INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

REPORT OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

THE BREAKING UP AT VIENNA.

NAPOLEON GOING TO THE CRIMEA.

From Our Special Correspondent at Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, April 26, 1855.

I have received intelligence from Sevastopol through a private source which gives a character to the operations now going on there quite different to that derived from the interested statements of the French and English journals.

It is true that at the date of the 17th some of the defenses of the town near the Malakoff tower and the Bastion du Mat had been destroyed by the allied guns, but it must be recollected that these were the most advanced works of the Russians, that they were erected under the fire of the enemies' cannon and were consequently imperfectly constructed, that they were of no great value in the defense of the place and were relinquished without much of a struggle. Their destruction was anticipated by the Russians and argues nothing toward the final result. It is not till the assaulting party places itself in advance of these works that the guns of the fortress can be brought to bear with crushing effect; so that at the date mentioned nothing had transpired before Sevastopol to indicate an advantage in favor of the Allies. The pretension of the latter that their guns possessed a superiority over those of the Russians is not true, according to their own admission made on many occasions since the commencement of the siege. The most important defenses of the Russian garrison are mounted with the large marine guns taken from the ships of the Russian fleet, and these guns are made after models of the best and largest guns in the French and English service. At the proper moment these will do their duty in the defense of the place. The last Russian dates from Sevastopol are to the 19th, and these demonstrate clearly that the feebly-defended Russian outposts once taken and a slight advance made toward the city, the Allies have been arrested, their fire diminished, the amount of harm which they are accomplishing against the heavier Russian works reduced almost to nothing, and that these injuries are readily repaired during the night. Added to this, a certain timidity reigns in the allied camp from the belief that all the most accessible approaches to the city are mined, and only await the pressure of a large body of troops to be exploded.

It is repeated from time to time in the English and French journals that the guns of the large fort *L'Etoile du Nord*, on the other side of the inlet from the place, will not carry balls further than the cathedral in the center of the city. This assertion is flatly contradicted by an American officer now with the allied army, who is every way qualified to judge. This fort, which is the strongest of all the defenses of Sevastopol, is mounted with two hundred guns and domineers the city completely. It is furnished with the large marine guns before spoken of, which will carry with very fair effect to the Malakoff tower or to any portion of the city wall proper, on the side on which the attack is being made by the Allies. This large fort, however, with those which are near it, was built to protect the difficult approaches to the city on the north side, which they perfectly do, and at the same time to act as auxiliaries against an assaulting party from the south side or as a means later on of dislodging an enemy who might gain admittance to the city. It has now become a serious question with the allied Generals whether, if able to gain the interior of the city, they will dare to risk their almost annihilated army under the play of six or eight hundred guns from the opposite bank of the river and in a strong position where they will have no guns to meet their fire effectively. Admitting then that these forts do not enter seriously into the question of the taking of Sevastopol, they do, however, enter seriously into the question of holding it or of the final success of the campaign.

The report that a division of the allied army was about to attack Liprandi in the open field is undoubtedly untrue; for we learn from another and a more impartial source that notwithstanding the boasted impregnability of the English position at Balaklava, there are serious intentions of evacuating that place through fear of this same Gen. Liprandi, whose command lies in the vicinity, and whose forces are rapidly increasing in strength. The absurdity of attempting to carry on a campaign in the open field with any degree of effectiveness against large forces of Russians, must be obvious to every one who will consider the circumstances under which the campaign is attempted. It will be recollected that one half of the fortifications, and that the strongest half, are free, and permit the garrison to introduce at will the reënforcements and ammunition required for the defense of the side attacked; that at the side attacked the defenses are of immese extent and great solidity; that they are defended by cannon piled upon cannon, served by men who have become expert in their use, and that in order to carry any one point, so as to effect an entrance into the city, it will require an immense concentration of the allied forces at that point, thus rendering weak and exposed to sorties and flank movements the remainder of their position. How then will they be able, with the number of men now in the Crimea, to carry on a campaign in the open field simultaneously with the attack on the city? Gen. Liprandi and Gen. Osten-Sacken are encamped with very large forces at not very distant points in the valley above the city, awaiting a favorable moment when the events which are going on under the walls of the town will authorize them to strike. Their forces serve also as reserve corps to march to the aid of the garrison in case of need. So that instead of marching against these bodies the Allies will ask nothing better than their inaction while they are carrying on the bombardment of the place. It is only necessary to look at the formidable line of French cannon which bristle from the edge of the high bank for a space of nearly two miles along the valley where the Russians are encamped, to be convinced of the fear which reigns in the allied camp of a rear attack.

Taking a calm view of the subject on the ground, my informant at Sevastopol is of opinion that the probabilities are opposed to the taking of the place, but that if taken it will only be by a continued series of bloody contests, step by step, and running through a period of several months, in which large reënforcements will be constantly required to maintain the losses which they will suffer.

