.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

quantity to Europe.

We supre to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1,50 a bottle. Balsam, \$75 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &n. to 'Mrut S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 365 Broome Street, New York. The Gesssies has 'Mrv. S. A. Allen's agned in Red Isk to outside syrappers, and in Black Isk to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgety, and will be proceeded by 'us as a crim'ine forgety, and will be proceeded by 'us as a crim'ine

#### DE PRYSE

OUR POURTE. Written for the Auti-Stanory Colstration at the Pean Sigham Grove, July 4, 1860.

No bells for us shall scho, no cannon sound to-day. We'll raise no mocking banner where the summe breezes play :--The stars and stripes are stained with tears, and ever-

allken fold Is as a link of adement the slave in chains to hold And our Regle hath his pinions in blood all darkly

by our side? Alas I once brave and fearless, he is now the Spoller's

And only sad and mournful thoughts are by his preence stirred.

We'll meet beneath no gilded arch with pomp an abow and pride, To chant the songs of Freedom, while we swell Oppression's tide :

But we'll meet in . God's own temple, with his blu sky bending o'er-That temple whose wide gates ne er close upon the

friendless poor. In Nature's grand cathedral, with its dome of living

And Reaven's own blessed sunshine the emeral leaves between:

The free-born birds our minstrels,-and, for fife an stirring drum, The air-harp's grand old melody, by the mountain sephyrs strung.

We will not meet to vaunt the deeds of the brave heroes dead. Of our fathers who, at Lexington, for Freedom's

birthright bled; Within their honored graves they rest, nor need they For Fame bath wreathed their deathless names with

green and fadeless bays. And their memory as a benison upon us yet doth

And we love the rocky hillsides which their free, brav spirit blessed ; 'Tis to guard from dark dishonor the land they held so dear,

We meet on this time-hallowed day, with earness words of cheer ! We meet at Freedom's altar, to pledge ourselves anew

And for the coming contest our heart-exzength to re And, like the knights of olden-time, the solemn vow

to take. That while our deadliest foe survives, no rest or peace gro 'll seek !

And Slavery | - dark and fearful is that cruel treach Ever waiting, ever watching, he seeks our overthrow His hosts, arrayed for contest, are gathering in their

might, And ever on life's battle-field they seek to conquer Right.

Not content that all the South-land doth yield unto his away, He has sworn that we, New England's sons, his bid ding shall obey;

And if we refuse his mandates, howe'er unjust, to heed. The prison or the scaffold shall be our only meed.

E'en now, where in our Empire State rise Adiron dack's hills, And the flowers of summer, smiling, bend above the

sparkling rills, Beside a quiet mountain home they'll point you to a grave. Where lies the martyr Brown who gave his life to

free the slave. His noble spirit could not brook their wrongs-hi

soul was stirred. When their cry of bitter anguish in his Northland home he heard; He went to set the captive free-and what was his

reward? A dungeon-cell, a felon's death, the tyrant did

And where the fair Ohio glides to meet Mississippi's WATE, Are the graves of other martyrs, brave champions o

the slave: They strove to set the bondman free-the tyrant waved his hand.

And, lo! the gibbet reared its head for that devoted band ! Look, where the western prairies glow neath their

bright summer sheen, And the Illinois goes singing, mid its banks of eme rald green,

There lies the sainted Loveror, by Slavery's min-He dared to speak for Freedom, and did not speak

And can we rest in silence when such fearful deeds Can we calmly, coldly look upon such scenes of

shame and wrong, And be content to meekly bow unto the despot's

Giving to him our birthright-our fathers' priceless dowert If we can be thus submissive, from Bunker's hill of

Let us bear away the granite shaft-twill only tell Let Concord's sacred memories be hushed in every

And o'er the deeds of Lexington a veil forever test !

Let all thought of right be buried, and each pulse of pity still,

And our hearts best cold and singgishly, with no

touch of Love's warm thrill!

Let us tell to all the mations, that we worship gold

And that to Tiede, and Mammon we have reared gilded throne!

