"His [frame] [of] mind was serious and severe Beyond his years: his dreams were of great objects. He walked amidst us of a [silent] spirit.

Communing with himself: yet I have known him Transported on a sudden into utterance [of st]

Of strange [conceptions]; kindling into splender. His soul reveal'd itself, and he spake so

[...] we look'd round perplex'd upon each other [not] knowing whether it were [craziness].

[...] it were a god that spoke in him."

Schiller

Eulogy-&c

We have been [wont] on the annual return of this our anniversary day, to assemble ourselves together; and in the presence of our parents relatives and friends and the congregated [worth] and talent of our People; to offer up the incense of our Youth= ful hearts, or, the strength and purposes of our more mature years, at the common Alter of our people's good. What ever of talent [of] or Genius we might each of us possess—whatever of intention or determination [for] the future we might have; we came together, and laid it down as an offering, how humble so ever it might be, for the great purposes of a poor, despised and oppres= sed people, struggling against accumulated ills, for life existence and principle.

On such occasions

how have our young hearts beat! What anxiety have our Parents and Friends felt for us[!] What bright and beaming countenances, all expressive of joy and hope and affection were turned [upon] us. There was the bashful maiden, her heart swelling at the applause bestowed upon a dear brother or cherished friend—The fond mother looking with anxious solicitude upon the child she had nursed in her bosom. And there was the father gazing with pride upon the son, in whom he had centered all his hope. How tender the glances of [re]cognition and encouragement from

& deveal to dealf in Litt anxious, politica aparthe, child. to stances of Desgration and incines go

each and all, falling upon the youth of love and promise.—Indeed but a few of the best and purest and noblest sentiments of the heart; but what were called forth by the recurrance of these our annual meetings.

But a great change has come over the complexion of this occasion Our sky, always bright with the exception of a few gloomy scattering spots-now hangs heavy with dark and mournful clouds. Our Anniversary is turn[ed] into an occasion of sorrow! Our Annual Festival, divested of its accustomed appearan= ces of intellectual rejoicing, is accompanied with the weeds of mourning! We have assembled beneath the concave of the weeping skies to express a hearty regard for Truth Talent and Character as [manifested] as developed in one of humanity's noblest forms. We have met to pay a tribute of respect to departed worth and greatness. In the exercise of a natural sen= timent have we collected together, to express a natural veneration for ability as lately developed among us.

The love we have for the manifestation of power is not the offspring of either instinct or passion; but one of the plainest and spontaneous exercises of Reason.

It is an universal and native sen=
timent; and thus attests divine origen. The vari=
ous objects of the grand and stupendous;—the
boundless extent of the firmament, the hoa=
ry headed mountains, the broad Ocean: the
powerful operations of nature; the impetuosity
of the mountain torrent, the fierce conflict of
contending winds and waves, and the deep thun=
der of the mighty Cataract leaping from its

promise. I select be for of the best and kneed in promise. I select be for of the best and kneed in a relation of the best and kneed in aller of the best and sour the children of the open an amount the best of the according to the court from of the occasion for the always hope with the constitute of a year glowing scattering shet for hongs heavy, pith darks and mountains the house house of the own I have death and the interest and occasion of through the Antender of the according a second panet and of its according a accompanied with the trade of the according a accompanied with the trade of the according.

her have asserted by bears the the conserver of the beefing these to expert a handly regions for South Total and the conserver for South Total and the conserver of the former. He have not to pay a belief of support to deposit as to develop and and goal ref. In the second of a watered and goal ref. In the second of a watered was been to see the first of piles, to expert a reduced to an advant him to the second of the law to the offering of attent in this is passivered and species of processed flastery to a most the offering of attent in this is passivered of the second of the processed and or after the case of the grand and temperatured. The hand is the second to the

immoveable barrier of granite, the almost inconceivable might that human powers by the agency of of artificial means can wield:—the triumph of mind over matter—all these as they were designed by the Creator elevate the mind above its ordinary composure & fill it with wonder & astonishment

But that is a nobler might, where the in=
tellectual and moral powers are called forth
and exerted; and that greatness is of an infi=
nately higher character which is in the human
Soul—in the might and comprehensive=
ness of intellect, which takes in the universe;
in those far=seaching thoughts that stretch through
eternity; and in the intuitive perception of those
awful truths, those eternal principles which
comeing from God constitute His being and
majesty.

1

has brought] (acting as it were spontaneously) this large [audience together] upon the [pub] general mind, that has brought so large an audience together.

A great spirit has passed from among us. Our chief, in the spring tide of his years, [ere] the dews of age yet [reassed] fresh [dy] upon him, has been ta= ken from our midst. Sidney!—the great, the

magnanimous, (self sacrificing) the (pure mind= ed) Thomas S. Sidney has been transferred from — his [name] is enrolled the ranks of the living; upon the memorials [of] that commemorate the great & distinguished dead

Bear with my agitated feelings and the deep and lose anguish I feel on this occasion: while I

attempt a feeble deliniation of a character, which, by its singular blending of great [and] peculiar traits and talents: baffles all successful description.—

Here in

the midst of us—here where he was gathered unto his [fe Fat] Sires—was he born. In his im= mediate ancestry he was greatly blessed. His Fa= ther was Thomas York Sidney, much distinguished in the counsels of his brethren, and who manifest= ted no little interest in the welfare of the People. His mother was the daughter of the late Thomas Sipkins, a man who [by] his worth and industry contributed much to the respectability of our peo= ple in this city.

From childhood our Friend gave marks of Talent and Wisdom. In his infantile days he was thoughtful and observing. As he emer= ged from childhood into youth, these propensi= ties more fully developed themselves. His aim and object at all times, was to gain information treasure up thought and study character. So greatly was this last trait developed in him, that, as he has frequently told me, being brought in connection with individuals while with his Grand Father in bus= iness, he then formed opinions of the character of various personages, which subsequent [kno] ac= quaintance and observation fully established and confirmed.

His youth augured his manly strength and vigor of mind and purity of conduct. Free open and generous in [a] his [as] deportment; strong and decisive in his opinions, fixed and unalter= able in his determinations; he was the object both of strong regard and respect on the part of his school mates, and of marked dislike on that of an unprincipled School Master.

eftempton faller delim when of a character, which by its tempolor blinding of yout - procher hate and talenter to find the sent of the sent of the sent the sen

ration personages, which takingsout how me ; grander and observation filly established and conformed. This your angered his manify strongs and sign of mind and party of conduct. For open and generous in to his of depotenant; thing and decision in this opinions, fixed and in alless able in his determinations, he are the object both of though segues are suspect on the part of his others, and of marked decike on that; of an unprinciples though market.

He was [much]

distinguished for his good scholarship, keep= ing pace with many who were far in advance of him in age and advantages. Plain and [demo= erate] republican in his principles and associ= ations—he was a great favorite. His talents and manners secured him general popular= ity; and he was looked upon as a leader. With all this he was free from ostentatious pride or vanity. He would suffer no one to tread upon him; and at the same time he considered himself no better than common humanity. Even at this time, with all the glow and warmth of genial youth, and the effervescence of a boyish heart—even then great thoughts were stirring [were stirring] within him; and noble objects and purposes were working in his soul. It is full ten years a= go while standing one Sunday by a group of boys wasting their time and dishonoring the day by foolish and wicked jesting—the question was put to him why he was so silent? Promptly= yet not presumptuously did the boy of [4] thirteen Reply— "A fool has his tounge in continual motion, but a wise man keeps his silence" "Then you consider yourself a wise man," was the quick and angry retort. "No; I am trying to be," was his strong and decided answer.

My own boyishness then kept me from say=
ing any thing; but I noticed his keen eye, his
manly looks—the earnest of his future great=
ness; and I felt my soul grow toward him
He was trying to be—"trying to be" did he say?
He was wise even then.

It was about this time he commenced those efforts in composition which since have greatly distinguished him. How

dulin quicker for his porte sadelarship, kap, ing, pace with many all alone for in advance of him is age as advantage. Her in advance of him is age as and antages. Her in advance out to pasticion in his parent. His telestica was good of provide. His telestica his how as good of provide. His telestica and majorist hims a case to him of persons of the his for his for five as one to bread aport, and at the town him his tenedered himself. He letter them tened him have and therefore himself he letter than tened him have and downate of general, finish, and the officers and thought house the after and the officers and thought house provided the officers and thought to be fall to be forther than the officers and to have a throwing now the high for provided to the after the place of the following as the throught to be followed to the about the house the following the day by foolsh and tracked feeting—the gal to the throught on the har have her her her here he will a street man hap to be to the town had a town the thought her town have your telf a time town house you had been greated to assure.

Then you town house for the hope to be here had the says to the same house to the three from haying and deceded answer. It is now he stown house the says to he town house the says the same town house the says the same town house town them. He has position the he have to save to some trying to he down the says the same town these some these of first him the here have greatly died to say pushed him the house have seen them. It was should him thick town have have greatly died to granded him the town have have greatly died to granded him the house have greatly died to granded him the house have have greatly died to granded him the house have have greatly died to granded him the house have greatly died to granded him the house have have greatly died to granded him the house have have have have here to greatly died to granded him here.

often has he told me of the delight he felt the ² first time he [became conscious of a thought ¹ the fruit of his own reflection—[became aware of his own originality of mind.

