

14th. That we approve heartily the proposition for an anti-slavery State Convention, as suggested by the Democrats of Paulding county. We would name the first Monday in June as the proper day, and Messrs. Fred. Bellodi, D. Schneider and Augustus Ross be and are hereby nominated as our delegates to the same.

15th. That we would further most respectfully propose, that the Societies be organized in every city in the Union, with the view to assemble, for the sake of liberty, the migration of free laborers into Nebraska, by aiding them with gifts of agricultural implements, cattle, and other means.

16th. That these resolves be published in all our city journals favorable to constitutional liberty, and that copies be transmitted to the President of the United States, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request to lay them before their respective Houses.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

After a quiet and passive existence of about a year from the time when he stepped from that pedestal which death enabled him to reach, the renowned signer of the Fugitive Law, seems to have become inspired anew with manly visions of glory and renown. In order to be favored by the southern gales, laden with the odor of crimes, which he has done so much to stimulate and encourage.

There appears to be a sort of discretion in the instinct which caused him to turn away from the north, which he insulted and betrayed, and which now loathes him, in order to be favored by the southern gales, laden with the odor of crimes, which he has done so much to stimulate and encourage.

From the American Baptist.

FRES. WAYLAND'S ANTI-NEBRASKA SPEECH.

We copy with pleasure this remarkable speech, as we find it in several of our exchanges. It is a strong anti-slavery document. It asserts, directly and without evasion, the radical principle from which, as from a comprehensive germ, the entire abolition movement has been developed.

Cardinal Bedini, during his late visit to this country, found himself everywhere preceded by rumors of certain atrocious crimes and barbarities perpetrated upon the patriots of Bologna, under the sanction and authority, as Governor of that city. He was annoyed by popular demonstrations, hanged in effigy like the author of the Nebraska Bill, and finally compelled, as he supposed, to leave the country in a very private manner, and with a reputation by no means exalting the odor of sanctity.

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THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

The Boston Bee says, that the Rev. E. N. Kirk, in his Fast Day discourse, made some remarks specially applicable to the present state of things—as follows: "What is the relation of the Pulpit to Politics? As a citizen, the clergyman has the same interest in the policy of the nation as any other citizen."

Since the days of the first democracy of the Church, when the clergy became the guardians of the people against the civil lords: only themselves to play the tyrant; there probably never has been, down to the present day, a body of clergymen who have maintained so honorable and healthful a relation to civilians, statesmen, and the civil government, as the present corps of American clergymen.

this, neither to boast nor to threaten; but in the name of my brethren, to inform certain men in this country, that they must hereafter lay their plans in reference to the existence of a fact, which some of them seem to have overlooked.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

We translate the message of President Monagas of Venezuela, to the Chamber of Representatives of that Republic, advocating the emancipation of the slaves.

Hon. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.—I would fall in a faithful compliance with the high and responsible duties which my position, if I should neglect to have my voice heard in the sacred precincts of the Legislative Hall of the country, under the circumstances which at present exist. You are discussing a vital question—an unmitigated evil, rather, for it ought not to be qualified as a question, since human liberty should not be placed in doubt or contradiction, especially in Venezuela, whence for so many years the cry of liberty has gone forth, and in which so much blood has been shed in the maintenance of this inextinguishable blessing.

What just right have we, gentlemen, to preserve any longer this title of ignominy which has been bequeathed to us by past generations? None. Know you not, Honorable Representatives, that without equality, all liberties and rights perish, and that with slavery there can be no equality? Let me encourage you, then, not to neglect the consideration of this important measure, which respects the rights of those who possess slaves. Do not end your sessions, without sanctioning a just and holy law, one worthy of political illustration, and in harmony with the liberal principles which we have guided us until now.

Jose Gregorio Monagas, President. Simon Planas, Secretary.

CARDINAL BEDINI.

Cardinal Bedini, during his late visit to this country, found himself everywhere preceded by rumors of certain atrocious crimes and barbarities perpetrated upon the patriots of Bologna, under the sanction and authority, as Governor of that city. He was annoyed by popular demonstrations, hanged in effigy like the author of the Nebraska Bill, and finally compelled, as he supposed, to leave the country in a very private manner, and with a reputation by no means exalting the odor of sanctity.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway last evening, about 4 o'clock, SARAH MARRS, a light mulatto girl, about 20 years of age, with blue eyes and black hair, and might easily pass for white, if not closely inspected.

