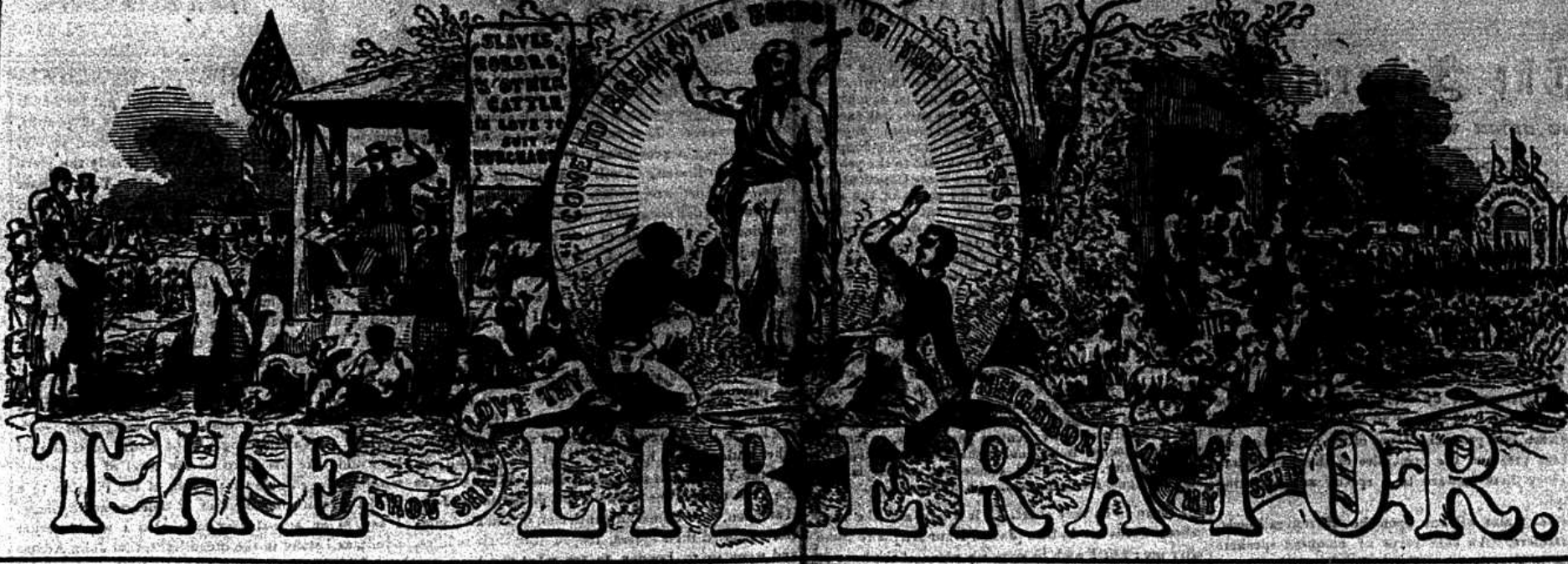


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THE LIBERATOR.

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

From the St. Louis Bulletin.
GARRISON'S LAST.
The late anniversary week in New York has furnished Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his confederates with a fresh opportunity of indulging in their accustomed luxury of cursing and swearing at the Constitution and the Union. Their execrations on this occasion were more piquant and undiluted than usual. Garrison was in fine feather, and he belted with a ferocious vehemence, re-echoing all his old repeated blasphemies with added vigor of feeling and expression. His speech comes reported in full in the Boston Liberator, and was rather instructive reading in its way. Mr. Garrison is a firm believer in social and political improvement and progress. In his magnanimity he has some pardon to bestow upon the framers of the Constitution and the ancient devotees to the Union, because they lived in days of ignorance. The sun of Black Republicanism had not then flooded creation with its splendors. It had not then been discovered as a law of political ethics, that solemn companies made on a basis of equal justice, and from which during nearly a century the whole country had derived its amazing prosperity, were long and unbrokenly the allies of the Union. Mr. Garrison thinks that not only the Constitution, but the star-spangled banner, is to be 'abhorred.' He grasps his teeth furiously at this symbol of our national glory, tells us that it is 'clotted with blood,' and gives us the remarkable and interesting information that it has been 'torn down,' a fact which will be new to most readers, who will be apt to imagine that the experiment of tearing it down would have been a logical development of the whole of Yankee Abolitionism. He tells us that it is in the power of the North to emancipate the slaves in the South in a single hour, and that without the shedding of a single drop of blood, though he does not enlighten us as to the particular method by which this singular social phenomenon could be effected. We have no space nor disposition to analyze Mr. Garrison's loud plea for treason, but it is certainly remarkable as a logical development of the whole of Yankee Abolitionism. As such it will take its place in the Abolition literature and as of the time, as an expression of Northern fanaticism and hatred to the South, which the leaders of the crusade against Southern rights might not think altogether polite perhaps, but which does not vary much from what they think and hope.

