# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6770. MORNING EDITION----WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## DOUBLE SHEET.


### SALES BY AUCTION.

WM. McCORMICK, AUCTIONEER.——FURNITURE Sale.—At 10 o'clock, on Thursday, at 18 Mercer street, will be sold all the furniture contained in the house:—Consisting of Carpets, Sofas, Couches, spring seat Chairs, Oil Cloths, Glasses, Prints, French Bedsteads, Wardrobes, and a general variety of bedroom and other Furniture.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF stock of rich Carpeting.—On This Day, May 7th, at 10 oclock, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, 539 Broadway, R. C. Kemp will sell at auction, as above, by order of assignee, for cash, about 300 pieces of rich Royal Wilton Tapestry; best English three threaded Brussels Tapestry; Brussels three-ply super Ingrain; Venetian stair and hall Carpeting; Oil Floor Cloths; Rugs; Door Mats, &c., comprising a splendid assortment of desirable styles, and all of which will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, and are particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.—THE ATTENTION OF housekeepers is particularly invited to the large auction sale of elegant Furniture and other rich house furnishing articles, including the entire stock of Mr. John N. Sayre, established for many years past at 78 Beekman street, to be sold at auction on Wednesday and Thursday, May 7th and 8th, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, 539 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets. For particulars, see advertisement in the auction column.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—SPLENDID SALE of Furniture.—The attention of the public is particularly invited to the sale of elegantly carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, comprising the entire household of No. 46 Lafayette place, all manufactured by A. Roux, belonging to a gentleman about leaving for Europe. It is of the most modern and costly style, and will be sold at auction on Thursday, May 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For particulars see our advertisement under the auction columns.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—FORDham, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. J. Bleecker will sell at auction, on Thursday, May 15, 1851, at twelve o'clock, at the Fordham depot, Herrian's Hotel, opposite the premises, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., the following valuable property, viz:—At Fordham, exactly opposite the depot of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, about 200 lots and parcels of land, lying on the road leading from West Farms to Kingsbridge, at the junction of College avenue with the Harlem Railroad, on Union and Cambreleng avenues, and on Delancey, Bayard, Hoffman, Lorillard, Arthur, Elizabeth and Jacob streets—the whole beautifully situated between the grounds of St. John's College and the lands of the Messrs. Wadsworth, J. Lorillard, B. M. Brown, and P. M. Lydig, Esquires, and the Bronx River. The whole property is well situated for immediate improvement, laid out into lots and parcels of convenient size, varying from 50 to 100 feet in width. There are several buildings on the premises, including a dwelling, barn, and other out houses. Several of the plots afford admirable cottage sites, and contain beautiful groves of trees of every variety. The place is proverbially healthy, and comprises the convenience of a settled neighborhood, such as butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen at hand. The distance is but 10½ miles from the city, and the intercourse by the cars is constant during the day, at a yearly commutation of $25. To those desirous of obtaining larger portions of lands than laid down on the map, liberal privileges will be given. The title to the property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent, at the option of the buyers. Maps will be ready for distribution at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad street. For further particulars, apply to STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 18 Wall street, or to A. P. MAN, Esq., 64 Wall street.

AUCTION NOTICE—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONEER.—By H. N. Bush.—Large Sale of Valuable Furniture.—This day, at half past ten o'clock, in the Auction rooms No. 10 North William street, will be sold, in continuation, an extensive variety of excellent furniture from families removing—32 Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, 20 Looking Glasses, Matting, Oil Cloth, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Curtains and Ornaments, Clocks, Glassware, Cutlery, &c. THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION CARD.—TO CABINET MAKERS, IMPORters and Manufacturers.—Cash advances made on consignments of Furniture, Pianos, Paintings, Mattresses, and Merchandise, generally, for public or private sales. Apply at the Sales Room, No. 500 Broadway, between Read and Duane streets. H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

### FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, WHICH YIELDS fair profits, is for sale, in consequence of the party not having sufficient means to carry it on. Capital required, from $2000 to $3000. Apply to G. G. G., at the office of this paper.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—THREE SECOND hand tables, in good order, with all apparatus complete; one marble top table, almost new, with T. O'Connor's patent cushions, that never get out of order, will be sold cheap for cash, as the proprietor has given up business. Apply to T. O'CONNOR, Billiard Table Manufacturer, 41 Ann street.