THOS. J. FRISBY.

The age of chivalry has not gone, at least in the United States, as appears by such chivalric advertisements as the above in the New Orleans papers. Listen, ye mothers, wives, and sisters of the North! Here is one of your sex, with blue eyes and black hair, and might easily pass for white, advertised by a man as a runaway—worth a cool hundred if returned or lodged in jail! Her crime! The same that Warren died for and Washington triumphed in—the same as that the matrons and maidens of the Revolution, through eight long years, were the guardian angels of—the love of liberty.

The New Orleans Daily True Delta of the 30th inst. contains the following, side by side in contiguous columns:

Courage!—Who will be a slave, That has strength to dig a grave, And therein his fetters hide, And by a tyrant by his side!

It ought to be evident by this time, that our Southern brethren live in the wrong country, and talk a great deal of nonsense in consequence. They should either abolish their peculiar institution, or change their political system. Slavery requires a despotism like that of Russia to save it from being absurd, as well as pernicious and inhuman.—N. Y. Tribune of April 14.

A NEW INSCRIPTION. We were shown on Saturday, a new description of bills, just issued in this city, and evidently more on the bogus principle than the former "wild cats" of Michigan. The bills are of the denomination of \$500, on the "Bank of Nebraska," secured by public pledge against foreigners—with a promise to pay on demand, at the Slave Pen, in Washington. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for every White or Black Slave delivered in Nebraska. General Pierce is signed President of the institution, and Steve A. Double-lash, Secretary.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 21, 1854.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

The Society will hold meetings for Business and Discussion, (in some hall yet to be procured), on the evening following the public Anniversary, and on the succeeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and 12th. The members and friends of the Society, far and near, are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDWARD QUINCY, S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON, AND DESIGNS OF THE SLAVE POWER.

We are indebted to the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER for a very interesting and valuable volume, printed by order of Congress, and also for sundry Maps accompanying it, entitled, EXPLORATION OF THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON: Made under direction of the Navy Department, by Wm. Lewis Herndon and Lardner Gibbon, Lieutenants U. S. Navy. Part I. By Lieutenant Herndon. While at Lima, in the spring of 1851, Lieutenant Herndon was deputed by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed across the Cordillera, and explore the majestic Amazon from its source to its mouth.

Accepting the commission thus tendered to him, Lieut. Herndon appears to have prosecuted the enterprise with remarkable zeal, courage, perseverance, and ability, and with great success. The result of it is the present volume of 400 octavo pages, which embodies as much of the information called for as could be obtained under the circumstances.

Having crossed the great 'divide' of the Cordillera, which separates the waters of the Pacific (only thirty miles distant) from those of the Atlantic, Lieut. Herndon says— "Though the waters were bound on their way to meet the streams of our Northern Hemisphere, and to bring, for all the practical purposes of commerce and navigation, the mouth of the Amazon and the mouth of the Mississippi into one, and place it before our own doors, yet, from the head of navigation on one stream to the head of navigation on the other, the distance to be sailed could not be less than ten thousand miles. Vast, many, and great obstacles, in the way of the navigation of the Amazon, and productions within such a range. The importance to the world of settlement, cultivation, and commerce in the Valley of the Amazon, cannot be over-estimated. With the climates of India, and of all the habitable portions of the earth, piled one above the other in quick succession, tillage and good husbandry here would transfer the productions of the East to this magnificent river basin, and place them within a few days' easy sail of Europe and the United States."

Only a few miles back, we had entered the famous mining district of Peru. A large portion of the silver which constitutes the circulation of the world was dug from the range of mountains upon which we are standing; and most of it came from that slope of them which is drained into the Amazon. It is possible for commerce and navigation up and down this majestic water-course, and its beautiful tributaries to form the flow of this silver stream from its western course to the Pacific, and command it with steamers down the Amazon to the United States, there to balance the stream of gold with which we are likely to be flooded from California and Australia!