THE ANNUAL HOWL.

— Hell is loose,
And all the devils are here. — *Tempest.*
Yes, reader, they are here, and the 'howling' began — in the regular way — on Tuesday. We refer, of course, to the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the main objects of which seem to be, to come together once a year, to doily Namby, to anathematize the Church, to execrate the Union, and to denounce the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with the wicked one. These fanatics do not choose Gotham as their place of rendezvous because of any peculiar affinity of the sentiments of our people with their own; on the contrary, it is well understood that the opinions of the great mass of this community are adverse to the shrieking fanaticism of such men as Parker, Garrison, and Phillips; but New York is selected for the yearly howl mainly for the purpose of getting gratuitous advertisements in the widely-circulated metropolitan journals, and of having the movements of the howlers thus kept prominently before the people. We have hitherto been wont to look upon these fanatical people with some degree of allowance, considering that in the ravings of their leading spirits, they were only blowing off a superfluity of long pent up malignity, and that their wild rhetoric was but the precursor of the year's docility which was to follow. But at this time the doings of this Convention of the 'outcast' are so different from what has been estimated, intimately connected as it is in sentiment, if not in action, with the Sectional party which is now so potent in Congress. Under guise of religion, these 'shriekers for freedom' are endeavoring, as usual, to push along the car of radical Abolitionism. It cannot be pushed much further, certainly, without touching, and getting Republicanism to harmonize with it. Indeed, we can have a better proof of the Abolitionist's attitude toward the Republican party than will probably be afforded by the action of these anniversary folk. We may expect from them the highest laudation of Lovejoy in Congress, and Old Brown in Virginia, with the customary maledictions and anathemas upon everything and everybody that does not come up to the spirit and letter of their infatuation. — *N. Y. Express.*

DANIEL WORTH.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Presbyterian.
The conduct of this deluded fanatic, since his return to the North, fully establishes the truth of the charges on which he was arraigned before the Courts of North Carolina, and the justice of the treatment which he received for violating the laws. His guilt was most clearly and beyond all doubt, established by the ground existed to a reasonable doubt, it has been removed by his acts and acknowledgments since his departure. He came here as an Abolitionist, and the society under whose auspices he was selected him for the mission on account of his supposed fitness for the work. Great leniency was manifested towards him during the trial, and the heaviest part of the penalty which he had incurred was remitted in consideration of his age and the wholly calling which he had assumed, and which he has shamefully dishonored. The punishment prescribed for the offence is imprisonment for not less than twelve months, and it is left to the discretion of the Judge to sentence the culprit to the pillory and the whipping-post. Worth was convicted after an impartial trial before a jury, a large majority of whom were non-slaveholders, and after an able defence by two of the first lawyers in the State. The Judge magnanimously remitted the most ignominious and severe part of the punishment, and the reversed sentence was sentenced merely to imprisonment. From this sentence he was released on bail, and the required bond was given by two slaveholders. A third slaveholder conducted him in safety from the State, and in all possible haste he fled to his friends and allies in the North. He is exhibited in Oberlin's pulpits as a hero and a martyr, and on the next night (Monday last week) the citizens of New York, white and black, old and young, men and women, assembled at the City Assembly Rooms to hear the statement of Rev. D. Worth, of North Carolina.

FOO MUCH NIGGER.

The Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, says, feelingly —
There are 18,000,000 people in the free States, who have interests of their own to look after; they have commerce and fabrics, agriculture and man-

ufactures, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that the South forces upon us. We have no objection to their having skunks to play with in their park, to sleep in their beds, to favor their broth, but when we go to church or political caucus with them, we do have objections to their being carried there. So they may have their negro at home; but when we have a joint political platform, we don't want the negro's head stuck in there; when we have a tariff bill, we don't want a negro's wool there; when we go to church, we don't want to have a little negro to worship at the door before we can bow at the altar. We have had negro administrations enough; and it is time the white man should have his chance now; and if Pennsylvania don't fail in November, he will have it.