Six weeks ago, and at the moment when Lord John Russell was on his way to the Conference of Vienna, I stated in THE TRIBUNE that that gentleman had gone to Vienna to prevent a peace: that no peace would grow out of that Conference, and that in diplomatic circles no peace was expected to grow out of it. These facts and opinions I derived from a high Prussian authority, and they have been confirmed in every particular by subsequent events. The bearing of Lord John Russell before the Conference was so abrupt and indifferent, that from the first it was evident that no peace was to be anticipated; and, in consequence, the efforts made by the Conference to arrive at a reconciliation were not such as the magnitude of the question demanded. These are the facts in the case, however different the public may have estimated the proceedings of that body. It was the feelings, wishes and opinions with which gentlemen entered that Conference that finally dissolved it without any result, and not any events which arose in the course of its sitting, either within its own circle or from without. It is only necessary, to see the absurdity of the attempt, to look at the following facts: England and her rulers are in a humiliated position before the world, from which only a great feat of arms will restore her; Sevastopol is not taken, and Russia is as certain of its impregnability as she is of her own existence, and consequently sure of her continued preponderance in the Black Sea—a preponderance which is to her life itself and which she will never relinquish by other than forcible means; for England and France to leave the Black Sea without a treaty which will positively insure the independence of Turkey, would only be to sacrifice that power. How then is it possible to treat with Russia so long as Sevastopol is not taken, and where was the necessity of the Conference of Vienna in view of these facts? The Conference of Vienna is therefore of necessity dissolved, and nothing now remains but *la guerre à l'outrance*.

In view of these facts the Emperor has now prevailed on the English Government to give its consent to his departure for the Crimea, and to clothe him with the command-in-chief. There is therefore no longer any doubt that this voyage will take place; but with his usual caution the Emperor has given the people about him to understand that his voyage is not a military one, that he goes to Constantinople, *perhaps* to the Crimea, as Emperor and not as an acting military commander; that he goes out to assume the general direction of affairs, to settle differences which have arisen in the camp, perhaps to review the army, but not to assume a personal direction of the operations against the fortifications of Sevastopol. All this talk, which is of course meant for the public ear, is intended to prevent any compromise of his Majesty's military prestige in case he should make any attempt in person that should prove abortive. It will enable him to return without reproach in case he should find it too dangerous to make an assault on the city.

His Majesty is expected to leave on the 8th of May.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

The Report of the Hiss Committee, though it has been sharply criticised in some of its details, meets with general acceptance among the people, and with little opposition in the House of Representatives, there having been but thirty votes against its adoption out of 233 members voting. Nearly 150 members dodged. The subject is an extremely embarrassing one to the House, which has managed it awkwardly, as in truth it has almost everything that has come before it. This awkwardness is purely the secret of inexperience, most of the members being green hands. This is especially true of the Boston delegation, which formerly was sure to comprise a number of able and experienced men who naturally and properly exercised a good deal of influence over the House. But of the forty-four Boston members this year only one, and he a man of no note, was ever before in the Legislature. From the country the delegations embrace a little more experience but show an unusual want of talent. Mr. Huntington of Northampton is the only man among them of much ability. He however has scarcely any influence. He stands alone as a party man; having been elected as an Anti-Know-Nothing, is absent a good deal, and is besides crochety and deficient in tact. He is heard with respect but not with sympathy. The House in fact has no leaders and is therefore perpetually at sixes and sevens. Much of its time is wasted in squabbling about points of order and in reconsiderations of bills which have been voted on without a proper understanding of them.

Yet the House means well, and so far as personal character is concerned, is as honest and respectable a body as ever sat in Massachusetts. You must not judge of it from such fellows as Hiss and Pierce. There is a bad streak in the Boston delegation which got in by a peculiar turn of circumstances. When the Know-Nothing delusion reached us last year, it found already organized in Boston a Native American party which had existed for some years in a small way. Its members were mostly of the lowest class, socially, morally, and politically. They were almost without exception what we call here, more forcibly than elegantly, Pro-Slavery Rum Hunkers. There was not an Anti-Slavery man among them. On the contrary, they were generally Webster Whigs, and hated the Free-Soilers nearly as much as they did the Irish. When "Sam" arrived, they of course received him with open arms. They first formed the Lodges or Councils, and naturally took the lead in them as veterans in "Americanism." Quite as naturally they—that is to say the "great men" among them, Pierce, Hiss, Rose, Ely, and others, being first in the field—were elected to the chief offices in the Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner. By-and-by the Order spread rapidly. The original Natives amounted to perhaps a couple of thousand in Boston. To them were added, by the time that it became necessary to make nominations for the election, about five thousand Whigs and Democrats and a thousand Free-Soilers. It was found necessary in making these nominations for Representatives from Boston to consider the claims of each faction. The Free-Soilers, though fewest in number, were the most intelligent portion of the party, possessed the most political skill, the most talent for organization, and furnished nearly all the orators—at least all who were good for anything. In consequence, they got the lion's share of the spoils—fifteen or twenty Delegates were given to them out of the forty-four to which Boston is entitled. The original Natives being in possession of the high dignities of the Secret Order, had also an advantage disproportionate to their numbers. The leading men among them were nominated for the House and Senate. They were undoubtedly the best the faction had to offer, but they were for the most part persons who in the ordinary condition of Massachusetts politics might have lived till they were gray within hearing of the Old South bell, and never have been dreamed of as proper men to represent Boston in the Legislature.