Still further to stimulate the enterprise and cupidity of this nation, Lieut. Herndon describes the land to be of unrivalled fertility, producing every thing essential to the comfort and well-being of man—from the top of the eastern slope of the Andes lie hid unimaginable quantities of gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, and quick-silver, waiting but the application of science and the hand of industry for their development.

Lieut. H. says "it is and to think that, excluding the savage tribes, who, for any present purposes of good, may be ranked with the beasts that perish," (1)—and so it will be defensible to exterminate them as such.—"This country has not more than one inhabitant for every ten square miles of land"—and he adds: "I can imagine the waking-up of the people on the event of the establishment of steamboat navigation on the Amazon. I fancy I can hear the crash of the forest falling to make room for the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, rice, and sugar, and the sharp shriek of the saw, cutting into boards the beautiful and valuable wood of the country."

Decoding towards the plain, and only for a few miles, the eye of the traveller from the temperate zone is held with wonder and delight by the beautiful and strange productions of the torrid.—He sees for the first time the symmetrical coffee-bush, rich with its dark-green leaves, its pure white blossoms, and its gay, red fruit. The prolific plantain, with its great waving fan-like leaf, and immense pendant branches of golden-looking fruit, enchains his attention. The sugar-cane waves in rank luxuriance before him, and if he be familiar with Southern plantations, his heart swells with emotion as the gay yellow blossom and white bill of the cotton tree before his mind's eye the familiar scenes of home.

Fruits, too, of the finest quality and most luscious flavor, grow there; oranges, lemons, guavas, and many others which, unpleasant to the taste at first, become with use exceedingly grateful to the accustomed palate. The Indian gets here his indispensable cocoa, and the forests at certain seasons are redolent with the perfume of the vanilla.

The citizens of the United States are, of all foreign people, the most interested in the free navigation of the Amazon. We, as in comparison with other foreigners, would reap the lion's share of the advantages to be derived from it. We would fear no competition. Our geographical position, the winds of heaven, and the currents of the ocean, are our potential auxiliaries. Thanks to Maury's investigations of the winds and currents, we know that a ship flying to the sea at the mouth of the Amazon will float down by Cape Horn. We know that whales sailing from the mouth of the Amazon, for whatever port in the world, are forced to our very

doors by the SE. and NE. trade winds; that New York is the half-way house between Paris and Europe.

Finally, he says, with great significance: "I am under the impression that, were Brazil to throw off a causeless jealousy, and a perfidious fear of our people, and invite settlers to the Valley of the Amazon, there might be found, among our Southern planters, men, who, looking with apprehension (if not for themselves, at least for their children) to the state of affairs as regards slavery at home, would, under sufficient guarantees, remove their slaves to that country, cultivate its lands, draw out its resources, and prodigiously augment the power and wealth of Brazil."

The negro slave seems very happy in Brazil. This is remarked by all foreigners; and many times in Para was a group of merry, chattering, happy-looking black women, bringing their baskets of washed clothes from the spring, pointed out to me, that I might notice the evils of slavery! These extracts will enable the intelligent reader to perceive, at a glance, the prime motive with which this exploration of the Valley of the Amazon was set on foot by our government—namely, not to advance legitimate commerce, nor to promote the true prosperity of the United States, but to discover new fields and open new resources for the Slave Power, whereby its domains shall be limitless, and its existence perpetuated as long as a tropical soil and climate can endure its pestiferous presence. This is one of the many sublimely diabolical plots which that Power is stealthily concocting, aided by an Administration as servile to its will as the trembling slave is to his overseer, and eager to prostitute all the strength of the government in its service. We have here only "the beginning of the end." By hook or by crook, by bribery or intimidation, by cunning or violence, the free navigation of the Amazon by American ships will be obtained ere long—Southern planters will migrate thither with their fettered slaves—on its banks, and in the interior, cotton, rice and sugar plantations will spring up, to be cultivated by unrequited toil, under the slave driver's lash—the foreign slave trade will be prosecuted as a lawful commerce—the hapless natives, now officially declared to be of no more value than so many wild beasts, will be exterminated—and new annexations, for the sole benefit of Slavery, will be the order of the day. All this is contemplated—and all this, and more, is inevitable, if the present blood-cemented American Union is allowed to continue; a Union, unlawfully and wickedly made, through fear of George III. and utter distrust of Almighty God, in that trying hour—which is, and has been, and while it exists will be, ruled by the Slave Power, with absolute and infernal sway—and without which, that Power would instantly lose all that gives it vitality and security, and cease to curse the earth. Dissolve the Union, and it would be impossible to keep the slaves in their chains; dissolve it, and an end would be put to slaveholding aggression and filibustering; dissolve it, and the free States would be freed from an incubus which is pressing them to the earth; dissolve it, and the song of jubilee would soon be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But let the Union be cherished, let the North continue to make its preservation paramount to all other considerations, and, with slavery every where protected by the Constitution, nothing is before us but a career of crime, and infamy, and blood, on a colossal scale, and a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which will in due time be visited upon the whole land.

CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI. Just as our paper is going to press, we have received copies of the Cincinnati Commercial, giving a very full and fair report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in that city on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. The attendance was overwhelming—the resolutions and speeches were of a high order—the best spirit prevailed, with the utmost freedom of opinion—and the hearts of all present were mightily strengthened for renewed efforts for the utter destruction of the slave system. Among the prominent speakers were Frederick Douglass, Lucy Stone, Charles C. Burleigh, Marius Robinson, L. A. Hine, and H. B. Blackwell. It appears to have been an occasion of extraordinary and thrilling interest. In a letter just received from Mr. Burleigh, he says:—

I send herewith the brief sketch of the doings of our Convention, which is published in the Cincinnati Commercial, together with the Gazette's report—very fair and faithful—of the remarks of Boynton, editor of the Christian Press, made just at the close of the last session. Had there been time, a brief reply would have been made to his remarks; but at the instant of his closing—it being about half-past ten—the President (not aware that any one wished to add a word) announced the completion of the business, and offered a concluding prayer. Altogether, we have had an excellent Convention, and the friends are all in very good spirits about it. The attendance was large throughout—the spacious hall was nearly full in the morning sessions, just about full in the afternoon, and in the evening, crowded and packed, while hundreds—the papers here say thousands—had to go away unable to get in. The last evening, though an admission fee of ten cents was charged, the hall was full half an hour before the time to which we had adjourned. One man told me that, coming a little after the time, he met on the stairs and in the passage a crowd of people going out, such as is ordinarily seen just after the adjournment of a large meeting, and he was assured that it would be vain for him to try to get in. During the whole time, with but comparatively trifling exceptions, the proceedings were marked by perfect order and decorum, and a most attentive hearing was given to the strong, bold utterance of anti-slavery truth; the most radical sentiments being greeted with the loudest and most general applause. We had much animated discussion, both of points on which all abolitionists are agreed, and on those about which we differ. On the second evening, Frederick Douglass made an able speech in defence of his views of the Constitution, and most of the third evening was taken up with a discussion of that subject between him and myself. The friends of our position here express themselves much pleased with the result of the discussion, thinking a favorable impression was made. The last speech of the Convention—except Boynton's brief remarks—was one of Lucy Stone's characteristically beautiful and impressive ones, which left the audience in a very good frame of mind for separating, and in the quiet of their own homes, considering the claims of the bondman and his cause upon them."

HOW TO SAVE NEBRASKA.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has before it, and yet to be acted on, the following bill:— Section 1. Benjamin C. Clark, Isaac Livermore, Chas. Allen, Isaac Davis, Wm. G. Bates, Stephen C. Phillips, Chas. C. Hazewell, Alexander H. Bulloch, Henry Wilson, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel G. Howe, James Holland, Moses Kimball, James D. Green, Francis W. Bird, Olin G. Gapp, Anson Baringham, Eli Thayer and Olin Rich, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West; and for this purpose, they shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the 88th and 44th chapters of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five millions of dollars. Said capital stock may be invested in real and personal estate, provided the said corporation shall not hold real estate in this Commonwealth to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Section 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; but no more than four dollars on the share shall be assessed during the year 1854, and no more than ten dollars on the share shall be assessed in any one year thereafter.

Section 4. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share held by him; provided, that no stockholder shall be entitled to cast more than fifty votes on shares held by himself, nor more than fifty votes by proxy.

Section 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DISCUSSION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY, by Luther Lee and Samuel J. May. Commenced Feb. 28th, 1854, and continued Eleven Evenings. Reported by Lucius C. Matlack. Syracuse, N. Y.: Published at the Wesleyan Book Room, 60 South Salina Street.

