THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6832. MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SPRING FASHIONS.

A CASE OF EMBROIDERED STRAW AND CREPE bonnets, received by the Atlantic, will be opened to-day. We invite our numerous friends and strangers to visit us, and they will always find the newest and most elegant styles, at MADAM R. HARRIS & SON'S, 571 Broadway.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—
GEORGE BRODIE, invites the ladies to examine a new stock of
GUIPURE LACE MANTLES,
Just received direct from the European manufacturer.
Also, a splendid assortment of
MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
All colors, and of the latest styles, of his own well known manufacturer.
51 Canal street, and 63 Lispenard street.

ELEGANT AND NEW FASHION.—LADIES DRESS-trimming ribbons. The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has received to-day a very handsome addition to his extensive stock of beautiful dress and mantilla trimmings, bonnet and other ribbons; and would invite all ladies who have not been able to match their dress-trimmings with handsome trimming ribbons lately in his store, to please select from his fresh stock, and hopes to be able to match the most difficult shades at very low prices. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
Ribbon store, 90 Bowery.

MILLINERY.—THE MISSES ROMANES RESPECTfully intimate to their friends and the ladies, that they have opened store 372½ Bowery, a few doors above Fourth street, with a choice variety of fashionable millinery. First class milliners wanted. No other need call.

STRAW BONNETS.—A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF the finest and most approved styles of ladies' straw bonnets, manufactured by the former employés of Frank Bennett, is now offered for sale by the subscribers. These articles will be found to fully equal those kept at Mr. Bennett's old establishment, which were considered not only the best but the cheapest in the market. Bonnets cleaned and altered. PITTS & CO., 769 Broadway, corner of Ninth street.

DRY GOODS, &C.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A complete assortment of embroideries in new designs and all qualities; also Valenciennes, Brussels, guipure, Honiton, point, and other rich laces, black thread mantillas, points, veils, &c. The prices are much below previous seasons.
MILLER & GRANT, 371 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS from auction.—A rich silk dress for $6, worth $9; 500 yards heavy wide black silk rich lustre, 5s. 6d., worth 8s.; 750 yards black silks, very heavy, 6s., worth 10s a yard; 525 yards superfine black silks, very wide, 7s., worth 11s.; 375 yards Bischoff's superior make do., 8s., worth 12s.; 525 yards Bischoff's extra rich lustre and heavy, 36 inches wide, only 10s., worth $2. Ladies will find on inspection that these silks are 50 per cent cheaper than any ever before offered; also from auction, linen sheetings, table linens, pillow case linens, bleached shirtings and sheetings, embossed and tambor draperies.
GEO. C. BURDETT & CO.,
191 Grand street, corner of Mulberry.

FROM AUCTION.—GREAT BARGAINS AT THE METropolitan lace and embroidery store, 643 Broadway second door above Bleecker street. Race dresses, $2; muslin dresses, $3 50; breakfast collars, 2s.; race collars, 2s.; ladies' hemmed linen handkerchiefs, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also a large lot of Swiss bands, 2s. each; 1 case of embroidered skirts, 6s. each.
BADDEN & STEWART.

GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS.—150 LOTS black silk, superior quality; 200 do. French needlework; 175 do. window drapery; 150 do. China mattings; 125 do. de laines and lawns, all of the above goods are of a superior quality, and will be sold a great bargain.
ANDREW G. COLBY, 57 Third avenue.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE PRESSING DEMAND for housekeeping goods, at this season of the year, UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE have made large additions to their immense stock of this class of goods, and will offer for sale this week—
6,000 pieces linen sheeting, of every width and quality,
10,000 do. cotton do. do. do.
10,000 do. linen and cotton cloth for pillow cases, do.
10,000 Marcoilles quilts & counterpanes every size & quality.
10,000 pairs Whiting, Bath and other blankets, do. do.
15,000 pieces Irish linen of every manufacture imported to the United States.
2,000 toilet covers.
10 000 damask table cloths, every size and quality.
5,000 dozen damask napkins and doylies.
10,000 do do. diaper and huckabuck towels. Also.
A beautiful assortment of table and piano covers of the latest designs. Also, a large stock of muslin and lace drapery.
Housekeepers and families commencing housekeeping will find this stock of goods the cheapest and most desirable in this city. 471 Broadway.