The first efforts of his youthful mind were de=
voted to the degraded condition of his People.

Not only did he thus give expression to his thoughts
in Prose, but his muse strung the harp to mourn=
ful strains over the oppressions and woes of his
down=trodden brethren. His poetical com=
positions were of no mean worth. Had [they
been] this Talent been cultivated and brought to
maturity; it would have secured him fame;
and reflected honor upon the intellectual char=
acter of his People. But his soul was now given
to thought and effort of a more severe cast and
graver character.

It was in the year 1831 that he began to look round, and stir himself.

He was then in his 14 year. It was at that period when the passions begin to assert unwon= ted control, on the one hand; and on the other, the great purposes of existences, begun gradually to un= fold themselves to youthful observation.

With hardly a pause for choice and reflec= tion, he pursued the road of Public Service and Patriotism.

With him it was not a matter that required much consideration. He had few, if any struggles [b] with bad inclinations and seduc[=] tive influences. It was the spontaneous bias of a great [mind.] "Whatever of Talent or Thought or possession I have" has he often told me, "they are not mine – they are devoted to the cause of the People. Our Family Physician," he would con= tinue, [said] "when I was 12 years old said I would

of the has he loted her of the delight he fort the 2 first line to Engraver conteller way to the age I the four of his seem selection of he count desired of his seem sufferhow. I he count desired of his seem sufferhow. I he count dere de the originality of the and.

The frist effects of his goal to be deed to the hope to the his the grant desired the his through the hard to the the seem for the forth his trees thereof the hard to the form folder to the seem the selection to the thing the seem for the see of as mean to oth. The act they have the Talent form callerated and brought to make the his fance of his tradeout to the act to the his tradeout to the act of his tradeout to the act of his tradeout to the act of the his tradeout to the the the tradeout to the tradeout to the his tradeout to the tradeout to the his tradeout to the tradeout the tradeout to the tradeout to the tradeout the tradeout the tradeout to the tradeout t

engined touch brakeleraking. Her had facify any thought to talk had tacknowing and touch the my facility of the my facility of facility of facility of the search of the facility of the search of the

not live over twenty two. While I live I must throw my whole weight of influence in the scale of Truth." And thus he did. [With such views] [In] With the expression of such views was his boyish conversation occupied. In the Milto= nic language in which his soul delighted—

"all his mind was set serious to learn and know and thence to do What might be public good; himself thought he Born to that end, born to promote all truth And righteous things.

To gaze with scorn upon earth's pageantry and power; to despise the enfeebling luxuries and [vain] amusements of the many, and to turn with unmingled dis= gust from vice and profligacy required no effort in him. There was no congeniality between such things and himself.

At this early age upon his suggestion a few of us met every day after school hours and debated various questions upon the rights of man and the liber= ties of our People. Here while in intellectual combat, we became more aware of that strength of thought, and that winning and powerful eloquence, which, while it dealt destruction to the shallow hindrences of Erros, completely un= folded Truth, and carried the mind along to gentle acquiescence in [to] its high commands.

During the Winter of the ensuing year 3 or 4 lads, might have been seen every Saturday evening bending their course to the hall of the Philomathean Soc in Duane St. It was a cold Winter that. The fierce winds often drove the drifted snow against us, and dashed

Rose very thole hiright of inflower in the state of the super the last such state such that the state of the such some that such some has his began to the congression of such some that his began to the such his such that delighted all his suind was at the suight to partie good; himself the Born to that and book from the suit built had rightens things.

The suight to partie good; himself the Born to that each book from the cast built had rightens things.

To gaze with some things.

To gaze with some the confirmation and the markey and there will terromagned discount from sice and professory required an effect in him. There was no tongenerally

feturem back things and himself. At the early age after his trigger him a few of as mot they day of the school hours and debates travels further spends, aghts of more and the behands of thought, we become meet more of that though of thought, and that we may mad proceeding to thought, and that we may mad proceed by the shall as the thought of the the hindrences of the travel along to gently acquire and the travel along to gently acquire mands. I seem the travel along to gently acquire the travel along to gently acquire have been travel futured by the last, things there there is the hatt of the following them along their travels to the hatt of the following them along the force and often the alott the travel the travel the travel to the travel the travel to the travel the travel along the second against us, and darks down the down the deepled phone against us, and darks

the rain like a flood around us. Yet he was al= ways present. In that Hall by a pale light [and] not unfrequently without fire; did we meet con= sult and weigh various opinions and divers sug= gestions. The result of these deliberations was the adoption of a Constitution, which bears with its amendments and alterations the [impress] of his re= flective mind; - and the formation of this Society which I have the honor of addressing of which he was a chief pillar, and whatever [brightness] of Talent or Character it may have gained, [we] all his fellow=members will [read] I am confident will readily grant, that [as very as] it was derived very considerably from the light of his intellect Here for a few minutes let us pause! Around this green spot let us linger. It is full of grateful recol= lections and fond remembrances – a bright Oa= sis in the barren waste of the world [we have to travel,] What a crowd of thoughts throng and gather around this event!—thoughts destined to an eternal ex= istence among the treasures of memory and inves= ted with all the mellowing hues that cluster around early sympathies and associations!—

after the formation of our Society he proved him= self more active than ever. his assiduity and ef= fort were remarkable. In debate, in Recitations, as a Lecturer, in preparation for Public Exercises—he was always active and energetic, throwing out impor= tant suggestions, and as if entirely unaware of it, scat= tering rich and valuable information [at] upon all subjects.

Immediately

[At the Annual and]

He was elected our First President; and for five successive terms his unanimous election to the same office manifests the hearty regard the sin=

the bain letter floods are and as Jet he was all says present. In that Roll by a pale light and ast an proposant for that Roll by a pale light and ast an proposantly buttent force; did be made for that and bright and the says that and bright proposal that the says that and bright of the asternational and blader hands the theoret with the amendment; and the formation of the property of he confection towned; and the formation of the for the board that the board the get the behind the hard the horse of additions long the of the babes a thing feeler, and bealines long of the fill the base of the interferent has the last of the interferent has the base of the interferent has been found that a past of the interferent than the formation the last of problem towned the base of problems and the formation of the past of the them towned the towned of the made the towned of the past of the them the time the towned of the past of the towned the towned of the most of the towned the towned of the past of the towned the towned of the towned on the towne

cere respect and the brotherly affection we all entertained for him.

At the Annual and Semi-An= nual meetings he always had something fresh weighty and original to present. His speeches on such occasions we may say and not in the least disparage others – were the chief points of attraction. Many present will remember, how

Anniversaries on one of these our [Festivals], by clear argument, by historical research, by erudition beyond his years, he ably and successfully vindicated Af= rican Talent, and adorned with new brilliancy the ancient glory and magnificence of our ill= fated Father=land

His efforts and exertions at this time, his increasing acquaintence with the world, and knowledge of the superior ad=

2 vantage of the Oppressor by means of [Science

1 and [Literature, impressed him with a [lance]
of deficiency; and determined him to seek
some means of improving those talents his Ma=
ker had so abundantly bestowed upon him.
[In] the Spring of 1835, a school under the super=
intendence of some distinguished friends of man
in New England was opened at Canaan New
Hampshire for the instruction of youth aside from ar=

[in this city] bitrary distinctions. A few of us with like views and feelings, gladly welcomed the offer, and anxiously set about appropriating its advantages to ourselves

Sidney was then in the strength of his youth. Eager and anxious for intellectual improve=

Institution ment he had long been seeking such an [opportunity], and so soon as he saw the opportunity he

corn as just one the hellowly affection should be between for him he have not been the small for the small for the small for the small been to the small been anyther content of he among they and had in the best disposance of the sound that a man for the former for the common of these on proceedings by clear an grandly helicited remarks by the moderated of the small court and proceeding the small been been adversed that the beginster of make father had been been and the stand of the small court of small been been been been and the small been been and the sould could be sould be small been and the small been to the small been to the small been the small of influences, amproched him took a bendary of the opposite the same and the sentences of deficiency of the special ships that he sentences of deficiency of the special ships that he sentences on the sentences of deficiency of the special ships to sent the sentences of the sentences o

At the Spring of 185, a token to ander the inf. in for indendence by terms distinguestes faints of man he transfer for the interestion of sprift of the form or blowny distinctions. I proof as held hill cours our feeling, gladly tections in the offer, and convertly to him or offer properties. I have a properties the offer and convertly to the offer and to the offer of the spring of the offer of the spring of the offer of the spring of the stand of the spring of the stand of the spring of the stand of the said to the of the said to the said the spring of the said to the said to

eagerly seized upon it

In company with our worthy and talented companion and Brother Henry H.