One of the manifest tendencies of the various reformatory movements of the age, (all of which have been more or less violently opposed by the popular religious denominations, whether styled orthodox or heterodox,) has been to diminish the rancor of sect toward sect, and to make less frequent those controversies on matters of faith and abstract theological propositions, which formerly occupied so much of the time and attention of the clergy. It is rare, now-a-days, to see the Baptist arrayed against the Pædo-baptist, the Calvinist against the Universalist, the Trinitarian against the Unitarian, in the arena of public debate; for the times are too practical, and too stirring, to encourage any such disputations. But what makes the present "Discussion on the Doctrine of the Trinity" peculiarly novel is, that the disputants are well known in the field of abolitionism and philanthropy. Each acquires himself with ability, it is needless to say, to those who know them; and each is victorious, it would be paradoxical to assert, and yet this will probably be affirmed, according to the theological training of those who read the debate. The local interest manifested in it appears to have been so great, that the City Hall was filled to overflowing, hundreds being unable to get in. We doubt whether any similar discussion was ever conducted in such good temper and with such mutual respect. Mr. May is the soul of all that is courteous, charitable, and magnanimous—infinitely removed from all unkindness of spirit and unfairness of argument—and Mr. Lee would have been inexcusable indeed, had he lost his temper, and resorted to coarse personalities, where no protection was given. As it was, occasionally Mr. Lee cast imputations and became personally invidious, (with reference to Theodore Parker, for instance,) in a manner not called for; and had Mr. May allowed himself to indulge in a similar strain, the discussion might have become acrimonious.

Making the Bible the absolute standard of appeal on this subject, it is apparent that, so often is its language mystical, or paradoxical, or upon its face contradictory, an ingenious text-gatherer and skilful interpreter can make one side just about as plausible as the other. It is so with almost any other subject. All the various sects, from Catholicism to Mormonism, are enabled to find portions of the book favorable to their peculiar views; and each sect, of course, marvels at the blindness of the other, and claims alone rightly to interpret it. One thing is certain: no religious dogma, no political theory, no scientific conjecture, was ever yet settled by an appeal to the Bible. To say, therefore, that it is the only rule of faith and practice, is to utter what all history proves to be false, and to pour contempt upon the intelligence of the age.

In his final rejoinder, after complimenting Mr. Lee for having "battled manfully with the Goliath sin of the nation," and faithfully dealt with it as he found it secreted and protected by the great Methodist organization to which he formerly belonged, and also for his kindness to the fugitives from American despotism, Mr. May said— "Although your opinions appear to me very unscriptural, very irrational, very inconsistent with themselves and self-contradictory, still I will not withdraw my confidence from you as a man and as a Christian, so long as I see that you abound in love and good works. And here, brother Lee, after all our disputing, is my right hand of fellowship, if you are willing to receive it."

To which characteristic overture, Mr. Lee replied— "I take your hand, and fellowship you as a man and a philanthropist, but I have no fellowship with your theology."

To which Mr. May rejoined— "Nor I with yours: I suppose that your theology is just as unlike to mine, as mine is to yours."

And so ended this prolonged discussion, in the course of which, much ground was covered, and a good deal of learning and research displayed. It makes a pamphlet of 160 pages, large size, to which we refer all such as may wish to know more about it. A few copies for sale at 21 Cornhill, price 87½ cents single.

THE CHURCH BENEATH THE FLOOD. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

In our last number, we acknowledged the receipt of two volumes by Dr. Cumming, entitled "Voices of the Night" and "Voices of the Day." Here is a third volume from his prolific pen, printed in the same beautiful manner, and conferring fresh credit on the taste and enterprise of the publishers.