RICH RIBBONS AT AUCTION.—100 BOXES WILL BE sold at Mr. WM. TOPPING'S auction store, Broad street, on Friday next, 11th May, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE MILITARY.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—A SPECIAL MEETING of the corps will be held on Friday evening, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Col.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adjt.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION WISHES TO ENter in an honorable family, as professor of the French language and literature, (diploma exhibited) in exchange for a comfortable home; the best reference given and required; no objection to the country. Answer to A. C., Herald office.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP and bookkeeping, has removed to new and eligible rooms, 835 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street. Ornamental writing executed to order. Useful and higher branches of mathematics by an able teacher.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE NEW pupils daily for class or private instruction in the art of penmanship and bookkeeping
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 362 Broadway.
From the Home Journal.—In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose pre-eminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably pre-eminent person and recognized head of the profession.

ELOCUTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN MAY have an opportunity of joining a select class, or receive private instructions in elocution from an accomplished teacher. Terms made known at the academy.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 362 Broadway.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR GORRIN, teacher of the above language, has removed to No. 134 Eighth street, first house east of Broadway.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, AS REquired for business and conversation, can be thoroughly learned, by applying at 483 Broadway, near Broome street, to the undersigned, favorably known for his competency and excellent method of teaching. E. TELLERING.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

HOE'S DOUBLE MEDIUM PRESS, (BARREL CYLINder,) for good pamphlet and job work wanted; one very little worn preferred, for which cash will be paid down. Apply to MARQUAND, MOORE & CO., Job Printers, Sun Buildings.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A GENTEEL neighborhood, either in the city or country. Address postpaid box 2,868, Post Office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HOUSE, IN A GOOD condition, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway, between Canal and Tenth street. Address E. C., Broadway Post Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL, NEAT FURNISHED house, by a respectable family, in the upper part of the city, between Eighth and Thirtieth streets, in a desirable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, &c., M. C. H., box 3,577 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO HOUSES, NOT ENGlish basements, desirably located above Twelfth street and between the Second and Eighth avenues, containing all the modern improvements; and the price of each not to exceed from twelve to sixteen thousand dollars. It is not required that the houses shall be on the same block or street, although if together the two so situated might be preferred. To one furnished house there would be no objection. Those who are prepared to offer decided bargains, will make application by note or otherwise, to MORSS, STANSBURY & CO., commercial patent agents, 17 Bank Republic building, corner Wall street and Broadway.

CLOTHING, &C.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted.—Gentlemen having left off wearing apparel to dispose of, in large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them, by applying to, or addressing THOS. D CONROY, 491 Pearl street, between City Hall place and Centre street.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A LARGE QUANTITY wanted; the highest price given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good superfluous clothing to dispose of, can obtain the full value by calling on or addressing JAMES MORONEY, 11 Baxter street, (late Orange,) off Chatham.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED.—LADIES or gentlemen having any to dispose of, can obtain a fair cash price for the same by sending for the subscriber through the Post Office or otherwise, at his residence. N. B.—Ladies fattenged to by Mrs. C. M. S. JOHEN, 66 Elm street.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTment.—An important change has been made in this department. The undersigned has purchased from Iselton & Co., (late Ellis & Iselton,) their entire assortment of boys' spring and summer clothing, made up in the latest French styles, and unrivalled in elegance and finish by the stock of any similar establishment in this city. Mr. Iselton, whose skill as a cutter gave such eclat to the firm of Ellis & Iselton, among the fashionable families of this metropolis, will henceforward preside over the boys' clothing department o the Bazaar, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers, and to supply the same excellent fits that have hitherto given universal satisfaction. The difficulty of obtaing first class cutters in the boys' department of the clothing business, is very great, and as Mr. Iselton confessedly stands at the head of the artists in that branch, his connection with the Bazaar will give it a new claim, to family patronage. In order to make room for the new assortment, the present stock of boys' clothing at the Bazaar will be sold under cost. It comprises every variety of spring and summer apparel.
GENIN, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—JOSEPH B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted spring and summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages, from three to twenty years of age, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

141 NINTH STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF Broadway—Furnished rooms in suites or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College place.