So, to get rid of the 'overlasting nigger,' the Herald would place the Government in the hands of negro-worshippers; — on the principle of homocopy, we suppose. That is to say, if you are suffering under an excess of 'negroism,' take more of it. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Massachusetts, through her representatives, is inflicting nothing on the country but evil. In both branches she is arraigning the local institutions of fifteen sovereign sister States, the people of which are as competent, in every way, to determine what is best for them, as the people of Massachusetts are to determine what is best for her. How long will the people continue to endure such folly? Will they follow Sumner into still deeper Abolitionism? or, will they resolve to return to the spirit of the Union of the Fathers? — *Boston Post.*

THE LIBERATOR.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

[Presuming that our readers would like to know something of what was said and done at the Political Anti-Slavery Convention held at Boston on the 29th ult., in response to a call issued by Stephen S. Foster, Rev. John Pierpont, J. H. Stephenson and others, we have condensed the following from the reports in the Boston papers. The reader will know how to make allowance for the prejudices as well as the haste of the reporters.]

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, May 29th, some fifty persons assembled in Mercantile Hall, pursuant to a call for a new political organization against slavery. J. H. Stephenson called the meeting to order, and read the call [for which see Liberator of May 25th]. On his motion, the following officers were chosen: —

President — Rev. John Pierpont; Secretaries — Philmore Stacy, J. H. Fowler; Business Committee — S. S. Foster, J. Redpath, N. G. Allen, C. W. Eldridge, R. J. Hinton.

On taking the chair, Mr. Pierpont declared that he had always advocated political action in reference to slavery, as well as all other reforms. He quoted lines of his own, composed twenty years ago, to illustrate his views. He urged eloquently on the men of New England action at the polls. The South asks to be let alone. That is just what the devil asked of Jesus of Nazareth. He proposed to initiate measures that should not let slavery alone.

Mr. J. P. Blanchard, of Boston, announced himself as a Republican voter, for he was willing to get all he could from them, but he could see that the Republicans fall far short of what he had to do, and he was willing to co-operate with this meeting.

A letter was then read from Mr. James Redpath, declaring that he had no faith in conventions, but only in the sword and insurrection. He had attended, but one anti-slavery convention since last December, and then he saw not the platform for the scaffold of John Brown. He said he was pledged to the work of inciting an armed insurrection among the slaves of the South, and therefore could have nothing to do with peaceful agitation. There is no help for slavery in fair-splitting New England, but only in the rail-splitting North-west. He closed by declaring that he should vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, believing that their success would benefit the slave.

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

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

Mr. Foster continued, and endeavored to show that the Republican party has always sustained slavery in violation in the States where it exists. He said the object of this organization is to put the spirit of Abolitionism into the forms of law, and have an uncompromising political party. He declared the United States Constitution to be entirely anti-slavery, and that if its provisions were carried out, slavery would cease in an hour. [A gentleman asked Mr. Foster to favor the audience with the new light he had received on the Constitution, Mr. Foster having already declared the Constitution to be pro-slavery.]

Mr. H. C. Wright rose and declared that he would not discuss slavery as a moral question. He would put his heel on all Constitutions, Bibles, psalms and religions that recognize the right of property in man.

Mr. R. J. Hinton spoke in behalf of Mr. Redpath and his views, and declared that the people of New England cannot appreciate the position of such men as Redpath. In New England, men think and deliberate, but the West resorts to practice. He defended the masses of Republicans as being soundly anti-slavery, but only such men as Mr. Redpath are ready to reduce anti-slavery principles to practice.

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

Mr. Pierpont spoke in behalf of the anti-slavery view of the Constitution, and briefly but clearly defended the Constitution as an anti-slavery document. He made a very logical and thorough speech, and con-

cluded that, conceding that the parties framing the Constitution intended to recognize slavery — conceding that the concession was grammatically made, even then the parties could not bend themselves and successors to sustain slavery, for it is morally wrong, and therefore could not be constitutional. He said the time had come for the North to rise up and insist that the Constitution should be literally carried out.

Mr. Pierpont said, till to-day he had resolved to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, but he had to-day received the Tribune, which contained an extract from Mr. Lincoln, and he said it with inexpressible sorrow, that he (Lincoln) is not in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He could not vote for a man who held to that view. He could not be counted as a Republican, if such was the position of its candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Roberts, of Stockton, Me., was glad to see that Mr. Foster had abandoned his old heresy, and he hoped he would be consistent, and simply endeavor to bring the majority up to the right ground, and place the government under anti-slavery influences. He recommended the meeting to vote the Republican ticket.

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

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. S. S. Foster, Chairman of the Business Committee, read the following resolutions as the platform of the association: —

1. Resolved, That the primary object of the movement we have this day met to inaugurate, is the immediate and entire extinction of slavery throughout the whole country, by incorporating into the administration of the Federal Government the broad and comprehensive principles of the Declaration of Independence, upon which the Union was originally founded. We hold that it is both the right and duty of the slaves, equally with freemen, to defend their own liberty by every means which God and nature have placed in their power, at whatever cost to master and his abettors. We also hold it to be the imperative duty of the National Government to protect all the inhabitants of the country in the full enjoyment of all their natural rights; and the administration or party which seeks to evade this duty, under any pretext whatever, we regard as false to the principle of democratic government, false to the Constitution, false to every principle of moral obligation which binds us together as a civil community, a dishonor to the country, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of any sincere friend of freedom.

