

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

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THE BUGLE.

Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the city of Rochester, on Tuesday, May 11th, in Corinthian Hall. At 10 1/2 o'clock, the Society was called to order by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, its President. He announced the character and objects of the meeting, and said that, in accordance with the custom of the Society, opportunity would now be given for silent or vocal prayer.

Prayer was offered by SAMUEL MAY, JR. Selections from Scripture, mainly such as were prophetic of the doom of oppressive nations, and of people who had revolted from the Law of God, were then read by the President.

On motion of O. Johnson, of Philadelphia, it was voted, that a Committee be now nominated by the Chair to report the necessary organization of the Annual Meeting.

The following were nominated accordingly, and were chosen: Oliver Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts; Joseph Carpenter, of New York; Jas. W. Walker, of Ohio; Isaac Post and Piny Sexton, of New York.

This Committee subsequently reported that Committees on Business and Finance be appointed, and four Secretaries pro tempore be chosen; and they nominated for these several offices the following persons:

Business Committee—Wendell Phillips of Boston; Samuel J. May, of Syracuse; Oliver Johnson, of Philadelphia; Francis Jackson, of Boston; Robert Purvis, of Albany, Pa.; Amy Post, of Rochester; Lydia Mott, of Albany; Joseph Barker, of Millville, Knox Co., O.; Chas. L. Remond, of Salem, Mass.; Edmund Jackson, of Boston; Mary Hiltwell, of Rochester; Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Hovey, of Boston; Henry C. Wright, of Philadelphia; Augustus Bush, of Rochester.

Financial Committee—James W. Walker, of Ohio; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester; Abby Kelley Foster, of Mass.; Sallie Mulvey, of Rochester; Charles S. Griffin, of O. **Secretaries pro tempore**—Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester, Mass.; Marius R. Robinson, of Salem, Ohio; Wm. C. Nell, of Rochester; Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem, Mass.

The Report was accepted, and the persons named therein were accordingly elected. A cordial invitation was given by the President to all persons, whether friends or opponents of the Society, to participate in the discussions of the annual meeting.

The President then alluded to the recent death of Isaac T. Hopper, of New York, one of the most active of philanthropists, and one of the earliest and steadiest friends and officers of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He offered the following resolutions, which he sustained in some very appropriate remarks:

1. Resolved, That it is with emotions too profound for utterance that this Society receives the intelligence of the decease of the venerable ISAAC T. HOPPER, on Friday evening last, in the City of New York—the friend of the friendless, boundless in his compassion, exhaustless in his benevolence, untiring in his labors, the most intrepid of philanthropists, who never feared the face of man, nor omitted to bear a faithful testimony against injustice and oppression; the early, steadfast, heroic advocate and protector of the hunted fugitive slave, to whose sleepless vigilance and timely aid, multitudes have been indebted for their deliverance from the Southern house of bondage; in whom were equally blended the gentleness of the lamb with the strength of the lion, the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, and who, "when the ear heard him, then it blessed him" because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy; he put on righteousness and it clothed him; his judgment was a robe and a diadem; he was eyes to the blind, and feet was he to the lame. The cause which he knew not, he searched out; and he broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoils out of his teeth.

2. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded, in an official form, to the estimable partner of his life and the children of our deepest sympathy in view of this great bereavement.

Oliver Johnson, of Philadelphia, spoke earnestly in support of the resolutions, reading Maria Child's letter to the New York Tribune on Mr. Hopper's death.

Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Palmyra, said that, though not a member of the society, he desired to express (which he did eloquently) his respect for the character of Isaac T. Hopper, and his satisfaction that this Society had honored the memory of a good and true man, and in so doing honored itself.

Oliver Johnson narrated several highly interesting incidents in the life of Isaac T. Hopper, connected especially with the delivery of fugitive slaves.

Henry C. Wright spoke in support of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

After some discussion, in which O. Johnson, S. S. Foster, S. May, Jr., W. Phillips, J. Hawkins and P. Pillsbury participated, the following were assigned as stated hours of meeting: 10 A. M., 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 P. M.

Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the Society, presented his Annual Report, showing the total amount of receipts into the treasury of the Society, for the past year, to be \$8,488 83, an expenditure of \$7,631 54; and a balance in the treasury of \$854 29. The Report had been audited and declared correct by Oliver Johnson; and the Society accepted the Report.

Adjourned.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—Met in Corinthian Hall, at 2 1/2 o'clock. Francis Jackson, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

The assembly joined in singing a hymn: "The memory of the faithful dead Be on their children's hearts this day."