Let us ne'er speak of the oppressed beyond th' At-

lantic's tide ! We will not be thus recreant, as we gather here to-

day; Nor will we how in homego to Slavery's demon sway We will speak of Truth and Duty, of our country'

Nor kneel at Presdom's alter with the mockery of Berre, Mass., July, 1880.

PRESDOM BATTLE SONO. en for the Francischem A.S. Coloration, July ST. B. TEATER.

Arm Audi Long Spec

A bind of Palacres we go forth
To baille with the fee;
From East to Wast, from Santh

From East to West, from South to North, We'll lay the me

To lead us in this noble strife, We're men who 're always true; And we're received, come death or life, We'll fight the bettle through: We'll fight the battle through,—hurrsh
We'll fight the battle through;
And we're resolved, some death or life.
We'll fight the battle through.

If to the fray our foes come forth, Like larsel's fees of yore, We'll show them there is yet a Nonra, Which they must flee before: Which they must flee before,—hurrah! Which they must fee before; Which they must flee before.

We'll push the battle till they cry-To Freedom's hosts we yield ! Then shout we've gained the victory ! We're masters of the field! We're masters of the field,-hurrah ! We're masters of the field; Then shout—we 've gained the victory ! We're masters of the field !

For the Liberator.

ON THE DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER THE ANNA GANDERS. How tenderly our spirits turn To that enchanted land. Which Nature from her golden urn Adorns with levish hand ! Where sweetest vines and flow rate all In softest sephyrs wave, And where the orange-blossoms fall On Parker's new-made grave !

Oh! green and soft the grass will grow Where quietly he lies,
'Mid fragrant zephyrs whisp'ring low Of mystic harmonies;

Pit symbols of the anthems sung By angel choirs above, When his freed spirit quickly sprung To the embrace of Love. Fresh as the morning was his thought,

Untrammelled by the Past-Hopeful, from God his strength he sought, And bravely dared forecast That higher faith in Truth and Right A selfish age denies, Which e'er shall grow more clear and bright

With glowing eloquence of thought Yet warm upon his lip, He bade sdieu to earth, and saught Colestial fellowship: Communion sacred, sweet and high, In more congenial spheres; The faith he taught rebukes the sigh,

Through widening centuries.

And dries the selfish tears. He needs no sculptor's skill combined With eulogistic arts; His memory will be enshrined Within our heart of hearts.

A life so true-wrought on a plan Of such sublime intent, Rears in the beating heart of man A living monument. Nantucket, 6th mo., 24, 1860.

## The Liberator.

SILVER WEDDING. [Reported for the Liberator.]

On Wednesday, the 27th day of June, was celebrated, at the residence of the parties in Green street. Boston, the 25th anniversary of the union ing ceremonies of this interesting occasion. When of Miss HARRIOT K. HUNT and HARRIOT K. HUNT, all was ready, Dr. Hunt entered, attended by her M. D. To the many personal friends of the bride, sister, Mrs. S. A. Wright, and by Miss Matilda and the more numerous friends and admirers of the thoddard, and preceded by twelve young girls, repreworthy Doctor of Medicine and of Grace, the occa- senting the months, and appropriately costumed. sion was one of peculiar interest. The hearty and The three ladies having taken their places on the healthy nature which the Puritan lady gave away sofa, and the months being arranged on either twenty-five years ago, has not lost a single one of hand, a reverent and tender prayer was offered by those excellent qualities of head and heart, which, Rev. Samuel Winkley, of the Pitts Street Chapel. long ago, bound to Miss Hent very many and very After the prayer, Miss Lucy Goddard read selections dear friends; therefore, the friends of the lady came from Scripture, relating chiefly to woman. We gladly to honor the occasion. The strong good should mention that excellent singing preceded the sense, the healing temper, and the resolute seal of prayer, and followed the reading of Scripture. Mrs. the professional worker, who has labored, not alone | Edna Cheney, wife of the lamented artist, followed to mend the ills of the body, but to restore violated in a brief speech. Alluding in a touching manner rights and cure the wounds of the soul which sin to the lesson of religious consecration of daily life and suffering have made, survive in unabated en- to duty, she said that it might fitly be called a marergy, giving large promise of much good yet to be riage, and in the name of the Managers of the Hosdone; therefore, the admirers of the physician, the pital for women and children, she presented to the

cupied by them until the marriage of her sister. cupied by them until the marriage of her sister.