2. Resolved, That the United States Constitution, fairly interpreted, is entirely and unequivocally on the side of freedom. It prohibits the existence of slavery in the States, and invests the Federal Government with ample powers to abolish it wherever found, whether under Territorial or State legislation, and we insist upon the immediate application of these powers to the removal of an evil which has already made our country a reproach to the cause of freedom throughout the civilized world.

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

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

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the presence of Rev. Mr. Worth, of North Carolina, who had been incarcerated for months in a Southern jail for circulating Helper's book, as a proof that political action is necessary to protect the citizens from oppression.

Mr. S. S. Foster said the friends of anti-slavery are destroying each other by their divisions. Union among the friends of anti-slavery is of the first importance. There ought to be a platform on which all can agree. There ought to be a political platform on which a Garrisonian can stand, and a Garrisonian platform on which politicians can stand. Mr. Foster defended at length the Constitution as an anti-slavery instrument, giving a historical and logical exposition, and detailing the process of his own change of opinion. [The Chairman here exhibited a photograph of Thaddeus Hyatt, which was received with demonstrations of applause.]

Mr. Foster finished his speech by saying that he believed that a party acting on this platform only lacks numbers to give freedom to every slave.

Mr. Henry C. Wright controverted the positions of Messrs. Pierpont and Foster, and said, the only consistent thing for them to do is to come out and advocate a Northern Confederacy, and not seek by this new movement to 'whip the devil round the corner.' Mr. Foster made further remarks, and Wendell Phillips took the floor, and said that while he had respect for the talent of those who held that

Constitution is anti-slavery, he had yet to see the smallest homocopy amount of reason in all that had ever been said. He declared that Omnipotence could not have framed a more unanswerable way of settling the fact that the Constitution was intended to sanction slavery than history records. And such a party as is here contemplated can never accomplish anything. Mr. Phillips gave the principles of the new party a terrible overhauling, that seemed to be responded to by most of the audience. He said he was not sent into this world to free slaves, but to keep his truth with his brother, and then if slaves got free, well and good; if not, the consequences rest with God. He characterized the government proposed by this movement as a nuisance, and the movement itself as a farce.

Rev. Daniel Worth (out on bail from a North Carolina jail for circulating Helper's book) said that moral action is insufficient to overthrow slavery. We must have political action. He said no voice could ever be controlled without political action, without law to suppress it. He said he was here to collect money to pay his bail, (\$3,000,) or he must return and spend his days in a Southern jail.

Meeting adjourned.

Evening Session. — At 8 o'clock a small audience was called to order, and Mr. J. H. Stephenson took the floor. He gave to the Garrisonians great credit for the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, but he knew of no way of abolishing slavery but by voting. The Democratic and Republican parties are not anti-slavery. We must attack slavery where it is, and not, as the Republican party does, where it is not. Even the Republicans condemn insurrection, and thus deny the right that every man possesses — the right of revolution; they confine their anti-slavery efforts to opposing the extension of slavery. But we must have a political party based on anti-slavery principles.

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

Dr. Mellen here attempted to speak, but it was not pleasant to a portion of the hearers, and after an amusing discussion on the subject, Mr. Mellen spoke five minutes, and ended with the declaration that he had been incarcerated in an insane hospital because the political parties feared that he would mar their plans.

Mr. Hinton, from the Business Committee, then reported the following additional resolution, after paying an eloquent tribute to Thaddeus Hyatt: —

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

[Another resolution was offered, eulogistic of Thaddeus Hyatt and his position.]

Mr. J. H. Fowler said that the Republican party was not an abolitionist one at all, and this drove us to form a new party, and he was ready, if need be, to put a dagger, a Sharp's rifle, or anything else in his hand to assist the slave in obtaining his freedom. He would not support the nominees of the Republican party.

Mr. Bunting, of Boston, a Republican, defended the Republican party. He said that the Republicans had started the right movement, and Mr. Lincoln was going to carry it out.

Dr. Roy, of Kansas, denounced the Republican party, and spoke in favor of the new movement. An excited debate ensued between Messrs. Bunting and Roy in relation to these two parties.