CANNON FOR SALE—A LOT OF BRASS AND IRON Cannon, of all sorts and sizes, with gunnery complete, for ship and land service; also, harness complete for field carriage, Boarding Pikes, Blank Cartridges, Ball and Ammunition of every description. Cannon made to order. Apply 162 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT THE NARROWS, NEAR Fort Hamilton, a very pleasant and commodious house, two stories high, with basement and attic, pillars in front and wing annexed, and about three acres of land, being the premises lately occupied by Capt. John H. Bennett. The house contains ten rooms, and is in complete repair, and the grounds are in good order, and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the view from the house is beauty is unsurpassed. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, 18 Beekman street, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELIGIBLY SITUATED hotel, in the village of New Rochelle, recently conducted by Mr. Charles E. Rice. Location desirable, being near the railroad depot, within fifteen minutes walk of the steamboat wharf, thirty minutes ride by rail from this city, replete with all necessary outbuildings, choice garden grounds, comprising upwards of an acre; the whole in complete order, and ready for immediate occupation. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL E. FRINE, 66 Cedar, opposite Post office.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE IN THE CITY of Newark, N. J., within a few minutes walk of the Centre street depot. The neighborhood is agreeable, and the location unexceptionable. The house is new, commodious, and elegant. For a gentleman doing business in New York, and wishing to reside in Newark, no more eligible residence can be found. Terms easy, and title perfect. Apply to Theodore Runyon, Attorney-at-Law, Newark.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT IN SOUTH THIRD street, between First and Second streets, Williamsburgh. This lot is in one of the most desirable locations for a private residence, not five minutes' walk from the Peck Slip or Grand street ferries. None need apply who do not wish to pay as high as $1,000. $650 at time of sale. Size of lot, 20 feet front and rear, and 76 feet 8 inches deep. This lot is in good order. Apply at 241 Water street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 183 EAST Twenty-third street. The house is complete with all the modern improvements throughout, viz:—Hot and cold water, with baths, water closets, gas, &c., &c. The lot is 25 feet the block deep, with court yard in front. Apply to A. Dutton, 74 Pearl street, or on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT HARlem, consisting of good dwelling, carriage and bathing houses, with eight lots of ground, having a front of 100 feet on the river. The place has more than seventy fruit trees, besides grape arbors and shrubbery. Possession, 1st June. ROLERICK LAURENS, 28 Wall street (basement.) $75,000 to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, IMMEDIATEly on the ocean, thirty miles south of New York; outbuildings complete; situation perfectly healthy and beautiful. Inquire of DUMONT & ROSACK, 11 Wall street.

OFFICE TO RENT—UNDER THE PEOPLE'S BANK, in Canal street, suitable for a lawyer, notary public, house or ship agent.—A fine spacious office, with every convenience of Croton water, etc. Apply in the Broker's Office, under the bank.

OFFICES TO LET—OFFICES TO LET.—INQUIRE OF BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, Esq., No. 127 Fulton st.

SODA FOUNTAINS FOR SALE.—SIX TEN GALLON Fountains, three Draught Pipes, heavy plated, and three Coolers, all of the best materials and make, for sale low, and to be seen at No. 2 Park row.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE VALUAble corner lot and dwelling house No. 483 Broadway, being 24 feet front and rear, and 98 feet in depth. A lease of 20 years will be given, provided the property is improved. It is admirably calculated for any kind of business. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine street, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall, or 2 New st.

TO LET AND FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN—SEVERAL three story and basement brick dwelling houses, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. These houses are finished in the handsomest manner, and are replete with every convenience. Hot and cold water in the bath-rooms and kitchen, &c., &c. Immediate possession given, and the rent to commence from the first of May. Inquire at the Hoboken Land Office, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATE in Fishkill, Dutchess county, about two hours ride from the city, on the Hudson River Railroad, consisting of a large new and convenient dwelling, with suitable and appropriate out buildings of every description, surrounded by 250 acres of choice land, to be rented on the most moderate terms, with the entire privilege of a choice and extensive collection of fruits, garden, stabling, pasturage, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of Dr. J. Wilkinson Sleight, 44 James street, corner of Madison.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE, WITH FOUR WINDOWS, twenty-five feet square, on the first floor of house No. 181 Williams street, for a light business. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, 3½ MILES from Paterson, N. J. The dwelling consists of four rooms and stone cellar. There is a good barn, stable, and cow house, with a well of water at the door. For further particulars, apply to THOS. HUNT, No. 100 Chatham street. None but a respectable tenant will be treated with. To such the rent will be moderate.