Garnet, we bade adieu [for the first] to our Parents & Friends for this [New] Canaan—as we hoped a land of literary promise. I cannot tell the thrilling tide

which coursed through our frames of emotion [the with which we were possessed while] as we started upon this [ex] novel expedition; nor how young hope fluttered in our breasts till we reached the end of our [long] journey I remember well with what especial favor our Friend was regarded there by all. His [finished and power] manly bearing, his correct demeanor, his finished and powerful eloquence and exact schol= arship placed him in the front ranks among his mates.

We had not been members of the Academy a long time before we were kindly invited to ad= dress the friends of Human Freedom at Plymouth in the same state on the 4th of July. The invita= tion was accepted and we immediately commenced preparation

On the 4th of July 1835, while you fellow= members as you were used, were assembled at your annual Literary feast, training and preparing for manly efforts – our dear deceased Friend in a

was
distant state, as he accostomed [manner but
but in &] was endea=
voring in a new field and manner to effect some=
thing of honor & credit for his brethren.
On that occasion he was brilliant and impressive in an unusual degree. He gave universal de=
light. While descanting upon the oppressions and wrongs of this people, his soul became fired with patriotic ardor. In severe and pointed terms did he

and later the companies and Boother bloom the and later the companies and Boother bloom the grand to be before from the formath from the formath for the thing Canasan—at me hopeing later of tension to the thing the second for the through the formath for the through the tension of tension to the the through the tension which the tension to the the tension the tension that the second to the the second to the tension that the tension to the tension that the tension to the tension to the tension that the tension the tension to the tension that the tension to the tension to the tension to the tension to the tension that the tension to the tension to the tension to the tension that the tension the tension to the tension that the tension the tension the tension that the tension the tension the tension to the tension that the tension the tension the tension that the tension the tension the tension the tension that the tension that the tension the tension

dissect [upon] the hypocrisy of American Chris= tianity and Republicanism. As he progressed warmly and Eloquently dide he vindicate the charac= ter of his Brethren.

Winning graceful and felicitous in his style and manner: he stole upon the feelings of his hearers and carried them along with him.

At the close

of his speech a spontaneous burst of applause ex= pressed the delighted feelings of his listening audi[=] tory.

My time will not allow, nor does necessity re= quire that I should enter into an account of the out= rages that forced us to [leave Canaan] abandon all idea of remaining at Canaan and continuing our studies there. With sad and sorrowful feelings we left our friends there, and started for home. It was the lat= ter part of August. The weather was delightful—and [but] the prospect engaging and attractive:—but he saw it not

The beautiful scenery and the pleasant landscapes along the valley of the Connecticut through which

[harvests]

we passed and the rich fields and abundant [of] in the hither part of Western New York arrested not his attention. The merry song of the tuneful war=blers, the gentle breathings of summer breezes among the leaves, and the sweet music of [the] rippling, [rills,] fell unheeded upon his ears.—Yet he was a great lover of nature, and delighted in her numer=ous and varied beauties.

But now his soul was stung with the sense of deep injury; and as we rode many a long mile;—in deep and silent meditation he sat, reflecting, not upon his own wrongs, but those of his people—the infliction of which upon himself in this instance

statute appen the higherinary of American thanks tomby and tapable consider. It he progresses towards and tapable considers. It he progresses towards and tapable the character of his Buthram the sight and foliations the sight and foliations to the housest and towards the status of the foliation of he housest and towards the status of his foliation of he housest and towards the status of the foliation of the foliation of the towards the delighted, foliation of the foliation and the foliation of the surface of the other of the other status of the other former and towards of the other status of the towards of the tow

symbolized to his mind [the] those innumerable and monstrous oppressions which have [well] nigh shrivelled our humanity.

After eight days from our return, I left him here in the city and went to Oneida Institute. In two months he joined me there, and we tooks rooms immediately opposite each other for mutual aid counsel and friendship. His continuance there was not long owing to the death of his Grand Mother, whose affairs demanded his presence at home.

While a member of the Oneida Inst. His man= ners habits and abilities attracted much attention; and gained him great respect from his fellow students. I recollect well the first time he [spoke] debated. It was in a Soc. which he had joined du= ring the vacation. Several had spoken on either side of the question and the debate was draw= ing to a close – when Sidney rose without preparation without notes [x] enchanted the audience by his earnestness of manner and persuasiveness of eloquence. On few occasion have I heard him acquit himself better All eyes were turned upon him. It was his maiden speech in the Inst. and as a Speaker established his character. Comeing from the Debating room a Friend remarked— "I had no idea he was going to speak, especi= ally in that manner."

He left the Oneida Inst and returned home, and here devoted himself to study and reading

He became acquainted with Grecian and Roman Sto=ry at a very early age. With the chief occurrances of English History – and with History in general, he was long familiarized. Poetry he read and studied with delight and ardor. There is scarcely an English poet of note, but whose writings he possessed, and

Expendence to his simil to these investments. and two although office dies to think bear hate with the short bear hate

After eight days from our colorers. I left him has be the lay such proof to tracion hishlate. I have be the tracion hishlate. I have consider to from the tracion for traches on the consider to from the track of the from the consideration of from the track of the the track

The horame experience and yeter and them an the yet a ray early age. Deter the thirth occurrences? of coffeel the try in general; he on long famili arrived. Booky, he trade and eladisde with delight and water there is terriby an inglish but of the le late, but whater to the polleties, and

whose chief and choice passages he had committed to memory. Especially was this the case with Shaks= peare and Milton and Coleridge and Wordsworth

His attainments in Science were by no means in=
considerable. In the Latin Greek and Helsein lan=
guages he had made much proficiency; and he
commenced not long since the study of German and
French in such a manner, as promised befor long
with the blessing of good health, large results

- But it was in metaphysical investigation he chiefly delighted. In one so young, who had spent but eighteen months in schools of a high character, and who was almost entirely his own Teacher in the higher branches: an intimate ac= quaintance with the minutia of speculative science could not be expected. There are hidden recesses where the eye of philosophy has never pierced; there are depths and [recesses] profundities which have never been fathomed; and there is a shoreless ocean of divine Truth whose borders the vessel of the hardy navigator in thought has never passed and whose virgin waves her keel has never parted. Much less then from our Friend could a great deal be an= ticipated.

He had studied the leading writers in the two great schools of Philosophy—the Sensual and Spiritual. Before his 16th year he had read and paid much attention to Locke; and as he grew older he devoted much time to mental science. It was not a mere fondness for abstruse theorizing and ab= stractions, an inclination to catch at shades and split hairs;— which disposed him thus. By no means. He thought the effects of Metaphysical Study, were to open and expand the mind—to develope powers of whose existence we were hardly conscious—by severe ex= ercise to impart acuteness [to the] and perspicuity to the

whole this fand therete paids ges to have trained to the trace of the the case with Thaks.

To come on the Meller and belonder and the strather that the had the case with the trace to the strather than the pages to had made amend much per friends; and he to had the long times the thirdy of Germanian beaute in but a track or prove health, larger a date "But the blessing of grown health, larger a date." But it was in made physicians investigation in the for long the bad the base of a high the track of a high the track of the larger than the best of a high the track of the hour spend but to place the track of the trac

bein of drive South, when knoters the treet of the hardy carry gales in thought has cover parties, and when he have being a house the tend how cover parties in the land the from from the tends in great dead have houghter to the house thereto and the house the head the has the land of the hard the hard the hard the hard the head the head the head the head the head the head to he the said to he there has the hard to he there has the hard to he the head to the the head to the head the the head to the head the the head to the head the the head the the the head the head the head the the the the head of he head the head the there he the head he head the head to the head to the head the head to the head the h

perceptive faculties—to give insight into our own spir= itual consciousness, that we might admire the mysterious frame work of our own being, and stand in wonder and admiration before the inconceivable greatness and majesty of the eternal mind. It was this that made him prefer the Spiritual Philos= ophy. - In his own words once addressed to me "I prefer the Spiritual Philosophy because it increa= - ses our regard and reverance for human nature as the image of God and makes us love God himself more." On this account did he ardently pursue the Study of Int. Phil. The Human to him was a grand object, and any thing that could [give] it strength, vigor and might and [reveal] its hidden powers, he eagerly availed him= self of it.

Beside his own mental activity inclined him to this study. He lived in thought and great Truths emenated from him continuous and glittering as "sparks from a Blacksmith's forge" Nor was it mere abstract – speculative thought. It was practical in the highest degree. The Laws & Truths were Principles he was continually revolving in his mind; he transformed into effective instruments the active Agents of [Truth] Right and [Holness]. Though death snatched him from us in his Youth yet while he lived he did the work of a strong man. Many a mind has he made conscious of latent power and breathed into it with life giving influences the love of Truth. The seed broad=cast among his youthful companions, has already put forth. Great and abundant will be the har= vest.