EMPIRE LINE FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FAVORITE packet ship AMERICA, Capt. Barstow, will positively sail on Thursday, 10th May. For passage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, pier 6 North river, or to DEMAREST & JONES, 40 South street, corner Old slip.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN SWEDENBORGIAN SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of the American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Seventh Day Baptist church, Eleventh street. The efforts of this society during the past year, towards spreading the religious principles of Emanuel Swedenborg, throughout this country, have been very successful as will be seen from the following statistics, as shown in the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports:—

VOLUMES PUBLISHED.

Title.	No. of Copies printed	Sold and paid for	Now in Depository	Now on Sale	Remaining Unbound	No. donat'd
Divine Love and Divine Wisdom	2,500	1,571	63	537	500	46
Divine Providence	2,000	1,614	11	355	—	14
Heaven and Hell	4,000	2,869	418	464	290	2
True Christian Religion	1,000	508	69	406	—	
Arcana Celestial, vol. 1.	1,000	399	29	251	300	4
" " vol. 2	1,000	228	272	197	300	2
" " vol. 3.	500	84	85	128	200	3
" " vol. 4.	500	79	99	127	200	2
" " vol. 5.	500	36	138	26	300	—
Total	13,000	7,379	1,194	2,091	2,000	102

The Treasurer reports that the receipts during the past year have been $3,014, while the expenditures for the same period amounted to $3,014.

At 8 o'clock Samuel L Waldo, president of the society, took the chair, and the exercises of the evening commenced with the choir chanting a salutatory.

Mr. WALDO then read from the Holy Scriptures the 62d chapter of Isaiah, which was followed by the congregation joining him in the Lord's Prayer.

The choir then sang the 185th selection.

The people that walked in darkness
Have seen a great light;
They that dwell in the land of the shadow of death,
Upon them hath the light shined.
For unto us a child is born,
Unto us a son is given,
And the government shall be on his shoulders—
And his name shall be called
Wonderful Councillor! God the Mighty!

The Rev. Mr. BARRETT then addressed the assemblage. He said:—About five years ago a small number of persons assembled in the parlor of their worthy President, for the purpose of devising means to spread abroad the true lights of the Gospel. It was suggested that a society be established for the purpose of publishing the works of the Emanuel Swedenborgians. The project at first met with many difficulties, but, like the lot of every great and good enterprise—like gold, it stood the test of the fire. It spoke but little good of any cause, if all men thought good of it. "Woe unto you," saith the Lord, "if all men think well of you." The society, by God's kindness, has steadily increased in strength, power and favor among the people. More than 13,000 volumes had been published by the society during the past year, at a cost of $2,555. The sum of $1,500 had been expended in stereotype plates, which was three times the amount expended last year—thus showing that the efforts of the society have not been in vain; that they have been rewarded by converts there was no doubt; and he hoped it would steadily increase, until its religious principles would be spread all over the vast country. True religion was not found among the church goers of the present age, or in the halls of the legislature. All was in darkness. There was a great dearth of religious principles in our land, which would yet shake the very foundations of society to its centre. If religious principles were not properly appreciated, all other principles would soon fall to the ground. There was reason to believe that a vast amount of infidelity lurked in the churches. It was true, most persons went to church, but they did not sincerely believe in the holy Scriptures that ought to guide them in all their thoughts and actions. There was, no doubt, a tendency to treat the Bible lightly ever since the reformation. Another cause to which may be attributed the lack of faith in divinity is the number of religious sects that have, from time to time, sprung up, and the number of commentaries made upon the Bible by the clergy of these sects. They looked upon the Bible as upon any other book, and interpreted its meaning just as the fancy dictated. The speaker condemned the many religious sects that have of late sprung up. The spiritualists were among those who were most to be dreaded; for they in their ignorance did not act for themselves, but did just as the spirits (whether good or evil) told them to perform. How much then was the faith of their society needed in such fearful times! Every volume issued by the Swedenborgian society was a living missionary, preaching peace and glad tidings to every house where it is permitted to enter. In conclusion, the speaker enjoined all, both rich and poor, to join them in the good enterprise, and with the help of the Lord, on the return of their anniversary two years from this date, myriads of angels would rejoice for the good work that had been done, and join with those on earth in singing praises to Him who is the ruler of all things.

At the close of Mr Barrett's remarks, the choir sang the two hundreth selection:—

The wilderness and the barren place
Shall be glad for them.
And the desert shall rejoice
And blossom as the rose.