The immaculate Joseph Hiss is one of these lucky adventurers. He was nominated by the Secret Council because he was Grand Worshipful Instructor of the Sublime Order, and insisted on having his share of the public plunder. Once nominated, his election was sure to follow. The Order went it blind in Boston, and voted a clean ticket by a majority of thousands. In the country towns they were more select and fastidious. The Anti-Slavery influence which has always in Massachusetts embraced the moral and religious part of the community prevailed high and dry in the towns, and they almost all sent respectable men, though not the men of most talent or legislative experience.

The House has from the first sincerely desired to do right in the Hiss business, but has not known exactly how to do it. It has now got the bull [perhaps it would be more appropriate to say the goat] by the horns, and is trying to entice him out of its premises with the aid of a pitch-fork. Mr. Hiss, however, has turned to bay. He has sent in a memorial to the House in which he denies his guilt, but charges the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation and other members with having committed the crime of which he is himself accused. These charges he offers to sustain by evidence. The House has assigned to-night for the trial of Hiss, and will doubtless feel obliged to take measures to investigate his charges against its members. We have lively times ahead. It is many years since the Legislature and its doings have attracted such attention in Massachusetts as is at present given them.

I have just heard from the State House that the Governor has sent to the Legislature a Message refusing to accede to its request to remove Judge Loring. The Message caused great excitement, for it was confidently expected that Gardner would comply with the general wish in this matter. The Address, you remember, passed the House and Senate by a large majority. It is known that the Council are, with two exceptions only, in favor of the removal. In such a state of sentiment it was not supposed that the Governor would resist the current. His motives for the veto, for such it is practically, though not technically, are variously guessed at. Few have sufficient charity to give him credit for an honest concern for the "independence of the Judiciary," which is just now the fashionable phrase in State-st. It is known that he is not without hopes of the Know-Nothing nomination next year for President, or at the least Vice-President, of the United States, and it is conjectured that he fears the effect upon the South of giving his assent to the removal of Loring. Others allege that he looks to a speedy division of the Hunker and Anti-Slavery elements in the Know-Nothing party in Massachusetts and a union of the Hunkers with the Whigs, with himself as their candidate for Governor. For myself, I prefer to think him honest but deluded. Certainly, nothing could be more impolitic than his course in this matter. The State is Anti-Slavery, the Know-Nothing party in Massachusetts is Anti-Slavery, and the whole force of the Anti-Slavery sentiment has been brought to bear upon this question of the removal of Loring. It will now pour itself with added vehemence on the head of Gardner. He will never again be Governor of Massachusetts, whereas, had he assented to the removal and to the Personal Liberty bill, which is yet to come before him, he might have held his seat for a dozen years to come. The cry now will be "the removal of Loring "*and* Gardner."

The Know-Somethings are rather pleased than otherwise at the veto. It is certain to give them a great impulse, and to pave the way for their success next Fall. They have just shown their strength in an unexpected manner in the House of Representatives. The Speaker, Mr. Eddy, who is a clergyman, got leave of absence to attend the Anniversaries in your City. The House elected yesterday, as Speaker *pro tem*, Charles W. Slack of Boston, one of the editors of *The Telegraph* newspaper. He is under thirty, and is the youngest Speaker we have yet had, I think. The singularity of his election is that he is an out-and-out Free-Soiler, though for a time he belonged to the Know-Nothing Order. While the election of United States Senator was pending he was instructed by his Lodge or Council to vote against Wilson. He politely told the Lodge to mind its own business and quitted the Order in disdain. He has since been engaged in organizing the Know-Something movement, of which he is probably the head in this State. It is considered very remarkable that a House composed with only three exceptions of Know-Nothings should elect a bolter and the chief of a rival organization to the post of Speaker. The explanation is thought to be that a majority of the House are Know-Somethings. It may be, however, that Mr. Slack may have been chosen because he is well qualified for the post. He is very "smart," is personally exceedingly popular, and is admitted on all sides, by foes and friends, to be a perfectly honest and honorable man. OLIVER.

FROM MISSOURI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 5, 1855.

The world moves on slowly to be sure, but promisingly. I dropped into the Common Pleas Court yesterday, and found evidence of this pleasing fact.