Though he numbered but few years—yet he <u>lived</u> His was a long life. He did not lessen the length brooken familier - 6 pin adopt het in om mother iteet interessays, that are might admire the augiliaries frame book of our own bring, and their a wander in a reduceton before the se or conservable pretay and mapsey, of the clouded bunds. It see the test made being of the special these of the see that the test to can tend one have per the special to the styles of the Special to the styles of the Special to the see the test of the see and the styles of the Special to the see and the

of human behir as the mayer for and touch by live for himself trad" to the serious that the for the serious that he makedly present the thirty of Sat Ball. The thomas to him has a grand object, and any they they there can't be seen to be seen to be seen they they they to be the seen a mental activity reduced him to the seen to the seed and great and further this term amental activity reduced him to the stilling. He have to thought and greater for me to the seen a thought and greater for me to the they the house to thought and greater for me to the term to the term the seen to the thought of the own to the transfer of the touch the transfer of the transfer to the

July 4, 1840 Crummell, Alex[ander] Eulogium on the Life and Character of Thomas Sipkins Sidney ADS – New York Public Library – Schomburg Collection

of his days by idleness and folly; but added to them by constant intellectual exercise. His was life in its highest exercise; bursting forth with the alacrity of fire and burning clear steady and continually with godlike strength and brilliancy. It was life with but few of those clogs and infirmaties generally associated with human existence. There was Principle working with resistless energy in his soul and inacting him to the [f] maintenance of Righteous Duty "Stern daughter of the voice of God" was his constant attendant through all life's circuiatous ways

As a Scholar he was astonishingly industrious

He was always gathering and treasuring up some=
thing valuable – Ever reviewing his old [books]
and buying new ones for perusal—[w]herever he
might be matching the movements of his mind and
noteing in his Common=place book (which he always
carried with him), whatever thoughts were sug=
gested to his mind. He gave himself up to unceas=
ing thought and continual investigation. After rising in
the morning, long after his breakfast hour have
I known him to remain in the bed room undressed,
reading and thinking and noting; and many an
hour has he devoted to study, that he should have
given to sleep

His whole life was one continual round of activity – assiduous and untiring. [The] Incli= nation to ease could not get the better of [#] him and disposition to idleness – was kept far from him

The tounge will blister with its own mendacity, that ever charged him with indolence!

[see page 20th – "though he numbered &c"]

You all know that he had devoted himself to

of his day by chelchep mis folly; but a diled to them by limetant, intellectual by the a diled to the highest concien; bushing fact with the attentity of face and farming come steady and continuate with godshi through one tollioning. It was high that face of their close and and popular actes generally acted for their close to the known un trusted on their him his land in the trooping with acceptance. There has I make the to the their acted to the known as trustless energy to his land in the containt, and the tolling of the tone of for the his containt, altered and through all his circuit lies may

As a beholan to now allow changling an actions to make the was always gettering and breatwaring at leave there is a let know the property and breatwaring at leave the property and breatwaring to all knows and for parachar archeroses he might and change the transper to the form on place hook to be had large archer to the bring the bear thought were large as the opple town to the principle and investigation. After the form the transper my throught and instructing the break have been and the transper to the standard to the fact has been and whether he have principle and to the the the three bears to the the the three bears and the transper to the the the things the the three three and archivery and the transper to the transper

You at Rose that he had dearless him they !

the Political elevation of our People. To the cause [of] all the powers of his noble mind, all the resources of his fertile genius—the treasures of acquired knowledge with the [ardor] of his soul the fire and fervor of his eloquence—were conse=crated.

He looked upon the Political condition of our people in the country and especially in this State; and saw that our Rights and Liberties and those of our families and children were held in doubtful tenure. This department of labor he chose as his own; therein to work tile he beheld the consummation of his ardent desires, or he was laid low in the embraces of death.

He commenced his efforts for our Political enfran=
chisement in the year 1836, in connection with the [sr]
Patriotic—the venerated Hamilton and one of [a] kin=
dred spirit who lived a life of sacrifice and labor for
the public good—his Uncle—Henry Sipkins.

He was at that time in his twentieth year His calls
for Public Meetings, the plans he proposed for
the obtainment of [our] [Po] the elective franchise
the authorities, the precedents, the Truth & Prin=
ciples, he adduced in their support and the speech=
es he made in furtherance of the [essu[i]e]

But though he commenced his [labor in] politi=
cal efforts in '36—his mind nevertheless had
long been bent and his purposes fixed in that di=
rection. Indeed inclinations for public service and
patriotic aspirations had blended with his
childish reveries and commingled with boyish
thoughts. I hold in my hand a series of Reso=
lutions connected with this subject in his own
hand writing. They were presented by him in

an Political elevation of our People. asources of his firtile genius. the tree of acquired knowledge, with the ardes of his and Hat row Hight man Lotintes, and his apports for our tolitical co ent to the year 1836, in commention well the to the teneration Hamilton answer of i I spirit who lived a life of lavificand between An proble good - he Uncle- Henry Vipling at this time in his twentieth year this Robbin meetings, the plans he proposed for aple, boardeness to their expect and the open Part though he commenced his below in politic cal effects in 36 - his mind month life to tum hent and his perpoles fixed in that. a connected with this buspet in this hand senting Ney were presented by he

his 17th Year, and adopted by the Phoenixo= nian Society the 4th of July 1834, and trans= mitted to me in the form of a note while Sec= retary

Young Men of New York!—the hope and stay of the People, hearken to the strong language, the sage reflection, the manly counsel of our late com=patriot & Friend!

[Resolutions]

I said that he had devoted his mind and talents to the political elevation of our peo= ple. The dedication in this matter was un= reserved and entire—embracing all that he had and all that he was.

He lies in the cold grave and the voice of praise, and the re= lation of his sincerity can neither reach nor offend. And now fellow citizens listen to the settled design and strong determination of this great man.

A few days before I left the city, we were talking together about the theme that ever occupied his mind—Our People", when he made the following obser= vation —"I tell you confidently and you will not mention it, what my intentions are as far as it respects our political enfranchisement From the property that has been left me,' he remarked I derive all the benefits—Rents &c—but it will not be entirely mine until I reach my 25th year I think strictly speaking I have no right to vote I have been to my physician who says I am una= ble to stand any great exposure or strong ex= citement at this time. I believe the Law that de= prives us of the right of voting, while we pay taxes and help support the burdens of the State—to be

his sy topan, and adapted by the Thomsenson to will the 4th of ship 1839, and transment to be with the form of a pote white Lowcatory, young Mew of New York! the hope and stay of the Prople, hearten to the thony language, he rage reflection, the madly whatle of in late can petual I house

The believes I said the server the server see the server the hand devotice the server period to the political standard of some periods and the server and and settle - such according all that he had and all that he have for the server the server and the server of prairie, and the server of his server the server see the server and the server follow categories between of this great brown is follow deligened between the server to follow to the server the server to follow the server about the server of the server th

totement at the time of believe the blace that do points as of the right of roting, while we pay land and help texpert the knowne of the State to be

unconstitutional. But if God spares my life, I am determined to test this matter; and spend every cent of my money and sacrifice every particle of my property; but what decision upon decision as high up in the Judicatories as it can go—are given; and some effort, suc= cessful or unsuccessful is put forth, to make us some= thing more than political serfs and slaves!" Oh how delightful—how soul=cheering is it, to look over the face of this wicked world, filled with the habi= tations of cruelty," dishonoring God, and crushing humanity;—and behold a few men living not for themselves—not for the promotion of this or that opin= ion, not for the prevelance of any trifling theories, nor the advancement of sinister interests—but giving up their existence to the triumph of the Truth—the uncreated living Truth!

Our Friend was one of these exalted beings. He lived for the Truth, and his last [de]—his dying act was to use his influence to lead an entire people to use the right measures for the triumph of a great political principle

The convention that assembles the 18th of August will be owing more to his labors than to any other man. It was first proposed by him. The meeting from which the 'Call' proceded—was held at his advicce—If any thing of good—if any thing of wide spread and extensive usefulness and influence is produced by that important assemblage, let due honor be awarded to his cherished memory. If he had lived it would have been a bright diamond in the tiara [that] with which an enfranchised people would have encircled his brow;—but now that he is dead let it be the chaplet that adorns his tomb!

It is befitting here that I should speak of the religious character of our Friend—for be it

and tolerwise to the this weather and speads and tolerwise to the this weather and speads some town for every perfect of my menoy and shall declasses town for the shall declasses to the state of my property but that the Sudvestives to the decident of my property but the the Sudvestives to the decident of my property but the the Sudvestives and came of full decident to the town and the the the thing more than probable is put full, to make to the the thing they for the most thank to the town to fave of the town to the town to the town the thing them of the town for the town the state of the town the surface of the town town to the town the surface of the formation of the total the the town to the state of the town the surface of the formation of the town the surface to the formation of the town town the surface to the town to the surface of the town town the surface to the surface to the town town to the town to the town the town to the town the town to the town to the town the town to the town the town to the the town the

known to you he was a religious man. He nev= er joined any christian denomination. "He preferred" to use his own language "to be a chris= tian like Milton and his namesake the great [Sidney] a christian after his own manner."