The Rev. Mr. PRESNICK, from England, was then introduced to the meeting, which he addressed at some length upon the success that attended the labors of the Swedenborgian Society in Manchester and elsewhere. From what he had observed, he had no doubt of the ultimate wide spreading of the faith preached by Emanuel Swedenborg, whose writings were the only unsectarian text books that religion is blest with.

The following resolution was adopted at the close of the last speaker's remarks:—

Resolved, That this meeting regard the establishment of a new church free reading room in this city, as an object of very great importance and usefulness, and one eminently worthy of the support of new churchmen throughout the country.

The doxology was then sung, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held yesterday morning in the Broadway Tabernacle. The building was crowded; the majority of the audience, as usual, consisted of ladies. In fact, if we might judge from the composition of the various religious anniversaries which have been held during this and previous years, it would appear that the ladies have a monopoly of religious feeling. As yesterday was the first favorable day they had since the anniversaries commenced, they took advantage of it.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who made a brief and appropriate address. He gave a short sketch of the past history of the society, and its present condition, and spoke of the hopeful prosperity with which it entered upon the work of the present year. He alluded to the large assemblies which attended at these anniversaries as indicative of a deep religious feeling in the community and as an encouragement for the prosecution of the work in which the society is engaged. There might be fears in the minds of the timid, the weak might waver, and the despondent see no hope in the future; but while there were such proofs, he had no apprehensions about the success of the work. It was the work of the Lord, and it must succeed. It was gratifying to all true Christians to know that over seven hundred thousand copies of the Bible have been distributed to those who were in need of the word of God, since the last meeting. Was not this fact full of hope; and did it not prove the importance of the society as an agent in the promulgation of Christian principles? Let us, said the speaker in conclusion, continue with unabated zeal to prosecute the mission in which we are employed, and which concerns the eternal interests of thousands of the human race.

The Treasurer's and Managers' reports for the past year were read by Henry Fisher, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Brigham. The following is an abstract of both reports:—

One new Manager, Schureman Halsted, Esq., has been elected to fill a vacancy. Mr. Caleb T. Rowe has been appointed General Agent, in place of Joseph Hyde, Esq., resigned. Sixty-eight new auxiliaries have been recognized. Ninety-two Life Directors and 1,478 life members have been added. The receipts of the year amount to $346,511 57—much less than those of the previous year. The number of Bibles printed during the year amount to 275,400, and of Testaments 626,000; making a total of 901,400. The number of volumes issued is 749,896. The number issued since the organization of the society is 10,653,647. Grants of Bibles and Testaments have been made, as in former years, to auxiliary societies, to other benevolent institutions, and to individuals for gratuitous distribution. The number of agents at present employed in the domestic field is thirty-five, including two on the Pacific coast. During the year a new German octavo Bible, also a Testament and psalms, have been published from an approved edition of Kanstein. A Spanish New Testament, from the Greek; also, a Welsh and English Testament, in parallel columns, and an English octavo small pica Bible, without references. A imperial quarto Bible, designed to be the standard book of the society, is now in press, and will be ready for delivery in a few months. A royal octavo Bible, with references, is also in course of manufacture. A Portuguese New Testament, translated from the Greek, is ordered to be printed; also a new diamond reference Bible. A new catalogue of books in the library is prepared, and is about to be issued.

The remittances abroad, the past year, have been much less than usual, owing to the diminished receipts, and the great demands for making new books, and other home purposes. It is the design of the Board to make further remittances early the coming year. But while the payments of money for the printing the Scriptures in foreign countries have been less than usual, the expenditure for making new books at home, and in foreign agencies, has been greater. One agent, Rev. Mr. Righter, has been sent to Turkey and Syria; another, the Rev. Mr. Montsalvatge, to Venezuela, S. A., and Rev. Mr. Fletcher to Brazil.

At the conclusion of the foregoing report, Rev. Dr. MURRAY offered and spoke to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

The reverend gentleman gave an account of a theological discussion which he had with a Catholic clergyman, and then proceeded to speak of the blessings which the Bible conferred upon all by whom it was read. It gave freedom to the mind of man, and this, he said, was the reason why the Catholic Church refused to allow its members to read it. It knew well that if it once made such a concession, its power and influence would soon be overthrown. It feared the Bible as its greatest enemy, and kept the mind of the Catholic community in a state of ignorance and darkness, by withholding from them the truths which it contained, and without which there could be no true liberty. It was, he said, a gratifying fact that between ten and twelve million copies of the Bible had been circulated in this country since the society was established. But this was not all—the society should not rest in its labors, while there are so many in our favored land who were without the Scriptures. Much had been accomplished, but there was still much to be done. All who had a true love of man should lend their co-operation to the society, and assist it in the circulation of the word of God.