We found the house decorated with flowers, pictures and mottoes most profusely. The arrangement of the flowers was especially pleasing. In the front, parlor hung the portraits of Dr. Hunt's parents, and opposite them, on one canyase, striking likenesses of the sisters. This room was prepared.

Was hidden source of all these fragrant deeds. parents, and opposite them, on one canyase, striking likenesses of the sisters. This room was prepared for the ceremonies of the afternoon, with which the celebration opened. In the next room was arranged, in one corner, a large mass of flowers and ranged, in one corner, a large mass of flowers and rooms we own what we achieve to any! the centre of the mass, on a table, was a rich bon-quet of rare beauty, bearing the inscription. Honor to the brave Pioneer of Female Physicians; long.

On first glad tribute shall be hers, the goddess of bright hours.

Of hearty Mirth, and rosy Health —and born of Grecian bowers—

Tong may her light shine! On either side of this. were elegant Parian statuettes of Dians and Hebe. The given to conquer, where before fell low the heal Give no more the hand of welcome to exiles o'er the

Above and around were branches of overgreen,

Above and around were branches of overgreen,

hung with flowers and mottoes. We give a few of

these:—'A handful of good life is better than seven

If we will not value the fallen who are pleading by

bushels of learning '—'The myrtla of life's spring

To paths of noble use the alsters twain inclined. bushels of learning — The myrtle of life's spring. To paths of none use the savers was instantially gives place now to the laurel of the maturer summer. Science and art, like the gospel, welcome all of earth, air, sea, bring tribute with the hourn—true worthippers, and, know no obstacle of ser.' All ocean wave, all crystal streams that flow. The following was in the hand-writing of Dr. All clouds above, all mists that five below.—All winds that sweep the broad earth as they run, all night above all beams of daily sum—Graces and Masse—hand and eye of Art.

And our follies and sine, not our years, make as and.'

All do her homage, all bears of daily sun—Graces and Masse—hand and eye of Art.

All do her homage, all bears of daily sun—

At the other side of the room, hung likenesses of three of the eaints of our latter day, Wm. Ellery Channing, William Henry Channing, and James Freeman Clarke. As we go into the rooms above, the old clock greets us in full array of decoration, and bearing some verses stapted from Longfellow.

The small room over the hell was once Dr. Henris of the Hunts, the Winslows, and the Wentworths. On the walls we read, 'Braith is the junt of life of the human frame; it is apirit to the holy, and hallth to the mind — Honor to the physician, who, by incalcating a reversal declinate to physical laws, leads to a deeper reservoir for, and more faithful obedience to all Divine laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. With late December's constant air and green with tithe of all the varied year. They do not expuls swith their cobe of anew and had for heavy and start, with their riporting heats. The mild deprember, with its present air. Decoration, and wealth of rares are remarked for, and a more faithful obedience to all Divine laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. The following is in the spirit of the arraying laws. With late December's constant air and green are successful to the arraying and the late to the array of the spirit section of the s At the other side of the room, hung likenomes of

"IT was a lucky day
When Mas Harriet K.,
seeking for something to grauple
Mor with one Doctor H.
And without purcher species,
meluded to Hunt in a couple."

'Medicine must become justice and morality,' In the front chamber are a great as teresting memorials of the family of Dr. Hunt. The bed, the chairs, the sofs, and other articles are all those which belonged to the family in the olden time. On the bed is the original dimity which was honered by the birth of the infant Har-riot, and which continues to furnish a stainless honor to the peaceful repose of the successful phy-sician. On the posts of the bed were inscribed the words, 'Love,' 'Trust,' 'Hops,' 'Patth.' A pen cil-drawing lay on the bed, representing Miss Hunt's slate—keeping school in the absence of the teacher. On the pillows was the motto, 'Things have cast off their thingly qualities, and are invested with off their thingly quanties, and are invested with spirits, as it were, to receive and bless us.' Above this was, 'I will lay me down in peace, and sleep.' On the four corners of the bed lay large cards, bearing special messages from the Doctor herself: 'Scholare, there's fruit in each wind-wafted seed waiting its natal hour - Friends, our daily joys and pains advance to a divine significance '-' Pa-tients, a whispered word may touch the heart, and call it back to life '-' Schoolmates, past, present and future to your sight at once their various

Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still! A sketch of the old homestead hung over the mirror. On the sofa was worked a cross, and the inscription, 'Around our restlessness his rest.' On the large chair was, 'Work done may claim wages, azer.' On other chairs was written, 'Mother, Home, ' Heart-Home, ' Baby-Home.' Portrait of Mrs. Wright's children, two old pitchers orna mented with Masonic emblems, and many articles which we have not space to enumerate, were also to be seen in this apartment; not to mention the taste fully arranged flowers.

scenes display.' On the dreming-table lay the family Bible, inscribed on the silver clasp, 'Joab

Hunt, 1785. Above was written by Dr. Hunt,

In the study was shown a fine bouquet from the Ladies' Physiological Institute, Woburn.' On a shelf stood a pair of vases, the gift of a friend, bearing this motto:— Fayor is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.' On the Doctor's desk was conspicuously placed a large vase of flowers, in honor of Elisabeth Barrett Browning. It bore these words

'In that we have nobly striven at least, Deal with us nobly, somen though we be, And honor us with truth, if not with praise.' The honest earnest man must stand and work; The comen also; otherwise she drops
At once below the dignity of man.
Accepting serfdom. Free men freely work;
Whoever feers God, feers to sit at case. Above the desk was a portrait of Spursheim

The wit of the Doctor also seems to have suggested to her a very savey thought, to choose, as the guardian angel of her study-desk, 'Copid in trouble.' The small room adjoining the study was literally filled with flowers, offered in honor of the departed. Here were memorials of three distinguished pastors of the family. 'For the light without night would be of no advantage. JOHN MURRAY. ' We have an heavenly, eternal home of infinite bliss. Thomas JONES,' 'God will have all men to be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth. In memory of Hosea Ballou.' A small Bible lay near these, inscribed, 'From John Mussay to Harstor Kerla HUNT, May 20th, 1811. A likeness of THEODORE PARKER, with an extract from one of his favorite hymns, and a number of daguerreotypes and memorials, were placed among the flowers. Prominent

was a likeness of the artist CHENEY. But it is time that we should attend to the open teacher, and the reformer, heartily united to cele-brate this 25th anniversary.

M. Severance then read the following poem, while The occasion was not a public meeting, to which reporters could have access, but the public interest man and physician, their 'Maid-Monarch':—

in it seems to warrant some account of the proceedings, made from the notes of an invited guest.

It should be mentioned that the residence which
Dr. Hunt has occupied for nearly twenty years was
purchased from the income of herself and her sister, in the practice of medicine. It was jointly occupied by them until the marriage of her sister.

Is bonor of Mrs. Wright, a young lady repeated passages of Scripture. Then followed an anthem. After a short speech from Mrs. C. H. Dall, on the Union of the Priest and Physician, Mrs. Severance ented a silver cup to Mrs. Wright, beari following inscription:— Sarah Augusta Wright, the generous cup-bearer. She drank the cup of suffering, and made it one of thanksgiving. The following note accompanied the cup, addressed to Mrs. Mas. 8.1

Manax.—As you are acquainted with our friend Sanax Augusta Watoun, permit me to sak of you to appropriate the enclosed for a allver cup, as symbolic of much in her life.

She drank the cup of suffering in a severe and protrested illness, and used her noble nature meanwhile in investigating the causes and symptoms which haffied others. At length she was enabled to take the cup of thankagiving, and bless the name of the Lord, not only for restored life, but for other fresh young lives to somewrate her own. She now, in her beautiful home, offers the overflowing cup of hospitality and bounty to friend and to stranger, and gives, as freely, the priceless riches of her years of thought and experience to all who need.