An action had been brought by a widow lady against the Wiggins Ferry Company to recover damages for the loss of a negro, *which* had been carried across the Mississippi into a Free State by one of the boats of the Company last Summer. One of our statutes declares that, in case a reasoning and morally-responsible chattel escapes in this manner, the ferryman is liable to pay damages to the amount of its market value. When the case came to trial and the Jury were being challenged, one man of the twelve, a merchant of this city, (may his business never grow less,) declared that he had conscientious scruples against the whole system of Slavery, and did not feel able to give an impartial verdict in such a case. He supposed the law ought to be executed, but he did not wish to be the instrument. So he was excused, and went his way rejoicing I presume.

Are we not progressing a little, when a man declares openly and candidly, not only that he has a conscience, but that it is tender to the touch of justice and humanity, so far as regards the system of negro bondage? Most certainly.

The western portion of our State is advancing too, as you have already learned, but in an opposite direction. The crab is the model of progress in that delectable region. The sovereign people there are retrograding to that state of primeval simplicity spoken of by Horace, when men lived on acorns and raw flesh, and fought with clubs for such dainty diet—when might made right, and walls were better protection than laws. The people of Parkville, Mo., patronised a journal called *The Luminary*, an able and interesting paper, and about as much tinctured with Abolitionism as your sleepy neighbor, *The N. Y. Journal of Commerce*. Unfortunately the editors of this sheet expressed an opinion that it was not quite right for Missourians to perjure themselves by voting in Kansas. To support this opinion they printed some cogent reasons, which were answered, as you know, in a most convincing and forcible style, by pitching the press in the river and driving the editors out of town. Henceforth in Western Missouri we need no systems of logic, inductive, deductive, or seductive, if you cannot convince a man by power of words—knock him down, tar and feather him, hang him. If Jefferson or Madison were in Parkville they could not escape a ducking; Webster's nationality and compromises would not shield him from the tar-baptism; and as for that agile pigmy, Douglas, it is most probable that unless he would admit that perjury is right, (as perhaps he would,) the people of Platte would turn and rend him, even after he had cast before them the pearl of popular sovereignty. "What a piece of work is man!"

As some advocates of the Nebraska bill are unwilling to believe that Missourians are in the habit of riding over to Kansas on a voting tour, I would state that I have been informed by personal friends in the "Upper Country" that sixty men went from Cooper County alone, and one hundred and fifty from Howard County. These two Counties are about two hundred miles from the western boundaries of the State; so you may judge of the probable numbers who went from the region immediately contiguous to Kansas. After election these popular sovereigns returned in high spirits to their homes.

Yet we say, with Galileo, "*E pur si muove*"—The world moves on. And justice, by the help of its ordainer, will yet triumph. Let all stout-hearted men in the East, who want a good home, come on to Kansas, and they will soon be so powerful that pleasure-parties will not be able to crush down their rights.

Capt. John A. Webber, United States Military Storekeeper at Watertown, Mass., and son of President Webber of Harvard University, died on the evening of the 5th inst. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, and for the last twenty-five years has occupied the office which he held at the time of his death.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in the Tabernacle at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance was very numerous. The chair was occupied by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, near whom were seated the Rev. J. S. Lord of Harlem, the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New-York, the Rev. C. F. Miles of the Ceylon Mission, the Rev. E. Burgess of the Satara Mission, India; the Rev. Dr. Adams of Brunswick, Me.; the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, and other distinguished clergymen and gentlemen.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS of Brunswick (Maine), with the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, prayer and singing.

The PRESIDENT delivered an introductory address. He referred to the warmth of heart with which Christians should regard the exercises of the morning, and meet and hear the self-denying men whose devotion had led them into distant lands to spread their Master's truth, knowing that they who turn many to righteousness have the stars for ever and ever. When such standard-bearers fall on the field of their labors, how glorious a death is theirs, and yet, how deep the grief that follows them! Drs. Scudder and Poor have thus given forty years of their manhood to their Master's service. But much it is to be wished that many of our pious and ingenious youth shall think well of giving forty years of their life to the same cause. Laborious though the life may be, yet one who understood declared that he never knew a missionary that was not a happy man, sorrowful, but yet rejoicing; poor, but making many rich; counting his life dear into him so that he might finish his course with joy in the ministry he had received from the Lord Jesus!

The Rev. Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries, gave a brief statement of the condition of the Board:

Since the annual meeting in September last, four missionaries have been removed from their scene of labor. Drs. Poor and Scudder, and Mr. Hume and Mr. Benjamin; six missionaries and six assistant-missionaries have been sent out since October; more than a dozen are under preparation; and the prospect of a supply was never more encouraging.

