

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. J. B. YERBINTON & SON, Printers. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Editor.

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From the Journal of Commerce. SUMNER'S WRATH AND POLITICAL IN-TERPRETATIONS.

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Ile seems to have banished from his or appen senory the record that George Washington was posed to internal differences of any kind or meruption between the people of the North and so south, because of the existence of slavery. He we content with the provisions on that point in we of in the Constitution : and, like all good and satisfies Americans, would not consent to disturb rad every show of mutual progress and pros-American statesman? 'Tis said that he is a per Revenuean, the pupil of Seward, the friend

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The embodiment of all that is disgusting and entemptible in manhood,-that 'incarnation,' as was justly called by Senator Chestnut, ' of malice, mendacity and cowardice.'-the notorious Charles Sumner, who disgraces alike the Senate of the United States, the Commonwealth of Massachuets, the continent of America, and the form of abow of language to dignify with the name of a 'spech.' On Monday, he made the Senate cham-ter niceous with his foul and loathsome sputterings, and the wonder is how any decent member managed of fre minutes under the sounds of his voice, as they must have resembled the mutterings of a fiend pit, more than the modulations of a tongue touched with the sympathies and instincts of or-dinary mortality.-Petersburg (Va.) Express.

TERRIBLE EX-PRESIDENT TYLER !

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. though wonderfully contrasted with that of the Black Republican nomines for the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln-such as will do more to shock the good taste of Europe, for our representative men, physically, than their own performance over can do in disgusting them mentally and morally.

How disgraceful, and how mortifying to the atocates of the peace and harmony of the nation, the present political attitude of Senator Sum-

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune. PHILLIPS versus LINCOLN.

In the Tribune of the 4th inst. we commented any in our day, however, the slave of a revolu-any theory, the victim of egotism, and the dell Phillips. On one point, and one only, it seems, dell Phillips. On one point, and one only, it seems, we did Mr. Phillips injustice. We suggested that we did Mr. Phillips injustice. We suggested that the optimized in the pronounce the law defective we did Mr. Phillips injustice. We suggested that is gross misrepresentation of Mr. Lincoln was com-mitted through carelessness. We were mistaken. It was done deliberately, and in last week's *Liberately* to defect the does more than de p_{resid} when the wise and noise spirits who had because our liberty cried amen to every token of fend it. In his first article, the purpose was to read every show of mutual progress and pros-readyoizing both North and South as one Lincoln as seeking the reconsideration of a voto to pund compact, without regard to any differences in the scal construction. Who, pray, is this new appender of the Pederal Constitution? Has be accuberally of soul, any yearnings for a return of the prompts of his forefatheat many decency, any re-the presents of his creates of the community, and any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of any remembrance of his claims to the title of security of the securi seems that Mr. Lincoln made no request of the House to reconsider its vote, but, on the centrary, of the Abstitionists, and the stump advocate of should attempt to introduce a bill which would not stump the disciple of should attempt to introduce a bill which would not be the better become the disciple of transmission only abolish the share trade in the Directive to the should be the share trade in the Directive to the share trade to the s should attempt to introduce a bill which would not Lincoln. Let the people beware of his teachings, as they better become the disciple of treason than the scholar or the gentleman! Let him, in short, be made sensible of the fact that a tongue like his, in short, but share the bill Mr. Phil-lips is compelled to recognize, now that attention is the made sensible of the fact that a tongue like his, called to it. He offers no apology, however, nor should in future be silent. is affice has been degraded, and its possessor will be depised. CITIZEN. explanation, for having at first concealed the fact, but justifies himself by objecting to the bill itself as 'no eredit to any man, being one of the poorest and most confused specimens of pro-slavery compromise." We beg leave to submit that that is not the ques-

tion. We cannot permit Mr. Phillips to shift the issue in this facile way. Let us keep to the point. The charge was that Mr. Lincoln attempted to reslave trade in the District, and to open it store the to slave-hunting without qualification. The fact is that he did not do the first at all, and he evidently sus, the continent of America, and the form of proposed the second only as a concession in a scheme becauly has again vomited forth one of those in-study depraved corrocetions of his, which it is an of ridding the District of both slave trade and sla-bers of largenage to dignify with the name of a very. Now, whether his scheme was a good one or not, is not the point in discussion. We know very well that Mr. Lincoln is not an Abolitionist of the Garrisonian school; pobody pretends it. Nor is it his character that is in issue; but it is Mr. Phillips's.

Though the first article surprised us much, the second surprises us more. Mr. Phillips is reckless in misrepresentation. The bill, he says, provides that United States officials, coming from th e South.

may bring their slaves into the District. True. But he adds: 'Such persons are to be allowed to hold them there forever.' What says the bill? John Tyler has issued a pronunciamento in favor Officers of the Government ' coming into said Dis-

our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindraice to the progress of republican liberty throughout the rations of the earth ; therefore; Resolved, That the Committee of the District of Calumbia be instructed to report a bill prohibiting the slave-trade in this District.'

Calumbia be instructed to report a bill prohibiting the slave-trade in this District." Gen. Haralson of Georgia moved to lay that proposition on the table, and Abraham Lincoln voted in the affirmative-yeas, 81-for this proposi-tion to hay on the table. The proposition to lay on the table was roted down, and the resolution adopted, yeas 98, including Washington Hunt, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, &c.; and among the 88 nays was Abraham Lincoln! How is it that Mr. Lincoln is now called a fanatic, while Washington Lincoln is now called a fanatic, while Washington (Laughter and great applause.) The Southern men

ton Hunt is now opposing him for sectionalism ? the United States of all classes, but by the members (Laughter and great applause.) The Southern men of the American Anti-Slavery Society. , voted with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was a con-servative Whig; he was an avowed Anti-Slavery which he attempts to refute Mr. Thompson's argi-man, but he thought it not best to pass that resolves ments, and explains with good ability and in very at that time. He brought in a separate proposi- bad temper the theory that the absence of the words at that time. He brought in a separate proposi- bad temper the theory that the absence of the words tion alterward, and tried to get it before the House 'slave' or 'slavery' in the Constitution is a suf-

tion alterward, and tried to get it before the House) 'slave' or 'slavery' in the Constitution is a suf-for a more modified and conservative way of getting rid oi the slave-trade in the District; and Mr., Washington Hunt and I voted with Mr. Giddings and others, the Northern members exclusively, against the whole Soath, and against Abraham Lincoln, voting with the South. (Hear.) Where United States. United States. Being fond of poring over old book stalls, we latewas Mr. Hunt's horror of sectionalism then and

ly happened to pick up on one of them, 'A Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States :

DEFAMATION REFUTED. To the Editor of the London Anti-Slavery Advocate: To the Editor of the London Anti-Slavery Advocate: Friends advise me to send the following circular: to you for publication in the Anti-Slavery Advocate. Friends advise me to send the following circular: To you for publication in the Anti-Slavery Advocate. To you for publication in the Anti-Sl

to you for publication in the Anti-Stavery Advocate, Jurk - Interpor and Dectades, 1047. Now, Inter-and they suggest that you may get it inserted in Juseph Story was subsequently Chief Justice of the some other journals, perhaps in the Anti-Stavery State of Massachusetts; he was the author of many Reporter, British Friend, and in the Daily News. legal text books, which are regarded with great re-What amount of circulation or attention the book father is a clergyman of the English Church, and section of the Commentary runs as follows :--

of 411. The next clause is, " No person held to sershe is, I have understood, a neice of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It so happened that she passed vice or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, es-several weeks in the family of a friend of mine near caping into abother, shall, in consequence of any law several weeks in the family of a friend of mine near Boston, where I saw her once or twice. None of his family supposed she would so grossly caricature the anti-slavery meetings as she has done in her book, much less that she would so utterly falsify Wendell Phillips or any other person. My atten-tion was first called to the passage by an English lady who knew of Miss Bird's partial acquaintance with me and of her intimacy in my triend's family. It was to satisfy her that I drew up the certificate of which the foregoing is a copy, and obtained such signatures to it as I conveniently could. The origi-capies to England, and it you think proper to give caping into a State where slavery is not allowed, would immediately become free, and could not be re-claimed. Before the Constitution was adopted, the Southern States felt the want of some protecting pronal goes to England, and it you think proper to give publicity to the copy, we shall feel obliged to you. vision against such an occurrence to be a grievous injury to them. And we here see that the Eastern and Middle States have sacrificed their own opinions and Recurring to your note of December 6th last, I find the work you therein mention as so grossly de- feelings, in order to take away every sou famatory of the American Abolitionists is the iden- ousy, on a subject so delicate to Southern interests ; a circumstance sufficient of itself to repel the delusive notion that the South has not, at all times, had its full cate ! I was not at all aware of it when I was getting the names nor until within these few minutes. share in the blessings resulting from the Union." It seems, then, that you have seen the book, or some

a huge granite boulder - s primeral relia - which seemed to have been upheaved from the farthest lepths of earth, in the convulsions of some mythical age. There it stands, stern and strong, an emblem of the character of him whose body moulders in its and for the noble spirit with which our friend met the shadow. Such a resting-place fitly became the hero. On the side of the rock facing the house, swells the mound which tells of him who lies beneath. It is a | ture. simple turfed hillock, carefully banked and tended. The revolutionary gray grave-stone stands in simple

modesty at the head of the mound. How unpretending ! how touching ! yet how significant the inscription ! On the one side it reads, --

'In memory of Capt. JOHN BROWN, who died at New York, Sept. ye 3, 1776, in ye 48 year of his age. John BRown, born May 9, 1800, was excouted at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

OLIVER BROWN, born March 9, 1839, was killed at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 7, 1859."

On the other side is inscribed the following :-'In memory of FREDERICK, son of John and Di-anthe Brown, born Dec. 21, 1830, and murdered at Osawatomie, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1866, for his ad-herence to the cause of freedom.

Warson BROWN, born Oct. 7, 1836, was wounde at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, and died Oct. 19, 1859." What a commentary ! . Murdered for adherence to the cause of freedom.' With head uncovered, we sat before that lowly grave. What passed in our mind words could not tell, but the memory will never be obliterated.

Preparations had been made for the speaking. A rude platform and desk were placed on the granite, and the speakers stood looking down on that grave. Beyond, rude seats were arranged for the audience. That night was spent at the house of Henry and Ruth Thompson, in company with the elder members of the family from Ohio, Miss Dunbar, and other friends.

THE MEETING.

The day rose clear and bright. Very early the cople began to gather in, and it soon became evident that the assemblage would be large. By ten o'clock, thousand persons were present. The meeting was called to order, and the Rev. MATHEW WARDNER, of Essex County, chosen President. R. J. HINTON was nominated as Secretary.

The President opened the proceedings with some introductory remarks, alluding to the events which had brought the assemblage together, and contrasting this celebration with others going on simultaneously hroughout the land.

Rev. C. G. PRINDLE then read the Declaration of Independence, in a full and clear voice. As the list. of grievances fell upon the ears of those present, many, whose eyes were resting on the grave before them, were making a stirring commentary upon the

person, by submission to as unconstitutional usurpa-tion by the U.S. Senate, deserves, and we hope will receive, in the persons of the recreast Senators who allowed the iniquity to be consummated, the strongest condemnation of the people of the free States ; issue, we return our heartfelt thanks, and assure him he has won the gratitude of both the present and fu-

After the reading of the resolutions, the Secretary, Mr. R. J. Hinton, read the following letters from gentlemen whose presence had been anticipated ; prifacing the reading of them by some remarks relative to the occasion that had called them together. Mr. Hinton then said, the first letter is from the pen of one of New England's noblest sons, a man of large intellect, of great culture; but above all, possessing a broad and manly nature, of undaunted coursge, and yet with a tender, womanly heart, -one whom John Brown esteemed most highly-I mean T. W. Higginson :---

Woncester, Mass., June 29, 1860. DEAR Mas. BROWN, -How much pleasure it would give me to accept the kind invitation to be with you on the 4th of July. How beautiful will all you on the 4th of July. How beautiful will all that region be in its summer verdure, and how greatly will you enjoy the meeting with your sons. The memories of the blest departed will hallow your meeting, but not, I trust, sadden it. I shall always count it one of the chief honors of my life to have been admitted to your husband's confidence; and I am glad to be counted worthy to attend a meeting of his family. I was sorry not to see you and your daughter Isa-bella when you were here; but I was only in Boston one day, and then could not find you. I believe Isabella, John and Jason are the only members of your family whom I have not seen; and I desire to

your family whom I have not seen ; and I desire to end cordial regards to them and to all. Yours, with sincerest regard,

THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

The next letters are from two members of the race for whom John Brown died. The first is from one of the most eloquent and gifted young men with whom it has been my fortune of late to meet. The name is of both good and evil omen; yet the odds are on the side of truth, even in this respect-freedom having two Douglesses, slavery but one. The letter is addressed to Messrs. Redpath and Hinton :-

· Boston, June 29, 1860.

GENTLEMEN-Your note, inviting me to be present GENTLEMEN-Your note, inviting me to be present at your gathering at North Elba, on the 4th of July, is received. I return to you, and the family of our much-lamented friend, a thousand thanks Be assured, that nothing but a previous engage-ment, from which I cannot very well be relieved, provents me from meeting with the dear good men and women of Old Essex around the grave of the

martyr, saint and hero-Jonn Brown. Your meeting will be a glorious epoch in Ameri-can bistory, and I trust will do much to redeem the day from the damning escrilege of priestly cant and political mockery. I would suggest that you, gen-tlemen, who knew the old *Christian* best, should put the ball in motion at your meeting, and let us raise a monument to his memory that will rival in solid grandeur that old gray shaft on Bunker Hill.

Vice Presidency of the United States :-

If, on the contrary, the Black Republicans sucared in electing Lincoln and Hamlin, who openly advocate that slavery be abolished throughout the whole world, then we have to look to ourselves liamlin is what we call a mulatto. He has black blood in him; and let me tell you that it is his nomination that has a remarkable peculiarity. The Northern people take that man in consequence of ity. I see it stated in the papers that that peculiar he is a mulatto. I can only say that some state it as reason why that man is taken up, is in conse-gence of the spite and malignity manifested towards him. But they design to place over the South a man who has negro blood in his veins.

ticket for Vice President of the United States. This was a sectional Convention. It nommen upon a sectional principle, with not a ham Lincoln :-tagle Southern State represented among them. They proposed a platform of principles utterly in-

Breekinridge, and against Bell, Douglas and triet on public business, and remaining only so long

blow. But his own words from Santa Cruz, a year they onsist of Northern oppressors or of Southern tyrents. In six months, we shall know whether the ominous junction of twenty-five millions of nonago, in anticipation of his death, are a great comfort now. A noble, brave worker he was, with a tender heart, alive to all suffering and wrong. The little bigots among us ill conceal their joy at his deparslavsholders, North and South, has been formed, for consideration, when they were to be 'entirely tearing the Constitution into shreds, in order that free.' Mr. Phillips! Mr. Phillips! ture; but the large and generous souls, of all classes and denominations, render their respectful and

But we do not choose to draw away from the they may obliterate with brute force the rights and interests secured by the great charter of liberty and freedom to the two millions of slaveholders in the was good, or whether it was bad, is nothing to this grateful tributes to his memory. It is pitiable to see the living asses kick the dead lion, but they do the best they know, and may be easily pardoned in view of their feebleness and cowardice. I think you will read with satisfaction the addresses made at the Southern States. In six months, we shall know present controversy. The point is simply whether whether a war will not have to be raised at the Mr. Lincoln did a certain thing for a certain pur-South similar to that of the Revolution, between relatives and the tories. In that brief time, we whether he did quite another thing with quite another purpose, as Mr. Phillips avers. Beside the record, we have another invaluable witness—Mr. Was then, the political atmosphere of the Phillips himself who have another invaluable witness—Mr. New England Anti-Slavery Convention upon the Such through a haptism of blood. The "Consti-through a haptism of blood. The "Consti-of the "British Unionists" of the considered it discreditable to Mr. Lincoln. Nobody Would avoid a blit down of the "British Unionists" of the day. My "function of the "British Unionists" of the day. My "function of the "British Unionists" of Would avoid a blood. The "Consti-through a haptism of blood. The "Consti-through a haptism of blood. The "Consti-of the "British Unionists" of Would avoid a blood of the "British Unionists" of Would avoid a blo that day. My "funeral" may then come, but if prush I must, let me fall under the folds of the pation fag. If this be-treason, make the most of it." to Mr. Phillips. But Mr. Phillips does an irre-narable injury to the cause he represents when he so America,' is the following passage :-

HAMLIN A NEGRO I In a recent political harangue, Rhett of South Car-chas thus assails the Republican candidate for the State of the second data and the second data a manity ; the one as the author of the Constitution, the other of the New Testament, both of which ensame constitutional right for the rendition of fugitives that belongs to all the States of the Union elavery, pronounce the above language and senti-ments, attributed to him by the author of 'The As-But a gratuitous concession of that privilege, and its concession for the sake of abolishing slavery it-self in the District, are two things so widely different in spirit and purpose, that it is impossible to misconceive them as it is discreditable to misrepresent them. 'I was a man,' we remember Phillips saying in one of his eloquent orations-'I was a man before I was an Abolitionist.' We beg leave to remind him of it. The cause of abolition can never justify him in doing an unmanly thing.