TO LET, ON THE FIRST FLOOR, A FRONT AND back parlor, a few doors from the termination of the New York and Hudson River Railroad office. Would suit for a tailor's store, or fancy dress-making, or any genteel business. Inquire at 96 Warren street, in the store.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—FOR SALE, A SELECT lot of Specimens. Apply to J. Corduan & Brother, Silver Platers, No. 49 Reade street.

TO LET—THE LOFT OVER THE NEW YORK DAguerreian Gallery, No. 251 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay, well lighted, and having a handsome entrance from Greenwich street. Inquire in the Daguerreian Gallery, or of E. A. Brooks, No. 150 Fulton street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-THIRD street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; brown stone, three story, and parlor basement; replete with every necessary modern improvement. Rent low, to a responsible tenant. Inquire on the premises. For sale—the lot 60 Thompson street, $3,500, and two lots on Eleventh street, $1,800 each. THOMAS W. SMITH, Law Office 31 Nassau st.

### LIQUORS.

NOTICE.—DALLIMORE'S CELEBRATED BRANDY store is situated at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, where will be found the largest and best selected stock in the city, of choice Wines, Brandies, Segars, &c., imported expressly for his trade. He will sell from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than any other house in New York, and asks good judgment as a particular favor. His facilities are great, and his business is conducted on the cash principle.


## ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK

### THIRD DAY.

### American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This society celebrated its anniversary at the Tabernacle, at three P.M., yesterday. The assemblage was very large and very respectable, a large proportion of them being ladies. There were but few negroes present. John Van Buren occupied a seat in the back ground, during a portion of the time, and George Copway, the Ojibeway chief, was very conspicuous in the foreground. The exercises commenced by the reading of the ninety-fourth Psalm:—

O, Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth; O, God, to whom vengeance belongeth, shew thyself.

2 Lift up thyself, thou judge of the earth: render a reward to the proud.

3 Lord, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked triumph?

4 How long shall they utter and speak hard things? and all the workers of iniquity boast themselves?

5 They break in pieces thy people, O, Lord, and afflict thine heritage.

6 They slay the widow and the stranger, and murder the fatherless.

7 Yet they say, The Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regard it, &c., &c.

During the reading of the Psalm, the reader said he was impelled, by his own impulse, to say, that God frequently allows the wicked to dig their own pit, and then drives them into it.

The Rev. Mr. GARDNER, a colored clergyman, then delivered a prayer, of which we give an abstract:—Oh, Jehovah! great God, by whom we have our being, by whom we are permitted to celebrate the anniversary of this institution, we bless thee for the comforts we are blessed with, and the consolations extended to us. Though the crops should fail, or the fig tree should not blossom, we know that thou art with thy people. We bless thee for thy manifold blessings; for the progress we have seen in the minds of so many towards universal brotherhood, and the emancipation of mankind from sin and oppression. We know that judgment and truth are the habitation of thy throne, and knowing that thy cause will ultimately prevail, we are glad. We mourn that so many are suffering from tyranny and oppression, not only in this but in other countries; but we see behind thy kind providence a smiling face. We rest assured that all things shall work good for those who love the Lord. And now that we have assembled to celebrate the anniversary of this institution, we ask thy blessing to rest upon us. While we are endeavoring to spread the truths of the gospel of the Son of God—while we are preaching the truths of universal brotherhood, we would mourn that so many millions in this land are still held in oppression. We mourn there are so many whose minds are so degraded as to be but little over the brute; and that there are millions who enjoy not the privileges of freedom. We pray thee to hasten the time when we shall rejoice that there shall be no more occasion to enlighten man on these subjects—when all thy people shall love thee—when thy ministers shall herald forth thy glory—when God shall be honored; and we will give the glory and honor to the Triune God, world without end. Amen.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, the Secretary of the Society, then read an abstract of the annual report—the reading of which, he said, would occupy but a few minutes. The report contained a review of the slavery question for the last year, and referred particularly to the "odious" Fugitive Slave bill, the Compromise measures of last Congress, the Union meetings, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and the sermons of the clergymen who spoke from the pulpit in favor of obedience to the law and the constitution. The report contended that the Fugitive Slave bill is as unconstitutional as it is infamous, and it expressed the hope that it would be repealed before the political death of those who were instrumental in its passage had come to pass. An agent has been sent to New Mexico to be vigilant there in extending anti-slavery opinions. If the abolitionists were courteous and affable, many slave holders would be the South would listen to their arguments—believing that the patriots of the revolution were opposed to slavery. The prospect that flax will soon supersede the use of cotton—the growth of that staple in the West Indies—the kind reception of fugitives in Canada—the necessity of overthrowing slavery, in order to preserve liberty and religion—the election of a patriot to represent time-honored Massachusetts (hisses and applause) in the Senate of the United States. (Here Mr. Tappan said to audience would oblige him by withholding any mark of approbation or the reverse, until he had finished the sentence.) He then finished the sentence. Of whom it may be said he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his thunder. (Hisses and applause.) The report concluded by urging on the friends of liberty to persevere in their cause. "lower law" ecclesiastics, the report said, are losing the confidence of the people. (hisses and applause.) and the "higher law" is making greater progress. (Hisses and applause.)