The receipts in April were $32,436; the receipts for the nine months from 1st August to 1st May were $213,683; being about $500 more than for the corresponding works last year. For May, June and July, $40,000 per month will be necessary. Had it not been for the heavy pressure on the money market, much better results would have been obtained this year. One fact of special interest in the missions in Western Asia is becoming more and more apparent: namely, the Mohammedan mind is being slowly but surely reached by the Word of God; many have been made ready to converse on the truth; and in several stations many have given signs of readiness to embrace it. Whether the death-penalty which is declared for apostacy from Mohammedanism, will be enforced, remains to be seen. Two missionaries from India are likely to be present at the meeting of the Board next September.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Dwight W. Marsh, at Mosul, announcing the death of Dr. Lobdell, who sleeps by the side of Dr. Grant. The little grave-yard where they rest has been defiled and its wall pulled down, owing to the machinations of wicked men who have recourse to perjury to gain their ends. However, the English and French in the city have given their aid, and the evil time is probably stayed. The bitterness to his friends of Dr. Lobdell's death was much alleviated by his readiness to go. The letter described some of the sufferings of the Missionaries, in being plundered by the Arabs. The origin and cause of Dr. Lobdell's sickness were minutely described. The Secretary added that if there was any young physician in the room whose heart disposed him to the work, and whose health and circumstances permitted, he was invited to come forward and devote himself thereunto. Two or three such were wanted.

The Rev. E. BURGESS, of the Satara Mission, India, addressed the meeting. He expressed his embarrassment, from the fact that the only platforms he had preached from for the last sixteen years were the steps of heathen temples, and that in the Mahratta tongue, whose idioms were entirely different from our own. He had been forcibly struck with the want of sympathy exhibited by Christians in this country in the missionary work, and he illustrated it by relating an incident. He called the other day upon an old friend in Broadway, of whose piety he had no doubt. He was met by the inquiry, "Does it pay to leave home, friends, &c., to spend your life among the heathen?" And then his business was so pressing that he could not listen to his reply showing that it paid a hundred fold. It does pay. I know this from sixteen years' experience, amid many trials. These pastors will tell you how it pays. All missionaries will unite in telling you that it pays. The speaker remarked that India was the greatest missionary field open to the Church, and at the same time the Gospel encounters greater obstacles there than in any other country. The first of these obstacles lies in the Sanscrit language, which has been sacred for two thousand years. This language has some of the most ancient books in human literature. Some of these were unquestionably written in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries before Christ. This is proved by a mathematical calculation founded upon an accurate account of the procession of the equinox. This ancient and venerable literature forms a very great obstacle, such as is not found in countries having no written language like the Sandwich Islands. Another obstacle is found in the large endowed temples and monasteries. One establishment, a few miles from Satara, has the revenue of thirteen villages. There are thousands of these endowed temples in India, and they have existed for thousands of years. The British Government has never yet touched or diverted these funds from these establishments. On the contrary, it frequently assists them from the public treasury. Another powerful obstacle is the system of caste which has governed the Indian mind for thousands of years. There are in connection with every Hindoo village twelve different castes, all following different callings, and each caste is paid for its labor, by receiving a certain part of the produce of the land. The population of India is gathered in towns and villages and not scattered throughout the country, and this is favorable to our work. Pantheism exerts a wonderful influence over the people of India. It destroys all their sense of responsibility and of sin; it leads them to lay sin at the door of God. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls also exerts a wonderful influence there. They make 8,400,000 different changes which the soul must pass through before it attains perfection—and they do not consider it is the soul itself, but the mere animal life which is concerned in these transmigrations, thus destroying all sense of responsibility. But while there are discouragements, there is also progress. In the native churches of the Mahratta mission, there are 112 native members. In the north of India there 120,000 nominal Christians. A society of native young men is formed to destroy the influence of caste. Female education is receiving attention, after having encountered inveterate prejudice. There are now 1,000 girls receiving education in schools supported by the natives. The press is doing a great work, and there are now many newspapers supported entirely by natives. Railroads are being constructed. The superstitions of that people are being attacked in a practical way. When the English dug a canal to irrigate a certain district, the natives declared the waters of the sacred river, the Ganges, would never flow into it—it would not be used for such a profane purpose. But the canal was finished and water flowed like any other water. In conclusion he alluded to the death of his friend Hume, with whom he embarked for India sixteen years ago, and urged Christians to supply the place of those who fell in the conflict.

The Rev. Mr. MILLS, of the Ceylon Mission, next addressed the assembly. He remarked that India is a great country, being 1,900 miles in length, and one-third larger than the United States east of the Mississippi. It has been an object for the cupidity of the Western Nations; contains 160,000,000 of people, and is dotted over with towns and cities. There is a great thirst for knowledge among that people, and they came to our missionaries for this, rather than to their Brahmins. They indeed seek temporal knowledge, but this will prepare them for receiving spiritual knowledge. India will receive the grace of God, and will be the means of spiritual life to other nations, as she has been the means of furnishing others with the wealth of this world. The speaker glanced at the history of Indian Missions. In 1847 there were 142 missionaries there, and 1,500 native converts. There are 80,000 children gathered into schools in India. There are 150 natives preparing for the ministry, and 750 catechists—a native legion of over 2,000 redeemed from idolatry. Now 460 missionaries are there. Carey went to India with but £60, and now there has been contributed during the year in India for missions $160,000—a sum greater than is sent from this country. This is a strong evidence of the excellence of this work. European residents would not contribute this sum unless they approved the object. But the work is just begun there, and we should gird ourselves for the work which is yet to be done. There are 3,000,000 of children still untaught. We expend $1,000,000 then, but this is only two-thirds of a cent to each individual; and is this enough? He would rather return to India than remain here.