Mr. Foster again took the stand, and said that he was surprised to hear Mr. Phillips say that men holding such sentiments as he (Foster) and Pierpont held in relation to the Constitution could not be men of common sense. He replied to Mr. Phillips' argument at great length, and at the conclusion of his remarks, on motion of Mr. Hinton, the Convention adjourned to meet in Worcester some time during the summer; the time of meeting to be left with the President of the Convention and the Chairman of the Business Committee.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This society held its anniversary by two public meetings at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday, May 29th. The speakers were Rev. J. H. W. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, New York; Rev. A. W. Ide, Congregational church, Stafford, Conn.; Rev. John Duncan, Baptist church, Boston; Rev. Daniel Worth, North Carolina; Rev. R. Dunn, Free Will Baptist church, Boston; Rev. J. S. Green, Sand-Island; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York. The Secretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Connecticut, submitted the following resolutions at the morning meeting, which were adopted: —

1. Resolved, That when the politicians of the most advanced political school in our country are so fully asserting that the only solution which the question of African slavery admits of, among us, is the unanswerable and unchristian process of driving

who are opposed on grounds of eternal justice, to any solution of this question, that is cruel and unchristian, to make themselves heard against such a policy; and so much the more, because it is gravely argued, that although the philanthropy and mercy of sensitive hearts may well out their protests against its sin and its iniquity, yet the fast-footed system of American slavery so laughs to scorn all the notions of humanity, and so threatens, if slavery be touched, 'to pull down the pillars of the political communities associated together, under a common government, that it will not do to entertain the question of the immediate emancipation of the servile race, where they are found.'

2. Resolved, Further, that when it is seriously maintained 'that the separation of the white and black races is all-important as a means of promoting national harmony and progress;' and when the idea of 'negro equality,' and of a common participation, by the black man, in the protection and privileges of a free government, is ignored or scouted by political speculators and 'journalists,' as belonging only to dreamers and enthusiasts, — it is time for men of principle and men of prayer, who believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth; and that the rights of man, as man, are sacred and inalienable, without distinction of blood or race; — it is time for such Christian men, of all sects and denominations, to protest unitedly against these infidel views, in the name of our common Christianity, as being a practical denial of the fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man.

3. Resolved, That it is for the Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the name of Christ, and as acting in behalf of the great company of fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, everywhere to erect a break water against the infidel views, in regard to 'negroes, and the descendants of negroes,' which are becoming alarmingly prevalent in Church and State.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, there is grave reason to fear that the decisions of our judiciary, respecting 'negroes and the descendants of negroes,' which have contravened, not only the first principles of Natural Justice, but the very cardinal notions of Christianity itself; and the recent slave in the United States Senate, at the protest and plea of a Christian conscience against usurpation, (a plea, by reason of which we are a Republic, to-day, because, in the language of Senator Hale, 'men were found in the olden times who set up their consciences against the law of the existing governments,') there is grave reason to fear that these, and other alarming strides of despotism, will bring Christianity and the government into conflict, and, if not arrested, will ultimately array Christian churches, and Christian ministers, against the unchristian laws and policy of the land.

5. Resolved, That we therefore deem it to be a legitimate work of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, to rouse, and give expression to the Christian conscience of the nation against slavery; and against whatever legislative or judicial Acts or Decisions are contrary to God's law and to natural justice, and by so doing, to MAKE THE CHRISTIAN ELEMENT OF THE COUNTRY MORE POTENTIAL IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AND TO FURNISH, IF POSSIBLE, THE REALM OF POLITICS WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION.

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

Whereas, at the moment we are assembled to discuss, with unfettered freedom, all the aspects of our great national sin, and its relations to our government, there lies incarcerated in the Washington jail, at the order of the United States Senate, an eminent, worthy citizen of the United States, for the alleged crime of refusing to acknowledge the right of a Senatorial Committee to compel him to testify, at his bidding, in the interest of slavery; therefore we, in behalf of many Christian freemen insulted in his person, would take this occasion to protest, in our warm sympathy, and our grateful acknowledgments for the integrity and firmness with which he has resisted a most dangerous usurpation of the Senate at the behest of Slavery.

Resolved, That while we are justly indignant at the betrayal of liberty in this case by honorable Senators from the North, who took an unworthy and unlooked-for part in procuring the incarceration of our honest fellow-citizen, we have no language left to stigmatize the baseness of others who would turn away the public odium from the authors and abettors of this outrage, by slurring at the position of Mr. Hyatt; as that of a mock philanthropist, covinous of the glory of martyrdom. Incapable of believing that in the evil days of venality and corruption on which we have fallen, any one can be found to stand and suffer for a principle, they are forced to seek a motive for a disinterested act of courage and patriotism in the realm of selfishness and vanity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of freedom that there is found among us a Hampden, who not only refuses to pay ship-money to Charles, but freely offers his own money from the prison-house of tyranny, for the best loyal and popular essay upon the very question for the assertion of which he lies in bonds. And we trust that the motto of the noble Hampden, *Nulla Vestigia Retroverum*, will be maintained to the last by our suffering brother, with the uncompromising resolution to linger, and, if need be, die in prison, sooner than to purge himself of the alleged crime of contempt of the United States Senate 'by purging himself before God,' in declaring that he believes the self-constituted Court of the Senate to have the constitutional right and authority to compel him to make answer to their interrogations.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