The report was, on motion, accepted, and referred to the appropriate committee for publication.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN then offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That American slavery is the most sinful, cruel and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inasmuch as, under the light of the gospel, it deprives men, not only guiltless, but unaccused of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however grievous; annihilates in regard to them the conjugal and parental relations; consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes. (Hisses and applause equally divided.)

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn, and by lawful means to abolish, sinful institutions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally or through the press, their opinions of the conduct of their representatives, and of the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country. (Hisses.)

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal emancipation without compensation, and our measures, under God, moral suasion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave bill unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; (great hissing) and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of Southern despots. (Hisses.)

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave bill unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose this enactment; and that in the language of Mr. Justice McLean, "An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or community."

Resolved, That we believe that the like act of Congress, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy and justice given by the Saviour to his disciples; and that those professed ministers of the Redeemer who teach obedience to this law, are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have assumed.

Resolved, That the attempt of the slave power to enforce an alleged constitutional provision with regard to fugitive slaves, while it sets at naught an undisputed constitutional provision with reference to colored seamen, is an apt illustration of the mode in which the South understands and fulfils the "compromises" of the constitution, and the manner in which aided and abetted by northern allies, it has governed the country for the last half century.

Received. That the audacious attempt made to convert the free States into a great hunting ground for fugitive slaves, has inspired an unalterable disgust toward the accursed system of which it is an off-shoot, and awakened a deep sympathy for the bondman, that will, we believe, ensure a repeal of the bill, the political death of its framers and abettors, and a vast increase of the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the temporary triumph of the slave power, in consequence of the treachery or apostacy of northern politicians, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the people of the free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the oligarchy of the South, or their allies, the dough-faces of the North.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, (very loud hissing,) to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the constitution, and will labor to have them sustained according to the well known intentions of the patriots of the Revolution; but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of freedom and religion.

Resolved, That we are the friends of a true republican government, of a free Christianity, and of the equal rights of men, in opposition to cotton whiggery, cotton democracy, and cotton theology, and that we welcome to our ranks men of every sect and party who are in favor of a righteous civil government, the abolition of caste, the downfall of oppression, and the supremacy of the Divine law.

Resolved, That we will not bestow our suffrages on any candidate for office who we have reason to believe would, if elected, exert his influence to maintain and enforce the Fugitive Slave bill, oppress the people of color, or refuse at any time to cast his vote for freedom and against slavery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to the liberty-loving members of Congress and State Legislatures, ministers of the gospel, and conductors of the press, who have advocated the cause of human rights, proclaimed the law of the living God, and been true to the instincts of humanity, in despite of the combined influence of wealth and power, and the opposition of pro-slavery men in church and State.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the oppressed of every clime, and especially with those of our own country, and promise them our succor in all times of their distress, according to the golden rule.