Dr. POMEROY read a letter dated at Mandahasalie, forty miles south of Madura, in Mr. Taylor's district, from the deputation of this Board.

The congregation then rose and sang a hymn.

The Rev. J. S. LORD of Harlem next addressed the meeting. He said: We come upon a simple errand, not to bring contributions of learning, eloquence or originality, but to express our interest in the cause of our Master. While we are waiting here, the morning breaks. We occupy a responsible position, looking out upon the millenial glory, which is dawning upon the world. We are prompted to engage in this great work by the benevolent spirit which God has implanted within us. God is calling us to this work by the facilities for its accomplishment which He has placed in our hands. We have but one weapon in this warfare—the truth of God. The Man of Sin compels men—but Christianity merely uses the persuasion of the Word of God. In the Reformation this truth was a submarine battery, blowing the forces of darkness into utter confusion and out-thundering the Vatican. We are called to this work by a regard to Christian consistency. God calls us to engage in it by the assurances of success which he has given. These are evidenced by what He has promised, by what He has done, and by what he is doing. What has been done may be seen by comparing the position of this Board 45 years ago, when it had only 4 missionaries, appointed, and $1,000 in its treasury, with what it is now. The time is coming when God will give complete success to His Word, and the knowledge of Him shall cover the earth.

The Rev. Dr. PARKER delivered the closing address. He thought it good to be here, and interchange Christian greetings. We read that in the last great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, "If any man thirst, "let him come unto me and drink." Such is the position of this great organization in reference to the other great anniversaries which have been held in this place for days past. Without magnifying the work of this Society we may say that it is following the model furnished us in the Gospel. Its aim is a large one, calculated to call out the energies and sympathies of the people of God. When the Bible Society had no large aim, it lived on feebly. But when a man in Western New-York proposed to supply every family with the Bible then it revived and went on nobly, and now it seeks to carry the word of God around the Globe. And so this society aims to evangelize the world.

The exercises were closed by the congregation uniting in singing a Missionary hymn. After which the benediction was pronounced.

CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the New-York City Anti-Slavery Society was celebrated last evening, at the Tabernacle, and was largely attended.

LAUREN WETMORE, President of the Society, in taking the chair, said that they would not occupy the evening with a report. The overshadowing question of the day was the question of Slavery; and it was not a question merely of the freedom of the black man, but it was a question of freedom for all or slavery over all. If Freedom was stricken down here, where could it arise? and if it was triumphant here, why should it not be triumphant everywhere? Among the earliest friends of the cause, one who had labored in season and out of season, was

CHAS. C. BURLEIGH, whom he now introduced [Applause]. This was no child's-play—Mr. Burleigh said. The enemy against whom they were arrayed was no trifling power. The conflict was between the deep conviction of the human soul and the consolidated power of $2,000,000,000. He had not come to convince them that Slavery was a sin and a crime, a curse and a calamity. To do that he would only need to open the statute books. They took the ground not that Slavery was an evil merely, but that it was a crime, and under all conditions morally, essentially wrong and a sin against God. They said further that what it was wrong for the slaveholder to do we had no right to help him to help him do. We ought to treat it as a crime wherever we found it, in society, in Church or in State.

CRAZY KATE here interrupted the speaker with "Ah! you talk about elevating the niggers and you let "your grave-yards be dug up!" There was considerable uproar, and she went out amid hisses and cheers. Mr. Burleigh then proceeded to detail the provisions of the Constitution which countenanced and supported the slave system. If the Government was not in favor of Slavery why was it that Kansas was put under martial law by gangs of Missouri ruffians, armed with pistol and bowie-knife, and making the ballot-box the instrument of as gross an act of tyranny as ever yet was perpetrated against the rights of a free people? Therefore it was that they would have nothing to do with the Government. They would have nothing to do with a Union which was cemented with blood. No union with slaveholders [Loud applause]. Down with that bloodstained flag! Trample the contract with Slavery's wrinkled hag [Loud applause]!