We have already accorded to Dr. C. a glowing rhetoric, a lofty imagination, and rare affluence of style; and we have also expressed our dissent from his theological views, as, on various points, irrational and unphilosophical. But, as we stand popularly branded as a heretic, our disclaimer will not impair his orthodox popularity. There is nothing dull in his manner or matter; he writes as though he was thoroughly in earnest; many of his ideas are most happily expressed, and worthy of all acceptance. We do not wonder at his great metropolitan reputation as a preacher, and can readily imagine how he enchains the largest audiences, as with irresistible magnetic power. Still, he fails to impress us as a profound thinker or a strong logician; he is peculiarly sentimental, and has more to do with the feelings than with the reasoning faculties; his credulity is excessive, and at times ludicrous; scarcely any of his premises will bear investigation, and yet he lays them down as complacently as if they were self-evident truths. There is much in the present volume strongly provocative of criticism; but we can only give the topics discussed, bestowing a passing comment or two. The work is divided into twenty-one Chapters, and treats upon—The Bible; Genesis and Creation; The First Man, Adam, and the Last; The Curse; Redemption; The Everlasting Gospel;—&c. &c. In his Preface, he makes the following novel announcement, without any qualification:—"Christianity was first preached in Paradise." We had supposed, and have always been taught, that it was first preached in Judea, eighteen centuries ago, by Jesus of Nazareth. Who preached it in Paradise, we are not told. He also declares that "Adam and Eve were the first believers." As we read the scriptural record, they were the first unbelievers. "Abel," he says, "was the first Christian martyr." His declarations respecting the Bible are equally extraordinary. He says, in reference to it, "Man can wait the slow progress of discovery in science, but he cannot wait a single moment for an answer to the question, What must I do to be saved? because in that moment his soul may be required of him." And yet, at this hour, a vast majority of the human race are strangers to the existence of such a book! He says the Bible is not a discovery, but a revelation, to which God alone can add any thing. As if there had not been much added to it, by way of interpretation! As if there was any thing impossible in the enlargement of any volume, in process of time! As if what a numerous portion of Christendom holds to be the word of God, another portion does not reject as apocryphal! He exultingly says, "Whatever else is changed, the Bible is the same; whatever creeds have been amended, the Bible remains." Be it so; but what, for the time being, is the Bible, but the recognized interpretation of it? Hence, no volume is more capricious or more mutable. In America, it sanctions democracy and slavery; in England, monarchy and an established church; in France, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, in Italy, the supremacy of the Pope; in Russia, the terrible rule of the Czar; &c. according to the popular belief. How does Dr. Cumming know that his understanding of it is infallibly correct? And who shall set as a umpire? If a hundred thousand pounds were offered for a prize essay, to show what the book really enjoins or forbids, as pertaining to human relations and duties, a hundred thousand writers would come forward with as many conflicting views touching those matters; and yet he says, "It is the plainest of all books that is ever written." Witness the endless and antagonistic commentaries upon it by the most learned divines in all ages! Witness all Christendom on an Immaculata conception, as to its true meaning on a multitude of vital points, and not simply, as he affirms, "on non-essentials, or subordinate things!"

As between parchment and nature, Dr. Cumming gives the preference to the former. Nature is only a discovery of man, but "Genesis is a revelation from a God," and, therefore, "is perfect beyond the possibility of contradiction or improvement by us." It is "beyond the reach of the blow of the geologist's hammer, or the detection of a single flaw by microscope or telescope." Nature, "Geology has before now retraced its steps. Genesis never," for the Bible "has not a single scientific error in it, though it was not designed to teach science." And yet, to vindicate the Bible and Genesis, Dr. Cumming does not hesitate to resort to Geology wherever and wherever he thinks it will subserve his purpose! "Astronomy," he tells us, "was once quoted as contradicting the express word of God; mature acquaintance with it has proved its perfect coincidence! The boot is on the other leg. If the story of Galileo is not utterly fabulous, the Infallible Mother Church assayed the Bible against the discoveries of astronomy, who insisted that the world moved; and it was 'mature acquaintance' with astronomical science that made the interpretation of the book to harmonize with it.

Geology has at least done something even for Dr. Cumming, with all its uncertainty. Hear him:—"The common interpretation of Genesis says, the earth is six thousand years old; the discoveries of Geology prove to my mind, incontestably, that the component material structure of this globe, and much that is older than the outer crust of this globe, are, it may be, hundreds of thousands of years old." Bravo! But—save Genesis, and his faith from the charge of heresy—heads, that he believes "the last collocation of the earth on its upper surface" is precisely six thousand years old!—"Geology thus calling from its depths, 'O God, thy word is true!'"