So may this cup, freighted with love, stand beside her own bed in sickness, and comfort her with its union of beauty and use, and its symbolism of so much that is precious in her own life.

of the readers and admirers of her noble rinted in June 27th, 1860. GLANCES & GLIMPSES.

Rev. S. H. Winkley pronounced an affecting hen-ediction, and immediately the bride received the congratulations of her friends. In the evening, Mrs. Dall read the following

poem, sent by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of St. Louis:-THE SILVER WEDDING. memorative of the union of Miss H. K. Hunt an Dr. H. K. Hunt, on the 27th of June, 1835.

Twas in the flowery month of June, When poets find all things in tune Throughout the earth and sky, A merry wedding came to pass: The bride, a fresh and comely lass— The bridegroom, cold and shy.

Musty, and old, and full of gloom ; All aches, and pains, and blues, and rheu
And lank, and lean, and grim;
And neighbors wondered why the maid
Of such a fright was not afraid—
Why loved him with such vim.

He never knew an hour of ease; His ills but made her love increase;
For well the maiden know.
That, notwithstanding all his pains, He was a man of heart and brains, And faith and mercy too.

Twas only through the outer man.
That all this cruel misery ran;
His issuer life was great!
And so this blue-eyed, laughing girl.
Took to her hears the auffering churl,
And met impending fate. Hippocrates tie said stood by

While Esculapius lovingly
The young bride gave away;
Diana, sent by Mercury down,
To wreathe around her head a crown,
That kept her bride for aya! Never was husband half so sad,---Sometimes half crased, sometimes whole made She only laughed the louder: He'd storm! She did not mind a whit, But laughed, and doeed him out of it,

And every day grew prouder. And, day by day, she cured some ill By cheerful word or well-made pill;
And, spite of all his trouble;
She made of him as good a spouse
As ever graced a lady's house,
And gained him honor double.

Now, through a score of years and five.
She's made her sickly bridegroom live.
And cured his aches and pains;
His colds and coughs, his fevers, blues,
Consumption, rheumatics, and stews,
And pocketed her gains. This is their silver wedding-day; And she is just as blithe and gay,

As the first as bitter and wee,
As when in girthood bright and fresh,
The differing twain were made one flesh,
In the June long ago. But then, 'tis whispered all about, ('Tis said there's not a chance for doubt,) She's found a new affinity.
Lays the old M. D. on the shelf.

And takes a new one to herself,— A Doctor of Divinity! But who shall blame her? As a bride. For twenty-five long years, she tried.
To mend the outcard man,
And conquered; let her use her skill
To lift the soul above earth's ill,

And cure it, if she can, and have deliced And when the golden wedding comes, If we're not bidden to our homes.

In spirit lands above,

We'll give her all the honor due

For curing soul and body too,

By science, mirth, and love.

The following ! lines from a friend! - were then

O, Nature, rich and lavish. descharges where the 

O, Day, be rich in splendor, Shed o'er her floods of light; And come with star-light tender, 'And dewy eyes, sweet Night! Teach thou our hands to fashion,

Breathe thou upon the canvas,
And touch the marble stope,
And pour into our music,
Thy fullest, righest tone!

For we keep her silver weddings.

And a royal bride is she;

We keep her silver wedding. We keep her allver wedding.

We would keep it royally. I seem I show

We would keep it royally.

The Bride is sweetly beautiful,
With deeds of love impearled;
And the Bridegroom; O, the Bridegroom,
Is the glory of the world;
And she stood up right womenly,
And he stood like a king,
While she give up all trustingly
Her heart and hand to him.

Her sister served as bride's-maid. And I was her loving mother.
Who gave away the bride. All lovingly, all brightly, and entour I must be

All lovingly, all brightly,
And tranquilly have sped.
All filled with a westest charities.
The years aince she was wed.
Whene'et our bodies languish
Upon the couch of pain.
The ske who soothes the anguish
And makes us whole again,
Her heart is fall of kindsess.
Of geatleness and trath,
And, like another Hebe,
She gives us back our youth!
So we keep her aliver wedding—
A royal bride is ale.
We keep her aliver wedding—
We would heap it myslig.