Perhaps as sharp a commentary as need be made upon the foregoing article from the Tribune They put a renegade Southerner on one side for Preident, for Lincoln is a native Kentuckian, and ther put a man of colored blood on the other side at a meeting designed to be composed mainly of old. Henry Clay White, friendly to the election of Abra-

Inde Lincoln 1:There is one other of our old friends who is consistent with the Constitution of the United State, by which their rulers should be governed. The question is, will you submit to such a nomination, if effectual?
TEPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, BY A SOUTH-EIRN ARTIST.
ARAMAN LENGIN. A late Harper's Weekly we have received (May 26) gives maa portrait of Abra-has Lincoln, the nominee for President of the base of the Ouser of the Daugues of the best of the District record. I went to Washington Hunt, with me Whig members of Coo-gress. Now, then, I have compared their record, for period to the base of the output of the base of the Output of the base of the Output of the best of the District resord. The constraint of the base of the Output of the best of the District resord. The constraint of the base of the Output of the best of the District resord. The constraint of the base of the Output of the best of the District on the size of the best of the District resord. The constraint of the best of the District resord. The constraint of the base of the Output of the there are the constraint of the president of the best of the Hom. Hannibal Hamilin, a person of much beef and brawn, with mouth a willy compressed, cheeks dreadially tumid, attit to be shockingly inartistio—tow crasende such as output of the Home, reservance of the best of the resord of the there are the constraint of the the the state for the Home. Hannibal Hamilin, a person of much beef and brawn, with mouth a whilly compressed, cheeks dreadially tumid, attit to be shockingly inartistio—tow crasende such as the output of the Home, reservance of an other state, a seconder of the Brais principles of our point of the principle and there are the constraint of the the state for the constraint of the state, a souther of the Home, reservance of the state is the form the state and shoulders of the Home. Hannibal Hamilin, a person of much beef and there. With mouth as the southere of the chinese, and gives us the state and There is one other of our old friends who

We venture to suggest that this is a valuable ad-dition to the array of facts, authorities, and argunotices of it, and will of course be able to decide at once upon the utility of publishing it. Our cause, and the cause of free and courageous speech and action, have lost a host in Theodore Parments which Mr. Thompson has produced, in support of what we have always regarded as the most sensible, as it is the most practical, view of this quesker. Oh! his death is very grievous,-a terrible tion.



CELEBRATION AT NORTH ELBA.

The Fourth of July among the Adigondacks.

THE JOURNEY TO JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE.

Into the 'enchanted land of the Adirondacks,' as this region has been fitly called by Mr. Higginson, our little party passed on the 3d of July. We crossed Lake Champlain, at Purlington, to Port-Kent, Essex county, thence by stage to Keeseville, some four miles distant. Here we engaged an open wagon and pair of horses. Our route lay through one of the He [Wendell Phillips of Boston, U. S.] stigmas most romantic regions on this continent. Up the tized Washington and Jesus Christ as traitors to hu- valley of the Au-Sable, a dark and swift mountain most romantic regions on this continent. Up the stream, which for the first dozen miles flowed gently over its gravelly bed, meandering through a broad valley of placid beauty. The distant mountains, blue We the undersigned, well acquainted, and most of us long acquainted, with Wendell Phillips, and fa-miliar with his views and opinions on the subject of tinct as their proportions loomed up. Rare vistas through the many ranges of hills were constantly

micros, attributed to him by the author of 'The As-pects of Religion, &c., to be entirely destitute of truth, completely at variance with his well known senti-ments concerning 'Christianity and its author, and concerning Washington, and wholly opposite to his frequent and unvarying language, both in public and in private, during his whole life. almost to the water's edge. The bed of the stream (Signed,) FRANCIS JACKSON, President of was narrow and rocky. The turbulent waters thunthe Massachusetts Anti-Slavery dered along, breaking at short intervals into ministure estaracts and falls, while occasionally a genuine torrent thundered over a ledge of rocks high enough to Agent of said Society; late Pas-tor of Second Congregational Church, Leicester, Mass. road wound close to the river, sometimes cut from the tor of Second Congregational Church, Leicester, Mass. B. H. HEYWOOD, Late of Brown University, Providence, R. I. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Edi-dred feet, roared the river; above, the dark pines, fire and cedars found scanty subsistence in the overhanging masses of rock, which looked as if ready to fall each moment upon our heads. Words cannot paint the wild grandeur of the scene. Passing through what is known as the 'Narrows,' where the 'Whiteface mountain' rises up on the one hand, and on the other the iron-gray wall of rock shoots up sheer and precipitous for hundreds of feet, until you have to look overhead to catch the gleam from the sky ; the dark masses of evergreen, alinging to and clothing the steeps with sombre beauty ; the forming torrent, bolling in the rapids which just below break over a ledge of rocks,--all these make a scene such as can

From the London Anti-Slevery Advocate. Constructions or two Ustram Starges. London: William Tweedie, 337, Strand, pp. 56. Some people, who take a superficial view of the anti-slavery cause, treat it as a matter of no moment to British Abolitionists whether the Constitution of the United States is or is not to be reperfied as an inti-slavery document. They might maintain with equal justice that a clear idea could be given of the steam upon the piston. Slavery is upheld by the sceam upon the piston, Slavery is upheld by the consent of the Free State, not because they lift, it, or because they regard it as morally right, but because, baing blinded by habit to its neval and rocial srifts, they consider themelves bound by the 'compromises of the Constitution.' It is imposit-'compromises of the Constitution.'

sounding periods. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. LTHAN PRIN-Lis. It was worthy of the occasion. John Brown's favorite hymn,-

'Blow ye the trampet, blow !'

was then sung by the choir and the meeting-the stirring strains swelling up until the listening hills eemed to echo back the strains.

On motion, W. F. M. Arny, of Kansas, Wendell ancing, editor of the Republican paper at Keeseville, and the Rev. Lyman Prindle, of Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for submission to the meeting.

The President then introduced the Orator of the Day, as one of the oldest anti-slavery workers-the Rev. Dr. LUTRER LES, of Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio-who delivered an Address, the length of which will prevent its insertion here.

At the close of the Oration, another appropriate tymn was sung by the choir. Mr. Arny, from the Committee on Resolutions,

hen made the following report, which was read : --PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, this being the 84th Anniversary of the American Independence from the tyrannical control of the King and Government of Great Britain ;--and whereas, the principles enunciated in that immortal leclaration assert the sacred right of each member of the human family to the possession of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happinese' ; -- and whereas, there are now held in the most degrading bondage in onehalf of this boasted land of freedom, four millie of persons who are deprived of all the essential requisites which constitute individual, civil and re-ligious liberty ;- and whereas, it would seem as if this nation, in the fulness of intemperate pride, glaries in the shame which renders the land infamous, branding with the name of felon' those who, belleving in the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence, dared to put into deeds the words of Jesus, and in their lives practice what Bunkar Hill and Xorktown taught the race, finding no place for the noblest of men but the prison and the scaffold-therefore,

Resolved, That we, here assembled, standing around he mound which covers all that was mortal of our late friend, neighbor, and fellow citizen, Jonn Buown, of immortal memory, —with the glorious events of his long life of self-ascrifice and martyr heroism fresh in our minds, and remembering, as he did, "those in bonds as bound with them '-- do reaffirm our unalterable faith in the principles of Universal Preedom, and reiterate our determination, by ALL and avant means, to aid the alave to become free, leaving to each individual conscience the sole right of determining in what manner and at what time these principles shall be translated into acts.

Resolved, That we extend a warm and cordial grow ing to those of the immortal twenty-one who followed Jours BROWN to Virginia, and have survived that scene-the Bunker Hill of the enslaved race to-day are in safety with us. It is fitting in this presence, and on this anniversary, that our welcome should be earnest, and our thanks hearty and warm, to those who, by a spirit of heroic secrifice, have renowed our faith is humanity and our trust in the sternal justice of God.

of God. Resolved, That we, the men and women of Bases County here assembled, extend a hearty welcome and nordial greeting to our noble followenitizen, Thaddens Hysti, whose repeat incorceration within a loathnome prison and slave pen at Washington City, because he would not permit tyrenny to be consummated in his

Very truly, yours for the oppressed, H. FORD DOUGLASS. To Messis. HINTON and REDPATE, Committee.

The following letter is from the Rev. J. Sella Mustin, astor of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Boston, He is an earnest and gifted young man, seeking to lift his people in the scale of progress, and believing in acts as rell as words :---

Boston, June 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,-Your kind invitation to visit North Elba on the 4th of July has been duly received. I return my thanks to you and the family of our sainted hero and martyr, Jonn Brown.

Sainted hero and martyr, Jonn Brown. Nothing but other and imperative duties prevent me from being with you on that day,—an occasion hereafter, I hope, to mark anew the opening wider the era of Anti-Slavery warfare. As a humble representative of the race for whom John Brown died, I regret that my tears cannot mingle with yours over his grave, nor my towns go up with those who are to carry on his work; that work shall be done in the fulness of that spirit which led the heroes of Harper's Ferry to cheerful escrifice. In the shadows of the 'evenisating hills,' and above that lowly mound, I hope fresh glory will go out and where the scient

the shadows of the 's ceriasting hills,' and above that lowly mound, I hope fresh glory will go out and ronewed strength be given. I rejoice, as a minister of God's Word, in the Christianity of the martyr-chief. In an age when the lessons of God, writ in the Holy Scriptures, are mocked by a pro-slavery Church, John Brown be-lieved and practised. In the spirit of the Saviour's divine words, he dared ' do unto others as he would they should do unto him." He dared do this is the face of a corrupt priosthood, a tyrannical govern-ment, and a fatally weak and carelees nation. Im-bad by the truths of the Bibls, the Spirit of God upheld him, as, from the battle-field to the scaffold, the path of his later life became so glorious a palm of praise to the Most High, making his name one of the dearest Humanily can hold in memory. May blessings rest upon all the surviving mem-bers of the family of our beloved friend, and upon those of his company who have escaped the Philis-tines. God grant a new spirit may go out from this meeting, and, armed in the truth of righteous-ness, may the friends of the slave go on conquering and to conquer, until not a fatter abames the limb of man, and the name of bouduan shall be among the things of the past, remembered only to warm and to teach. For universal freedom, fraternally yours, J. SELLA MARTIN.

J. SELLA MARTIN.

I have a letter from one who needs no further introduction than the words of Wendell Phillips, who spoke of him 'as the man whose words were bullets,'-I mean James Redpath :--

MALDER, Mass. July 2, 1860. JOHN BROWN, JR.: My Deer Friend, --Daties, imperative and that cannot be delayed, will prevent me from visiting North Elbs on Wednesday. Ere this week is over, I shall probably he miling for there.

this week is over, I shall probably he milling for Hayti. I deeply regret that I cannot be with you, to unite in re-aligning as unwavering faith in the doctrines of the Declaration, and in the expediency of the agency of physical force for the ilbertion of the shaves in our Southern States. A new party should be organized on this basis. Havery must be shollabed by force-either by insurrections, controlled by while men, or by the strong arm of the Federal Government. The slave quarker is the Achilles heal of slavery wound it thern, and fb dies. Washington city is the throat of the system : choke it there, and it dies also. Shall we strike, then, at its bed or jis throat? I

New York. [Rev. Samuel J. May further says-' Let me add, Wendell Phillips is incapable of such an historical blunder as to attribute to Washington the suthorship of the United States Constitution : or to Jesus Christ, who left no writings, the authorship of the New Tes-

tament.']

private, during his whole life. Boston, April 28, 1860.

Society.

SAMUEL MAY, Jun, General

tor of the Liberator, and Presi-dent of the American Anti-Sla-

EDMUND QUINCY.

SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse,

solutions offered in his memory.

ourage slavery."

OTROULAR ABOVE REFERRED TO.

On the 85th page of an English work, entitled The Aspects of Religion in the United States of America, by the Author of ' The Englishwoman in

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate.

strike at both. Let those of us who inciting insurrections, labor with party. It is not half so difficult to a tat party as most of as suppose. T tity of its voters, I believe, are alread anti-slavery men. They suppose great majority of its voters, I believe, are already true-hearted anti-slavery men. They support it only for want di a more radical organization. They do so, however, as if under protest, taking no really earnest interest in it. Hence we find in its present platform a resolution branding the martyr of Virginia as a oriminal, —which, although, as we are told, it was received 'writhout applause,' and 'with an ominous ellence,' the politicians neverthe-less managed to pass. But think you that the masses of the Republicans regard your father as other than a man of most hereic soil and stainless integrity, who did what we all approved and slimity were yearning to see done? If I were with you, I would arge the organization of a party of *Practical Abolitionists*, whose duty it shall be not to advocate the distributions of the Dedaration, (which is the Abolitemists, whose duty it shall be not to advocate the doctrines of the Declaration, (which is the office of our noble friends, the Garrisonians, and the Gerrits Smith men.) but to devise methods and policies of putting them into operation, ---of trans-lating them into historical lacts. For myself, I have finished, I believe, my advo-cacy of the *doctrines* of the Declaration. Hence-forth, I shall regard them as self-swident truths that require a argument to support them : and --houven

require no argument to support them ; and between and fortune favoring-I shall now devote myself to the dissemination of methods of abelition, and also In open to the work itself, when your father's suc-cessor shall be called on to take the field. None of us may have the privilege that your father's fate bestowed on him, of being martyred for the faith that is in ns ; but all of us, at least, can resolve to so live that, although we may not share his mode of death, we may win the undisputed title of deserv-

ing it. Four victories were to be won, are the American alaye was to be freed-Bunker Hill, Harper's Ferry, a successful insurrection in one State, and then liberty peacefully effected throughout all the land. Two have already been achieved : lat us hasten forward to the third ; and God speed the Pike ! Ever and forever your friend,

JAMES REDPATH. We have with us to-day, in person, a man whom the United States Senate has chosen to honor by imprisonment in the national slave-pen at Washington. He has proven that Endurance has her victories as well as Force. In my hand I hold a communication from one who has also proven, in resisting by other means that same iniquitous mandate, that one man in the right is stronger than an organized wrong. I allude to Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, and Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord. The first is here bodily; the second, spiritually, and has placed himself e rapport with us by means of this letter :-

CONCORD, July 1, 1860.