William L. Garrison, in a clear and cogent speech, explained some of the leading principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and concluded with the following resolution reported by the Business Committee:

3. Resolved, That it is not the business of the American Anti-Slavery Society either to build up or destroy any sect or party as such, or to patronize or proscribe any man or class of men for their abstract views of theology or political economy on matters foreign from the Anti-Slavery question; but simply to wage an incessant war against Slavery; to denounce slaveholding, under all circumstances, as a sin which should immediately cease, and to expose the blindness and wickedness of all who support this system of iniquity in our land; and that we gladly welcome all (however they may differ in other respects) who will aid faithfully in our great work, rejoicing to hear the true word spoken from the lips of a Jew or Samaritan.

The resolution of the resolution was sustained by George W. Clark, of Rochester; Mr. Pickard; P. Pillsbury; S. S. Foster, of Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Barker; Charles L. Remond, of Mass.; S. J. May, of Syracuse; when, on motion, the Society adjourned to 7 1/2 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair. The hymn, by Rev. J. Pierpont, was sung, beginning

"Hear'st Thou, O God, these chains Clanking on Freedom's plains?" &c.

The President read to the Society a letter from GEORGE SMITH, Esq., in reply to an invitation to attend this meeting.

PETERBORO', May 6, 1852.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON—My Dear Sir: You tell me in your letter received this evening, that you will excuse me from answering it. But I will not consent to be excused from answering so generous and beautiful a letter. I will not consent to let a single hour pass without assuring you of my continued and increasing esteem and love for you. The members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the members of the Liberty party do not all of them understand each other.

They are all still, to some extent, jealous of each other, and occasionally say hard things of each other. There were some proofs of this in the meeting held in Syracuse in January, 1850; and again in the meeting held in Rochester in March last. It is because of this mutual misapprehension that I was fearful of unpleasant occurrences in the meeting in Syracuse a year ago. I had some fears (they were not strong) that these Abolitionists of different names might wound each other and would the common cause by ill-natured and unjust remarks, but my fears were not realized.

That excellent meeting was characterized by good sense and by a tolerant spirit, and will, I trust, be characteristics of the approaching meeting in Rochester. I ascribe an equal degree of integrity to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the little handful that is left in the Liberty party. I recognize but two points of difference between them, and these are points which make nothing against the loyalty of either party. The American anti-slavery man will not vote. The Liberty party man will vote whether he shall believe the Constitution to be anti-slavery or pro-slavery, for he claims that the right to vote is derived from a higher source than the Constitution. But it is not true that he would in any event, swear to support the Constitution. Whenever he shall be convinced that this instrument does, under a legal interpretation of it, require the upholding of slavery, he will then as firmly as the American Anti-Slavery Society refuse to swear to support it. I do not understand that the American Anti-Slavery Society is opposed to civil government, and it appears from your letter before me that I have misapprehended your individual position on that subject. You will set me right, and I shall thank you for doing so.

The grand point of agreement between the American Anti-Slavery Society and the Liberty Party, and which, in my esteem, makes them substantially one, is their holding in common that the law for Slavery, whether found in the Constitution or not, is but a nominal law, and is everywhere and always to be trampled under foot. Their grand point of agreement, in other words, is that Slavery is an outlaw, a diabolical, mean, shameful outlaw, and that not only is every man at liberty to treat it as such, but is bound to treat it as such. The American Anti-Slavery Society and the Liberty party are agreed that the rules and arrangements of Slavery are as incapable as the rules and arrangements of any other form of piracy do not create obligations nor bind the conscience. Would that the Free Soil party and the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery

Society might no longer delay to come into this agreement with us.

The greatest obstacle to the union of all American Abolitionists would be removed, and with that union would be fresh hope for a speedy and bloodless termination of American Slavery. I cannot go to Rochester, much as I would love to take you and a hundred other friends there by the hand, and much as I should love to hear Wendell Phillips, who I am glad to learn from your letter is to be there. I have seen in the newspapers something to interest me in Joseph Barker. What you say of him increases my desire to know him.

I am much pressed, at this time, with my office and other labors. Moreover, I am preparing to leave home, a week from next Monday, for the sea-shore, with my wife, whose health is uncommonly feeble this Spring.

I suppose that there will be a call in the meeting for contributions to funds of your Society. Please consider the enclosed draft for twenty-five dollars as my response to such call.

My wife joins me in affectionate regards or dear Mrs. Garrison and yourself. Your friend and brother, GEORGE SMITH.

After the reading, it was voted, on motion of Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, that the letter of Mr. Smith be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

The following resolutions were reported by the Business Committee:

4. Resolved, That American Slavery tends to strengthen the hands of foreign despots, and to retard the progress and defer the triumph of democracy in all the nations of Europe.