The I will inter ince
The crown of all sobility.
The Bride, she is all heaptiful.
With decid of love imposfed:
And the Bridegroom; O, the Bridegroom,
Is the glory of the world!

Mrs. Dall then introduced Dr. Marie Zakres

on. Miss Sallie Holley read the following poem rom Mrs. Virginia P. Town

Thou didst not gather for thy maiden brow The roses of that June : thou didst not crown Thy hair with orange blossoms, nor thy youth With aby sweet dreams of wifehood!

Thy words have strengthened—by the homes
Thy hands have bleased—by all the loving deeds
Which hang thy womanhood with precious pearls
As brides are hung with jewels—by the sick
Whom thou hast healed—and oh, by every life
Whose boughs put on fresh blossoms for thy care,
We consecrate this hour! As loving wives memory of their marriage m

Reep fresh the memory of their marriage morn. Through twenty-five green Junes, so keep thou fre The memory of that June that wedded thee To thy life's Purpose: while thy loved ones come With song and gift, and hold high festival, As matrons hold one 'Silver Wedding' days! Honor and peace unto the future years Which God shall grant thy life! Lift their white blossoms softly on the head

Hearts shall rise up to bless; and may thy work, Thy strong, brave, loving women's work, With graciousness adorn our Womanhood! Letters from Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs. Lucretia Mott were also read. We give them here.

NEW YORK, June 12th, 126 Second Avenue. MY DEAR DOCTOR HUNT:

Though, to my great regret, I cannot be with you at the time of your approaching celebration, you may be very sure of my hearty sympathy and good wishes, in which my sister cordially joins. Prey accept from us the enclosed sentiment, in which I am sure all your friends will unite.

Yours, very truly,

E. & E. BLACKWELL,

Medicine, in its relation to mind, as well as body. - In the practice of HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D., our spected fellow-laborer in the field of Medicine recoguize a type of the true physician's action on the moral conditions of the sick. May she live to collect her wide-spread family to the golden wedding festival of a good old age!

ROADSIDE, near Philadelphia, 6th mo. 21st, 1860. My DEAR HARRIOT K. HUNT:

My Dear Harriot K. Hurr:

Thy kind letter of invitation to my husband and self was duly received.

You will have a gathering of kindred spirits, at the interesting celebration of a union so rare for woman. Thy sphere has been filled in such good faith, and with such success too, as will give thy 'merry heart a cheerful countenance'; and thy words of encouragement on the occasion will be remembered as from 'the laughing philosopher,' whose soul overflows with thanksgiving that 'the lines have fallen unto [her] in pleasant places, '[and she has] 'a goodly heritage.' The day is full of encouragement for woman. She has but to sak, and she receives; but to knock, and the doot of medical schools, and of our Legislatures, is opened unto her. The Church, too, is beginning to perceive that, 'in Christ, there is neither male nor female'; and that the words of prophets and spostles

female'; and that the words of prophets and spostles are no longer to be perverted to the subjection and degradation of woman.

This awakening has not been without great labor and sacrifice. Contumely and reproach have been meted to these, as well as to other reformers. The untiring exertions of a Syampon, an Ampuony, a Paul-Lire, &c.—the Liberator's columns hersiding each movement—have prepared the way, both here and in England, "for a great door and an effectual [to be] opened unto us [even though] we have many adver-

Then let me cheer thee on thy way; and press upon the young, the duty of entering into similar labors; for the work is only just begun—the harvest truly is great." So that when the golden wedding shall be attained, the independence of the husband and wife will be equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations respected. obligations reciprocal.

Thy card cannot reach thy friend Mrza Townsenp. She may be with you in spirit, having passed from earth some months since, leaving the erring and destitute to sorrow 'most of all that they shall see [her]

face no more. My husband unites with the foregoing, and sends My husband unites with the foregoing, and sends suitable greatings for the happy occasion. Our children, too, were glad to be remembered; and if they or any other of our friends wend their way thitherward, thy kind invitation shall go with them.

'With the salutation of love,' as we Quakers say, in our Epistles.