My DEAR FRIEND,-If it were in any way con vehient for me, I should certainly be present at your family gathering, and the appropriate celebration of the 4th of July at your father's grave. But I have so often been absent from my school during the past year, that now, in its last weeks, it requires my constant presence ; and, with other interests, will detain me here till after the middle is the month. I would gladly join hands with you about the green mound of your father, whom I knew and loved so well ; and it would especially please me to make ac-quaintances with yourself, since you have proved co quaintenes with yoursell, since you have proved so well your right to inherit your father's name. I trust that I may still have that pleasure, and that you will visit Concord before you return to Ohio; for Concord now claims, with your own Ashtabula County, the honor of protecting white men, at least, from Southern oppression; and you have many friends here who honor you, but have never seen way I should like too, to see Owen, whom I met you. I should like, too, to see Owen, whom I met some year since; and Jason, who, like yourself, is a stranger to me. Indeed, any of your family are now as kinsmen of mine, for your father, I think, loved me almost as a son, and I am sure I honored and loved him as a father. I look upon your celebration of the day as well-nigh the only one that will be properly made in the whole country. Most of us have no right to read the Declaration of Independence, for its magnificent periods are to us but 'glittering generalities,' as a New England sophist used to say; but to the family of John Brown, it is the true charter of liberty, to which your father has added some marginal potes. I wish I could write an ode worthy to be subg by you on that day, but you need for that the genius of Burns, or of the enthusiast who wrote and set to music the Marsailles Hymn of freedom. I may, however, offer you a sentiment for your public dinner :---

Thomas Jefferson and John Brown-The one came to write the Declaration of Indendence, and the other went there to publish the best commentary on it. Posterity will forget neither, though Virginia forgets both. F. B. SANBORN.

Truly yours,

te it. Only for our own e or perpet ke, and that of and sympany 1 death, 1 death, 1 nd with f Size de

and his ankle to the

dents. The outery that they make, as to the far of ger of having their throats cut, is because they room they deserve to have them cut. The efforts of John Brown and his brave associates, though ap-parently unavailing, have done more to upset the logic and stake the security of slavery, than all other efforts in that direction for twenty years. The sleeping dast, over which yourself and friends proper to meet on the 4th, sanot be swited; but the nuble principles and disinterested devotion which led. John Brown to step served; to the cult Jay down his life, will never did. They are all the

FRED'K DOUGLASS. Very truly,

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to read the manuscript I hold. It was handed to me at Concord, | with a note, while on my way here, by one whom all ear attuned to catch her simplest and most subtle thought, and heart willing to interpret them to his or hushed the senseless babble with which the grandest deed of our time was met. Herein, Mr. Thorean

gives us some recollections of that eventful period :--John Brown's career for the last six weeks of his life was meteor-like, flashing through the darkness in which we live. I know of nothing so miraculoos in our history.

in a lecture or conversation at If any person, that time, cited any ancient example of heroism, such as Cato or Tell or Winkelried, passing over by any intelligent audience of Northern men to be tame and inexcusably far-fetched. For my own part, I commonly attend more to na-' well?

might continue to dive here when Concord should be

I felt that he, a prisoner in the midst of his ene mies, and under sentence of death, if consulted as to his next step or resource, could answer more wisely than all his countrymen beside. He best understood his position; he contemplated it most calmly. Comparatively, all other men, North and South, were beside themselves. Our thoughts could not revert to any greater or wiser or better man with whom to contrast him, for he, then and there, was above them all. The man this country was about to hang appeared the greatest and best in it. Years were not required for a revolution of public opinion ; days, may, hours, produced marked changes

in this case. Fifty who were ready to say on going into our meeting in honor of him in Concord, that he ought to be hung, would not say it when they came out. They heard his words read; they saw the earnest faces of the congregation; and perhaps

THE LIBERATOR

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to sense, whatever education a matter of constitution and after all. He may have so be h I have known many a man who Christian, in whom it was ridion genius for It. It is not every Who can be a fra man, even.

Jay down his B's, will never did. They are all the more potent for his death. Not unwisely are the eyes and bearts of the American slaves and their friends tarned to the lofty peaks of the Alloghanics. The innumerable gime, caves, ravines and rocks of those mountains, will yet be the hiding-places of hunsel liberty. The eight-and-forty hours of John Brown's school in the mountains of Virginia, target the alagest more than eight-and-forty hours of John Brown's school in the mountains of Virginia, targht the slaves more than they could have otherwise learned in a half century. Even the mistake of remaining in the arsenul after consult have seen far more suc-the first blow was struck, may prove the key to fu-the first blow was struck, may prove the key to fu-tare success. The tender regard which the dear old man evinced for the lives of the tyrants—and which should have seened him his life—will not be imi-sensible to magnanimity as to justice, and the measure they mete must be meted to them again. My heart is with you. Very truly, FRED'K DOUGLASS.

carried to Virginia as witnesses and exposed to the violence of a slaveholding mob, was wholly absorb-

ed in a liquor-agency question, and indulging in poor jokes on the word 'extension.' Bad spirits occupied their thoughts. I am sure that no statesmust honor who know him-Henry D. Thoreau. Of man up to the occasion could have attended to that a fearless, truthful soul, living near to Nature, with question at all at that time, -- a very vulgar question to attend to at any time.

When I looked into a liturgy of the Church of England, printed near the end of the last century, eager brain, he often speaks undisguised, in most in order to find a service applicable to the case of eager brain, ne often speaks unungented, in order to find a service applicable to the case of nervous Saxon, the judgment upon great events which others, either timid or powerless of speech, so long to hear expressed. So it was last fall. Mr. Thoreau's voice was the first which broke the disgraceful silence ing to this authority, whom that church had made a martyr and saint of; and for more than a century it had celebrated his martyrdom, so called, by an annual service. What a satire on the Church is that

Look not to legislatures and churches for your guidance, nor to any soulless incorporated bodies, but to inspirited or inspired ones.

What avail all your scholarly accomplishments and learning, compared with wisdom and manhood such as Cato or Tell or Winkelried, passing over To'omit his other behavior, see what a work this the recent deeds and words of Brown, it was felt comparatively unread and unlettered man wrote within six weeks. Where is our professor of belles lettres or of logic and rhetoric, who can write so He wrote in prison, not a history of the ture than to man, but any affecting human event world, like Raleigh, but an American book which may blind our eyes to natural objects. I was so I think will live longer than that. I do not know may bind our eyes to natural objects. I was so a time win live longer than that. I do not know, absorbed in him as to be surprised whenever I de-tected the routine of the natural world surviving still, or met persons going about their affairs in-different. It appeared strange to me that the 'lit-on in that short space! There are words in that the dipper' should be still diving quietly in the letter to his wife, respecting the education of his river, as of yore; and it suggested that this bird daughters, which deserve to be framed and hung over every mantlepiece in the land. Compare this earnest wisdom with that of Poor Richard

The death of Irving, which at any other time universal attention, having would have attracted occurred while these things were transpiring, went almost unobserved. I shall have to read of it in

Literary gentlemen, editors and critics, think that they know how to write, because they have studied grammar and rhetoric; but they are egregiously mistaken. The art of composition is as simple as the discharge of a bullet from a rifle, and its master-pieces imply an infinitely greater force behind them. This unlettered man's speaking and writing are standard English. Some words and phrases deemed vulgarisms and Americanisms before, he has made standard American; such as 'l' will pay.' It suggests that the one great rule of will pay.' composition-and if I were a professor of rhetoric, I should insist on this-is to speak the truth. This they joined at last in singing the bymn in his first, this second, this third ; pebbles in your mouth not. This demands earne manhood

ed of that friendship, thus begun, was luwe known John Brown to give the last do remains rest before us, is full and brimmin much deeds. The record of that life he has lat a solitary mark of grandeur in an otherwise de-erste age. He, the opeaker, was a Southerner, a la Virginia; the curso which rested there was a more to the land of his birth. But a few days a, he had stood by the grave of Washington; the on the lowly, grass-grown grave before and footing upon the lowly, gran-grown grave being him, he was prouder of his manhood, surre of the progress of the race, and possessed far more faith in the love of the Good Father, than when standing on the banks of the Potomac.

Mr. Arny proceeded to allude to the companions of ohn Brown. He spoke of the histories of those who er's Farry, most of whom he had known survivors of that fight who were in the gather In closing, he entered into a vindication of the tion assumed by his friend, Thaddeus Hyatt, at Wash- / I would,' and 'L' 'L' came from a large num ington. He spoke of the positions assumed by him-self and the other witnesses, who, under protest, testified before the Harper's Ferry Committee, showing how by it one portion of the designs of the Blave Propaganda was folled, as was another defeated by John Brown, Jr., who with Ashtabula County at his back, refused to obey and was not troubled ; by Mr. Sanborn, on whom the process of kidnapping was attempted, but forcibly resisted, first by personal means, then by legal ; and lastly, by James Redpath, of whom it was known that not only were his words bullete, but that he keeps the veritable powder dry, and that his faith was not placed on much else but his own shill in defending himself. Mr. Redpath was let, as was John Brown, Jr., severely alone. Mr. Hyatt's position of endurance was equally as essential as these to the complete discomfiture of the foe. Never again would such an attempt upon the liberty of the citizen be made. The aristocrats of the Senate were routed. After the close of Judge Arny's able speech, of which the above gives but a very imperfect idea, the question upon the adoption of the resolutions was put. On motion, the acquiescence of the people in the first resolution was signified by rising and standing silent and uncovered around the grave. The others of the series and the preamble, were adopted with three cheers.

sponse to the call of the meeting. Mr. Hyatt is an Religion-manifests its reverence for God and its obeinvalid, and was quite feeble. He, however, kept the dience to Him by conformity to his law, the Rule of audience earnestly listening to a speech of some twen- Right, in the daily lives of its members. It was ty minutes' duration. We cannot give a report. His much-a new and hopeful sign of the times-that the description of the transactions carried on in the jail men and women who composed its first organization showed those transactions to be horrible indeed. He were so far in advance of the old churches in their also showed that, contrary to the compromise of theory of religion, in their plan and statement of the 1850, of the violation of which, on the part of the better life they wished to lead. Their earliest docu-North, the South was constantly complaining, the ments, their first meetings, gave good reason for the slave trade was carried on in the national capi- anticipation that they meant to be, and would really influence of slavery, that one of its most popular to tal, the jail being turned into a slave pen, the prove to be (as Mr. Parker said sgain) 'upright be- papers, years ago, declared its unmitigated datage victims of which were generally men and women, seized by the police-kidnappers of the fed- that years have shown the accordance between their eral city, under the pretence of being fugitives from theory and practice, their plan of life and their actual slavery, kept in prison until the jail fees run up lives, we can not only thank God and take courage in largely, then carried to Alexandria, and placed in view of their position, but can rejoice in the belief the traders' shambles. It was doubtless because of that they mean what they say in this 'Testimony'the knowledge he had gained that Mr. Hyatt was the first of the series for 1860-on slavery. discharged. He alluded to the investigations he was making into the legal status of slavery in Maryland, and predicted that the result would be the removal from under the accursed system of even the lower law

props upon which it had so long stood. John Brown, Jr., was loudly called for at the close of Mr. Hyatt's remarks. He came forward, and was

greeted with loud applause. Mr. Brown is a very fine-looking, impressive man, dignified and intellectual in appearance. He spoke for about ten minutes. returning his thanks and that of the family for the upo presence of so many friends, on this occasion. He then alluded to the action consequent upon the Harper's Ferry Senate Committee, fully endorsing the course pursued by Mr. Hystt, and administering a severe rebuke to the New York Tribune for its unjust and cowardly sneers at that gentleman's course.

and cowardly snears at that gentleman's course. Owen Brown was loudly called for, at the close of his brother's remarks, and made his appearance. Owen is a singularly eccentric appearing man; very florid complexion, auburn hair and beard, small oval for a unworthy of the name they assume. We regard the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, by the Senate of the United States, for refusing to ap-pear before the Committee appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry Invasion, as a usurpation of inxion, auburn hair and face, nervous features, and keen eyes, wherein you see reflected a humorous but earnest, enthusiastic mind. He kept the assembly in a roar of laughter by his quaint speech and illustrations, which, however, had all the force of proverbs. His description of a modern politician was almost terrific in the force of its sarcastic humor and fiery disgust. One of his illustrations will serve to show his style :- A politician in Congress always had a double twist in the belly of in Congress siways had a double with and South, yet ing letter, sent by him from Switzerland in reply, tree of office, just like a cat running a-top of a crooked fence, with a bull-dog on each side, and a tree in the far distance.'. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the speaker's style. Philosophy, humor, fancy and bitter invective were all mingled, with mor, fancy and bitter invective were all mingled, with gestures and contortions singularly appropriate to the matter. DEAR FRIENDS, — Your kindly letter of the first of Sixth month, signed by your Clerks, Joseph A. Dug-dale, Elizabeth Jackson and Oliver Johnson—persons

in retreat, and the gloo ms of the prison and ther's soul nt to its Maker, im Yet the ults. Mr. Coppos spoke briefly, thanking the he reception, excusing himself from speak ant of fatigue and ill-health, and close ng his devotion to the principles they had hled to honor.

Francis J. Meriam was then intro He said he was not there to speak, but only glad he was to stand there a free man nd look into the friendly faces before him. After ome other remarks, he closed by asking 'How many of those present would protect him and his comrades from the bloodhounds of Virginia? "All of us !! was the hearty ree

'How many of you,' continued the speaker, 'i tains, and the Governor of New York issued warrant e to those of for our arrest upon a requisition of the Governor Virginia, would aid in defending us against such pro PP48 71

ber of persons.

Mr. M. made a few closing remarks, and retired. On motion, the meeting then adjourned to the grove, about half a mile distant, where the table was

The meeting was very earliest and enth altogether, the demonstration a successful Good results for the slave will emanate therefrom.

The Liberator NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 27, 1860.

BELIGION MANIFESTED IN LIFE. The 'Progressive Friends' of Pennsylvania, the rocredings of whose Yearly Meeting, just published, we have noticed elsewhere, show one of the most remarkable manifestations of the spirit of reform that characterizes this age. They seem to have recognized the truth of the definition given by Theodore Parker-+ Religion is voluntary obedience to the will of God.' They have founded a Religious Association which-besides the great and rare merits of being free from sectarianism, and of not confounding either Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., then came forward in re- theology or a round of ceremonial observance with

fore God, and downright before men.' And now SLAVERT.

We see in the events of the past year, imperative reasons for renewing our testimony sgainst American slavery, and fresh incentives to greater zeal in the abolition. work of

work of abolition. The holding of a human being as a chattel is an outrage upon humanity of so deep a dye, that we can innocently make no compromise with it, either as in-dividuals or as members of the body politic. The Fugitive Slave Law of this land we regard as infamous, and therefore not to be justified, or even excused, by any ples of constitutional obligation; and we call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to be careful that they do not, by their votes or otherwise, coun-tenance those who, whether as magistrates or citizens would aid in its enforcement.

The ministers and churches of the land, which either sanction slavery or fail to testify sgainst it, and to employ their energies for its extirpation, we regard as false to the principles of Christianian, we regard to the principles of Christianity, and there

STOTATED JULY 27

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROGRADINGS OF THE PENNSTLVANIA YEARLY MA ING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS, held at Longrad Chester County, 1800. New York : Olive Jak son, & Beekman street, Octavo, pp. 64.

This pamphlet contains the Minutes of th ly Meeting of 1860, which, as usual, was very la ly attended, and which occupied mencing with Sunday, the third of June, hy gives the 'Testimonies' of the Society, upon the lo wing subjects :-- 1. Slavery-2. - 3. Treatment of Criminals 4. Home Edu tion-5. Intemperance-6. Tobacco-Animals-8. Parentage. Next comes Animate of the Yearly Meeting by A. D. Man (delivered or of a Church in Albany, N. Y.) entitled .D Method of Reform. This is followed by a rep tion of their 'Exposition of Sentime published, but still timely and needful. The depr ment of " Correspondence ' closes the pumple, contains, first, a 'General Epistle' from this Yes Meeting to all other budies of Progres then communications from Yearly Meeting in Ohi New York, Indiana and Michigan; and fashy, k ters from Moncure D. Conway, Parter Pilate Theodore Tilton, David A. Wasson, William Fisher, Abram Brooke, Ann E. L. Roby, Jens Bag Cora Wilburn and Emma Hardinge.

These who have been acquainted with the deer ments issued by this body in former year will course desire to see this one. To all others we up nestly recommend the careful reading of this pumpt let, which may be obtained from the peblisher, New York, or from R. F. Wallcut, at the Libert Office, 221 Washington street. -C. I. W.