A crowded and most enthusiastic assembly gathered in the Melodeon on Thursday evening, May 31st. Mr. H. H. Hinton, of Kansas, called the meeting to order, and it was organized by the choice of J. H. Stephenson, Esq., as President, and R. J. Hinton, Esq., as Secretary. The case of Thaddeus Hyatt, in jail at Washington, was the subject before the meeting. Samuel

NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS.
The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'
The free State are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are not allowed to add other States to binding on men an unchristian yoke. On this subject, our BAPTISTS, in MAKING THE CONSTITUTION, SWORE THAT THEY WOULD. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the rack of duty more clearly than they, and need not in it. To this great public trial has long been pending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong-doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. — WILLIAM BRADY CHEEVERING.

Dr. Cheever, the counsel of Mr. Hyatt, was the first speaker, and commenced by presenting resolutions condemning the imprisonment of Mr. Hyatt in strong terms.

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

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

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

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

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

Because Hyatt talked of a conscience, 'twas contempt! We all have a heartful consciousness contempt of the Senate, but where is the law to punish? A jury trial is guaranteed to all by the Constitution, but, in this Hyatt case, every right given us by our laws is violated. The Constitution gives the Senate no power such as has been exercised; and if the Senate can assume it, as it has, what is the use of a Constitution? Where is the article giving any power to the Senate to use compulsory processes in testimony from witnesses, forced before a monastic, miserable committee? 'Twould be a blessing if our government could be tied up for fifty years, and prevented from enacting any law save one for abolishing slavery. It is a sad omen that this Hyatt case is received so quietly by the American public; I endorse the remark made by an eminent divine, who has spoken in this city this week, who, when going into his prayer-meeting after hearing of the incarceration of Hyatt, said, 'Brethren, I can see I am not praying.' This is a madness that God will not approve of; it is a holy indignation! People are bound to take Hyatt out of prison — do not see any how; let Providence point the way. If the Senate can use such law, why wonder that other men do likewise!

Dr. Cheever's address was most enthusiastically applauded.

James Redpath was next called for, but declined being made a human sandwich between Cheever and Phillips.

Wendell Phillips was received with tremendous applause, so long continued that the orator said the audience had made the speech for him. Referring to Dr. Cheever, he asked what he would say when John Knox had spoken. He would not gild him; let him thunder in God's name against every evil. He went on in his own impassioned style, receiving great applause. While giving Dr. Cheever the same amount of being the noblest divines in the United States, and according him the highest praise as a fearless champion of liberty, yet he could not agree with him on the constitutional question. Making Hyatt with the glittering net of the safeguards of liberty, he analyzed the whole Hyatt subject in a masterly style, though in his own rapid way. He offered two resolutions, bearing upon the subject before the meeting, which were adopted.

The meeting broke up at the late hour of 10.

LETTER FROM REV. JEREMIAH CLAPLIN.

Dear Sir: In the notice of the New England Convention, I find every New England State...

The apparent permanent division of the Democratic party is a hopeful indication, so far as political action goes...

I am, yours fraternally, JEREMIAH CLAPLIN

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Dear Mr. Garrison—As a substitute for the proceedings in full, which have been delayed unduly...

A meeting of the colored citizens of Boston was held in the Joy Street Church, April 30th, when a report was submitted...

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to the Hon. Nathaniel H. Whiting, Carver Backus, Dexter P. Parker, G. F. Bailey, and L. A. Lee...

The meeting pledged a renewal of persistent agitation, until the object sought for is accomplished—the removal of the word white from the statute book.

Suggestive queries were also introduced, as to the proper mode of demonstration by the colored voters at the polls next campaign...

The fact that two colored citizens of Worcester, Francis U. Clough and William H. Jenkins, had been recently drawn as jurymen—the first of such instances in the history of Massachusetts—was appropriately commented upon...

THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME. A most beautiful little picture with this title has been published by Mr. C. H. Brainard...

Dear Brainard—I thank you forever for the 'Light of Our Home.' Never before was I moved so deeply by a portrait, or an ideal picture of the kind...

As far as the progress of any good cause can be effected by the loss of a single helper, it is to be feared that the efforts for the abolition of American slavery will be seriously crippled by the absence of you, Mr. Parker...