On the second day of the celebration, the house being freshly decorated with flowers, and some very beautiful additions having been made to its ornaments, Dr. Hunt received in the afternoon the Physiological Institutes of Woburn and Charles-

. In the evening of the same day, the Fraternity of the 28th Congregation assembled, by invitation. The occasion was a very social one. There was a little music, a well-spread refreehment table, where the bride-cake was not lacking, and Mrs. Dall read the following poems, and a note from Miss Parsons: in the firm on the structures in the late of

On the Occasion of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. BY MISS POSTER.

Of all conventionalities,
A downright violation !
It never had a precedent In any time or nation! A Silver Wedding Pestival!

A masculine 'protecto Yet, here she stands a wedded Bride, Of five and twenty summers, To greet within her festive halls This throng of welcome comers.

True, it was not at Hymen's shrine This union's consummation;
A noble art had won her heart,
Her hand, her admiration.

Though friends opposed, and Harvard's halls
Swung their grand gates upon her,
With her 'M. D.' no longer she
Needs look to them for honor.

For now the children of her care In grateful groups surround her,
To tell how true, how holy too,
The bonds of love that bound her.

said Ramarov K. Howe, bonor of had nor vive HANNOT E. HONTOM D. A picture hangs in our half of art,
That tells the tale of a constant heart;
Beatrice, the angel bride,
From the spirit-land is her Danie's guide,

BY MRS. BACON, OF THE LADIES, REPOSITORY.

THE SILVER WEDDING

Ah! these are the tales the poets tell, Who love in the clouds and mist to dwell; Be mine of a humaner love to sing, That circles the world with its marriage ring.

Alone, like Dante, our bride may seem,
But not in the clouds is her bridegroom, I ween;
Though are see him not, she knoweth him well,
And many a tale of his worth can tell. She has followed him, like a faithful wife, To seems of sickness, of sorrow and strife, Through the lonely streets at breaking day, And in the twilight's soler grey.

Not in cloud-land, nor up in the blue, Has our lady M. D. sailed through, But 'mid earthly scenes and in city hon When sorrow comes and sickness means But her laugh is just as allvery now As before the bridegroom touched her brow She may tempt the young and gay to-night To wad a profession, instead of a wight.

Long may that delicate hand carees. The brow with care and sorrow presend, And may her work be far from done. When shineth her golden wedding sun!

The grown of all sobility.

His Royal Highness, The,

The Bride, she is all heavilful.

With deeds of love impected;

And the Bridegroom; O, the Bridegroom,

If the glory of the world!

Mrs. Dall then introduced Dr. Marie Zakrawska,
who spoke exceetly of the excitors aspect of the co.

your cheerful, buoyant heart upon all those who tone within the sphere of your influence. So you may let the little flawers speak this thought to you. Shall I add an impromptu which MARGIART PULLER one sent to a friend, with some of these blossoms she love

Content, with purple lustre clad.
Kingly serme and golden glad;
No demi-hues of sed contrition,
No pallors of enforced submission;
Give me such content as this,
And I'll forego the rosy bliss.

And I must send, too, a little laurel, to infinate And I must send, too, a little laurel, to infinite the crown this festive occasion proves you to have we. Since I first stole to your door as friend and conpanion of one of your earliest patients, society he strode forward, as if in seven-leagued boots. What greater changes shall the golden wedding wines! Ah! that it might be the true marriage of man and woman, to redeem mankind 'from all the ills fish is heir to. Those old ancients were wise in appoining a god of medicine—a goddess of health; and I do not wonder that 'the faculty' shrink from sharing the ground with women, from an instinctive feeling the their mission will be to prevent evil, and then their own occupation—to cure—will be gone.

I write you in great haste, having had friends with me all the morning.

All peace and good be with you!

me all the morning.

All peace and good be with you! Affectionately,

ANNA Q. T. P.

Thus closed the bright festivity. It would be hardly fair to say, May there be many happy to

The floral arrangements sprang up under the genial hands of Miss Lucy Goddard, of Rozbury. Many sentiments and letters were received from rel known sources, not printed here, and our Progression friends were present in the exquisite fioral emblement they sent.

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Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., April 20.

Physician and sole Proprieter.

Physician and sole Proprietor READ THIS.

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