Rev. Professor HAVEN, of the Michigan University, presented the next resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That the more we study the Bible, and observe its adaptation to all the various developements of human society, to heal, to strengthen and to perfect, the more profoundly are we convinced that it is, like its Maker, inexhaustible in its resources, and is, and ever will be, the grand preservative power of all that is good among men.

Professor HAVEN spoke in reference to the circulation of the Bible as a work which should enlist the sympathies of every man who believed in the saving truths of Christianity. It might be regarded as the foundation of civil and religious liberty—as the promoter of public education, and all the temporal blessings which we enjoy. But it was not these reasons alone which commended it to us; it was because in it only is to be found the words of eternal life. This was the principal reason why those who believed in it should circulate it among those who were ignorant of its glorious and soulsaving truths. He did not believe in any philosophy outside of it, for they were human; while that which it taught came from God. There could be no virtue without it, no morality that is not founded upon its precepts; and philanthropy that was not actuated by its spirit could not exist. Without it the world would sink into its original barbarism and idol worship. There might be, it was true, a civilization without it, but it would be a material civilization—without a soul, without virtue, without those refining and moral influences which are the offspring only of the Bible.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. BLACK, of Pittsburg, Pa., who offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the objection urged by some against the free use of the Scriptures, on the ground that they are hard to be understood, is clearly without foundation, derogatory to the character of their divine Author, and perilous to the souls of men, and ought, at this day, to be everywhere abolished.

The reverend gentleman spoke of the objections which han been urged against the reading of the Bible; but they came from a church which, after an agony and a struggle of eighteen centuries, at last produced the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception." Why should the objections of such a church have any influence, when it was used for the purpose of imperilling the souls of men, by withholding from them the right of private judgment, and the truths of the Bible?

Rev. Mr THOMPSON spoke to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in view of the prevailing ignorance, degradation, superstition, and fanaticism of the lands of the Bible, the relation of those lands to the consummation of Christ's kingdom upon earth, and the present aspect of Divine Providence toward their populations, we hail with thanksgiving the translation of the Word of God into the Arabic tongue, which promises to restore that Word in its purity to the regions where it was first proclaimed, and which still witness for its facts and its prophecies.

Mr. T. gave an account of the condition of the East, and particularly of the Holy Land; and showed the necessity for the distribution of the Bible in that quarter. The society was doing much for this end in the translation of it into the Arabic tongue, and he believed that it would still continue its labors until they had brought the whole of Asia back to the truths which the Bible alone contained.

The following resolution was presented and spoken to by Rev. W. HALLOWAY of Brooklyn:—

Resolved, That the precepts, the examples, and the whole spirit of the Bible, as well as the numerous translations now made, and the favoring condition of the world for the reception of this book, summon those who possess it to enlarged efforts and more fervent prayer for its early diffusion among all people.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who read letters from Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, of Mass, and the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, regretting their inability to be present, in consequence of the press of other business requiring all their time and attention at home. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to speak of the mission of the United States as a Bible distributing country, and the obligations which rested upon all its citizens to lend their assistance to the promulgation of its sacred truths.

At the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Tyng's remarks benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN CHURCH—DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSITION OF A NORTHERN CONVENTION.

The second day's session of the twenty-second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday morning in the Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan street. The attendance was very thin, there not being probably more than two hundred persons present, which might be thus divided:—White ladies, 100; colored do., 60; white men, 30; black do., 10. The meeting was opened by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Connecticut; after which the meeting was addressed by W LLOYD GARRISON, who went on to demonstrate that the issue of the Anti-Slavery Society was the same as that of the Freewill Baptist church and other religious denominations—namely, that no slaveholder or advocate of slavery should be allowed to be a member of the Christian church; and that, therefore, if the former deserved the name of infidel, the members of the Church which admits him no less merit the same epithet. Mr. G. suggested, in conclusion, that as several speeches were to be delivered, it would be well for the speakers to be brief and pithy. (Approbation.) He exhibited a memorial, which was rather too long to be read, received from Scotland, on the subject of slavery, which memorial had several thousand signatures.