5. Resolved, That the cause of the American slave and the cause of the oppressed and plundered people of Europe are one; and that in laboring for the Abolition of American Slavery, we are contributing to the emancipation and elevation of man in every part of the globe.

Joseph Barker, lately of England, where he labored most abundantly and indefatigably in behalf of the political, social, and religious rights of the people, and who has now established himself in Ohio, was introduced by the President to the audience. He sustained the above resolutions, in a speech of the clearest good sense and soundest argument; and evinced his determination to be a man, a free man, in the United States, as he was in Great Britain. His speech was heard with deep interest and frequent applause.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, followed, and occupied the remainder of the evening session in a speech of great power and eloquence. He sought to awaken and console in his hearers that manly adherence to Justice and that unyielding loyalty to Right, which shall compel Legislatures and Governments to respect and obey their demands.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The forenoon was occupied in an informal discussion amongst the members of the Society and others. But the meeting not being a session of the Society, no record is here made.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met at Corinthian Hall, and were called to order at 3 o'clock by the President.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution:

6. Resolved, That Slavery is a wrong, whose existence for one hour, no circumstance, law, constitution, book, or being in the universe, is competent to make right; and it is our duty to feel, speak, and act towards whatever sanctions it, precisely as we feel, speak and act towards Slavery itself.

It was discussed by H. C. Wright, Rev. Mr. Pickard, and Joseph Barker.

The following resolutions were also reported:

7. Resolved, That (in the language of John Quincy Adams) "it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of property."

8. Resolved, (also in the language of Mr. Adams), That "to call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind; that it is doubly insulting with the infection of riches and slavery; that its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

9. Resolved, That the first duty of every friend to the slave is to come out from such a compact and to refuse every act and every office which binds him to fidelity to such a Constitution, or to take an oath in its support.

Wendell Phillips made a clear argument in support of the resolutions, frequently answering questions put to him by individuals in the audience. It was further discussed by Samuel D. Porter, of Rochester, H. C. Wright and Frederick Douglass.

At 6 o'clock, Mr. Douglass gave way, with a view to a motion of adjournment.

The Chair, in accordance with a vote to that effect, nominated the following persons a Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and they were chosen, viz:

Oliver Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Carpenter, of New York; Samuel May, Jr.,

of Massachusetts; Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; H. W. Foster, of Rhode Island; Piny Sexton, of New York; James W. Walker, of Ohio.

Notice was given that an officer was in the city, charged with arresting a person as a fugitive slave. The description of the slave was given. Mr. May, of Syracuse, reminded the audience of Daniel Webster's threat, that a fugitive slave should be taken out of Syracuse in the very midst of an Anti-Slavery Convention. Mr. Webster attempted it at Syracuse, is well known, and failed; and having been disappointed there, he is, perhaps, seeking to try his luck in Rochester. It was moved that a Vigilance Committee be at once organized; but it was replied, that one already existed in the city. A deep feeling was manifested; in the midst of which, the Society adjourned to the evening.

EVENING.—The Society re-assembled in Corinthian Hall, and were called to order, at 8 o'clock, by the President.

The several resolutions before the Society were read; and the meeting was successively addressed by Charles L. Remond, Wendell Phillips and Wm. L. Garrison. Mr. Remond was very strong in his denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law, as a law to be trampled under foot at all hazards, and at all times. Mr. Phillips showed how far greater our enterprise is when prosecuted upon moral grounds, than when based upon, or mixed up with political schemes and parties. We need have no fear. If the public sentiment is right, there will always be lawyers enough, eye and Court enough, and ministers enough, to express and enforce that sentiment. Let not the people suffer themselves to be made the mere bridge over which self-seeking politicians, in pumps and silk stockings, shall walk into office, then to violate or forget all their promises and pledges. Mr. Garrison commented upon Mr. Phillips' remarks in excuse of the great body of the clergy, as deterred from doing their Anti-Slavery duty through fear of losing their support and that of their families. He thought such defence would not be welcomed by the clergy themselves. They are men who know their duty, and who have been busily forgetful of their brethren in chains, and helpers of their oppressors.

Adjourned, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

The Society met at the assigned hour; and was called to order by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, one of the Vice Presidents.

The hymn was sung—
"What mean ye that ye bruise and bind My people, saith the Lord."

Prayer was offered by John Rand, of Massachusetts.