As a look at the LIFE OF THEODORE PARKER, is the title of a sermon delivered by Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, and published by Walker, Wise & Co.

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. The new series now consists of six tracts, to which we would again call the attention of our readers...

- No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia, 5 cents. No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c., 5 cents.

NEW SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS.

We are gratified to learn that the citizens of Boston and vicinity are to have an opportunity to become acquainted with the new system of Gymnastics...

The system of gymnastics taught by Dr. Lewis is known as the Swedish. It differs widely from the German system, so generally adopted in the United States...

Dr. Lewis's success in public instruction may be noted in the following facts:—In one city, at the close of a winter's labor, Dr. L. was presented by the citizens with an entire case of silver plate...

At a meeting of the Professional Class at Concert Hall on Friday, June 1st, the following resolutions were reported by the Committee whose names are appended...

Whereas, The 'Professional Class' in Gymnastics, composed mainly of Clergymen, Physicians and Editors, with their wives, have lately been under the instruction of Dr. D. Lewis...

Resolved, That we are under deep obligations to Dr. L. for the instruction we have received, and that we hereby tender to him our sincere thanks...

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. Griffin, of Malden, asked leave to introduce the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of her free and enlightened people, be and she is hereby authorized to send a deputation of seven members to the Legislature of the United States...

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles Sumner, for his noble and patriotic exertions in the name of the United States...

Resolved, That we approve of the thorough, truthful and comprehensive examination of the institution of slavery embraced in Mr. Sumner's recent speech; that the stern morality of that address...

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives...

Resolved, That we approve of the thorough, truthful and comprehensive examination of the institution of slavery embraced in Mr. Sumner's recent speech...

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SENATOR SUMNER'S PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

Last night Hon. Charles Sumner was visited by a man, claiming to be one of four from Virginia, who asked important questions...

Mr. Sumner replied that it was no place for such a conversation, and ordered him out. He refused to go, but after several orders went away...

After that three other came, but were refused admission, and left threatening violence. Four such calls were made last night—another this morning...

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

Information was lodged with Mayor Berrett, with Mr. Sumner's knowledge, that his room had been improperly invaded, and threats made against his life. The matter was investigated, and the principal offender, named Captain Henry, called...

A number of leading Kansas men have called on Mr. Sumner, to assure him that the Tribune's article on his speech, injured the prospect of the admission of their State, never found lodging in their minds...

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial asking the discharge of Thaddeus Hyatt; and moved its reference to the Harper's Ferry Committee. Mr. Fitch objected...

Mr. Fessenden asked if negroes had no right to petition Congress. Mr. Fitch objected to negroes petitioning as citizens, when the Senate did not recognize them as such...

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

A SLAYHOLDER MURDERED—THE ASSASSIN BURIED IN THE SEA. A Georgia slave, named William Smith, planter, in Oglethorpe County, was murdered by one of his slaves on Saturday. The murderer was burnt at the stake yesterday.

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

SLAVE HUNTER ASSAULTED BY NEGROES—BLINDLY BEATEN. A constable from Springfield, Virginia, was attacked by some negroes last night, and barely escaped with his life. He was in quest of six fugitive negroes from that place.

COLLECTIONS.

- By Finance Committee, for Expenses of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1850. Joshua Collidge Jr. \$1.00 Mrs. C. Cowing 1.00 Charles T. Hanson 1.00 Joshua Perry 1.00 Josiah Henshaw 1.00 W. H. Helme 1.00 F. C. M. Henshaw 1.00 S. Briggs 25

PLEDGES.

- Dr. J. W. Dutton, \$200.00 Mrs. S. S. Russell, 100.00 Wendell Phillips, 100.00 Benjamin Child, 100.00 Mrs. S. S. Russell, 50.00 W. D. Bates, 50.00 E. D. and Anna T. Draper, 50.00 George and E. B. Draper, 50.00 Mrs. Mary May Boston, 50.00 Joseph Anti-Slavery Society, 50.00 Josiah Henshaw, 50.00 M. E. Cook, 50.00 J. H. Burleigh, 50.00 J. H. Chapman, 50.00 Reuben H. Dow, 50.00 William Jenks, 50.00 Josiah Leonard, 50.00 C. F. Follen, 50.00 Elizabeth B. Child, 50.00 Mrs. H. C. Field, 50.00 J. Buffum, 50.00 Joshua Perry, 50.00 Elijah Hobart, 50.00 Charles T. Tucker, 50.00 F. W. Boston, 50.00 Benjamin H. Smith, 50.00 Dr. D. S. Grandin, 50.00 John Cushing, 50.00 Mr. McGrew, 50.00 Henry W. Gates, 50.00 S. L. Young, 50.00 J. Harris, 50.00 Homer Darling, 50.00 M. P. Chase, 50.00

DONATIONS.