Mr. MCKIMM submitted a motion that the meeting of to-day be public, and that of to-morrow be a private meeting of the members of the society. The motion was agreed to

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of nine to nominate officers:—

Edmund Quincy,	S. O. Griswold,	James Barnaby,
Robert Burns.	A. T. Foss,	H. C. Howello,
Susan B. Anthony,	James Mott,	Lydia Mott.

Upon motion, the following persons were appointed a Business Committee:—

W. H. Topp,	Wm. L. Garrison,	Chas. T. Rennel,
Wendell Phillips,	Rebecca Plumley,	Abby Kelly Foster.
Oliver Johnson,	Wm. H. Brown,	

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the following religious organizations, viz:—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission Society, the American Bible Society, the American Bible Union, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, the Episcopal Methodist and Moravian bodies, respectively, being in league and fellowship with the slaveholders of the South, utterly dumb in regard to the slave system, and inflexibly hostile to the anti-slavery movement, are not only wholly undeserving of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without conniving at all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized; and, therefore, ought to be instantly abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend of liberty and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer.

Resolved, That the attempt of the New York *Independent*, and other religious journals, to shield the American Board of Foreign Missions from anti-slavery condemnation, and to represent it as occupying a sound position in regard to the enslaved millions in our land, because of its action at Hartford respecting certain laws in the Choctaw nation, pertaining to the instruction of slaves and free colored persons in mission schools—is marked by fraud, Jesuitism, and the supremacy of sectarian exclusiveness over the instincts of humanity.

Resolved, That in the appointment of the Rev Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, during the present week, in this city, as a member of the Executive and Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, notwithstanding the publication of his infamous book, entitled "A Southside View of Slavery," wherein he ridicules the alleged sufferings and degradation of the slave, represents their condition as almost an enviable one, and proclaims a state of slavery to be signally preventive of pauperism, crime, mobocracy and popular delusions, and highly promotive of piety and its kindred virtues—that society indicates a depth of depravity, and a hardihood of aspect, which no language is adequate to describe.

One or two other resolutions proposing the disruption of the Union and the formation of a Northern confederacy, were also read; but they have been heretofore published, having been proposed at an abolition meeting in Boston a few weeks ago.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT intimated that the resolution just read had taken the wind out of his sails. He had prepared some resolutions, but he found that the sentiments of them were comprised in those submitted. Still, his argument was contained in those resolutions, and so he would read them:—

Whereas, the government of the United States is composed in part of slaveholders; and whereas, said government extends the same rights, privileges and protection to slaveholders which it extends to non-slaveholders, thus ignoring the disruption between slavery and liberty, between justice and injustice; and whereas, it turns man into chattels and puts him on trial before its tribunals on the issue—is a slave a man or a beast? and whereas, according to the terms of the compact, as these have ever been understood by its authorized expounders, slavery and liberty have an equal political right to be represented in all departments of the government, and that slaveholders have as good a political right to obtain the control of the government and wield it to the support and perpetuity of slavery, as non slaveholders have to get control of it and wield it in favor of liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That a government thus constructed and administered can never be used as means to abolish slavery, or sustain and perpetuate liberty.

Resolved, That the time has fully come to form a Northern confederacy, in which no man shall now be held as a slave, or put on trial before a tribunal on the issue whether he be a man or a beast, and in which slaveholders shall be regarded and treated as highway robbers, murderers, and other felons are regarded and treated.

Mr. WRIGHT proceeded to draw comparisons between sheep stealers, highway robbers, murderers, felons and man stealers, and thought that association with one was as bad as association with the other. It is contemptible (he said) for honest men to sit down in the Senate and House of Representatives; and laws made by such a set of rascals should be trodden under foot. (Applause.) But man stealers receive as much rights and privileges in this country as honest men receive. The only place where the friends of liberty and the friends of slavery ought to meet, is the field of action and of blood. Those who sit in Congress are part and parcel of the man-stealing confederacy; and honest men should turn their backs, at once and forever, on this unjust and iniquitous Union.

Dr. SNODGRASS, Vice President of the Kansas Emigration Society of New York, next took the floor. He said he had never been able to act with this—the Garrisonian—section of the anti-slavery party, but still he would have done everything in his power to help it along. Their leading principle was dissolution of the Union, but that proposition was hitherto intangible and indefinite. For once, however, they had a proposition now before them to build up an institution in lieu of that which they would pull down. This is a question practical in its issue, and therefore, for the first time he could co-operate with the Garrisonians. He proceeded to oppose the resolution referring to the Northern confederacy; and in the course of his argument remarked that while Northern men in Washington and the South were untrue to their duties, and were easily corrupted, Southern men were incorruptible.