A report was submitted, by the chairman of the Committee for nominating officers of the Society for the year ensuing. The report, having been amended in several particulars, was accepted, with one dissenting vote, and officers for the year elected as follows:

For President—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Vice Presidents—Peter Libbey, Maine; Benjamin Comings, Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, William I. Bowditch, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock, Isaac Post, Piny Sexton, New York; Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitson, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Steadman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; Clarkson Puckett, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Michigan; John Welch, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Asa Davis, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota.

Corresponding Secretary—Sydney Howard Gay.

Recording Secretary—Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer—Francis Jackson.

Managers—Newell A. Foster, Ruth Merrill, Maine; Parker Pillsbury, Amos Wood, William P. Tilden, New Hampshire; Archibald Gilchrist, Vermont; Andrew Robeson, Amos Farnsworth, Baurio Spooner, James N. Bodden, Charles Lenox Remond, Jefferson Church, Massachusetts; Daniel Mitchell, Elizabeth B. Chace, Rhode Island; George Sharpe, Luther Bartlett, Connecticut; Joseph Post, Lauren Wetmore, Mary Springstead, Giles B. Stebbins, Zenas Brockert, Frederick Douglass, Griffith Cooper, New York; Alfred G. Campbell, Addison Conger, Andrew Evans, Jr., New Jersey; James M. McKim, Elijah F. Punslypaker, William H. Johnson, Edwin Fussell, Oliver Johnson, Pennsylvania; David L. Gallbraith, Lydia Irish, Jacob Millisack, Benjamin Bown, Ohio; Mary Ann Swain, Indiana.

Executive Committee—William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Folken, James Russell Lowell, Sarah Pugh, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr.

Abby Kelley Foster spoke on the course relied upon by this Society to accomplish the overthrow of Slavery in this Country.

Frederick Douglass asked leave to say that he had received reliable information that a United States officer was in this city, for the arrest of three persons as fugitive slaves, and was now in the United States Commissioner's office engaged in the preparation of the necessary papers. Much feeling was caused by this confirmation of last evening's reports. It was ascertained that all needed steps had been taken to arouse the people, by placards, &c., and to place the intended victims in a place of security.

Mrs. Foster continued her remarks, exhorting all present to be ready to make the sacrifice of their lives, and to make it this day, if need be, for the cause of freedom. She declared that no fugitive slave should be taken from Rochester, if throwing her body in the way of the kidnappers, and sacrificing her life, could prevent it. She

then resumed the argument in which she was engaged when interrupted, showing that success in our warfare could attend only upon the use of such weapons as are appropriate and available in a moral contest, in a struggle for the predominance of Right over Wrong; and concluded with offering the following resolution.

10. Resolved, That the slave power draws its life-blood entirely from the perverted moral sentiments of the masses, and not from the Constitution and statutes of the government, nor from the creeds and ordinances of the church; and hence the only appropriate work of the Abolitionists, is the correction of public sentiment by the faithful preaching of Anti-Slavery truth.

This resolution was further discussed by Dr. Lindley M. Moore, Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Mass., S. S. Foster, and C. L. Remond, and was then unanimously adopted.

Voted, That the subject of contributions to the Treasury of this Society be assigned for the commencement of the afternoon session.

Voted, That the Business Committee be requested to make it generally known that the Fugitive Law, and the duty of all American citizens in regard to it, will be the subject of this evening's meeting.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The meeting was called to order, at 1 1/2 before 3 o'clock, by Samuel J. May.

The subject of funds, and of the operations of the Society for the ensuing year, coming up according to vote, the meeting was addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Joseph Barker, Marius R. Robinson, and William C. Bloss.

The following resolution on the subject, from the Business Committee, was unanimously adopted:

11. Resolved, That, with three millions two hundred thousand slaves yet to be delivered from their horrible thralldom—with an annual increase of eighty thousand new victims, to be driven under the lash—with a public sentiment universally arrayed against the cause of impartial liberty, and therefore yet to be radically changed—with a thousand religious and political presses conjoined to crush the Anti-Slavery movement—with nearly all the pulpits, churches, and theological institutions in the land virtually pro-slavery in spirit, position and influence—with a Union cemented with blood, formed and perpetuated only by the most criminal concessions to the Southern traffickers in human flesh, within no portion of which can a fugitive slave stand in safety from his pursuers—with freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of locomotion, and personal safety, utterly sacrificed in one half of the Union—the work that remains for the friends and advocates of the slave to perform demands increasing zeal, firmness, secondary liberality, and self-sacrifice.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution:

12. Resolved, That of all the emanations of human wickedness, duplicity, and cruelty, that have disgraced the history of mankind, the American Colonization Society has never been surpassed; an organization that is the enemy of immediate emancipation—that was formed and is controlled by slaveholders—that deprecates any interference with Slavery—that increases the value of slave property, and thus is perpetuating the accursed slave system—that declares the elevation of the free colored population, in this country, to be impossible, solely on account of their complexion—that impudently maintains that "causes exist and are operating to prevent their improvement here which are fixed, not only beyond the control of the friends of humanity, but of human power—and that this is not the fault of the colored man, nor of the white man, nor of Christianity, but an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the laws of Nature"!!!