Resolved, That the agitation of the slavery question has not ceased, nor will, in our opinion, cease, until the great stain upon the national escutcheon is removed, and the higher law has the ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the formation of anti-slavery societies of similar principles, and wish God-speed to every effort to diffuse information, succor the distressed, bring about the emancipation of the enslaved, and the removal of prejudice against the free people of color, in a way consonant with truth, justice and Christianity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the free and hospitable inhabitants of Canada, for the succor and relief they have so generously bestowed upon our countrymen who have fled from oppression, sought an asylum among them, and placed themselves under the protection of British law and philanthropy.

Resolved, That we renewedly and fervently commend the great cause of human freedom to the care and protection of Almighty God, beseeching Him to inspire all who labor for emancipation with wisdom from on high, to grant them a spirit of prayer, an exhibition of meekness, fidelity, perseverance and confidence in his promise that the rod of the oppressor shall be broken, and the oppressed go free.

During the reading of the resolutions, Mr. TAPPAN said, that speaking of the influence of the press, he was informed recently that the *Independent* newspaper had one thousand clergymen among its paying subscribers.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was the first speaker. He commenced by saying that in the remarks he should make, he would refer to the moral aspects of slavery. As a minister of the gospel, he thought on the subject of slavery, and as such he felt interested in that gigantic evil. If it were put to vote in this community, he believed every man in his senses would pronounce it an evil; contrary to the spirit of liberty, and contrary to the spirit of democratic institutions, and without sympathy with our religion or institutions. It is, therefore, a matter worthy of preliminary examination, how did it ever get root room among us? The world never saw such a spectacle as slavery existing against the spirit of our history, against our religion, and against our constitution. How has this been? It may be said there is in every man a love of irresponsible power. Every one would like to say, "I am master, and you are slave." Power is sweet; and once obtained, the hand irresistibly holds on to it. The love of power fastened slavery on us. At one time the prospect was that slavery would die out in the United States, otherwise there never would have been what are termed the "Compromises of the Constitution." But the culture of Southern productions became profitable, and then slavery was rejuvenated. The love of money—he did not mean the liking of it—but the worshipping of money as a God, tends to increase in every commercial community, and has kept slavery alive. When profits rise one or two hundred per cent, religion cannot kill slavery, especially when there are a few clergymen ready to baptize it. (Laughter.) All laws and all constitutions are like ships, matters of experiment. So with our constitution. At the time of its formation, he had no doubt it was the desire of all its framers, Northern and Southern, that slavery should be extinguished. Before he concluded, he said he would still further compliment the South; but he was afraid he would have to do so, at the expense of the South.

VOICE—Keep within bounds, old fellow. (Laughter.)

Another reason that slavery has not been extinguished is, that the whole power of the church has not been arrayed against it. He would not say the church was corrupt—that its ministers did not perform their duty, but though he honored and loved the ministry of the church, neither has exercised its influence sufficiently against this evil. The spirit of Christianity, like water running from the mountain tops, must find a course—a gully in which to run; and what he would say is, that the spirit of Christianity has never yet dealt with slavery as it ought to do. What is the attitude of Christianity towards the colored race, North and South? Christ, the head of the church, recognized no distinctions among men, except one. He first directed his attention to the poor, the lost and the bewildered. It is therefore for the ministers of the gospel to go down to the poor, and elevate, raise, and save them. This is Christianity. Now, has this spirit of Christianity been exerted on behalf of the slave? Let us look and see. The rights of three millions of men in the South are actually taken away from them, by an institution which recognizes man as a chattel—as an animal, as a piece of furniture. This leaves the mind of the slave a blank—it makes chastity almost impossible—it breaks up families, and is attended by other evils. This is the system. He was not now speaking of its abuse—he would speak of that by and by. The speaker then referred to the ground, assumed by some, that slavery is recognized by the Bible. He admitted that it did. But if there was any Southerner present, clerical or lay, he would propose to make a compromise with him, for this is an age of compromise (laughter) viz., that he would admit slavery was recognized by Scripture, if he would put American slavery on the Bible ground. He then went into a definition of the three degrees of slavery recognized in the Bible, and compared Hebrew slavery with that of the Southern States. It was a remarkable fact, he said, that all the laws of Moses respecting slavery were in favor of the slave; and so benevolent were they, that if a slave ran away from his master, it was taken as a presumption that he ought to have done so, which is the case all over the world. (Laughter.) Hebrew servitude recognized a slave as a man—as an accountable being; whereas our system does not allow that he is a man. Again, if a man, four thousand years ago, touched his maid, she instantly became his wife. In American slavery, chastity is impossible. Laws were made by Moses for the benefit of the slave; but in the South no colored man can be heard in a court of justice. If the South, therefore, will teach and instruct the slave, if they will make laws for their benefit, and put slavery on the Bible platform, he will have some faith in it. He would ask them, what has Christianity done for the American slave? Has it rebuked the doctrine that a slave is a chattel? Where? Has it said to the slaveholder, "you must treat your slaves as moral and accountable beings, or give them up?" Where? Has it rebuked the system of unchastity there? Where? Brethren, said the speaker, fornication and adultery are no bars to church communion, at least as far as slaves are concerned, in the South. (Hisses.) In marrying slaves there, that part of the ceremony is omitted which says "those whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder;" for if a slave is sold forty times, he may have forty wives. These facts are notorious at the South, and not much thought of.