- To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New England Convention, May, 1850. Mary G. Chapman, Boston, \$10.00 Samuel Barrett, Concord, 10.00 A. M. Chase, Canton, 10.00 William Ashby, Newburyport, 10.00 Abraham Folsom, 10.00 Bourne Spooner, 10.00 Friend in Weston, by L. Maria Child, 10.00 Charles May, Jr., 5.00 S. S. Hemenway, 5.00 J. K. Ingalls, 5.00 Two friends, 5.00 Mrs. N. White, Concord, N. H., 3.00 Edward B. Perkins, Salem, 3.00 M. E. Hays, South Grafton, 2.00 Maria S. Page, Danvers, 2.00 J. K. Melville, 2.00 E. D. Cheney, 2.00 Alden Sampson, 2.00 S. D. Chandler, 2.00 M. E. Hays, 2.00 S. D. Drew, 2.00 Perley King, 2.00 Mrs. John Brown, 1.00 George Miles, 1.00 William B. Sturgis, 1.00

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Enclosed are \$100.00 for the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending June 30th, 1850.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree...

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable.

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

South Royalton, Jan. 4, 1850. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston: Gentlemen—Although afflicted by you, I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to the many already given in favor of your Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry...

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

PROSELYTUS.

A history of the great principles of our Republic, and of its grand design as contemplated by its founders, is a work which, though of the greatest importance to every American freeman, has not yet had a being...

OUR REPUBLIC.

The work will consist of nearly 600 pages. Price, \$1.25.

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

TO THE FRIENDS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A place is wanted for a fugitive slave, just in from the South—an able-bodied man, about 34 years of age. He has long been used to the care of horses, and is expert in managing and driving them, and can also do any other kind of labor.

Special Commemorative Services on the Death of Theodore Parker, at the Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon, June 17th, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

READ THIS.

THE Liberator will furnish copies of the following Tracts in response to orders accompanied with the cash, viz:—

Lithograph of THEODORE PARKER, JOHN BROWN, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

A beautiful picture of a beautiful female child, drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, and photographed by Black & Bateholder. Price, One Dollar.

THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME.

A beautiful picture of a beautiful female child, drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, and photographed by Black & Bateholder. Price, One Dollar.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

FASHIONABLY ENGRAVED BY E. A. TEULON, 149 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALLEN S. WEEKS, 23 25 and 27 New Friend Street, BOSTON.

HELPER OUTDONE BY JUDGE STROUD.

A SKETCH OF THE SLAVE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. EVERY man should own and read this book.

HYGIENIC ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders.

TRAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS.

Wholesale Booksellers, 114 & 116 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CARPETING.

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

AMERICAN CARPETING.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

POETRY

For the Liberator. THE SLAVES' FRIENDS. A Tribute to the Memory of Miss Gray Loring. What spell of tenderness hath touched...

MISCELLANEOUS

Washington, June 1. To the Editor of the Boston Journal.

The maiden speech of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, yesterday afternoon, attracted the general attention of the audience. Even the House of Representatives...

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—Charles Francis Adams made his debut in the House to-day, (Thursday), and though the attendance was thin when he opened...

Mr. Adams held the undivided attention of the House throughout, without an interruption, and earned general praise for the elevated tone and candid spirit in which the subject was discussed...

THE DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER.

At the close of the religious services at the Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday, June 3d, a meeting of the Society was held, in view of the death of Rev. Theodore Parker. Charles W. Slack, Esq., Chairman of the Standing Committee, presided...

From the New York Tribune.

The tidings of Mr. Parker's decease, which has been anticipated from the last advice concerning the rapid progress of the malady which he had long been the subject of, are announced with the European news by the arrival of the Arabia...

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substances.

Brave, military spirit!—burning strong and hot With ceaseless passion for the truth and right! A voice comes o'er the waters, 'Thou art not!'...

Mr. Adams read his remarks from manuscripts, on a desk temporarily placed in an aisle, and his manner, voice and gesture reminded us of old stages of his father, to whom he bears so strong a personal resemblance...

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

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to those friends of our minister, who cared for him in his old age, and performed those sad and touching obsequies in his foreign land, which we, in the unsearchable providence of God, were not permitted to take part in...

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'IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative? We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit from it.

Like a fawn from the brow, started and wild, A woman swept by us, bearing a child; In her brow was the night of a settled despair...

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From the Episcopal Recorder. 'IF IT BE POSSIBLE, LET THIS CUP PASS FROM ME.' Let this cup pass, my Father! I am sinking In the deep waters which surround my soul...

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