THE BLUESENGS OF ABOLITION. A Discourse dein ered in the First Congregational Unitarian Chart Sunday, July 1, 1860. By W. H. Furness, Mar lster .- pp. 26. Philadelphia, 1860.

This admirable discourse, delivered on the Sund preceding the 4th of July, seeks to turn the idea und the action of that important anniversary into the on appropriate channel, namely, that of sympathy m help for the slave. Its author deserves the light honor for his uniform faithfulness to the cause freedom, though beset with the discouragement to urally existing in the midst of an evil and prove generation, living so near to slavery as to have a bibed much of its contagious influence.

The author says, as all abolitionists have been customed to think, that, were slavery done . there would be nothing to prevent a happy and no qually advantageous Union between the North mi the South. The events of the last few year has brought me, individually, to a different opinion to this point. Our manners and morals at the North never very pure in their best estate, have his sunk so rapidly towards the level of those of the swearing, whiskey-drinking, gambling, horse-man cock-fighting, duelling and lynching section of the country-a section so degraded and besotted to the everything 'free,' particularly specifying free char es, free schools and a free press-that I thin a need, and must seek, a dissolution of the Unin, a for the slave's sake only, as the nearest pract way to his redemption, but for our own sakes. Northern people, certainly, cannot afford to pa worse than they now are; and the drunkard m would reform must not only sign the pledge, but im away from the grog-shop.

Dr. Furness says,-

But before I mention some of the blessed ene quences of letting the oppressed go free, let me tree state by what means I consider that they ought at set free. According to my idea of Abolition, and a in agreement with the principles constantly use by the leading advocates of the Cause, all interfere whether by physical force or by unauthorized pi fcal action, between the master and the slave, at terly abjured and strongly condemned, and is a reliance is upon truth, truth addressed freely a faithfully to the individual conscience and to a community at large."

It is true, as this passage declares, that the shi tionists took this ground from the beginning. have continued to proclaim it, and to act uper The enterprise of John Brown at Harper's Ferry brought me, individually, to a different judgmen: regard to the duty of the present hour, and of em hour that shall elapse before the extirpation dis very. Differing as I do the appropriate limits of the use of physical strap in a moral cause-holding, as I do, the impropriety all use of injurious force-I yet have to thank lits Brown for the example of aggressive self-series that he has given, and for the lesson of not what passively for the consent of the tyrant, when it possible, irrespective of that consent, to give innot ate enfranchisement to the slave. It was right to begin the Anti-Slavery work ra conciliation ; with the use of patience and int suffering toward our brethren, the slaveholders; rd reliance ou the sufficiency of moral sussion, or in power of truth to convince and convert even the But we ought to have learned from far less the thirty years of such an experience as oun, that P tience had already had her perfect work in that gat ter; that it was folly to expect from such mn a those of Virginia and South Carolina (not to ret of Mississippi and Louisiana) the voluntary misquishment of their ill-gotten power; and that in now calls loudest for our extension of sympathy-et and of active help-to our brethren, the slaves. 1 their turn to receive some of the practical mands tions of brotherhood. The giving of active hell the slaves, wherever their liberation can be sent either by stratagem or by the open exercise d injurious force, is a position that, in my jedres ought to have been taken years ago. Let no an time be lost in waiting for the conversion of isr holders .- c. x. w.

The following vigorous and beautiful original hymn, written by Mr. Sanborn for this occasion, was also read by the Secretary, as it was not possible to arrange music for it at the time :--

Eternal hills ! that rise around To guard the consecrated ground ; Ye ancient woods that o'er us wave, Oh, hear us ! and for aye record, Till deeds redeem our plighted word, The vows we offer at the grave !

We swear, by him who lies below,-Whose death the justice, sure and slow, Of God's great law shall yet repay,-Bver to hold his memory dear, And follow him in that career Where he, unfaltering, showed the way,

Be ours the slave's neglected cause ; No golden bribes, no godless laws, Shall taint our beart or check or hand ; Firm to resist the tyrant's power, Swift to attack when dawns the hour, For righteous Liberty we stand.

Too well we love our father's fame, Too keenly feel our country's shame, To ver, with boasts this mountain air,---With pride we tell our glories past, On These our fears and cares we cast, Just God ! by Thee our oaths we swear.

From a true friend of the cause I have the fol lowing :--

BOSTON, July 1, 1860.

pupils

DEAR SIR .- I regret that pressing business en gagements will prevent me from accepting invitation ' in behalf of the family of John B from accepting your to be present at North Elba on the Fourth, to celethe anniversary of American Indepen

brate the anniversary of American Independence, and units in re-affirming, over the grave of the Martyr of Virginia, the truth of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.' Yielding to no one in admiration and in venera-tion of the high moral and religious character, the self-scrifficing spirit, the heroic and unswerving de-votion to the sause of Freedom and humanity which marked the life of John Brown, it would affurd me great pleasure to be present on the above occasion, and to lend at least the sanction of my presence to the great principles which he so faithfully and fear-lessly defended, and in the maintenance of which he cheerfally surrendered his valuable life. Very truly yours, C. H. BRAINARD.

TO JAMES REDPATE, Esq.

teering and put tool all in , while , it a

Mr. PARSIDENT. There is another name to spoken on this day-the name of one whose voice we had hoped to hear pour forth its burning utterances on this occasion. He is not with us ; but in his place comes this missive, charged full of the fiery magnotism of his tropical nature. Among the first of the letters read, was one from a Douglass ; the one I am bout to read is from another of the same clan-no the Little Giant of Illinois, but the Black one of New York-Frederick Douglass :--

ROCHESTER, Jone 29, 1860

ROCHERTER, Jone 29, 1860. JANES REDFATH, ESQ.: My Dear Sir, --Your kind note, inviting ms to most with yourself and other friends on the 4th of July, at North Elbs, came into my hands only yesterday. Had it reached me only a day or two earlier. I certainly should have compiled with it. Very gladly would I assemble with you and others on that revolutionary day, to do honor to the memory of one whom I regard as the man of this nincteenth century. Little, indeed, oan you and I do to add lustre to his deathless fame. The principles of John Brown attended how the add lustre to his deathless fame, the Brown, attested by a life of d scaled by his blood, are solf-me is consider with grity and scaled by his blood His name is coursed with enduring, as to require nothing d with a

The order of instructors was reversed. I heard chiefly.

that one preacher, who at first was shocked and stood aloof, felt obliged at last, after he was hung, to make him the subject of a sermon, in which, to some extent, he sulogized the man, but said that his act was a failure. An influential class-teacher thought it necessary, after the services, to tell his grown-up pupils, that at first he thought as the preacher did then, but now he thought that John Brown was right. Bat it was understood that his were as much ahead of the teacher, as he was ahead of the priest; and I know for a certain-ty, that very little boys at home had already saked their parents, in a tone of surprise, why God did not interfere to save him. In each case, the consti-tuted teachers were only half conscious that they were not *leading*, but being *dragged*, with some loss

of time and power. The more conscientious preachers, the Bible men. they who talk about principle, and doing to others as you would that they should do unto you, --how could they fail to recognize him, by far the greatest preacher of them all, with the Bible in his life and in his acts, the embodiment of principle, who actu-ally carried out the golden rule? All whose moral sense had been aroused, who had a calling from on high to preach, sided with him. What confession he extracted from the cold and conservative ! It is remarkable, but on the whole it is well, that it did not prove the occasion for a new sect of Brownites g formed in our midst.

being formed in our midst. They, whether within the Church or out of it, who adhere to the spirit and let go the letter, and are accordingly called infidel, were as usual foremost to recognize him. Men have been hung in the South before for attempting to rescue slaves, and the North was not much stirred by it. Whence, then, this wonderful difference? We were not so sure of their devotion to principle. We made a subtle distinction, forgot human laws, and did homage to an idea. The North, I mean the living North, was suddenly all transcendental. It went North, was suddenly all transcendental. It went behind the human law, it went behind the apparent failure, and recognized eternal justice and glory. Commonly, men live according to a formula, and are satisfied if the order of law is observed, but in this instance they, to some extent, returned to orig-inal perceptions, and there was a slight revival of old religion. They saw that what was called order on. They saw that what was called order was confusion, what was called justice, injustice, and that the best was deemed the worst. This attitude suggested a more intelligent and generous spirit than that which actuated our forefathers, and the possibility in the course of surge of a surger sibility, in the course of ages, of a revoluthe possibility, in the course of ages, of a revolu-tion in behall of another and an oppressed people Most Northern men, and a few Southern ones, were wonderfully stirred by Brown's behavior and words. They saw and felt that they were heroic and noble, and that there had been nothing quite equal to them in their kind in this country, or in the recent history of the world. But the minority

the recent instory of the world. But the minority were unmoved by them. They were only surprised and provoked by the attitude of their neighbors. They saw that Brown was brave, and that he be-lieved that he had done right, but they did not de-tect any further peculiarity in him. Not being ac-customed to make fine displactions, or to appreciate med to make five distinctions, or to apprecia manimity, they read his letters and speeches by read them not. They were not sware who approached a harvie to the start who if they read th if they read them not. They were not a war of they approached a heroig statement—they did not know when they *burneds*. They did not icel that he spoke with authority, and hence they only remem-bered that the *lass* must be secured. They remembered that the law must lation. The man w ity, superior so the tast by This is the tast by not wilfully but considered

We seem to have forgotten that the expression, a

liberal education, originally meant among the Ro-mans one worthy of free men ; while the learning of trades and professions by which to get your liveli-hood merely, was considered worthy of slaves only. But taking a hint from the word, I would go a step further and say, that it is not the man of and leisure simply, though devoted to art, or sci-ence, or literature, who, in a true sense, is *liberally* educated, but only the earnest and free man. In a slaveholding country like this, there can be no such hing as a liberal education tolerated by the State ; and those scholars of Austria and France who, how over learned they may be, are contented under their

tyrannics, have received only a *servile* education. Nothing could his enemies do, but it redounded to his infinite advantage—that is, to the advantage of his cause. They did not hang him at once, but reserved him to preach to them. And then there was another great blunder. They did not hang his four followers with him ; that scene was still postponed; and so his victory was prolonged and com-pleted. No theatrical manager could have arranged hings so wisely to give effect to his behavior and words. And who, think you, was the manager? Who placed the slave woman and her child, whom he stooped to kiss for a symbol, between his prison and the gallows?

We soon saw, as he saw, that he was not to be pardoned or rescued by men. That would have been to disarm him, to restore to him a material weapon, Sharpe's rifle, when he had taken up the sword of e spirit-the sword with which he has really won his greatest and most memorable viotories. Now pure spirit himself, and his sword is pure spirit

> He nothing common did or mean Upon that memorable seene, Nor called the gods with vulgar spite, To vindicate his helpless right; But bowed his comely head Down as upon a bed.

What a transit was that of his horizontal body e, but just cut down from the gallows-tree! read, that at such a time it passed through Phila-delphia, and by Saturday night had reached New ork. Thus, like a meteor it shot through the Union from the southern regions toward the north ! No such freight had the cars borne since they car-

ted bim southward alive. On the day of his translation, I heard, to be sure, that he was hang, but I did not know what that meant; I felt no sorrow on that secount; but not meant; I felt no sorrow on that secount; but not for a day or two did I even hear that he was dead, and not after any number of days shall I believe it. Of all the men who were said to be my contempo-ratios, it seemed to me that John Brown was the only one who had not died. I never hear of a man mand Brown now.—and I ber of them pretty only one who had not died. I never hear of a man named Brown now,—and I hear of shem pretty often,—I never hear of any particularly brave and earnest man, but my first thought is of John Brown, and what relation he may be to him. I meet him at every turn. He is more alive than ever he was. He has earned immortality. He is not confined to North Elba nor to Kansas. He is not longer work-ing in secret. He works in public, and in the clearest light that shines on this land.

At the close of the reading, the President intro-luced W. F. M. Arny, Esq., of Kansas, to the meet-

Mr. Arny spoke at length in favor of the re ns, taking up each separately, and eloquently de og them. As he spake of John Brown, his voice proken and tender, and his eyes were moist. He new him seventeen years ago, while he (Mr. Arny) sided in Virginia. Captain Brown came to that te from Ohio, to see if he could tiend in prison for amisting a fugitive slave. The

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Hinton came forward and said-MR. PRESIDENT-Standing in this presence, on this anniversary, and looking on the grave of our beloved chieftsin, I hold it not fitting that this gathering should pass away without our looking upon the face, and hearing the voice, of a representative of the race for whom this earth was rounded and this stone crected. The first blood shed for the American Idea was that of Crispus Attucks, a black man. John Brown died for that man's descendants, as he died for ope parents. That the black man can fight for freedom we have ample evidence, both in the blood of Attucks, and that of Leary, Newby, Copeland and Green at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. We have with us to-day one who bravely acted his part on that memorable occasion, and who, wearing that history as the proud mark of manhood, is worthy to stand on this rock and speak for his race. I allude to Osborne

Mr. Hinton- And if there were, we have good reolvers and strong arms, wherewith to defend our friends.

Mr. Anderson then came forward upon the stand. He is a tall, handsome mulatto, with thoughtful face. sadly-earnest eyes, and an expression of intellectual power that impresses the observer strongly. He said, that this was the first occasion in his life when he felt that As could stand on a Fourth-of-July platform. That day to him had hitherto been a lie and a juggle. Thank God, it was no longer so | By the light of that grave's sacrifice, he knew the Declaration of Independence held more than 'glittering reneralities." He had gone to Virginia, not as a mubut as a man. Thank God for the struggle ! Costly as had been the sacrifice, it would yet amply be repaid. The 17th of October, the 2d and 16th of ber, 1859, the 8th of March, 1860, and this mmer day, would be forever blessed in the mo ries of men; their golden threads would be woven into the web of the future, irradiating its march, and up the path of Liberty and Justice.

Barelay Coppos, of Iows, was then intro a very youthful but estment face : es, in the shadows of which eight of his sad oy as to repose the wild vigilance of that

tion, and as affording a new and alarming illustration of the despotism of the Slave Power; and we assure the prisoner of our heartfelt sympathy with hir der his trials, and of our admiration of the heroio firmness with which he has borne them.'

The Yearly Meeting of 1859 had written a message of affectionate sympathy to Mr. Parker, who had addressed their meeting the year before, and who had crossed the ocean in search of that health which he was not destined to regain. The following affectwas read to the meeting this year, and published in their Proceedings :--

> . MONTREUX, Switzerland, 25th Ninth month, 1859.

To the Progressive Friends in Pennsylvania :

well known and highly esteemed-reached me but yresterday, for it was long delayed in Paris. Let me now, from a full heart, thank you for your generous expression of such sympathy and regard. In these times, when a difference of theological opinions so often hinders all feelings of human brotherhood, your words come to me full of sweetness and encourage-ment. How pleasant it is to find Religion without Big-otry, Devotion to God with no hatred of his children Once I intended and promised to speak also to each of the other congregations of Progressive Friends but now I think you will never again hear my voic in your Yearly Meetings; for, even if I somewha recover my health, it seems I must hereafter address recover my health, it seems I must hereafter address men only with the pen, and no longer also with the living Word. Yet I trost I shall never fail, with what powers I have, to help forward the cause of Truth and Righteousness, so dear to you all. I kept sacred the anniversary of your last meeting,

with devout gratitude for the opportunity I twice had of preaching before you what to me is far more dear than this earthly, mortal life, for the friendly recep-tion my words found among you, and the cheering talk I had with many of you in private. The faces of the men and women I value so much came up be-fore me and peopled the solitude of the comp P. Anderson, of Chatham, Canada West, but late of Harper's Ferry, and I trust that before we separate we may look upon him, as well as the faces of others of those men for whose persons the pirate-State of Virginia offers a reward of \$1500. A Volce-' There are no Democrats here.'

its most precious blessings to all humankind. Long may the spirit of Truth and Love, the spiri of Religion, live in your hearts, shedding its gladness and its beauty on your daily lives, while it keeps your feet in the paths of righteousness, and strengthens your hands for every duty which God demands of you. Believe me, ever faithfully your friend,

THEODORE PARKER.