VOICE.—There are men here who have twenty wives.

Mr. BEECHER.—I am sorry for it. I wish them emancipation. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEECHER.—Now, what has Christianity in the North done for the African? If the free African is ignorant, it is the duty of the church to educate him, and bring him up to industrial occupations. Has it done so? No, the church, represented by all denominations, has been deficient towards the African. He can't be a mechanic, a professional man, a clerk, or any thing else. The stigma of slavery has followed the African to the North. Has Christianity in the North attempted to remedy this? Has the church said, by the spirit of Christ, these men shall not be trampled on. Oh, no. All it says is, pointing to a ship: "There is the ship—go to Africa—colonize—go and leave us." No, the church at the North is getting too rich, and waxing so fat that it is in danger of dying of obesity, unless some task of self-denial is imposed upon her. These remarks are not aimed at the Colonization Society, for he believed in colonization, when the African would voluntarily go there, for the sake of the African continent; but if he was forced to go there, he would oppose it. Now, he had given the dark side of the picture, but he was glad to see that it is brightening. The North has begun to be aroused. The Christianity of the North is studying slavery, Bible in hand, and the result is that Northern men are getting into a more Christian state in regard to slavery. He believed that the North is the place to cure slavery, for all evils must be approached from without. The first effect of this fidelity of the North was to alarm the South; then it entered into our politics; then it gave rise to that unhaptized monster the Fugitive slave law. A word in regard to that measure:—Five years ago, the cause of emancipation looked bright. He did not believe that agitation fastened the fetters of the slave. He believed in brain agitation, but not in agitation by the sword or the bayonet. The first step was to say to the South, "Maintain slavery as long as you can, but don't extend it." Then it said, "Depend not on any factitious aid to support slavery." All we wanted was, to act as the sun does in looking at icy mountains—to melt them. (Applause.) The moment slavery is confined within certain limits, then we can, with brotherly affection, (laughter) arise and kill it. We can't overtake slavery, if it is allowed to extend. We can't keep up with it. Then came up a set of agitators (oh, these agitators!) when we had these things in a fair train to kill it. But agitation stepped in to stop it. The devil would not keep quiet in hell. He got to Washington, and put himself in the shape of the Fugitive Slave bill. But his ambition overleaped itself. In his opinion, no greater step had been made towards emancipation than the passage of that act.

VOICE.—Wait, old fellow, and see how it will turn out. (Laughter.)

He hated the Fugitive Slave law for its inhumanity. He would hate even to hunt a convict who had escaped from prison, where he was serving out his just sentence, but he would do so for the sake of the Union. (Laughter.) Oh these dry nurses of the Union! (Great laughter.) But rather than his child, dear to him as himself, should be taken back to slavery in the South, he would have him taken captive by Indians. We are asked to send fugitives back to bondage,—a bondage of ignominy here, and of damnation hereafter. For himself, he would not do so, and as for those who would, God judge between him and them. Paul preached salvation to the captive. Do our marshal's go, Bible in hand, and preach to the fugitive? If they would only return them to their masters as brothers, he would wish that all of these missionaries should be sent back. What a glorious thing it would be to see a slave, his ebony face shining with joy, returning home, and shaking his master and mistress by the hand, saying, "How are you master—how are you mistress?" Now, he would like to ask, is there any man who would like to send Dr. Pennington back to slavery? (alluding to a fugitive in England, who has been educated there.) Yet, if it was right to send Long back, it is right to send Dr. Pennington back. Now, is there any one who would like to see Dr. Pennington sent back to slavery?