It was in the

year 1835 we went to the Oneida Inst. Though not entirely indifferent to the claims of God our Father upon us, we were nevertheless in a state of sinful rebellion—without God and without hope in the world. Our situation was made the subject of special prayer by faithful men, the exceedingl love of God in the Saviour was held up to us, and earnestly and kindly were we entreated for a long while to renounce sin and the world, and become the followers of Christ. These efforts and prayers excited the hearts of natural opposition. Strongly and wicked= ly for some time were they striven with. I no= ticed being in continual association with him, the change that came over our Friend. He became remarkably thoughtful and serious

Long-long

in the imperishable colors of [Fe] man will re=
main the recollection of the evening he knocked
at my door, and [comeing in] [and] sat down and [Fe]
with a beaming countenance spoke of the change that
had taken place in his feelings, and his deter=
minations for the future. His whole life and hab=
its under went a a remarkable transforma=
tion. Sabbath after Sabbath in Mid summer
did he go 4 miles to [fo] Sunday School [and] teaching
and explaining the Holy Scriptures and by pointed
and pungent remark and eloquent entreaty
labor [th] for the best and highest interests of [man]
[At] the Inst. I have said we roomed immedi=

Known to you he was a selegious prime Hable. In proposed to go a chart the description the proposed to go a chart him the assessment to the charge activation of the had an the assessment to the totally activated for metal to the training of John to the the training of John to the the training of John out to the training of John out that of timent as the training to the training t

somerkally thoughtful and toward long - long in the imposite the color of Mermy toll be somewhat the color of Mermy toll be a smooth to recollection of the Economy he knocked as my last form and larmage that form the taken pether in his fulnings, and his delice to trienthing for the black that taken pethere in his fulnings, and his delice to trienthing for the father. His behal life last hat a semanter after themeforman time I betalt after takent of mills towarder and to proper to the formation the last think and so for the person to the last can't be for the helt and highest takents of me and he for the helt and highest takents of me

ately opposite each other We were accustomed to rise before day break and aid each other in our lessons; and we had agreed whoever rose first should enter the other's room and awake him. Several times for this purpose I entered his room: but instead of being in bed asleep I found him in the dark, not unfrequently un= dressed, sometimes the room cold—in deep and fervent prayer!

That singular and original genius Bunyan who has adorned [invested] with all the charms of Poetry and Imagination, the course of the Christian to the Heavenly Jerusalem; represents it as [a] rug= ged and difficult. [associated with dangers and with enticements.] The Chris= tian in his course like any other travellor is often beset with temptations, his ardor meets with damps and chills, and not unfrequently he relapses.

At one time the [P] Pilgrim is per=
plexed with inward doubts, at another be=
allurements
set with [temptations]; once he falls into a dan=
gerous slumber and loses an important [roll]
and then he is beguiled from the narrow
pathway, and becomes entangled in a snare

This is more less descriptive of the experience of all christians: and thus I believe was it with our friend But during the last year he became more serious than usual and gave himself up to meditation and prayer.

In his religious views Sidney was deep, strong, and [deep] decided – though silent and peculiar—less in talk than in conduct. Religion with him was manifestation a matter of daily practice and continual [presentatures]

ately opposite tack other We here according to be he hope day brak and aid tack other in contested; and he had agreed, is he took other in first thould enter the other's room and as a her him. I would time for this perfort I returned him toom. but instead of heing in hed as help to I found him in the dark, not inspegnently in due sed, tomather to due sed, tomather in dufficed for and prayer?

That Engalar and inginal grows who has advand marilia with all the charms of Partyrius bragaistic with all the charms of Partyrius bragaistics; the water of the Charles to the Minister of charles with proper and with the charles with the charles with the charles with the charles with damps and chills, and as importantly to relapted with investigation, his artist water has all damps and chills, and as importantly to relapted with investigation, once he follows a charles have the internal deaths, at another has act with the plateties, once he follows a charles and provide and he was internal parties of the or mare lef description of the experience of all charles and he comes entangled in a season than a stand with our friend But during the last year he him is made so made serious than about me, gave howelf up to traditation and proofen.

he be vigious news herry nas deep, throng, and hap decided hough blent one pention by the part of in lath them in contract Religion with from part a tradler of early proster and continual presentation

in thought and conduct God he loved and feared. In the Lord Jesus Christ he believed. [Le] The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, above all other writings were his de-=

light. From them he drew many of those [principles] maxims, he thought of so much importance to the public weal. According to their precepts he formed his principles, and regulated his conduct. And of his books, two thirds of them will be found such as were a= dapted to throw light upon the word of God.

Up to the time

I left the City, we met almost daily; and much of the time we spent with each other, was appropriated to the perusal of the sacred oracles in the original and translation; or discussing at times some scriptural doctrine.

I recollect once that we were conversing on one occasion upon Truth; and that its triumph was certain from the life—eternal in its nature—which

I can never forget with what animation his countenance was lit up, and how his entire heart was given to the subject, while he kept pouring forth rich and weighty remarks upon the topic. In the course of conversation I directed his attention to the words of St. Paul—"he can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth" The text attracted his attention, and he inquired where it might be found. By mistake however I gave the wrong direction. A day or two after=ward we met, and after his usual kind & friendly salu=tations; his first remark was where he might find that text. He had been [pondering] the great truth uttered by the Apostle, and he was intent upon turning it to practical account.

This regard for Scriptural au= thority was common to him. He was always anxious to have the testimony and authority of the Almighty as in bright and londered from he lower and from a shifter has black to below to be the secretaries of the black to be between to the surface of the black to be between to the surface of the formation of the beautiful for the formation to the formation beautiful of the beautiful for formation to the formation beautiful of the formation to the formation to the formation to the formation to the beautiful for the beautiful of the

course of tenerosation I down to a his extention, to the past of the Fant. The land is he thing again to the heath, had for the heath. The heat attended his attended. In the attended his attended, and his agreement to anythe he formers. By meeting heart to the after home of most and after his attended to the at faint of plant palmeters, his freet armants to as where he implied fund that took to the the attended he might find attend to the the the the heart home he may the great breather attended to the Aposeth and he was when a proper tenning is to prosticul necessite. The regards for temptical and horize to as terminant the season to the age and the temptical and have the bettomorne the him. He was also age any any soin to have the bettomorne and according of the Mon grafts.

revealed in his word in favor of any position he might take.

It was a=

bout a year since that he and myself were appointed a joint committee in our soc. to present the usual weekly essay. The subject given was the "power of Mind" We had given several illustrations of its power and I was about folding the Essay up as finished—when he reprovingly suggested that I had omitted the most important point. He then took the Essay and finished it in the following manner.

The race not unfrequently has been blessed with a superior class of men, whose intense desire has been to be controlled by Principle as the habit of the soul – to go through the world unmindful of the inclinations of sense and passion, with cheerful godliness, submitting to the dictates of Reason working continually for the glory of God and the spiritualization of man. Such a Spirit was our Friend. He loved the Truth for its truthfulness. He could see more beauty in her than in all the gay scenes and [grand] splendid objects of created nature. The Stern mandates—the imperative call of duty was far more musical to him than all the melody of streams and fountains, or the gentle sighing of summer winds. He was decidedly the most conscientious man of my acquaintance. Unlike the most of us, he had [no] few struggles with selfish inclinations with regard to duty. With him the perception of Truth was intuitive; and when he saw where it led there he immediately took his position. It mattered not whether he was accompanied, or whether he stood a= lone; whether he was assailed in the course, or whether he had to remove hollow=hearted and unprincipled encumbrances from the way —in the path of duty he would go. Alas!

water in face of any production the songeth take. It are no about a year lain there he and anyold a war appoint out a joint commentar in our love to be proved the acceptant for and the proven of think to have given something the Every up as of dispersion and I am about felding the Every up as finished when he approvered toggethe that I had omitted the heat in product from the the love the heaty and finished to the fittening manner.

The sace not infrequently has been blocked with a superior class, man, whose intente deems, has been be because that you have been as the habit of him to be he has been of the superior of the transfer of the indirection of head and paddies, both thempoly filmely, between of head of forther of flower and the spiritual of the most of the superior to the superior of the facts from I point now a point in most the form the most the gray true and the superior on the superior of the superior on the superior of t

July 4, 1840 Crummell, Alex[ander] Eulogium on the Life and Character of Thomas Sipkins Sidney ADS – New York Public Library – Schomburg Collection

how often alone. Our Dear Friend would have gone to the Stake or Gibbet rather than yield one jot or little of those eternal truths which constituted his being's might.

Love in

him sprung from the deep fountains of his existence and flowed in unison with the soul of universal humanity, and connected him with the heart of God.

And Faith strong vigorous and unswerving, "which looks through death," and fastens itself upon the unseen but living realities of spiritual existence in him was a predominant trait.