OLIVER JOHNSON said he had been requested by the Committee to present a question of practical interest. During the week large meetings had been held, and perhaps some had become interested in the objects of the Society. They were publishing a series of tracts and would receive any donatiions or pledges to aid in it.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON of Boston was the next speaker. He said that much as he abhorred the Constitution, there was one clause in it that he fully concurred in, "that there shall be no cruel and unusual "punishment inflicted upon any person." For the last three days he had been so entirely absorbed in his attendance on Anti-Slavery meetings that he was physically and mentally in a state of collapse, and for him to be called upon to speak was a cruel and unusual and unconstitutional punishment; however, like the old soldier,

"When his legs were cutted off,
He fought upon his stumps,"

He proceeded to demonstrate that every man who said anything against Slavery received as great a measure of hatred and calamny as he who said most. Cass was howled at all over the South for saying he thanked God that he was born in a Free State. Channing for writing a mild book upon Slavery, was complimented in Congress as playing second fiddle to Garrison. When men went into a Territory and set up a press to discuss the question of Slavery, where was the Constitution them? The Constitution was destroyed. Suppose that we should treat slaveholders as the South treated Abolitionists, would not the whole South be up in arms at the news that a slaveholder had been tarred and feathered? The North had no pluck. We were under the power of the slaveholder. He controlled our pulpit and our press. But a different spirit was arising. Old Massachusetts, God bless her! was leading the van [Loud applause]. Senator Toombs had threatened to march his slaves around Bunker Hill Monument. Let him come. There was a little of the old Bunker Hill spirit left, and in five minutes they would make his slaves free. Then they would see the truth of that verse of Dr. Watts:

"Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound,
A doleful sound shall rise."

Judge Loring was to remain in office by Gov. Gardner's veto. The people would dig the grave of that Gardner so deep that he would never find a resurrection [Cheers]. Much had been gained. Where was Frank Pierce? Where were the old parties? Where was Edward Everett? In obscurity in Cambridge, and they had in his place Henry Wilson, the shoemaker. Where was Daniel Webster? Gone, and in his place was an incomparably greater and better man, the man of freedom—Charles Sumner [Prolonged hisses drowned in applause].

WENDELL PHILLIPS was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Garrison had asked, he said, where was Edward Everett, and where was Franklin Pierce? but a more important question was, where was that mob which five years ago broke up the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society. There stood Rynders and ordered the Society to disperse. There stood the Chief of Police—a statue of imbecility—acting, if not saying with the man in the old play—

"I likes to be despised!"

Then Isaac Hopper went down to the City Hall, and begged of the Mayor to come up and protect the meeting; but it was of no use. There was a conundrum: "When is half more than double the whole?" He would tell them—Wood was more than double Woodhull. They thought they had tied their Governor in Massachusetts by his interest so that any 'cute man would know how to act. He was a real Know-Nothing, and did not know on which side his bread was buttered. To one who knew anything about Governor Gardner's antecedents, one passage in his communication to the Legislature was exceedingly ludicrous: "I ask only that conscientious motives be attributed to my actions and that my constituents may believe that obedience to justice is my sole desire [Laughter]. The man who drank until temperance could make him Governor, and level the Slave power until he could be elected by Anti-Slavery, could not earn a character in so short a time. He remembered the story of the old rat who retired from public to attend to the affairs of his soul. A youngster peeped in to learn how to die as he should, and behold the old fellow was snugly ensconced in a rich cheese. If anybody ever should look hereafter into Gov. Gardner's hole they would find him, but they would find no cheese [Laughter and applause]. He might have done it from regard to the nationality of the party. No party which aimed to benational could be true to Freedom. What had been done, what could be done at Washington? He had stood at the gate of Pompeii, where the Roman Guard had died at his post. Sumner like him would stand nobly by his post, but he could not resist the shadow that was creeping over the mirror of the Republic. He was in favor of that action. That only could be effectual. Massachusetts ought to call her Sumner and her Wilson home and send Senators and Representatives to her Legislature who should take the oath to support the Constitution until Sam. Hoar could go back to Charleston. He was to hear the first shot of a musket on the side of Freedom that came to us from Kansas, although it might be the crash of the coming avalanche when the North should invade the South by her superior strength. That would be better than playing with loaded dice at politics, as they had been doing. State Sovereignty was Freedom's natural fort. [Applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that the Society was about to hold a bazaar, and any one who wished to lend a helping hand could do so by applying at No. 19 Lamartine-place. The meeting then dispersed.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society was celebrated in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday evening. The audience was rather select than numerous. The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. ANSON G. PHELPS took the Chair, and Mr. DISSOSWAY read an abstract of the Annual Report, of which we present the leading features.

In presenting this Annual Report the Board of Managers state that during the past year one of their number, the Rev. J. S. Spencer, D.D., of Brooklyn, long one of the Vice-Presidents, has deceased. The Treasurer reports that the receipts during the year were $17,371 52, and expenditures $16,938 44. Amid the very general falling off in the receipts of most benevolent and religious associations the New-York State Colonization Society's receipts are about the same as they were last year.

Owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the country but little progress has been made in the formation of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company. The Association has been perfectly organized however and some $20,000 of its stock taken up.