VOICE—Yes.

VOICE—Two.

VOICE—Three.

Dr. BEECHER continued—Is there any one in his senses that would like to send him back to slavery? (Great laughter.) He objected to the Fugitive Slave bill, because it is calculated to engender ill feeling between the North and the South—because it brings in danger the liberty of free persons. During the last winter, thousands of free people have fled away, lest they might be captured and sent back with half a trial. That bill, too, empowers the Marshal to call upon the assistance of the speaker to assist in the re-capture of slaves, and renders him liable to a fine for harbering a fugitive or giving him a meal of victuals. In the face of the law and of its makers, he would declare that if any such fugitive threw himself on his charity, he would keep him, freely and forward. (Applause and a little hissing.) This bill does tend to promote irritation between the North and the South. It is the artillery of the South aimed at the North. It is a trespass on the religious and moral convictions of the North. Daniel Webster warned the South, a few years ago, against doing this; but oh Lucifer, son of the Morning, how hast thou fallen! (Applause.) At one time he almost revered Mr. Webster; but much as he even now looks up to him, and proud as he is of him, there is something dearer to him than that paragon of American statesmen. The Fugitive Slave bill is also a deadly blow aimed at obedience to law. It will do more damage to obedience to the law, than two generations of statesmen can repair. The speaker then referred to the Union Committee of New York, and ridiculed their attempts to enforce such a law by moral suasion. It would be as easy, he said, to drive a fast year's mullin into a thick plank, as for that committee, composed of men who read their ledgers for their duty, and fed in their pockets for their consciences, (laughter,) to try and enforce that law by moral suasion. He referred to the efforts of Italy, Hungary, and France, to obtain a republican form of government, and said their failures were caused by the people giving up their consciences to the magistrates and to the priests; and if the people of the United States give away their consciences in the same manner, this republic will soon be at an end. Time will show that the doctrine is repudiated. The time will come when, on reading the epitaph of a learned man to the effect that here lies A B, author of a learned commentary on such a work, and defender of the doctrine that the people must give up their consciences to magistrates and priests, the exclamation will be, "God have mercy on his soul!" (Laughter.)

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Toronto, was the next speaker. After what had been said, he could not, he said add any more. He expressed a deep sympathy with this society. Since his arrival in the city he had been present at some anniversaries; but he looked on this association with more kindness than almost any other. He has been accustomed to say he was proud of British America; but he is ready to go home and say he was proud of New York, and proud of the States, if the feeling here evinced, pervaded the whole. There is a spirit of pride in British America at the efforts now being made here to emancipate the slave by moral instrumentality. He sympathized with the sentiments of the last speaker. He rejoiced in the information he received here to-day. He rejoiced at the sentiments of the church here; but he regretted to hear that the church generally is not lifting its voice, as audibly as it might, against slavery. In relation to the argument that the Bible justifies slavery, he said that book expressly forbid the Hebrews to make slaves of their brethren. The distinction between slavery among the Jews and the Gentiles, he said, was not tenable. He concluded that slavery was a violation of nature, and the fundamental principles of morality and religion. After a few more remarks he concluded, and the meeting adjourned.

### The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen.

This society held their fifth anniversary meeting yesterday, at Tripler Hall, when the attendance was very numerous, consisting principally of ladies.

The children who are now the objects of the society's protection, presented a most gratifying spectacle. There were about thirty boys, and an equal number of girls, exhibiting all the appearances of being carefully tended, in every respect.

The proceedings commenced with an anniversary hymn, sung by the children, followed by an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS.

Some exercises and examinations then took place, in the course of which Mr. MCKEEN, the Superintendent of Schools, examined the scholars, who numbered, male and female, about sixty, in geography, arithmetic, and other subjects, including the holy Scriptures, in all of which branches of knowledge they exhibited a laudable proficiency.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BULL, the chairman, read the annual report, by which it appears that the society is about to erect a new building on a lot of ground leased them on very favorable terms, from the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on which they hoped, during the coming season, to see a building in the course of erection, which would contribute to the comfort and improvement of its inmates, and confer honor upon its founders. They acknowledged their obligations to the Board of Advisers for their exertions in promoting this branch of their undertaking, and acknowledged it as a step pre-eminently necessary for the requirements of their useful institution, in which sixty children were now crowded, though fifty were the utmost they considered themselves well able to accommodate; and numerous applicants were constantly refused admission. By the treasurer's report it appeared that their expenses during the past year had been, for rent $325; for necessary expenses of food and clothing for the inmates, $1,758 97; and the salaries of teachers, matron, and servants, $480 only; that there had been a balance from last year of $440 34; received at last anniversary, $55 10; sundry donations, $1,942 92; annual subscriptions, $643 50; board received from relatives of children, $217—leaving a balance in hand of $265 11, and $1,000 deposited with the Seamen's Savings' Bank, to the account of building.