It was

this latter characteristic—the power of Faith which was of so much importance to him in his public efforts. In his plans and suggestions he not unfrequently met with opposition from those, who from utter inability, could not un=derstand him. To such our Friend was a com=plete mystery. Truth is always a hidden and unsightly existence to error. It is the most mysterious thing [in existence] possible, to those whose mental vision has been blurred by their habitude to error; and whose [mental vision] moral sensibilities have been blunted by a life of wrong, and [long] unhealthy associations.

There is not task in this universe as difficult [than] as for those to fathom the depths, or comprehend the [the] propositions of great Principles who from childhood to youth or from Youth to age have been devotees of either Vice Expediancy or Improbity.

When our Friend saw that his [rules] & principles were repugnant to the ^X [hearts] obtuse sensibilities?

how often alone for Draw Isrard would have good the blake or pottet rather than gold one fit or hille of these sternal truths which constituted his beings might for in him spring from the dosp fautous of his restore and flours in unison with the gold of teneratal humainty, and connected him with the heart offers had Jail I rong regorns and watercomy to had looks though death; and fallent stell upon the water

fut being restitut of spiritual excelence in him was a prostrion and trail to this latter characteristic - the power of Fait which was of to much unpostance to him his public efforts da his plans and i he not unfrequently met well opposition ? thole, toke from atter inatility, could not an destand line . To such our Found has a low plate mystery. I met is always a historia and exceptly existence to Ever It is the most sugtinions thing on emistance possible, to their what mouth begin has been bloomed by their Kabitade to Exercis and whose mintar moral Habbilities have been blusted by a bis of wing, and long healthy astrachors Here is no tack in the universe to defficiall , as far lose to fathern the depths , or in prehend the the proportions of great Principles the from childhood to frithe ras from youth to prinaples use repregnants to the leate Star bentilotites!

[...] ments of such, he was the most patient being I ever saw. How often have I heard him at such times, in the most complacent man= ner, use the words of the French Abbe who was opposed on account of his principles—"I can wait."

"What I have brought forward" he would say "are fundamental principles; and the measures [are] I have proposed, ac= cording to the course of nature will most cer= tainly at some time have to be acceded to."

And then perhaps in his pleasant and con= tented way, he would repeat the sweet & stately lan= guage of the great [wor] Wordsworth, which he always quoted with pleasurable emotions
[given his soul delight]. "Like all great prince= ples" he would [say] continue, "they are—

—"the fountain light of all our day,
 —the master light of all our seeing;
 uphold us, cherish and have power to make
 our noisy years seem moments in the being
 of the eternal silence: truths that wake;
 To perish never;
 Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavor,
 Nor "heartless" man, nor "foolish" boy,
 Nor all that is at enmity with Joy,

What a far insight into the future does a great
Truth give us! How luminous,—how full of prophetic spirit is a fundamental principle!
The veil that intercepts our vision[s], they [remove] and instantly open upon our straining eyes visions of glory and splendor [in]; and light—eternal light bursts in from [without] and quarters
Hence Sidney after he had suggested a Truth and the measures he thought necessary to effect its consummation – he gave himself no uncon=
cern about it. He has frequently told me it

Can utterly abolish or destroy!"

Jour time. Her ofte have he work patient him of head time. Her ofte have heard heard have at heart have to had time, in the brieft wought forward has specified in accessed of his principle. It would stay air far domental forward he heard hay air far domental forward he heard hay air far domental forward he heard the measures my I have propoled was soonly to the course of nature will measure to have the accessed to have the perhaps in his pleasant and time to have have been heard the missinguistion. Intel the perhaps in his pleasant and time forward the transportation for the heart way to have the fall great principle and heart way to heart he heart and her powerful trade for heart hay continue, they are he heart hay continue highly of all our day appearance had the had to heart heart and he heart that we had the trade. I had the trade to he heart heart is built that make the heart heart so had the heart heart with heart heart heart he heart he heart he

An all that is at running with forg. bear afterly abolish or delivery?

Whole or for adjet into the fature does a qual took give as! I am luminous. - here fall of from plant of a functional than after the plant of the promote the same after they transport them of glary and appearance and light - storage for many after the form attended in from attended and appearance to further a flag to a faction the presentation of the thought accounting to affect to tenter matters to the thought accounting to affect to tenter matters - he gave himself we account to matter the that forganishing told me it.

was not much matter to him whether he lived to see it accomplished or not "But" in his own emphatic manner he would observe "they will have to come up to it!"—And look at the call for a State convention of our People: which has gone over mountain and Lake and Stream—along the sea borders, to the inland towns and up the rivers; breaking up the deep leth= argy of a long night of slumber, and calling forth a whole people to a mighty [effort] for Freedom

This predominancy of Principle and faith in it, seemed to be the master [pronbiarity] of his character. It was ever present. Entirely unconscious of it, it mingled with [the] his liveliest and gayest Sallies, and his most grave & severe thoughts.—No one could be in his company long without becoming impressed with this idea.—In conversation—and how delightful was he in conversation—it glided along in the various meanderings of its flow [whether] smooth, slow, and brilliant, or, whether as at times it was—quick and impetuous.

In company with him, when all reserve was cast off, when he was free from the depressions of sickness and the friends with whom he sympathized were around him—there to hear him converse, was charming and delightful. He most always had some great point to which all was tending; and to it he would make every thing [tributary]; — the spark and liveliness of wit, the kindliness of Im= agination, the charms of treasured poetry, and the stores of acquired knowledge. You would find your= self in company with one, who though he numbered but few years; was, I the words of another,* who not long since left us and who was a great man himself * Or John Brown

has not much smaller to him whether he head to let a complished or not Bot in his more temphatic manners he would observe "thought have to come up to it! And look at the Call for I letter who intermed from Roples which has gene over mountain and lake and there as there are along the sea bordors, to the inland towns and of the north both her of the history of the delplate, and calling full, a whole people to a might of the stay of fall for treaten

this freedominance, of Principle, and firth in experient to be the marker promising of his character. It was too present to his brokers and gayest willies, and this was to properly to the marker with the his brokers to me the plats. It can could his mark properly long without blecoming improports in his cities. In convertation in glittle with his cities. In convertation if glittle was he in convertation in glittle when you have and buildings of the flow with the war for through, the war and buildings of the flow with the way for the same of the things and to from the his with the marker as at times for the form his certific and his formal of the things to the house have to transfer to the things of the through the total his have the town to the town to the through the town to the through the town the town the town to the town to the town to the town to the town the town the town the town town the town to the town to the town the town

" de Lohn Brown

-one who was "an old man": one who had studied and [reflectia] Philosophised upon nearly all profane History; and was familiarly acquainted with Sacred: one who had made extensive acquirements in learn= ing; and whose general knowledge of facts and men was astonishing. For a long time would he delight you with his conversation; and he would carry you along with the rich musical tones of his voice, and you would sympathize with his sympathies, and [condemn] what he disliked, and love what he admired; and thus with a love of truth that amounted to ardor, and sparkling with eloquence, he would hear you "above the stir and smoke of this dim spot men call Earth and reveal to you the light and splendid visions of a more spiritual existence [to you]. How often have I sat; and lost to earthly consciousness, my being blendid in the celestial thoughts and burning words he was giving utterance to, —have imagined that live coals from the "Alter round the throne had been placed upon his lips, while a rich living burning stream of divine truth was being poured forth from his capacious intellect

I think I can hear him now at times:—but it is only memory! But a little while since he was among us—a Brother, yet in much our Teacher and guide. It seems but yesterday. But in the retrospect, time is not far and distant, but close and near. How rapid is the stream of time! And in its course, how with impetuosity does it sweep along and bear away often that which is fair and delicate, and sometimes that which is strong and stately.

It is but a little while since spring was

- on the was the old how, my the had their and affection the land flater flater, afore hearly are professed the land the land the land the land the land the heart was to be had made to the horse and the facts the heart was the property of facts the heart had the political time determined. In all gitter, the touches and he could carry you along with the substanting the title his touchest you the the touchest you do the touchest, and touchest he such the substances of his success, and touchest and the attended to the title his operation to and the substances of the successed to and and the substances of the successed to and and the substances of the successed to and the substances of the successed to and the substances of the successed to the substances of the successed the substances of the substances of the successed the substances of the s

carth and word lingth and spended between of a cover spenders boultoned by allow to good a coveredly conditions of a covered from I take to a colerate throughts and howevery settler amade, have been from the theore in against he there could from the there could be some the there was placed in from his life, while a rich brong bowning there is of down both was being from the form his copacions wildlest.

I think I town hear how how at house he was a country we may the the time of the soly memory ! But a bittle think, lines he was a country we may the time to the time of guide. It leaves but spectral day. It all the who sale guide. It leaves is not for any description of the time is not for any description, but else and rear.