This letter was made yet more impressive by the fact, that the painful intelligence of Mr. Parker's death had reached them but a short time before Well might he give such counsel, for his life, too was a bright and clear manifestation of the animating power of religious principle. In him, high thought and fervent aspirations were constantly transform into a noble life; and his many friends may assured) believe that his labors, even thus prematurely short, have hastened, more than those of almost an of his contemporaries, the triumph of true freedo and true Christianity in America.--c. x. w.

The Tribuns gave, not long since, a long list a the port ubted slavers New York for Africa between the 1st of Jan. Ist of May. To this it now adds, for May and June eight vessels more. This is one of the pernici consequences of our long-continued frate with slaveholders as Republicans and Christi

BOOKS AND READING : A Lecture by W. P. Alis son. Published by Request. Boston: Crash Nichols, Lee & Co., 1860.-pp. 60.

This lecture-one of a course delivered bes the hands employed by a Massachusetts manufact ing company, for whom the author, at the request its Treasurer, had previously selected and purchasi a library-is designed to give such hints as may useful to persons having comparatively little to for mental improvement.

The author speaks justly of a neglect of books, s of an abuse of books, which are too common red where. He says that many schoolhouses might # propriately be labelled-Institutions where child are disgusted with Learning. He calls siterior the difference between reading for amusement reading for instruction, both of which, however, affirms to be needful. He shows the necessity balance between the labors of body and mind. afr ing that, as manual labor, to be good for any the requires brains, so study, to be good for any this requires bone and muscle; and illustrating by arri of his friend and minister, Theodore Parir. when asked - How can you endure this cort amount of study and writing ?'-replied, . Bernet laid so many rods of stone wall when I was in

er's boy in Lexington.' Mr. Atkinson makes a just discrimination, in " to the reading which is intended for amusen tween wholesome and unwholesome reading. suggestions respecting solid reading may be set those who have more than " a little " time for me rement. And he closes with saying -abe plaining that his omission to treat specially of reise reading did not arise either from intentional ser or want of appreciation_that whenever he he pealed to other motives, he has meant to imply iderlying them all, a religious sense of response to God for the right conduct of our lives.-c.1

JULY 27.

THEODORE PARENE: A Sermon, preached in Renshaw St. Chapel, Liverpool, on Sunday, 3d June, 1860, by S. A. Steinthal. Published by Request. London, 1860. - pp. 18.

Mr. Parker had formerly preached in Renahaw St. Chapel, and its minister improves the occasion

bis desth to recapitulate and enforce the lesson his life. Designating some minor points in which (owing, I think, to his distance from, and limited (owing, i the great battle-field in question,) he thought Mr. Parker in error, he freely and strongly thought the gratitude which (he says) all ought to feel, for the services rendered by that eminent man to

Mr. Steinthal particularly specifies these great his race. merits in the positive teaching of Mr. Parker, namely; his constant recognition of the sacred fact upon which Jesus Christ based all his teaching-that in the very nature of man there is the indestructible evidence of the existence of a loving God, a universal Father, and of a moral law higher than all human statutes; and of that other most precious truth (which the sgents and organs of the sects calumniously represent him as having denied,) that God has made-and still makes, no less-revelations of inspired truth to man ; so that every one who truly seeks

communion with God may find it. The sermon closes with a hearty recognition of the great value and efficiency of Mr. Parker's labors in other branches of reform, especially in the department of Anti-Slavery .- C. K. W.

Phillins, in full :--

being thereby impaired.

THE EPIDEMIC OF THE NINETBENTE CENTURY. By E. Boyden, of Hopedale, Albemarle County, Vis ginia. Richmond, 1860.-pp. 25.

This Epidemic, according to Mr. Boyden, is .

diseased moral sentiment pervading the North on the subject of slavery '-the belief ' that slaveholding is wrong, wrong in itself."

This question, our author declares, " cannot be de termined, save by the one only standard of right and wrong known to Christendom, namely, the Holy Scriptures.' He proceeds to affirm that, of the three dispensations by which God revealed and established His religion, the first, or patriarchal, was introduced among slaveholders ; the second, or Jewish, among a free people, who afterwards were appointed to become alaveholders; and the third, or Christian, among siaveholders again. He represents that slaveholding, though in accordance with the Golden Rule, is not strictly a question of morals and religion at all ; but is dealt with in the Holy Scriptures always as a matter of civil government, and so regulated, and of course permitted .-- c. x. w.

THE RIGHT OF AMERICAN SLAVERY. By T. W Hoit, of the St. Louis Literary and Philosophical Association. Southern and Westorn Edition .-First and second editions, 600,000 copies. St homir Mo., 1860 .- Octavo, pp. 51.

This wall printed pamphlet undertakes to show the rightfolness of American slavery-the right of the civilized to enslave the barbarian generally-the peculiar fitness of the African for slavery-the absurdity of negro equality-and the necessity for our on ward progress as a nation, by means of the products of slave labor .- c. K. W.

CIRCULAR No. 1, of the Directory of the Practica Christian Promulgation Society. By Adin Ballou President. Hopedale, 1860 .- pp. 8.

This tract gives an account of the organization and proposed measures of the Society above named. Adin Ballou is its General Agent as well as its Pres ident ; and he proposes, by lectures, and by the prep aration and circulation of tracts and larger publica tions, to forward those important ideas of practical reform which were advocated in the Practical Christian, and by the Association at Hopedale. There are no more hearty and diligent laborers in things that concern the welfare of mankind than the founders of this Society .- c. x. w.

WOMAN's RIGHTS : An Essay delivered at the Exhibition of the English High School, Monday, July 16th, 1860, by William A. Hovey. Printed by Request. Boston : Yerrinton & Garrison. 1860. pp. 7.

This little essay claims for woman, in just and

FROM THE COLD GRANITE STATE!

whole life is devoted to the welfare of the opprethe Tribune also uses. Benton said 'no man could be President who spelled negro with two g's.' So I and unfortunate everywhere, determined the que be Fresident who specied negro with two g z. Go 1 and unfortunate everywhere, determined the question think little or nothing of the anti-slavery heart of any man who deliberately talks of owners of men. WENDELL PHILLIPS. At the appointed hour, the town hall was well fill-ed with an intelligent, attentive, and apparently in-

IF The following is the bill referred to by Mr. terested audience. Two clergymen of the place were present, who, by their attempted defence of the Republican party and the Methodist Church as antislavery organizations, added much to the interest and

Suc, 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress us-sembled, That no person not now within the District of Columbia, or now owned by any person or persons now, resident within it, or hereafter harn within its shall ever he held in slavery within said District. Suc. 2. That no person now within said District. profit of the meeting. If any additional illustration were needed of the fact, that of all men, there is no class in the commu-Szc. 2. That no person now within said District, or now owned by any person or persons now resident, within the same, or hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery without the limits of said District: Provided that officers of the Government of the United States, being citizens of the slave-holding States, coming into said District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be rea-sonably necessary for that object, may be stiended into and out of said District, and while there, by the necessary servants of themselves, and their families. nity, of equal native talent and culture, who are so completely demented in regard to the application of moral principles as the clergy, we had abundant proof in the puerile attempt of the Congregational minister of this town to shield Abraham Lincoln from the popular contempt for his pro-slavery predilections or the ground that he is a 'law and order' man, and under constitutional obligations to see the Fugitive necessary servants of themselves and their families, without their right to hold such servants in service Slave Act faithfully executed, as well as all aspirations for freedom in the heart of the slave duly being thereby impaired. SEC. 3. That all children born of slave mothers within said District, on or after the first day of Janu-ary in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bun-dred and fifty, shall be free; but shall be reasonably supported and educated by the respective owners of their mothers, or by their heirs or representatives, crushed out,' should there be any manifestations of a revolutionary tendency. Now, I submit that this lower law' doctrine of making the blood-stained Constitution supreme over conscience and all the higher attributes of the soul, is bad enough in all reaand shall serve reasonable service as apprentices to son when proclaimed by stump orators and political such owners, heirs and representatives, until they respectively arrive at the age of ----- years, when they shall be entirely free; and the municipal authorities hucksters; but that it should find its advocates of Washington and Georgetown, within their respec-tive jurisdictional limits, and hereby empowered shoel required to make all suitable and necessary provisions withstanding this moral obliquity has fallen upon the for enforcing obedience to this section, on the part of minds of some who ought to apprechange God's touth both masters and apprentices. SEC. 4. That all persons now within said District more clearly, yet this is a hopeful field for the earn-

BEC. 6. That all persons now within said District lawfully held as slaves, or now owned by any person or persons now resident within said District, shall re-main such at the will of their respective owners, theif heirs and legal representatives: Provided that any such owner, or his legal representative, may at any time receive from the treasury of the United States est laborer in the moral vineyard, as evinced by the

and prepare the soil to receive the seed of truth and the full value of his or her slave of the class in this section mentioned; upon which such slave shall be righteousness, which shall bear an hundred fold in forthwith and forever free: And provided further-That the President of the United States, the Secreliving men and women, prepared for the great duties of life in solving the problem of a nation's destiny. tary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be a board for determining the value of such Yours, for the redemption of those in bonds, D. M. A. laves as their owners may desire to emancipate under this section, and whose duty it shall be to hold i

session for such purpose on the first Monday of each THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE METH. calendar month; to receive all applications, and, on satisfactory evidence in each ease that the person pre-ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON AMERIvaluation is a slave, and of the class men-OAN BLAVEBY. tioned in this section, and is owned by the applicant

LETTER TO REV. MR. FANKS, East Lempster, N. H.

amount, and also to such slave a certificate of DEAR SIR-At a recent Anti-Slavery meeting in SEC. 5. That the municipal authorities of Washyour village, you complained of unfairness on the part ington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisof the lecturer in stating the relation of the Methodictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and dedist Church to the subject of slavery. I maintained that, in common with all other evangelical(?) churches, liver up to their owners all fugitive slaves escaping (except the Covenanters,) it is essentially and to said District, . SEC. 6. That the election officers within said Disthoroughly pro-slavery, so far as any practical action Size 6. That the election oncers within and Dis-trict of Columbia are hereby empowered and required to open polls at all the usual places of holding elec-tions on the first Monday of April next, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the slavery, and you stated distinctly to the audience, the vote of every free white male citizen above the has yet been had. You asserted, on the contrary, the vote of every free white male citizen above the slavery, and you stated distinctly to the address age of twenty-one years, having resided within said that action had been taken at the last General Con-District for the period of one year or more next pre-ceding the time of voting for or against this act, to proceed in taking such votes in all respects not herein specified, as at elections under the municipal laws; As I had not the official report of the proceedings and with as little delay as possible to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Presof the General Conference, and your disclaimer was made with the greatest assurance, as coming from one who knew whereof he affirmed, the imident to canvass said votes immediately, and if a ma jority of them be found to be for this act, to forthwith pression was doubtless left on the minds of many

issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact; and present, especially those of your own faith, that this act shall only be in full force and effect on and your statement was entirely correct, and that.

old in mignify and rich in the traffic in the bodies and sonis of their fellow-men, will not be advised to turn from their vickedness and obey the Golden Ruls-what then ? Does the M. S. Church propose to discipling them therefor ? Will she disfolowship a single brother in Christ () simply on the ground of slavsholding ? Not a bit of it! As alavsholden and the defenders and applorists of slaves of the

that it has gone to the verge of its power in prohibition of this man-degrading system-that it has freed its skirts of all responsibility for this heaven -that it has defying sin ! May we spread the mantle of charity over all such. and may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy

upon them 1 Yours, for the triumph of truth, justice and equal-D. M. ALLEN. ITY: 20 MORTHER Newbury, Genuga Co., O., July 15, 1860.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

WILLIAMSTOWN, VL. July 8, 1860. MR. GARBNON ; I wish to renew my subscription for the Liberator. I have tried to satisfy myself with political papers, but have failed, most sadly failed. There is too little of principle in them, too little of any thing but a thirsting for place and power. There is not a single Hall, contiguous to the Grove. paper in Vermont devoted to any higher purpose than the interest of a sect or political party. This may be deemed uncharitable by the conductors of some of

The Repository, the organ of the growing and highly respectable denomination in Vermont called Universalists, claims, no doubt, to be governed by a better motive than the interest and advancement of a sect. It claims to be liberal, claims to be philanthropic, yet its editor has recently issued his edict agains any article transcending the limits of the denomina tional creed, assigning as a prominent, if not the sole reason, that the interest and prosperity of the denomination required it.

ly ; would it were significant of its principles !) swaggers about freedom, and publishes weekly as its motto

. With its hand upon the charter, And its feet upon the sod, It will live and die a martyr To its freedom and its God."

Great swelling words, surely, but words are cheap. The same motto might easily be placed at the head of the Vermont Patriot or the New York Herald and with nearly equal propriety. While its editor is thus publicly boasting of his readiness for martyrdom to the cause of freedom, he utterly refuses his columns for the utterance of a single thought which does not clearly accord with the interests of the Republican party, assigning as his reason that his object in publishing the Freeman is to make money. Hence his abuse of Garrisonians, while his columns are forever barred against a single line in their defence Their doctrine is unpopular, and he fears it will injure the circulation of his paper, and thus hinder the prosecution of his one only object, making money. For an editor of the age, talent and reputation of the editor of the Freeman to call Wendell Phillips a 'disunion rascal.' and denounce Mr. Garrison as worthy of the halter, while he denies them and their friends the privilege of saying a single word in their defence, is to descend to the very lowest depths of editorial meanness. I ask the anti-alavery men of Vermont how long we shall continue to patronize such a paper

A VERMONTER. From the N. Y. Tribuna.

EMANCIPATION BY A VIRGINIAN.

Mise Cornelia Barbour, a daughter of the Hon. James Barbour of Virginia, formerly Governor of that Btate, and a member of President J. Q. Adams's Cabi-net, has resolved to emancipate her numerous slaves

The Twenty-dith anniversary of Wasr Isban Reasoning to will be celebrated, under the anapies of the Massachusette Anti-Slavery Boniety, on WEDNESDAY, August 1st, at the beautiful Gro

Nonris Aninoton. Amidet the war of factions, the strife of par of sizvaholding! Not a hit of it! As alarsholders and the defenders and spologists of sizvary consti-tate a large class in said church to-day, so the next General Conference, four years hence, will find pro-davery rampant and domineering as ever ; and the max whe endescore to delude his hearers with the max whe endescore to delude his hearers with the des that the Mathediat Church has ever taken a stand for the abolition of alavery within her own borders or elsewhere, is either saily demented on the subject, the mathediate distances with the standard of alavery within her own borders or elsewhere, is either saily demented on the subject, is an alarsholder of charts and unpondiof essewhere, is either sadiy demented on the subject, or greatly dishenest. There are thousands of slaveholders in the Math-odist Church to-day. There are slaveholders among her travelling and local preachers, and yet we com-sionally find a man, yes, a minister, who has the hardihood to essert that the church is anti-slavery--Among the speakers expected are Rev. M. D. Con-way of Cincinnati, EDRUGD QUINCY, CRARLES L. REMOND. H. FORD DOUDLASS, E. H. HEYWOOD, Hon. N. H. WHITING, WM. W. BROWN, J. B. SWASKY OF Boston, and others. EF An Broursion Train on the Old Colony Rail-

road will leave Boston at 9.15 and Plymouth at 9,20, A. M., stopping at usual way stations. Returning, leave the Grove at 5.15 P. M. ant faring Fare as follows ;-Buston, Savin Hill, Dorch Port Norfolk and Quincy, to Grove and back, for

adults, 60 cents ; children, 25 cents. Plymouth and the way-stations not already men-tioned, to the Grove and back, half the usual rate. Excursion tickets good on other trains. Ample preparations at the Grove for Refreshm

and Recreations. In case of rain, the meeting will be held in the Town

FRANCIS JACKSON WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Committee of Arrangements THOS. J. HUNT, SAMUEL DYER;

> NO MORE CHAINS. West India Emancipation.

The Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be commemorated at MILFORD, Massachusetts, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAT, August 2d, 1860. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

o'clock, A. M. Let us gather once more, in multitudinous array, to call the attention of our own guilty land to the sublime achievement of British Philanthropy, which gave liberty to eight hundred thousand chattel slaves I —a triumph of right more glorious than any other event recorded on the page of history. And by the light of this noble example, let our own shame and startling hypocrisy urge on the work which shall lead to the universal and immediate emancipation of the four million slaves who pine and suffer beneath the

galling yoke of American despotism. In the name of Preedom and the suffering bond-men, we invite our fellow-countrymen and women to be with us. PARKER PILLARUET, C. L. REMOND, H. FORD DOUGLASS, and other able speakers, will be mence at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue through the day and evening. Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. The Colored Citizens of New Bedford respectfully invite their breahren, 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 eloquent speakers from abroad have been invited, and are expected to participate in the delibera ione, and a grand reunion of the oppressed is ex

Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will At the close of the Convention, a Grand Leves will be held in City Hall. ' Good music will be in attend-

ance during the day and evening.

LLOYD H. BROOKS, SOLOMON PENETON, JOSEPH SCOTT WILLIAM BERRY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA. is some and promities for the AND BODY BUBBCBB B

E WARD STATISTICS

starting and starting and DRYSIOLOGY reveals the intimate connec between the mind and the body, and shows us have issued during our Publishing Life not less than Foun MELLIONS OF VOLUMES, several of which have Foun Alinknows or volumes, several of which neve been translated into other languages, and have found their way to hundreds of thousands of readers, in ev-ery portion of the habitable globs. Having been so largely instrumental in dissemina-ting valuable books, which have made an indelible

impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a slight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling for another, and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another aphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmitics, needs attending to, (especially in this land of fast livers,) as well as the mind.

A few years since, a gentleman of Boston, an inva-lid, was travelling in search of health, in Pera, the beautiful land of the Incas, the country of mines and minerals. During his stay, he spent seven weeks in a convent in the interior ; while there, he became possessed of a recipe for a medicine which effected his own complete restoration to health. Grateful for the means which had enabled him to live a sound man again, he extended his knowledge as he was able, and in a few years it was in successful use in all the Hospitals, and by all the medical men of Peru. The effect of the medicine was so wonderful that he entered into correspondence with parties in this country, who took it up earnestly, and have labored unceasingly for its introduction, until

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PROTECTED PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

Has come to be considered almost a necessity in every family. Its success is extraordinary, proving its great excellence. Notwithstanding its present popularity, it is destined yet to take a higher rank than any curative ever offered to the American People. Its elements are safe and simple, and disintegrated, have been known and recommended by physicians for centuries, but, previous to this discovery, could never be properly, combined so as to be, held in solu-

We purpose to devote the next ten years to a thorough and systematic dissemination of this INVAL-UABLE PREPARATION, UNtil

'EARTH'S REMOTEST NATION'

shall be reached and benefitted. If our language seems extravagant, we beg the incredulous or doubting to send for a pamphlet of testimonials, from some of the most distinguished men of Peru and this country, who have tested its value, and speak from experience.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

The style of our new firm will be JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER. STORE 39 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON,

(Next door to the New Post Office.)

The medicine will be manufactured by N. L. CLARK & CO., but exclusively for us, and, as heretofore, will be sold

BY ALL DRUGGISTS. July 20.

PROUTY & MEARS'S CELEBRATED

GEORGE W. STACY. Milford, Mass., July 18, 1860. A. M. They believe the day should be commemorated in a manner calculated to advance the cause of Freedom.

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.

Committee of Arrangements - BIRA R. JOHNSON, JOHN FREEDOM, CHAS. H. BROOK, FRANCIS DOUGLASS,

The Green Mountain Freeman (a grand title, sure

THE TIBERATOR

our Vermont papers, but it is nevertheless true.

forcible language, the enjoyment which are by statute secured to man; particularly, the right to exercise the elective franchise, and the right, when accused of crime, to be tried by a jury of her peers. The maturity of thought and the power of just discrimination here shown by a pupil of the English High School, are creditable, not only to him, but to his teachers. Theodore Parker well said that her Public Schools were the glory of Boston. That a son of Charles F. Hovey should do honor to their instruction and discipline is no more than the friends of that excellent man would expect .--- c. x. w.

IT The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received. Its contents are,-The Carnival of the Romanuic ; A Legend of Maryland ; Prince Adeb; Bleusinia ; Victor and Jacqueline ; Midsummer ; To bacco; Shakspeare done into French; The Poet's Singing ; A Journey in Sicily ; The Professor's Story ; Anno Domini, 1860 ; Darwin on the Origin of Species; Reviews and Literary Notices.

FRATERNIZATION OF THE CHURCH NORTH WITH THE CRURCH SOUTH. A late Congregationalist makes the following statement, without comment :--

'Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, has declined the professorship of pastoral theology and sacred rhet-oric in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and has received a call from the church of which Dr. J. W. Alexander was pastor.

The pro-alavery character of this New Orleans minister not only does not suffice to prevent his being invited to a professorship in a Massachusetts Theological Seminary, and to a Presbyterian pastorate in the city of New York, but is not probably once thought of as a disqualifying or even objectionable circumstance, by the Northern people who invited him.

The influence of the popular religious teaching, in all the great sects in this country, is to cause slaveholding to be regarded as an indifferent matter, entirely irrelevant to the inquiry whether a man is a Christian or not a Christian. If the English churches assume these churches to be Christian, and freely hold intercourse with them as such, they cannot fail to be defiled and corrupted. If the English churches sink, with the American, to this level, (giving their license to the worst of sins not less directly and openly than the Romish church gave hers in the time of Luther,) then Protestantism will require a Revolution as radical as Luther's, to save the name of Christian from becoming a byword and a hissing .- o. x. w.

Nor TO BE WONDERED AT. Henry Ward Beeche BAYL --

'People have the ides, now-a-days, that the churches are cradles, the ministers spectsoled nurses, while the burden of their song is, " hush my dear, lie still, and slumber."

What wonder, when Rufus Choate, before South side Adams's church and congregation, (and a large gathering besides, of Reverend and other dignitaries,) praised the distinguished hero of the occasion, his pastor, for having performed precisely that function towards himself for a quarter of a contury ! And the Reverend gentleman not only accepted this as lethe devotend gentieman not only accepted that a gitimate and merited praise, but the other Reverends took, in acquicecent silence, the somewhat imperti-nent and unneeded advice of the eloquent lawyer, to -Go and do likewise I

Rufus Choate went to his pew 'for rest.' And he found it there !--- c. z. w.

SEC. 7. That involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been towards your church. To correct all such false no-duly convicted, shall in no wise be prohibited by this tions, if any exist, I submit the following statement

SEC. 8. That for all the purposes of this act, the jurisdictional limits of Washington are extended to one of your own papers-(Northern Independent.) all parts of the District of Columbia, not now included it will be remembered that the recent Conference within the present limits of Georgetown.

shall value such slave at his or her full cash value,

and give to the applicant an order on the treasury

freedom.

fter the day o

CAMBRIDGE REFORM CONVENTION. DEAR GARRISON :

course, be published, but merely to say that it was, an unequivocal testimony against the evil (1) of alain numbers, intelligence and interest, more than its very. most sanguine friends anticipated.

on Sunday it was well filled, and, I think, mainly by were owned by Methodist church members, in good reformers.

wherewith Christ has made us free-and especially by those who had been connected with the various church organizations. Hence the question of organization was unanimously laid over to a future meet-

it was asserted and, shown to be inherent in man by his remarks at pleasure. virtue of his humanity, irrespective of the color These incidents, insignificant in themselves, are in

man Mrs. Stillman, (M. D.) of Dewitt, Iowa, gave a 'evil' (not sin) of slavery :----Mrs. Stillman, (M. D.) of Dewitt, Iowa, gave a lecture on physiology and hydropathy, which was not only well received, but proved her ability to fill the sphere which she has chosen. The lecturer was especially and deservedly severe on the tobacco users, and seemed to think that about the only use of long skifts was to mop our churches and lecture rooms. Mrs. Campbell, of Clinton, lows, read, with a clear and distinct volce, a manuscript 'Bpistle' from the *tionstely admonite* all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great eri(1) and Yearly Meeting of Progressive Priends in Chester to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian county, Pa., which was well received, and made a means." deep impression on the Convention.

Mr. Allen, of Genesee, Ill., gave us an excellent lecture, which was no new thing for him.

A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, entertained, in his impressive manner of speaking, the large audience, on Saturday and Sanday, by two excellent discourses ; the first going to show the moral guilt of the people of the free States remaining in union with alavehold-ers, either in Church or State. This complicity with crime he depicted in glowing colors, which must

Having to leave before the Convention I cannot speak of the diosing lectures. Yours for humanity, B. G. KNIGHT. Rural, Rock Island Co., Ill.

ment injustice had been altempted by the speak er lution :of the action at the Buffalo Conference, taken from

It will be remembered that the recent Conference at Buffalo is not the first one that has taken ' desided action' on the question of slavery. , We have been repeatedly reminded, within the last fifteen years that the Methodist Episcopal Church was not re-A word about the "Reform Convention ' at Cam- sponsible for slavery ; that it had cut loose from the bridge, Ill., may be acceptable to your readers. I do crime, (or, rather, that the crime had left it, in the not aim to report its proceedings, as they will, of withdrawal of the Southern wing.) and had borne

But, in opposition to all this hypocritical profes The Court House on Saturday was nearly full, and sion, has stood the fact, that more than 35,000 slaves and regular standing-acknowledged as Christians in There was an evident fear of being again brought all your churches. (I am not now speaking of the into bondage, and deprived of the glorious liberty seceding church, which owns more than 200,000 human beings, but of the M. E. Church.)

It is undeniable that the church in question is doc trinally, historically and administratively, a slaveholding and a slave-trading organization. Turn to the record of its proceedings at Buffalo, and you

There was variety in the speeches, and even 'pop- will see that, while those who spoke for justice and ular sovereignty,' or, as the speaker termed it, 'indi- humanity were not applauded, save in a single invidual sovereignty,' had its frank, fearless and elo- stance, the advocates of a 'do-nothing' policy were quent defender, in the person of Mr. Harwood, of frequently cheered, and, in one instance, at least, Cambridge. It was not, however, thanks to the man- having exhausted the time allowed to each speaker liness of the man and the spirit of the age, the sham the defender of adultery and wholesale concubinage "sovereignty " which is limited to the schite man ; but | was permitted, by vote of the Conference, to extend

which an Indian or an African sun may have burned structive as indicating the amount of anti-slavery doupon his features. And, nobler far, the speaker tion to be expected from such a body. In perfect maintained that "sovereignty' was inherent in wo- secondance with its past history and present position man too-that she was in all respects the peer of the General Conference passes the following as its boasted 'new chapter' for the axtirpation of the

[The italics are my own.]

Two things in this 'new chapter ' are worthy of note. First. This great anti-slavery (?) M. E. Church speaks of slaveholding as an swil. It does not, it meter Aas, characterised this 'sum of all villanies' as a sin-a crime. Human beings may be bred for the market by Methodist church-members, Innocent babes may be torn from an affectionate mother's warm embrace, and sold to 'human brokers in the trade of blood,' by licensed ministers of the gospel (1) female purity may be violated, and virtue trampled with crime he depicted in glowing colors, which must have made the most halifferent feel the responsibility of his position on this yital question of human rights. The second discourse was on the authority of the Old and New Testaments, as an unerring 'rule of faith and practice,' which he canvassed with marked

has to apply thereto is, 'd is an coll'11 Secondly. The action of the Council was only an-nonrrour! 'We affectionately admontik all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great avil'! But, what if show who have grown

and locate them in a free State, where they can enfollowing letter was prompted by tidings of this reso-

NEW YORK, July 9, 1860.

MISS CORNELIA BARBOUR,-It was my happiness many years ago to pass a portion of two days at the house and in the society of your honored father in Orange County, in the Old Dominion. I still cherish a very distinct recollection of him, your mother, and yourself, and of the pleasure and instruction I derived from that visit. Recent information that you of Virginia at the period of the Revolution, of the only our Southern States, had resolved to give free great and good men dom to your bondmen, has awakened anew the mem-ory of that interview for which I was indebted to the introduction of our mutual friend, Judge Field of Culpepper. Allow me to rejoice and to thank you for your practical devotion and self-sacrifice in a cause now doubly dear to me, since it has cost me years of exile and banishment from all the fond ties of wife and children, and a happy home. In my wanderings since my ostracism from our great State of Virginia in 1856, I have often dwelt with delight

worthy of one of the great lights of our country-a man who conferred honor upon every station he occu-pied, whether in the Executive of his native State, in the Cabinet of one of the purest National Adminis-

of social and domestic life. I know you will have one earnest sympathizer in the person of my wile, who, like yourself, born to a condition of case and indulgeuce amid a large circle of servants, has, like yourself, chosen to secure the consciousness of doing justice and loving mercy, st the expense of incurring the reprosch of folly and fanaticism. The names of those equal to the sur-render of arbitrary power are few indeed, and worthy of sternal consecutation. Who can forget Dioclesian, Charles V., Richard Cromwell, LaFsyotte, or the Russian Alexander IL, who has already schiwed is greater glory by the emancipation of his series than did his Gracian predecessor by the subjugation of the world. Yours shall be a kindred glory. God grant that you may be spared the cruel persecution, spite, threats and demuciation which my poor wife has been compelled to endure. Through the medium of that good wife, in her premature and enforced wildow-hood at Culpapper, I send these brief words, assur-hourd. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

MARRIED. -- In this city, Joly 18th, by Rev. J. Bella Martin, Mr. Jone A. MULLIGAN to Miss Many Any Lawson, both of this city. In this city, July 18th, by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Mr. Gannan W. Perrus, of New York, to Miss Many Towary, of Fabins, N. Y. In Cambridgeport, July 10th, by Rev. Mr. Whitts-more, Mr. Narmanni, J. Wannan to Miss Loop A. Summa.

DIED.—Is tBrookline, July 16th, Mrs. Man. Drz., wifs of John W. Salliyan.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT SAU GUS CENTRE.-PARENE PILLSBURY and JAMES N. BUFFUM will give addresses at Saugus Centre, on Sunday evening next, July 29.

WEST WRENTHAM. PARKER PILLSBURY will speak at West Wrentham, Wednesday evening, August 1st.

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

ANDOVER .- PARKER PILLSBURY will speal at Andover, Sunday, August 5.

IT NATICK .- H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Natick. Sunday, August 5.

WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings at the following places :

West Brookfield, Vt., Friday, July 27. Waitsfield, "Baturday, "28. Rev. N. R. Johnston will also attend all the mee

feelings are aroused with increased intensity by an extract inclosed, which I have just cut from the N... Y. Tribune of this day's date. Such sentiments are worthy of one of the great lights of mentiments are IF MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having has References .- David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet

Clark, M. D., Portland, Me. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

man who control to the Executive of his native State, in the Cabinet of one of the purest National Administrations, or as control control for the purest National Administrations, or as control control for the work of patriotism, of free dom and humanity! Others shall be influenced by your bright and heroic example. And may we not hope for the speedy coming of that good time when the State we love shall resume her ancient position. The foremost among her sisters of this glorious Union the foremost among her sisters of this glorious Union the foremost among her sisters of this glorious Union the compatibilities, demand this at her hands. She should be first in agriculture, in commerce, fn arts, in manufactures, and especially in intellectual culture, and in all the higher developments of mind and hear which give elevation of purpose and dignity of othar acter, and spread the kind charities and sweet amening the side of Christian cirilization through all the activities of consolial domestic life.
I know yon will have one earnest sympathizer in the remain of my wile, who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile, who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile, who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile, who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile, who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the remain of my wile the state structure and the structure interest interest in the remain of my wile who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the structure of the structure interest in the remain of my wile who, like yoursel, born to a simple in the structure interest in the structure interest interest



ThE next term of the Institution will commence on WEDNERDAY, SEPT 5, and continue Firress weres. For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals, WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE B. HAYWOOD, Principals.