Since our Annual Meeting in May, 1854, five expeditions have sailed for Liberia with 553 emigrants. The bark Estelle was chartered by the New-York State Colonization Society and sailed for Liberia on the 26th October last with 26 emigrants. The Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the Rev. John B. Pinney, accompanied the emigrants, reaching Monrovia on the 16th of December. After revisiting the scenes of his former labors in Africa and gaining much most valuable and reliable information in relation to the young Republic, he embarked for the United States on the 8th of January and arrived in New-York April 19.

The Managers in conclusion remark: African colonization may be opposed again and again, still it is destined to triumph and is at this moment the best plan to elevate and civilize the colored man in Africa, and to secure from social and political death the colored race of America!

The Rev. Dr. PINNEY moved the acceptance and publication of the Report.

The Rev. Mr. GOURLEY addressed the meeting. We have no room for his remarks.

The Rev. Mr. PINNEY next addressed the meeting. He spoke of the many Southern slaveholders who desired to liberate their slaves; of the whole plantations who wanted but to go to Liberia, whom the Society could not oblige by taking them off their hands and send them there for want of funds. He had just returned from his fourth voyage to Africa. It had been found that the mortality among unacclimated immigrants was very great, and the report was spread abroad that this was the fault of the Colonization Society. He was sent out to Liberia by the Board of Managers to examine into the truth of the report; while there he saw many discouraging things in the want of care and forethought and attention on the part of the Agent of the Society; and again he saw a great deal that gave him much satisfaction. He had not so much time to make investigations as he desired, the vessel in which he went being on a trading voyage, and not at his disposal. He first landed at Monrovia, and the first place he entered was a fine church. Some of the teachers in the School were those who had been little boys when he was there some 15 years before. President Roberts was next called upon, and then he got a boat and, refusing all offers from the gentlemen who wished to accompany him to point out the farms and sugar mills, he set out alone to spy out the land. The first place visited was New-Georgia, a settlement of recaptured negroes; it was much deteriorated and dilapidated, and did not seem to be nearly so prosperous as 15 years ago. Lower Caldwell was next visited: the same state of things existed there, but not more than one-half of the number of inhabitants resided in the place compared with the population of 15 years before. There was no receptacle for immigrants there, and the people asked that one might be built, to bring back prosperity. Not one of the immigrants from this country were living. There were no coffee or sugar plantations of any consequence—the people only raised a few roots and herbs for food. Virginia, on the St. Paul's, he found in much the same condition. Further up the river a better state of things presented themselves. Extensive plantations of coffee and sugar and fine farms and dwelling-houses appeared on both banks of the river. The mode of cultivation and the way in which they crushed the cane was primitive in the extreme. They did not employ oxen to turn the mill because they were so small, and cost more to keep than a man; so they put ten or a dozen men to push round the beam of the sugar-mill. They said they wanted a steam-engine, and he did not doubt if some small ones were sent out that in a year or two many of the people could afford to pay for them. The speaker argued that the perseverance of the people under such mechanical difficulties was a very promising sign. He spoke at length of the colonist named Hooper, formerly with a Mr. Donaldson of White Plains, in this State, who was doing wonderfully well. He had a fine farm and coffee plantations and dwelling house, and when he went out owned nothing. The villages of Liberia had much deteriorated, while the farming regions were vastly improved. The coffee of Liberia is superior to any other in the world, both in quality and quantity of crop. It was in his opinion next to impossible that any person ordinarily industrious could suffer from want in Liberia, where nature was so lavish and luxuriant. It was true that some of the immigrants had suffered during the period of their acclimating, and some of them died; but the Society had done all in their power to provide for their wants during this period. The speaker went next to Cape Palmas, on the St. John's River. At this place he found the grave of Buchanan, unmarked by any sign of affection or esteem. Some one had planted an orange-tree upon it, and a vandal wanting a cane had cut it down. [Mr. GOURLEY said he planted that tree, and that when he was in Africa the grave was marked with a piece of a slaver that he had got confiscated.] Mr. Pinney hoped that the people of this country would soon place a fitting monument over the the grave. He then went on to demonstrate that the slaveholders were liberal and whole-souled philanthropists, who wanted but the opportunity to liberate and send their slaves to Liberia. Upon the coast near the St. John's River it appears the Society have only had a small and uncomfortable house to accommodate the immigrants during the period of acclimation, instead of the fine house they supposed had been erected. The greater part of the sum appropriated to that purpose had been expended in hiring men to guard the immigrants from the Fishmen who formerly owned the territory, regretted that they had parted with it, and endeavored by force of arms to dispossess the immigrants. He advised that the Society build commodious houses before they send out any more immigrants, one-fourth of whom would die in the next year, unless the necessary accommodations for food and housing were afforded them. He adverted to the want of capital in Liberia; they had no means of intercommunication, therefore the reports of the Custom-House were no criterion of the imports and exports of the country. The English merchants had commenced a most flourishing coasting trade with the Liberians. New-Yorkers ought to do the same. He had seen enough to convince him that Commerce would do more than anything else to civilize Africa. He had