Hotel sop as is the stream of time! had in its counter, how with unperiodity dates it streams along and hear curry often that which is the go and estimate. and smalling had which is through and stately this but a leale while since of ring an,

July 4, 1840 Crummell, Alex[ander] Eulogium on the Life and Character of Thomas Sipkins Sidney ADS – New York Public Library – Schomburg Collection

here. How did we welcome its approach. We rejoiced when the fierce blasts and the drifted snows of Winter were gone; and spring with smiles and bright sunshine, and delicate flowers walked abroad with life and beauty. And yet the winds of Spring are often chill and freezing; and not unfrequently [a]—

"A frost like death comes in, to change the face of tree and herb" *

How many a flower just opening its petals to the air, and trying to catch the warm sun= shine, has had its infant blossoms nipped by the [dull winds] keen blasts

How have its strong winds cast down and bro=
ken many a young tree [&e]; and withered its slen=
der stems in the warm & liquid dew of youth
The Spring came—but it came to blight
and nip a flower—one whom we all knew
and loved, who had numbered but a score of
years—in her beauty and her bloom. Regard
for the living will not allow for me to mention the
name of the dead. But the cold east east winds
of Boston [a] may sweep over [the] her many hills
with bitter keenness but they cannot again af=

fect her whose lies in the cold clod, but whose spirit is dwelling where "everlasting spring abides" in the sweets of a celestial existence.

But ah! him the wise, the reflective, the noble minded—cut off in his pride—[remove] taken from us in his strength—removed when he was about commencing his career of [happiness] greatness—[has] snatched from us when we calculated him to be a tower of strength a rock of [defence]. Oh! language cannot express * Dana

here how did no welcome its opposite the species when the force blasts and the drifter street your and spring, with trade and bright lanchame, and opposite them to solled about to the his and formity had get the winds of Spring are of the chill and freezings are not enfrequently a freezings are made to the and here is the armon to the and here is the armon to the and trying to catch the armon tan there. Here had bright blotteness sipped to a date them. I had been after the trans the trans the street that the armon tan there is the trans to the trans the street that the armon that the trans the trans the street that the trans and here the trans the street that the trans the street that the trans at the street that the armon to the trans the street that the trans the street the trans the street that the trans the street the trans the street that the trans the street that the trans the street that the street the street the street the street the street that the street the street

the Spring lane - but it come to blight and rip a flower - one whom wealt draw and loved, who had aumbred but a own of grand in her bloom degrees for the being will not allow me to mention the grand for the being will not allow the to cold institute man of frederic & may sump over the her many held with hells keeping for the flex to many fitte with hells keeping for the gland again of feet him who the in the allower, but when spires is needling where wirelasting appring abided in the seveling where wirelasting appring abided.

But at I him the wish the reflection the wolls. sounded — cal off in his private - manager ; been formers the was street townsering his carrier of hopping pertage — there exact cheef pour as when an calculated him to be to town opening the anche of Bofor in the late town of superf.

s Jona

the feelings of the heart when we think of all that was, all what we expected would be and now all that remains of John Brown!

—But Spring has gone. And now we have nearly reached mid-summer Yet [oft] times in the morning, dew drops are frosty in the Greenblade in the tender plant. And the night air is chill and cool are the morning breezes at times as with frost and chill they sweep over field and flower.

And so is death with us. Cold and [ghastly] thou [takest] waitest not for [neither] time—

and thou hast blighted our highest hope and chilled the heart of him "the expectancy and

[rose] of [the] a whole people", and [made] the [picture] of thyself!

For a few months past he was seen but little among. When he came out it was chiefly to effect some good purpose—to throw the weight of his influence and presence in the scales of Truth and Right, or, evince his repugnance to bad principles. On such occasions he was un= usually silent and meditative. We all observed his weak and attenuated form and felt conscious that disease was making fast inroads upon his constitution. Once awhile the remark would be made that he would not be long among; [and when Yet we would not listen to it although his ap= pearance warranted the remark. It gavepain and as our wishes were, so did we endeavor to hope and think. Oh how tenaciously the deli= cate fibres of human [existence] affection cluster around earthly objects of regard!

the foling of the heart when we think of all that, was, all what we expection went do out now all that pormains of John Barrens - But Thing, has year. And some he have suched tall however yet off one . The morning down dow for our fresh in the promotions or the buden plant : but the higher in which tool are the morning breeze of times as till feel and chill they bout over file and this to is death with raw. Classifing the total water for section time and then hast bighted on highest hope as oliten the heart of him " the expertanger rece of the whole people, and to his a few mouths feast he was seen but hall Mr. liteat. and meditation. We all its A and allennative from and fell to hat diseases was making fool movedout, tostituting boro antile the semant son made that he would not he long ame hope and think . 64 how tendiesally the deli cate filoco of homan constan

He had [re=]

moved from the city, and was about taking up his residence at Kingston on the Hudson. Some business however requiring his presence in the city he came here. He was quite feeble I am informed, as he had been for a long time previous. On Sunday 14th indisposition increa= sed and he was laid upon what was to be the bed of death. Without any manifestation of uneasiness, apparently without pain—still calm and meditative, he lingered till Wednesday morning the 17th when quietly and unmurmeringly he yielded his spir= it into the hands of his maker!

The [Sun] had been

but few hours on its course, and the stars that the night before had lit up the heaven had

[like]

blended with its glories; and he as a star of the first magnitude

"which goes
not down behind the darkened west, [while],
obscured among the tempests of the sky" *
melted away "unto the light of [an] heaven" and
commingled with the glories of an eternal
day!

My own feelings would dictate me to bring my remarks to a close here. But I have a duty to perform – a duty to the dead and to the living. In the words of another now present "His spirit seems around me at every turn" And I imagine that I hare the rich melody of his clear voice bidding me to incite you onward in the path of Truth and Freedom. Brethren! are we not brethren? Do not a common ancestry, and common wrongs and * Pollock

moved from the lity, and about taking of his seindones at lingstow in the Kall trising honover requiring his presence in the lity he came here. He was quite fable I an informed as he had been for a long time previous. In landay indispolition more sed and he was toil apon what was to he the beauf death. Without an of meatings. Expanelly well at pair stile Calon and modifation, he bingered lite. Branceday morning the 17th when questly and unnurmeringly he quelet his spir. but few hours ou its course. and the Har that the hight before had lit of the heaven has, blanded with its gloves; and he as there you Ast down behind the darkoned heet, his Obscired owing the tempests of the Hy melled away " note the light of an henous" and I consumulade with the glivies of an eternal. My own feelings and & deitate saw to bor.

My own feelings and deilate no to low my remarks be a deschone. But I haven hat to prefer me - a duty to the dead and to the hing. In the words of another hand present "the spirit seems around me at every turn" had I imagine that I hear the rich medday of his dawn write hading me to incite you comean in the path of Jouth, and Freedom. Button ! are me not hetten ! 30 acta tommon amcestry, and tommon surregion?

oppression bind us together? And standing here this day when one of our best and noblest has been taken from us [a] should we not feel our hearts binding us together in bonds of broth= erhood? Brethren! a great man has gone from among us—one who labored to raise his people from deep degredation &c &c We live in this our native land the most oppressed people in its numerous and wide spread population. We find our= selves down trodden, almost abject in poverty, contending with a people strong powerful and enlightened, with every earthly advantage on their side—and nothing but the pure naked [Spirit] Truth In this contest we need all the available instruments we can possibly bring to bear against the combined powers of prejudice cupidity and tyranny For upward two centuries we have been working our way up from the deep and dire degredation into which slavery had plunged us. We have already made considerable headway, and our People are fast emerging from the brooding darkness of Ignorance and Oppres. into the genial light of Science and Learning. As indications—as great Land marks of progress God has vouchsafed us now and then some great and noble Spir= it, who with a trumpet=call has aroused our dormant faculties and awoke us to light and Freedom. Oh Brethren our hearts ache and fain would the tears stream from our eyes at the fall of the "Shield of the amighty at the loss of the [beau] "Beauty of Israel." Yet let us but pause and shed the tear of affection

oppressions bend as together? And standing had this day when me of our test and noblest has been taken from us at should be not feel our hearts bunding as to gether in bonds of booth. cahood? Buthren! a great once has going from among us — one who labored to soice. his people from deep degredation toto

he line in this our native land, the mast apprehistifeaple in its numerous and aido spread population. Or find our. telves down troddry, almost aspect in poverty loutending with a people strong powerful and enlightened, with every earthly advantage on their side _ and nothing but the pure a aked sport buth In this contest , we need all the available instruments we can postifly bring to bear against the combine a powers of propodice capacity and tymany . In apares to tenturies the have been working our tray up from the deep and dire degredation into which blavery had plunged as . We have already made considerable headway, as on Rople are fast emerging from the bording darksof Igarrance and offers into the general light of Juincoland Learning . As indications - as quest Land

marks of progref God has touch saged? I as a nor and then some qual and note of this it, who with a trumpel call has arous to sar dormant faculties and according to light and Investor. The Butholm our hearts ache and fain writer the lears theran from our type at the fall of the Thisle of the English mighty—at the lop of the Boar Beauty of Serael? Yet let us had pause and that the tear of affection

over him, and stop to gather grateful and refreshing influences from his grave—and then girding up our loins let us press with renewed vigor in the path, in which with such undeviating purpose he walked!