WANTED. At the above-named Institution, a MATRON to have the superintendence of the Domestic Depart-ment. An American woman of experience, good health and competency, and especially of Reformatory Principles and unquestionable integrity of character, desired. None other need apply. Please address as

J. LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., } July 23, 1860.

PARKER AND PHILLIPS.

MARTURE Photographs of Taxonona PARAM and Waxmark Printure, executed in beautiful tryle, have just been published. Price only 16 niz-For 30 cames in stamps, one of each will be sent in a letter, past-paid, to any address. Liberal discount to thous who desire to all in circulating them. Address R. THAYER, at this office.

DARLOR GRATES in great variety, embracing more than sixty different patterns, varying in prices from three to sixty-five dollars.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

PARLOR STOVES of superior designs, including the PORTABLE HOT-AIR RADIATING PARLOR GRATE, the most elegant heating apparatus for drawing-rooms and petriors ever invented.

COOKING-STOVES of the latest and most approved patterns, including the ' Clipper Improved,' ' Mount Vernon.' and ' Gold Medal.'

DINING-ROOM STOVES, with ovens, including the 'Beauty,' of new and chaste design, and in its operation entirely superior to any cast iron ' Parlor Oven Stove' ever introduced into this market. - ALSO -

A large assortment of Office and Shop Stoves ; Castings for the PROUTY Is MEARS'S Stoves and Furnaces, &c. &c. The state and the second

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

an an Shara Beach and Bridge ALLEN S. WEEKS.

23, 25 and 27 New Friend Street,

(Between Union and Hanover Streets,)

BOSTON. June 1-coptf CARPETING

All the Year Round.' JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETING.

285 WASHINGTON STREET,

(NEAR WINTER STREET,)

RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng-land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Broasels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and quali-ties), Rugs, Mats, Bookings, Feltings, Canton and Cocce Mattings.



120

POETBY

A For U. Labrator. The following lines were written, on reading potice of 's celebration, on the 4th of July, at Morth Elina, N. Y., over the grave of Jone Bhown, at which John Brown, Jr. read the Declaration of Independence, and Simon Brown, the youngest son, read the Sermon on the Mount, by Avouerus Calib wata, a Student in the Normal School, Bridge an interal

Merry bells that day were ringing-Over every hill and dale, Shout of mirth and song of gladness Arris . \$2.5 Floated on the passing gale. .no! lo Yet, methinks, that they who gathered all? mail water Kindly round that hallowed mound. Little cared for mirth and gladness, benet sea. Or the tramper's joyons sound.

"?? "i "Righer thoughts their souls pervaded, While they read those words of trust, Writ by men whose daring spirit Baised a nation from the dust. R Timotes As they listened to the trachings his char Of the blassed Master here, Southingly those lines so tender. Must have fallen on the ear. - Intribut B

to bast He who slept that day beneath them, Took those precepts to his heart; .oral da Their true spirit had pervaded And ennobled every part. Christ's dear ' little ones ' he labored oi zysow But his mild and gentle spirit Did for him most keenly feel. Who was crushed with heavy burdens-"Folt the voke on ' heart and heel." He had heard the pitcous prayer, Seen the whip and heard the blow : Iwas his most noble life-work

To redeem him from his woe. Would his mantle might fall on us, And we catch his spirit true; Forward go, and waver never,-

Boldly in his steps pursue. Now he sleeps, let us grow firmer. Careful lest our spirits quail :---God is just-His arm is mighty-And the Right shall yet prevail.

For the Liberator. THE PRIZE-FIGHT. Eighteen hundred and sixty years Of Christward leverage under the spiseres; And what is the thing that now appears ?

Troopo of golden prophesies come Up from the bountiful martyrdom That struck the jeering world so dumb :

Wherefore, far on the outer verge Of tangled cycles of sorrow and scourge. Where 'mid the passionate Ages surge, I catch the shining of those white days

For which the Universe moans and prays-Soft hours wherein is no dispraise. But what of beautiful and of sweet

Doth the earth, made green by touch of His feet, Yield to the Holy Paraclete ?

The lips of a glorious brotherhood Fling to the jasper gates of God A cry that sounds as a voice of blood.

Under the clear compassionate skies Two men glare in each other's eyes ; And yet they are not enemies : Amothyst pure are their affluent veins ;

Royal their strength of loins and reins ; Dark their ghastly gashes and stains. Poet, whose super-sensual ken

Cleaves to the souls of things and men Where was your scorn of scorning then? Priest, in the shadow of the Cross, Naming the things of the earth

THE LIBERATOR

THE PRESENT CLUTCHUD LED CONC TODE OF OBTHODOX DONGREGATION ATOTEM

The world moves. Notwi as sorts of vice and svil, there is a ong civilized nations, in me stual and of titual things.

The Church also moves, being unable to influence of that which is calls, reproachfully, world." But it moves by a force from without, a 4.254 ly, and at intervals, and only, as it wars, by a r ging of the anchors with which its elerical le muted to fix' it in steady re progress. The position and influence al leaders, and the position of the Chu so far as it yields to their guidance, are so well dis played in the Report of the Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the General Association of Masso held last month at Holliston, that an abstract of so portions of it is herewith anhmitted "Narratives of the State of Religion" were given

from twenty-seven districts. In seventeen of these is reported either the entire absence or the very limited occurrence of 'revivals,' and in eight more then was such a silence, upon the subject as nee implies a similar state of things. In only five of these twenty-seven districts is any progress of the people in practical reform alluded to ; and it is notic that all these five are districts where there have been few or no 'revivals.' Where the Church has been strongest, real improvement of character has been oast manifest.

This almost entire cossation of trevivals' is thus corroborated in the report of the "Statistical Scribe." He says- Last year, the streams had been swollen by the meltings of the Sun of Righteousness. This year, the churches have hardly held their own ; in fact, the 76.784 members of last year are slightly reduced."

In precise accordance with the statistical statements from these two sources, were the following representations in the 'Pastoral Letter.' In connection with the mention of the ' almost unprecedented absence of revivals of religion in the churches during the last year,' it was asked in that Letter (in reference to the daily prayer-meetings which were established in many places in the time of "the great revival ")-Where are those prayer-meetings now ? Why, indeed, are they nearly all abandoned ?"

It was, however, thought not well to have such a representation as this sent out to the churches, and the 'Pastoral Letter' was referred back to the Committee for amendment. It was subsequently adopted, year.

Those who have noticed the readiness with which these men use falsehood in opposition to the promo ters of theological and practical reform, will hardly be surprised at finding it used for the general promotion of their own policy.

One exercise of the Association was a discussion on the question- What are the special dangers or need of the pulpit in New England at the present time t The various answers given to this question, if they give no other light, illustrate the position of the Orthodox clergy of Massachusetts in the year 1860. Rev. B. F. Clark thought the greatest want was more of Christ.

Rev. B. P. Marvin thought the ' doctrines' should be preached clearly. 'We must reason with the peo ple, if we would convince them that they are lost.' Rev. Dr. Todd said, 'It seemed to him that the pulpit of New England, at present, was too much under the power of the secular press. All the magasines, and many of the papers, assumed to instruct the clergy, and he thought there was danger of an undue influence from this source. How many times, he would ask, had his brothron preached, the past year, on the woes of the lost, and on what are called the severe doctrines ?"

Rev. A. Ballard thought that 'one of the first things was for a minister to keep his own heart." . More perfect confidence in the promises of God was also needed.

. Rev. Horace James 'would have more expository preaching-more preaching upon the parables, the tours of St. Paul,' &c. No other speaker upon this subject was reported.

ALLER B. ... DELT BE DE R. A. (2.5) R.

tions paper: EP Beno THE EXISTING IDELS OF of the evenings of this meeting of the Gene-excistion was devoted to the bance and glory of merican Board of Commissioners for Foreign

preparing the way for the se m of its establishment, which 1207101 lace in Bradford, two days later. The fol er, give a correct historical account statements, I suppose, give a correct historical account of the way in which the A. B. C. F. M. was original-

y out and dried :---* Bay. A. H. Quint read extracts from the early records of the Board. It was filty years ago rester-day, he said, since the meeting of the General Association at Bradford, which took the initiatory steps for the organization of the Board. Rev. S. B., Trust, one of the Secretaries of the Board, said that fifty years ago to-day, two men well known, and of ecclesissical standing, were on that way, is the pressive of the secretaries of the well known, and of ecclesiastical standing, were their way to the meeting of the Association Bradford, and the organization of the Board, er to its long, cumbrous name, had its origin in t conversation of that hour. Forming a plan in the own minds, they presed it upon the Association with so much force that their provided the second own minds, they presed it spon the Associa with so much force that their proposition was ried into execution." The way in which secular history

formed into sacred history-the way in which natural events, under priestly guidance, come to be reputed miraculous and divine-is well displayed in what was said of this very transaction by Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem, at the Bradford meeting, two days after. The report of his sermen on that occa sion-in this very number of the Congregational ist -says to the second at all.

'All controversy as to the question, What man was most active in securing the formation of this Board? was deprecated. God was its proper au-thor. To him belonged the praise.'

The closing afternoon was devoted to the proing of the ! Associational Sermon,' and to the ! Communion Service,' both of which the Report represents as / somewhat tedious."

A brief editorial notice of this Anniversary (in the same paper) speaks of it as "unusually pleasant and delightful. From 176 to 200 clergymen were present. The morning prayer-meetings were prominent features of interest. The action upon almost every vote was unanimous, and there was no approach to crimony or bitterness in any of the discussio

A similar testimony to the harmony of these 200 ninisters was borne by Rev. Justin Perkins, the missionary to Persia, who, many years ago, exerted himself to awaken his clerical brethren and their churches to the sin and danger involved in slavery, but who after having been 'so modified as to express the view has succumbed to the pro-slavery influence of the that there has been a sensible increase of interest gen- | Board, and has lately been laboring, with its Secretaerally in the stated prayer-meetings during the past ites, to obtain enlarged contributions to its treasury. His address on this occasion was made for this pur pose, and-

'In closing, he said he had always felt a pride in hailing from Massachusetts, the glory of all lands. He expressed gratification to find the pastors of the State so well unifed on the reforms of the day, cspecially on the great evil of oppression.'

The harmony thus boasted of is a united and unan mous ignoring of the need that any action in regard to slavery should be proposed by the ministry, or carried into effect by the people. In this long report of the proceedings of two-and-a-half days, occupying nearly a page of the Congregationalist, I find only three other allusions to the subject of slavery, all of

them as incidental as the above. They are harmonious in evading that subject. If any one of these ministers of the Gospel' (as they call themselves) entartained the private opinion that the oppression of four millions of slaves in this country is something worse than the advertising of 'Spalding's Prepared Glue ' in a religious newspaper-he prudently kept it to himself, and would not risk the harmony of the Association by proposing to help them. It is thus that the clergy are 'united,' alike in regard to this and to the other most important ' reforms of the day.'

One of these reforms-one of the movements mest important to our social, intellectual, moral and religious welfare-is the existing demand for the Rights of Women. Surely, it would not be dangerous or evil in any way to give women their rights! Yet, owing mainly to the position of the clergy upon this subject, not only are those rights pertinaciously refused, but the very phrase which recognizes and demands them has become a laughing-stock ; a theme

necessary, uncertiptural, uncongregational, and be should upbold that opinion, alther by voice or you lation, or by a statement, under his na the Association, or by a statement, under his name, a *saligious' newspaper. Even should be put his inisterial reputation (and his bread-and-butter) at tob fearful risk as to write such a statement, in rould probably be editorially adjudged + unnecessary and to s in a traller ponsibility of vot wid poly cherch. We do not here al exceptional case, such as w interabip might be removed b ordinary churches, and at o male members rote, they mu ould probably be editorially adjudged ' unnecessa magniptural, uncongregational and inexpedicpt two mean in Meantime, the woman's stat and is un they vote with them, their vote will not stor the result, and is unnecessary. If sgainst them, it is must be for reasons which they can state ' to their of husbands at home.' If they are had reasons, they ought not to modify the upinion of the males-and if they are good reasons, they will be almost sure privately to do so, and thus, quistly, work such a revolution in the male votes as to render any fe-

From the Boston Gospel Band

THE LATE THEODORE PARKER.

2. It is unscriptural. Paul says, in his first epis-tile to the Corinthians, (14: 34, 35.) "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is pol permitted unto them to speak; but they are com-

male votes unnecessary.

women keep slience in the churches; for it is pot permitted unto them to speak; but they are com-manded to be under obsdience, as also snith the law; And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church." So he says to Timothy, (1 Tim. 2; 11, 12,) "Let the woman learn in si-lence, with all subjection. But I suffer not a wo-man to thach not to supremetherize with The death of this distinguished man has very aturally been made the theme of much newspaper editorial, and more preaching. Several of the Bos-ton pulpits have paid their respects to his memory -some in terms of bitter invective, some in qual-fied praise, and some in warm culogy. The appre-ciative friends and admirers of Mr. Parker-and, to (1 Tim. 2: 11, 12.) "Let the woman learn in at feed praise, and some in warm coupy." Ience, with all subjection. But I suffer not a wo-man, but to be in silence." It is true that these in-junctions do not, in so many works, to the true there in their due, most of them know how to spreciate; for, generally speaking, they are a cul-tivated and intelligent people...will neither feel re-gret nor express censure, at any honest severity upon this career or inflaence. Perhaps there is no trait woking often involves previous discussion and inqui-ry, and its exercise must nearly always smount voting otten involves previous discussion and inqui-ry, and its exercise must nearly always smouth to the exercise of "authority" over whatever "man" may happen to be put into the minority by it. And, in general, the taking part by fe-males—as if there were no distinction of sex—in the business of the church, necessarily involves a state of things wholly at variance with that which the enforcement of these apostolic direction would any dergyman speaks of Mr. Parker in the same frankness and truthfulness of *intention*, they bave his conspicuous example to sanction them in so doing. And as for what small men and bigots say. ent of these apostolic directions would naturally produce.

er, the New Testament particularly speci-More fies 'the brethren' as those who act on church questions. They (Acts 6:3) were to 'look out' one way or the other, it matters very little with any party. Mr. Parker was emphatically a great man : seven men of honest report to be deacons; and this, although the trouble calling for their election had grown out of the case of certain "widows." In even in his weakness. He had a strength of will beyond that of any man I ever saw. No one could see him on the platform, in Music Hall, in the Ly-ceum deak, or on the street, without feeling his force. He was every inch a Cromwell; only had he been Cromwell, not only the head of Charles the First, the discussion at Antioch which led to the Council at Jerusalem, (Acts 15: 1-30,) it was " the britk. ren "who sent greeting with the apostles and eld-ers; and that greeting was sent to "the brethren;" it was "the brethren " who were "exhorted with many words :" it was "the brethren " from whom but of every Stuart, would have been brought to the block. Whenever he spoke of the gan used by his ancestor at the battle of Banker Hill, but now in many words : '' it was '' the brethren '' from whom Judas and Silas were '' let go in peace ; '' and '' the brethren '' who recommended Paul and Silas 't to the grace of God.'' It was '' the brethren '' (Acts 17 : 10) who sent Paul and Silas away from Berea ; '' the brethren '' (Acts 18 : 27) who wrote In the sincerely believed that the shery question in exhorting the disciples in Achaia to receive Apol-los; "the brethren" (Acts 21:17) who received this country is destined to be settled only by civil war, and an appeal to the sword. In case the crisi Paul gladly at Jerusalem. So it was "the breth-ren" (1 Cor., 16:20; Phil. 4:21) whose greet-ings were transmitted by Paul to "the brethren" came, every one knew where he must look for Theo dore Parker; and this not in the rear of the fight at Corinth and Philippi. It was "the brethren" who were with him (Gal. 1:2) at Ephesus, who In passing him on the sidewalk, I involuntaril gave him the track. There was a kind of momen tum in his walk that made me get out of the way joined in his salutations to the churches of Gala-I never shook hands with him but once, and the tia. So the "faithful brethren" in Christ at Co-losso were (Col. 1:2) particularly addressed; and also (Col. 4:15) "the brethren" in Laodicea. The Epistle to the Thessalonians was to be read (1 Thess. 5:27) to all "the holy brethren." It was "the brethren" whom Timothy was to "pat in remembrance" of the truths of the Gospel. It was "the brethren" whom Paul commended (1 Cor. 4:6, taken in connection with 1 Cor. 5:4-18) when "gashered together in the name of our Lord tia. So the " faithful brethren " in Christ at Cowhen " gashered together in the name of our Lord with Calhoun's convictions, he would not have Jesus Christ," to excommunicate "that wicked person;" and it was "the brethren" whom Paul (Gal. 6:1) directed to "restore" the man who is With Parker, to believe a thing ought to be done. was to resolve; and this point reached, no regard