Mr. BULL, on the conclusion of the above report, made an appeal to the audience, calling upon them to aid with increased energy, the progress of the good work. It was intended that the new building should accommodate about two hundred inmates, and towards the erection of it and other purposes, about $15,000 had been collected.

The Rev. Dr. TYNG then addressed the meeting. He knew, he said, that many of the clergymen considered it a burden to be called upon on such occasion; but he, who had many such applications, was always ready to respond to them. He considered pastoral duty was most required when the feeble spirit tried to carry out practically what pastoral fidelity had urged from the pulpit. He would give them the English translation of a French proverb, that "the remembrances of gratification are but regrets; but the remembrance of kindness is an abiding consolation." Taking this for his text, as it were, the reverend gentleman continued to make a forcible and eloquent appeal to the sympathies of his hearers, and to urge above all, that they persevere in the work, as all beauty consisted in its permanence. The character of true Christianity was lovely in its regularity; and nothing fitful was beautiful. He was present at their first meeting, when the society only numbered twenty-seven as the objects of their charity. He was much struck by the appearance of the sixty children now before him; the position of the society presented a most remarkable aspect. They had done a great work; and the gentleman who last year, (he did not know who it was) had urged them to erect a new building, was right, and it was their privilege to carry out that object. He then addressed the children, pointing out to them that their gratitude and duty were due to Him who had provided for them in their bereavements, as he had heard the cry of the young ravens, and directed the parent birds where to find the required sustenance.

Mr. BULL then announced the names of the officers and managers elected for the ensuing year viz:

*First Directress.*—Mrs. W. A. Tomlinson.

*Second Directress.*—Miss C. O. Downes.

*Treasurer.*—Mrs. W. D. Cuthbertson.

*Recording Secretary.*—Mrs. Edward Bement.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Miss S. M. Jay.

*Managers.*—Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Mrs. Dr. W. Parker, Mrs. C. R. Robert, Mrs. P. S. Gilpin, Mrs. J. Wotherspoon, Mrs. J. L. Aspinwall, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. H. K. Bogart, Mrs. W. R. Townsend, Mrs. Gerardus Clark, Mrs. John Bard, Mrs. Wm. E. Sedgwick, Miss S. Morgan, Miss Mary Munroe, Miss A. M. Griswold, Miss C. D. Leroy, Miss J. Leroy, Miss Routh, Miss Sands, Miss Bard.

*Board of Advisers.*—Rev. B. C. C. Parker, Rev. A. Mercer, Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, C. H. Marshall, M. H. Grinnell, John Brouwer, C. N. Talbot, W. D. Cuthbertson, W. J. Hoppin, Edward Bement, John Bard.

*Physician.*—Dr. W. Anderson.

A benediction was pronounced by Dr. Tyng, and with a hymn sung by the children, the meeting separated the greater part going into the Ladies Fair, which was held in another room of the building, in aid of the funds of the society, and at which many tasty articles were exposed for sale. No collection was otherwise made.

### Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Chambers, of Philadelphia, having offered up a prayer, and the congregation having sung a hymn, the Financial Secretary proceeded to read the Treasurer's report. Receipts fifty six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-two cents. The expenditures fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twelve cents. An abstract of the report of the Board was then read by Dr. Baird. It commenced with an appropriate and touching reference to the death of the late Herman Norton, one of the corresponding secretaries of the society, and a brief eulogy on his character. The two-fold mission of the society was then taken up and discussed. The first, to enlighten, according to its measure of influence, the churches of this land respecting the errors of Romanism, and the proper methods of laboring to combat those errors and save those who hold them. The second, to bring the Gospel to the knowledge of the Ro