Dear Friends and Companions! It was ours to know him. Us he favored with long and peculiar intimacy. To us he fre= quently revealed the deep purposes, the strong determinations of his great and mighty heart. How shall we manifest the friendship we entertained—the love we bear him? How—but by living as he did—a life Principle. How—but by doing what in life he would have considered the best evidence of re= gard—yielding to the strong and ear= nest appeals he frequently addressed to us to devote ourselves to the cause of our people, [and dede] & the high and holy purposes of Truth.

And now standing over the cold corpse—the fresh grave of Thomas S. Sidney, will you not join me in a re= newed pledge to remain steadfast in our adherance to our people's best interests—that

as he did
to their cause we will consecrate the vigor of
our days, the strength of our intellects and
the best affections of our hearts—and that
in imitation of him in singleness of pur=
pose and strength of devotion, we will [part
from our lest] sever the tenderest ties, ere
that sacred cause shall be [hazarded] in the
least by us [and] or ever jeopardized for the want
of our aid and maintenance

soon him, and they to gather gondeful and sofurthing influences from his grace - and then gording up our loins let us proposed with second stiges in the path, in which with water track to track and formplanent! It was soons to them and hormplanent! It was soons to them him. Its he furored with a long and peculiar internacy to as hopen quality accased the deep purposes, the through determinations of his great and mighty heart. How shall be manifest the frendship accountstanced — the love we bear him to thom hat by homy as he hid - a life thin apple. How - but by doing a hat in life he would

have considered the hest Exidence of sen gard - greating to the strong and Ear. aut office to be frequently and decessed to is to devote ourselves to the canend our people, and ded the high and holy the old cople - the fresh grave of Thomas I Tidney , will you not form the in a so. accord pledge to bemain stradfall in our dd. home to an people , but interests that our days, the strongth of our intellects and the best offections of our hearts _ and that in unitation of him in lingledefor pour pote and through of destion, be little frant from surfect sever the tenderest ties , ora that socred cause that he harpeded in the least began and ever popurated for the want of our aid and maintenance

Sidney! sainted Spirit in the far upper skies, with cherubim and Seraphim rolling the tide of ceaseless praise along the eternal arches;—look upon us thy late companions, while we renew the promise we were often wont to take with thee—that our life our talents our intellects—our all—we devote to the cause of man, the promotion of Truth and the maintenance of Right;—that as thou didst grapple with Pride and Avarice and Error—so will we;—that in thy hatred of bad principles and opposition to bad [men] we will manifest a cordial sympathy—and that it shall be ours with a strong determi= nation—though with less strength to give force vigor and efficiency to those great prin= ciples for which thou didst [live]—so eminently adapted to uproot the degredation and achieve the elevation of our depressed peo= ple!

How strong is the power of association in the in the mind. How it leads us from the contemplation of great principles, to those who nobly advocated them! And speaking of [men] Principle our minds naturally revert to the Principles with which they identified themselves. Thus are our minds brought back again to our departed Friend. Our theme is a sad and mournful one; yet such is the dispo= sition of the mind that we delight to linger around sor= rowful occurrences when associated with the loved and honored—But Sidney is not [more] here! I look round and cast my eyes upon you the long tried band; and see him not: and better is the con= sciousness that in our concils we shall behold him no more forever. But he is not dead! His manly countenance—his beaming eye—those gestures and motions—the manifestations of

Tidang! downted Spirit in the far appli Mis with Okorubia and Graphin ortho the title of centralop praise along the atters weches, - look upon no they late compa shile to exerce the promite he were often and to take with these - that our life var telents our satistants - our all - me doorte to be conse of man, the promotion of Trust and he maintenance of Highty - that as thou delet grapple with Inde and deaning Evra - to will was - that in they hatress of had principles and opposition to had turn so will manifest a cordial eyempathy that it shall be over with as strong delo mi water - though with lef strong the for sign and officery to those great principle for which them didet - to Some sent adapted to aprove the degredation it achiere the elevation of our deposted per

How string is the power of association in the in the never . How it leaving as from the water of taken of great principles, to those who nothy advocated then! And speaking of them being ble our sainds notionally port 6 the Principles tritt which they, dentificar themalers, This are our lands bro back again to our departer Friend . Ger the is a lad and mountable one; get such is the dispo Action of the minds that delight to linger around to mofil occurrence when associative with his bors and honored - But littley is not some here! Hook sound and cast my Eight where you the long brief bands and be him not; and hetter is the sceaning that in our tomals we shall be held him no more for row. But his not dead! This money countinance - his bearing Eye gestive and motions - the rahinglestations of

life we shall we shall see no more—and the sweet mellow tones of his voice shall [fall upon our ears] no

never again fall upon our ears.—Yet he lives. It is but little of the great and magnanimous that can parish. Those things in him which excited admira=tion [in] cannot die. The cessation of the heart's pul=sations, the silent inactivity of the blood, the coldness;—these are not death.—Oh no! He still lives—lives in found memory and never dying as=sociations.

Honored and cherished be his memory! We have no [words], as did the An= cients in which to deposit the [w...] hearts of the loved and honored dead. But the heart of Thomas S. Sid= ney, is embalmed in that of a sorrowing people. While life lasts, let us speak his praise; and dying, let us transmit it to posterity; and send it down growing greener and fresher from generation to gene= ration. Unborn babes will yet [lisp] his honored name; and by it, many a youthful heart will yet be smitten with the love of Truth, and [nerved] to spirit=stirring action in behalf of the right.

Peace—peace to his ashes! Let not the sun shine too fiercely upon flowers that bud, and the leaves that put forth over him. And when the pale moon takes her nightly round, may her beams fall tenderly and placidly upon the place where he reposes May the dews of heaven nest lightly on his grave and when we again go to that home of the dead may we step gently over him; and may the voice of man be still and hush above him—for a great spirit sleeps in the cold clod be= neath.

—But, brethren, as for us; let us be up and doing. Let us quit our selves like men. Let

by the Woll , we shall be more - and the direct thellow times of his soige thate potter aparementaries the soir again fall apare our land. - It has the hours of his soige that and magnament that come private. Hele things plaint courts admire has to come private. Hele things plaint courts and more than to come size the costation of the heart's put things, to bless me had been good aware drying as colleged. He was in food many and cover drying as had his memory! The have to wrend, as done this he could be his memory! The have to wrend, as done this he could be his memory! The have to wrend, as done this he could be his memory to the lovest and henced to the departit they should of Thomas I'll's any henced deads. But they have for the lovest and the life last to be postered for the his hereof the private grant and be proving govern the let postered get high his honored to the here of Tout, and wrosed to show the thirty of the right. I have the last to be love of Tout, and wrosed to spirit thing action in behalf of the right. I have those he spirit thing action in behalf of the right. I have those he fort fort over how. Indeed to had, and the bare he fort fort over how. Indeed to had, and the bare he fort fort over how. Indeed to have the pale to the fort over how. Indeed to have the pale to the fort over here.

his nightly round, may her been fall lenderly and placedly spon the place where he apares hay the devis of heaven meet lightly on his grave as when as again go to that home of the stand may their round on elip gently over him: and may their round of man to the said here! about him for a peat spout shops in the letter close to he realt!

— But bettern, as for us, les as head him strong. Let us guit our tolors like mon he

us show that we [have wea] are worthy of the gift of a great man. The path of greatness and the line of duty he trod; it should be ours to pursue

—But we may prove recreant to Truth.

We may give way to those bad principles at work among; and be seduced by wicked men

from [principles]. We may lose sight of the bright=
ness and glory he shot forth in his day and gen=
eration. Unhappy! disgraced people! if so
it should prove.—But for him, the great, the
loved, the honored Sidney—his renown is secured
forever—

For if [dignity] and purity of manners—if strong nature [lo...nity], if great and productive genius—if none [...r] youthful wisdom, augmented by ex=tensive learning and acquirements—all devoted to the interests of an oppressed people;—if self-consideration to the purposes of Truth and unswerving adherence to principle—if love of God and regard for man, may tend to cast a halo of glory and renown around the name of an individual, and invest his sepultured remains with revered and hallowed associations—

"Then o'er his mould, a sanctity shall brood, Till the stars sicken, at the day of doom!" Wordsworth" or them that ar have then truthy of the geft of a great man. He path of great not an other line of duty to brook, it should be over to purchase to the tone to transfer may be that had principle, at many for many to the had principle, at most arrange, and he sectioned by richere town from prometate to that forthe in his day and you refer and many from the glory he that firsts in his day and you could make grown the prove - But for him. The great the boat of the hours, the great the boat, he however I say - his reason is secret, forever -

Les if ; my and party of manners of them notes to of good and production genish byte of good and production genish byte between the money and argumentals are devoted to the above to the purposes of Just and automore sing asherence to principles - if love of Justimes agains for man, may line to cast a halo of glory and moreon around the aroms of an individual's rad invest his topallimed semains with versue and hallowed associations - "Hen our his morals, a landily that book, It has their sighten, at the day of deserve!"