Nor do those toxts-like that (Gal, 3 : 23) which declares that "there is neither male nor female" in Christ-which seem to do away with all distingwas paid to the consequences-the thing must b done, though the heavens should fall. I have said that Mr. Parker was great in hi tions of sex in the church, make against the pasweakness. It was certainly a weakness to overworl sages before quoted; because they can all be ex-plained—and indeed are all most naturally explainhis brain, and hands, and feet; and to persevere i and declaring that both sexes are—in regard to the possibility of the forgiveness of sin by the atone-ment of Obrist—on a level of privilege.

females should vote in the business of the church

seem to have been modelled upon those given by the

caliph Omar for the destruction of the great Alexan

drian Library. If those books agree with the Ko.

ing a name to be church-members, and 'entitled to

all the privileges of church-membership,') is unneces-

The interests of the order imperatively require such a decision. Nay, it is almost as essential for North-

ern ministers to keep up the restriction on female

voting in the church as for Southern ministers to keep

up their prohibition of the reception, by the church, of the testimony of a female slave against her mas-

ter, when both are church-members. Innovation of

church customs, in this latter case as much as in the former, would be subject to the four objections above

of rape or adultery, before the church of which they

ned. For a female slave, to accuse her mast

sary, unscriptural, uncongregational and inexpedi

which Christ makes free !

ment of Ohrist-on a level of privilege. 3. It is uncongregational for females to vote in the business of the church. It is so because it is un-gregationalism stands upon Scripture and common sense. It is so because it is unnecessary: Con-that the vast majority of Congregational churches that the vast majority of Congregational churches which attempts it. If any body is ever out-voted well meaning parson. The great lord Bacon wuld which attempts it. If any body is ever outvoted well meaning parson. The great Lord Bacon could by it, he will be very apt to refuse to submit, and not be deceived by Aristotle or any of his school : claim that the ohurch should adopt the law of Scripture and the usage of the denomination, and so His large view left out minute points. Parker saw a long quarrel is initiated, which the common prac- the American clergy in Stuart, Lord, and Dewey

Is there any virtue in WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER ?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

DYE, BUT OPERATES OF ON THE SECR. TIONS. My bair ceases to fall, which is censisly as advantage to one who was in danger of become bald." Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 184 President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union Uniterin

President J. J., BATON, LL. D., Union University, Margirespoore", Tennessee. ⁴ Maham-T would state, that some time last ming 1 found art mark FatLing OFF. I concluded to pu-chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Besse. er, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this im-ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly the ble, THE FALLING OFF OF MAIR CHASED, and my lock, which before were quite GRAT, WERE CHASED and my lock. ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CHARD, and my lock, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHARDS W BLACK. I do not consider that I have given its fur trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is crable of socomplishing what it purports to do, viz., Viz. VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to INTOLE ORAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARI, Editor . Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio. Editor 'Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Okio, 'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zyloblas. mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles mms. factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recon-mending yours as the best I have ever used. It from the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor ' Christica Adm cale, Buffalo, N. Y.

Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to natural color,' &c.

Ber. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobiles mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations," Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston

Mass. . Having used numerous specifics to little purpose,

• 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 Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now meither beld nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-gained the softness of my earlier years."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-nal experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now tas evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects."

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church. Attleboro', Mass.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Dylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, England.

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,--not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own satural 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.] HAYTI.

JULY 27

ou: adv

Why did you stand at such utter loss ? Mother-queen of the isles and seas,

Throned in purple regalities : -You, with your children round your knees,

Singing of love and of innocence-Where was your law's just vehemence. And where your own large woman-sense i

The poet withheld his awful breath : The craven priest was still as death; He did not whisper of Nazareth.

The Queen sate silent : the strong law slept : And a roar of horrible laughter leapt From the throat of Hell to the heavens that wept

Bighteen hundred and sixty years Of Christward leverage under the spheres ; And this is the thing that now appears. RICHARD REALP.

We republish the following felicitous tribute t the memory of a dearly beloved friend and an early condjuter, in order to correct some errors which marree its first publication, a few weeks since .- [Ed. Lib. THE SLAVE'S FRIEND.

A Tribute to the Memory of Ellis Gray Loring What spell of tenderness hath touched The 'golden lips' to-day?

Why bend the poor and rich, alike, Above you prostrate clay ?

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

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

Then write bis name, his simple name, On merble white and fair, And let the stranger, lot the alare, Pay grateful tribute there.

The slave ? alas ! As may not dare Beside this grave to rest, He may not moisten with his tears

The turf on Lonno's breast. Oh, Time I deal gently with the dust

That conservates that mound, Till the freed bondman's pilgrim feet Shall tread the hallowed ground.

Then, wake the bard, whose Heaven-taught strain Shall truth Itself inspire, And let him make the name we love The burden of his lyre!

FLOWERS.

They tell of a season when men were not, When earth was by angels trod, in leavey and flowers in every spot Burnt forth at the sall of God : When spirits, singing their hymns at even, Wandweet by wood and glade,

And the Lord looked down from the highest heav And blessed what He had made-The bright, bright flow MOTOOK X

The following question was then taken up; and the speakers upon it are thus reported by the Congregationalist -

. Is there anything to be desired, and, if anything, what, in the conducting of our religious newspapers?

' Dr. Todd said he should like to talk on the question, but he was afraid he should be print-ed. (Laughter.) He should be glad to see less per-sonality and accrbity than was sometimes exhibited. Sometimes editors were unkind, and almost savage great measure, he thought, made by the religious a great measure, he todaget, made by the religious press. Several of Dr. Todd's allusions brought out hearty laughter, especially an aneedote which he told of a lawyer, who, in speaking of the New York Observer and the Independent, said the former had fallen from grace, and the latter had never been

converted. Rev. E. W. Clark criticised the insertion of ad-

vertisements unsuitable to be read in the family. He had lately noticed in two religious papers an advertisement of Spalding's Prepared Glue, in which a story was told of a dog that ran against a stick, and was cut into two pieces; but by the ap-plication of this glue was put together again. The parts, however, were not stuck together the same side up, but this enabled the dog, when he got tired on one side, to tarn over and run a-while on the other. (Loud laughter.) Such statements he thought hardly comported with the dignity of a religious newspaper. vertisements unsuitable to be read in the family. a religious newspaper.

Rev. E. G. Little, of North Middleboro', objected to the publication of patent medicine advertisements, and he wished such a sentiment might go out from this body and the religious community as would put a stop to it.

Rev. Erastus Colton, of East Hampton, thought it was inexpedient for religious papers to refer to ti local matters, such as church difficulties, as it only me did harm to spread these things out before the com-

see in one issue a contradiction of facts stated in a previous number. This was wrong, and more care should be taken to state matters correctly, if at all.

Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Holliston, said that, in the view of some, at least, the plan of reporting Sab-bath discourses was objectionable, and nothing short bath discourses was objectionable, and nothing shore of a transgression of the fourth commandment. Rav. Joshua Leavitt, of New York, though not a member, was allowed to speak by the courtery of the Amountion. His had been counsed with the press thirty-two years, and he believed they would bear him witness that he had endeavored to deal honestly and impartially with all. It was the abil-ity to catch and respond to the thoughts of the peo-ple that made a paper successful. Whether or not the Rev. Josima Leavitt was call-

whether or not the Rev. Social Leavilt was call-ed out by the hit at the Independent, administered by the previous speaker, we have now this suggestion, presented by the senior 'Office Editor 'of that pa-per, as the key to 'successful' editorship of a 're-

their satire upon. In the very number of the Congregationalist report-

ing the meeting above referred to, the leading editorial article is a reply to a communication signed 'A PASTOR'S WIFE,' of which the following is the more important portion :---

" Mr. Editor : allow me to ask a few plain question n regard to the rights of female members of Congregational churches. We may not understand Congregationalism, or Congregational usage, so well as some of our liege lords, but, be this as it may, and unchristian toward one another. It was as some of our liege lords, but, be this as it may, as misfortune to have our papers thus battling it is important for us to know our rights, and what with one another. The divisions among us were in two join when we join a church. and by the religious llusions brought out aneedote which he 2. If this power is in the church, as in some

cases exclusively, of what is the church composed? 3. When females join, are they entitled to all its privileges, or only a part of them? If the lat-

4. What does this passage in our cover mean :--- "We, the members of this church, affectionately receive you to our communion, and, in the name of Christ, declare you ENTITLED TO ALL ITS FRIVILEGES ?!

To this the Reverend editor replies ;---

We will endeavor to answer the above question We will endeavor to answer the above questions, in order, according to the light we have, and will then append a remark or two, suggested by them. 1. A Congregational church is the only body which has the altimate power to call and settle, or dis-miss, its pastor. Where an ecclesiastical society ex-ists in affiliation with it, that society must take concurrent action with the church ; but its action

cannot override the action of the church. Dot its action 2. The church is composed of all persons who have been admitted to it in the ordinary way, and who have not ceased to be members, by reason of dismission and reception elsewhere, arcommunica-

it was inexpedient for religious papers to refer to local matters, such as church difficulties, as it only did harm to spread these things out before the com-munity. Rev. Dr. Albro, of Cambridge, suggested that correspondents furnished objectionable articles and statements sometimes. It was not uncommon to a previous number. This was wrong, and it of cause we regard the New Testam

a previous number. This was wrong, and more care should be taken to state matters correctly, if at all. Bev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst, thought the people had a responsibility in this matter, for it was only to gratify a disposition for novelty and excitement on the part of readers that most of the objectionable matter was printed. Rev. L. Dickerman, of Dorchester, suggested that papers ought to be more careful in giving credit to the sources from whence they might copy articles, and thus keep better than some of them now do the eighth commandment. Bev. Mr. Tacker of Hollieton actd that is at

The despotin disposition manifested by the first of these remarks, saying that the 'society' must take concurrent action with the 'church' - and the mixture of transparent sophistry with unspeakable impudence in the second, third and fourth items, ar worthy of particular attention.

After further comments upon a case sta After further comments upon a case stated by (A Parron's Wirz, --in which the (female) majority in a church found their wishes and their rights utterly disregarded-coding, with the emphatic question, (In this Congregationalism)? -- the Revenued editor pro-

As this whole mafter pivots upon the right a expediency of voting in the business of the chu by the female members, we will add a few i the words upon that subject. We believe it to

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We know of only one it me that he did not see the merits of Congregational church in New England which al- smaller yet earnest men.

lows its female members to vote, which has not had lows its female members to vote, which has not had trouble—resulting in a council and a division—in consequence, and we are not sure about that one.' After quoting Increase Mather and others to show that Orthodox Congregational churches (which he deceptively calls 'Congregational 'simply, as if hone but Orthodox people were Congregationalists,) have Mr. Parker, however, never annoved me even when been long accustomed to refuse women the right to injustice to class him with the vulgar horde of vote in the church, the Reverend editor proceeds- ists. His intense faith in God-in his nearbess to 4. It is inexpedient for females to vote in the him in every time of trouble-displaced, in the

4. It is inexpedient for females to vote in the business of the church. It is inexpedient, because it is uncongregational, unscriptural and needless. The Congregational churches of the land have flourished well without it, and where it has been introduced it has been a frequent source of trouble. We cannot help thinking that if this church at 'South Hadley Falls'' had not been "for thirty years'' accustomed to violate the usages of the de-nomination, and transgress the law of God in this manner, it might have escaped those troubles which in the source of the source at the source of the source at the source of have made its recent history so unhappy, and which have disgraced alike itself, the fraternity to which it belongs, and the cause of Christ which it is held, stat to the noblest ship. SILAS. Mr. Dexter's reasons for thinking it unnecessary that

THE EFFECT OF SUCCESS Some one has said,-

"Treason doth never prosper. What is the reason ? When it doth prosper None dars call it treason.

ran, they are superfluous and useless. If they disa-Had John Brown succeeded, in the ordinar gree with it, they are pernicious. In either case, let meaning of the term, his fame would have eclipsed that of Washington; and, instead of the legal title them be burnt !' So our modern spiritual caliph dethem be our in the solution appricant caupa de-cides—If the women's votes agree with those of 'the brethren,' they are unnecessary! If they disagree, and are in the wrong, it is of course better for them. The effect of success has been forcibly demon-

and are in the wrong, it is of course outer in shear the effect of success has been forciory demon-not to vote! If they disagree, and are nevertheless in strated in the case of Garibaldi. The official Neapo-the right, still their voting is unnecessary, since they litan journal, at the commencement of the Sicilian can easily wheedle 'the brethren' into compliance i revolution, thus characterized the movement and its Such is a clerical interpretation of the liberty with

revolution, thus characterized the movement and its leader :---- The monster in human shape, Garibaldi by name, has had the audacity to attack, at the head of a band of murderers, the dominions of his Majesty, the King of Naples. It is needless to add that measures have been taken by the government to capture him, when he will be justly punished for his rash and lawless undertaking.' After Garibaldi's success at Palermo, the journal attempts to one and the same by the following an What will 'A" PASTOR'S WIFE' do about it] Probably 'her husband at home 'holds by his order more tenaciously than by his wife, and would vote to-morrow, if the question should come up in the Association, that female voting (even of women hav-

Alter Garinaidi's success at rifermo, the journal alters its tone, as may be seen by the following an-nouncement : — ' The Commander in Chief of the King's troops in Sicily has signed a capitulation with his Excellency General Garibaldi, at Palermo.

The following was received by Harper & Bros. New York :-

M-georgia the 25 november 1859

dear Sir I see from the suspape That thar a considerable Disturbence at your fory i be ablege of yo woud give me all The cor-ac concoust with the Distorbence if you cant many assess and suspaper regular as yo would be abl maggazeen and nuspaper regular as d to git it out pless scratch my na et out yur m den yur book.

Mister harper

of rape or somitery, before the church of which they both are members, would be unnecessary-since the brethren, the absolute controllers of church matters, see no necessity for it; it would manifestly be unsorip-tural-since no case of that kind is recorded in Seripoffen yur book. I forgot to say that I payed you in advance plese tal me wother the Brige over yur fery is that so a boddy can Git a scoss it ef i want to as i under-stand that is a Brige that in our section we hav tural—since ho case of that kind is recorded in Serig-ture; it would be uncongregational—since congrega-tionalism (in the orthodox view) is a male institution; and it would be inexpedient—since it would assuredly bring an ill name upon 'the brethren.' stand that is a burys in and niggers to pull the across witch we have to Pay a quarter please exci bad spelin as I aint much of a Scholar Jurs respectuly

But even if (possibly) the pastor who has a wife so intelligent as the writet of the above letter should agree with her is opinion, it is not to be expected that LT The London News states that als thous hiristians have been alaughtered since the trout mineneed in Mount Lebason. Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS (many years Mutienary to Hayti,) Martineburge, N. Y.

to Hayri, J Martineourge, N. Y. 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, the writes to the 'American Baptist,'-'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other second for my hair hart arts tried many other remedies for my hair, but sere any thing that so materially and permanently benefit-ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) Brooklyn.

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

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbylerian Wil-

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

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Edweation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., New Baltimore, Greene county, N. 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 it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.'

Rey. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dulch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

"I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. 8. A Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her adverthement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cherfully recen-mend it to those whose hair may either begin to ful in color or decrease in luxuriance.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and canted 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.

IF We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell article on which they make more profit than on these; always insist on Maving these.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe

Quantity to Kurope. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 s bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

Address all latters for information, &c., to 'Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 365 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuins has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's upped in Red Jak to outside wrapper, and in Black Jak to directions pasted on bottles-non other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim irs offence.

SOLD BY SVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER. lycop Oct