FIRST LESSONS IN GENTLENESS AND TRUTH. By Aunt Alice. With Original Illustrations by Billings. Designed for Schools and Families. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

This is a most beautiful and attractive gift for children, by all loving parents—with capital illustrations by Billings, whose skill is never at fault—and with "lessons in gentleness and truth" that old and young may read and learn very profitably. We commend it most heartily.

UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS. Compiled by Ann E. Porter. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

These Letters embody an unusual amount of good sense, sound discrimination, and excellent advice. The trials of young mothers are duly set forth, and the best methods suggested for training children, with reference to their physical, moral and religious way. It is written in an attractive style, and we could wish it might fall into the hands of every young mother.

THE TRIALS OF A MIND IN ITS PROGRESS TO CALVINISM: A Letter to his old friends, by L. Stephen Ives, LL.D., late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina. Boston: Patrick Donohoe, 8 Franklin street. 1854.

NEW MUSIC.

The enterprising musical publisher, HORACE WARREN, 333 Broadway, New York, has recently published the following pieces, in a handsome style, for copies of which we are indebted to him:—

Evra to her Papa; as sung by little Cordelia Boret in her original Character of the gentle Eva, in the Tom's Cabin. Words and Music written expressly for her by her father, George C. Howard, and most respectfully dedicated to her mother.

The Ghost of Uncle Tom: composed by Miss Martha Hill, and sung by the Hutchinson Family, at their concerts throughout the country.

Oh! I've so Wicked! As sung by Mrs. G. C. Howard, in her celebrated and original Character of Topsy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Words and Music by George C. Howard.

Uncle Tom's Religion: As sung in the Moral Drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Words and Music by G. C. Howard.

Let us speak of a Man as we find him. Song of Chorus sung by Buckley's Serenaders. Words by James Simmonds. Music by J. R. Thomas. Dedicated to the Hon. John P. Hale.

The Prodigal Son: A Sacred Song. Quartet and Chorus, for the use of the Church or Social and Family Circles. Harmonized and arranged for the Piano-forte, Organ or Melodeon, by Henry C. Watson.

I Paddle my own Canoe. Song and Quartet, as sung by the Bakers'. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by John C. Baker.

The Dying Words of Little Katy; or, Will it Come? In the story of Hot Corn, by Solon Robinson. Music by Horace Warren.

Little Katy's Voice: as sung by little Cordelia Howard, in the Drama of Little Katy, the Hot Corn Girl. Words and Music by G. C. Howard.

The Old Oak Tree Waltz, by Dr. Charles H. G. Loehr.

The Bigones Polka, by M. G. S.

Van der Weide's City Polka, for Reed.

These are also for sale by G. P. Reed & Co., Boston; Lee & Walker, Philadelphia; W. C. Peters & Son, Cincinnati. They will find ready purchasers.

ABATEMENT OF PREJUDICE.

In compliance with an invitation on the part of the friends in Mendon, we recently gave a lecture in the place on the subject of slavery; with what success, the following extract of a letter from our friend, L. M. FLEMING, cheerfully indicates. He says:—

"Notices of your lecture were posted in the most conspicuous places in town, and the result, I am happy to say, far exceeded my anticipations. As regards the audience, and the good attention they gave, you are well aware. But my principal object in writing to you is to let you know the good result, which, to my mind, is very cheering, and I am certain prophetic of good in the future, in Mendon, at least.

I sent to each clergyman a notice of the lecture, to be read from his pulpit. The Unitarian read it, and advised his people all to go and hear. The Methodist read it, and said, 'The cause is a good one, but I very sorry it is not in better hands.' The Orthodox was sorely perplexed in his own mind whether to read it or not—but came to the conclusion not to read it, and did not. But, to the result. A number of the Orthodox and Methodists were present to hear, the first time in their lives. They say they were exceedingly interested—that they were happily disappointed—that they had been deceived in regard to the man—that he had been believed—that they saw no 'cleven fold'—that if that is infidelity, they wish to be commended to you in that in most respects the ideas advanced were exactly like their own; and, what is better than all, they are very anxious to hear you again.

To me (and I don't not to you) this is very cheering. God grant that others may 'go and do likewise,' and thus obey the injunction, 'prove all things, and that which is proved to be a correct and just estimate of the truth and their doctrines.'"