Mr. BURLEIGH (indignantly)—Slaveholders are easily corrupted, too; and have $200,000,000 of interest in the slave trade.

Mr. SNODGRASS—They are incorruptible, while the Northern men skulk like a set of poltroons.

Mrs. ROSE—Do you think that if the interest was taken away from the South, so that the slaveholder should have no interest whatever in holding slaves, that he would then be the self-sacrificing man for the sake of the principle of slavery? (Applause.)

Mr. SNODGRASS—I will say this as the best answer I can give—that some of the men of the South, who have not a single dollar invested in slaves, and who never expect to have—educated, as they are, in the belief of the Calhoun school, that slavery is all right and a God-given institution—are among the most ardent, sincere, unflinching sustainers of slavery.

Mrs. ROSE—They may expect to have some.

Mr. SNODGRASS—I speak of persons who have not a dollar invested in slavery, and never expect to have.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER—I would inquire whether the white people of the South—the non slaveholding white population of the South—are not the property in a very considerable sense of the slaveholders?—whether the $200,000,000 of property does not control, not only the action of the slaveholders, but the conduct of the non-slaveholders?—whether the non-slaveholders are not completely subservient, from the very nature of the institution, to the slaveholders?

Mr. SNODGRASS acknowledged that to a very great extent this was so; but stated that the people of the free States who have gone down South are much worse, and place more barriers in the way of progress, than the Southern people themselves. He appealed to the President to protect him from further interruptions. In answer to some suggestions of Mr. Garrison, Mr S. asked whether did he think they would have slavery or freedom in Kansas, in case of the establishment of a Northern Confederation?

Mr. GARRISON—Freedom, of course.

Mr. SNODGRASS—I am not so sure of that. Mr. S. continued his remarks in relation to the paltrooonery of Northern men in Kansas.

The following persons were appointed the Finance Committee:—Abby Kelly Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Aaron M. Powell, Rowland Johnson, Anne Ruggles.

Mr WM. GOODELL took the floor to respond to the last speaker. He had not intended to join in this debate, but he wished to say, that though he came here as an abolitionist, still he was opposed to the Northern confederacy proposition. He agreed with the remarks which his friend Garrison made yesterday, that if the Union could not be preserved without a sacrifice of principle and conscience, then indeed they had but one course to adopt. He was not of opinion that that was so. The argument of Mr. Wright proves too much, for it proves that while we are building up our Northern confederacy, we can have no connection with slavery men. Now he agreed with the last speaker in his sentiments about Northern and Southern pro-slavery men. The Northern pro slavery men were worse than the Southerners. The argument of his friend Wright was an argument against all civil government. In the first place we would have—to carry out his idea—to colonize all pro-slavery men, all rumsellers, and all dishonest men; and then they would have no need of civil government at all. (Laughter.) Civil government consists in the entire community, honest or dishonest.

Mr. FOSTER asked whether he believed it right to enter into a compact with evil doers, even for the purpose of having civil government?

Mr. GOODELL—That question is based on misapprehension. In my idea of civil government, I believe that every man is a member of civil government, whether he will or not.

Mr. GARRISON.—And every woman too?

Mr. GOODELL.—Yes.

Mr. FOSTER.—Then Mr. Garrison is a government man?

Mr. GOODELL—I suppose he is; I hope so. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. proceeded to give his idea of civil government. He scoffed at the Know Nothing idea of excluding foreigners living in the nation.

Mr. GARRISON—And excluding women?

Mr. GOODELL—Yes, and excluding women, too. (Laughter.)

Mr. PHILLIPS rose to a question of order—that the question of civil government was not before the meeting.

Another member wished the speaker to go on, and to tell the meeting whether he recognized any distinction between civil society and civil government.

Mr. PHILLIPS desired the preceding speaker, if he wished to have civil society and civil government discussed, to hire a hall for the purpose. (Applause.)

Mr. GOODELL continued his remarks denying the proposition that civil government was a mere compact. He would not, however, bore the convention by going into a long argument. He thought, however, that the constitution of the United States was almost completely in favor of liberty—the Fugitive Slave law being swept away, and the clause as to the three-fifths representation, all the rest was in favor of liberty.

Mr. GARRISON—What about the clause to suppress domestic insurrections?

Mr. GOODALL—Oh, that is all a bugbear in the Northern mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER suggested that the words of the clause were that the United States should protect each of the States against domestic violence.

Mr. GOODELL—I thank brother Foster; and now that I recollect that when Gerritt Smith was nominated for the Presidency, he said in his pamphlet, in reference to this clause, that domestic violence meant domestic slavery, and that the clause gave the government power to put it down. (Laughter.) He proceeded to argue that there were no laws in any of the slave States authorizing slavery; but that slave property was held like any other property, by common law right.

Mr. FOSTER again intimated that the descussion was not in order, and went on himself to make a speech on his own book.

A COLORED BRUDDER—(Mr. Remond) rose to a point of order, which was that the resolutions offered, permitted the widest latitude in this debate, and that brother Foster was out of order. Their great point was the dissolution of the Union, and he hoped to hear all light thrown upon it. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The CHAIR supported the point of order, and

Mr. Goodell was directed to proceed.

Mr. GOODELL continued to argue and cite cases to show that slavery only existed by municipal law.

Mrs. ROSE asked how he would dispose of the distinction made in the constitution, between white men and black men. It says precisely all white citizens.

Mr. GOODELL—Oh, no—you are mistaken. I have got the constitution in my pocket, and it does not say so. (Laughter.)

Mrs. ROSE—There is another point—the provision made for three-fifths vote of the Slave states.

Mr. GOODELL—It is not so. It does not read so. I know that is the common impression; but what I am at is that very thing—to correct this false impression. There is nothing in the constitution about slaves or colored persons. Frederick Douglas is eligible for a seat in the Congress of the United States, and to the Presidency of the United States; and so is my friend in the corner—Remond. (Applause.) The President can nominate a slave to any Postmastership, or even to the Secretaryship of State.

Mr. GARRISON—I am sure Mr. Goodell does not want to trifle with the audience.

Mr. GOODELL—Certainly not.

Mr. GARRISON—The question is not as to the legality of slavery. We do not ask whether there is any positive law for slavery in the South. It is not that question we raise; and, therefore, it is not worth while to argue that. What I put to you as an honest, truthful man is this: do you mean to deny that when the constitution of the United States was framed it was intended that the slaveholders as such should represent three-fifths of their slave population?

Mr. GOODELL—Have we evidence that they did mean any such thing? (Laughter.)

Mr GARRISON—What do you believe on this subject?

Mr. GOODELL—I am about to show you. When you prove the illegality of slavery you do more than you think.

Mrs. ROSE—Will you please give us your version of the three fifths clause? (Laughter.)

Mr. GOODELL—Oh, yes. Those who were not considered freemen, and had no right to vote, were in the old Saxon ideas "aliens;" and it is a rule of legal interpretation that this clause applied to all persons who were not entitled to vote—aliens, &c. He went on to refer to clauses of the constitution which were absolutely opposed to slavery.

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH next obtained the floor, and compared the argument of the last speaker to the plea of the counsel in the historic case of the borrowed kettle, to wit—that the kettle was sound when his client returned it; second, that it was broken when he received it; and third, that he never had it at all. (Laughter.)

Mr GOODELL admitted that there appeared to be discrepancies in his argument, but contended that his meaning was clear.

Mr. BURLEIGH could only judge from words—he could not go behind them. He wished to show here that they all agreed on the principles of disunionism. The constitution did make a distinction between white and colored persons.

When Mr. B. had been speaking some hour or so, he was shut off by

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, who came in to report for the Finance Committee. The society, she said, wished for money for specific purposes and for general purposes. Independent of the sum in the treasury, which is already appropriated or pledged—one of these specific purposes was to send living preachers throughout the country. They wanted by this means to extinguish and put to rest in Indiana and the West, the Pettits and Douglass's, as they had put down the Everetts and Winthrops in Massachusetts. She therefore proposed that a collection should now be made in aid of their funds.

Mrs. Foster and several other seductive looking ladies, among them an interesting looking young bride, took round hats and solicited contributions.

And Mr. Burleigh, who had been so cruelly shut off by Mrs. Foster, resumed his discourse and continued to