This resolution was ably advocated by Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia. As Mr. P. had alluded to the recent course of F. Douglass on colonization, Mr. D. replied to Mr. Purvis, denying in toto, and with much warmth, that he had ever been or was now, in any other than a free to the colonization scheme. Mr. Douglass also attacked C. L. Remond in a spirit of the bitterest personal animosity, charging him with the most dishonorable motives for the course he (Mr. R.) had pursued towards him during these meetings. Mr. Remond replied with great severity, and caused it to appear that an exceedingly unjust statement had been made concerning him by Mr. Douglass. The discussion was most unpleasantly personal; yet it seemed impossible to check it without giving one party or the other reason to complain of partiality.

The President reminded the audience that this affair was wholly personal, and connected in no way with the Society. He hoped that the disputants, and all present, would bear in mind their duties to their enslaved and suffering brethren, and not consent that matters of personal difference should engross them, and lead them astray.

The resolution on the Colonization Society was adopted; and the Society adjourned to the evening meeting.

EVENING.—The Society met, as before, in Corinthian Hall; Robert Purvis being in the chair.

The song was sung,
"Come all who claim the freeman's name."

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions:

13. Resolved, That here so near the residence of that man whose eternal infancy it will be that his signature, as President of the United States, stands fixed to the Fugitive Slave Bill, we denounce that law, as the most cruel and monstrous legislation that has for centuries disgraced the statute-book of any nation.

14. Resolved, That we do not stop to ask whether this law is constitutional or unconstitutional—essential or not to the preservation of the Union; enough for us that it is

the cruel mockery of all justice, inhuman, anti-Christian, diabolical; and, trampling it under our feet, for ourselves we declare that, as far as in us lies, it never shall be executed.

15. Resolved, That we tell the knaves who, for political ends, and who have, during the present session of Congress, declared the question settled, that we accept the statement; it is settled—settled that their memories shall rot—settled that the blow which was aimed at liberty is recoiling with deadly force on the system in whose defence it was dealt; and when History shall trace in the Fugitive Slave Bill one of the most efficient causes of the overthrow of Slavery, she will add another to the many proofs that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

These resolutions were spoken to, first, by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, with the greatest earnestness. He alluded to the rescue of Jerry in Syracuse, and declared it to be an act of which Syracuse was proud and thanked God for; he utterly defied the law, execrated it, and proclaimed his unswerving determination to trample it under his feet. His remarks were cheered by the vast assembly, with the greatest enthusiasm.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, spoke, as but few can speak, on this question—with calmness, with discrimination, with the most thrilling eloquence. His speech was listened to with the intensest interest, and was greatly applauded.

William Lloyd Garrison closed the discussions of the Anniversary with a most effective statement of the methods of abolishing the slave system—deprecating, for our own sakes and for the slave's sake, any nurturing of the spirit of violence and blood.

W. C. Bloss rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening for the gratification which their remarks had afforded to the audience. He put the vote himself, and it was carried without dissent.

Marius R. Robinson offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

16. Resolved, That every impulse of humanity and principle of justice, which requires us to disregard and execute the Fugitive Slave Law, requires us also, with immeasurably greater force, to dissolve that contiguity with slaveholders and slaveholders which authorizes and enacts that law.

The following resolution, drawn up by a lady of Rochester, was unanimously adopted: 17. Resolved, That to these living martyrs in the Cause of Freedom buried in the Government Prison at Washington, Drayton and Sayre, we repeat the assurance of our continued remembrance and fervent sympathy, and that we will not cease to "labor and pray" for their deliverance until they gain that Freedom which they exerted themselves so nobly to win for others.

Samuel May, Jr., offered the following resolution:

18. Resolved, That the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society here present, desire to express their warmest thanks to those residents of the city of Rochester who labored so efficiently to prepare the way for this meeting, and who, by their most cordial and generous hospitality, have done so much to make its labors light and pleasant to those who have come up hither from abroad; and we pray God to strengthen them all for a faithful and life-long warfare upon the accursed system of Slavery in our land.

The President expressed the thanks of the Society to all the people of Rochester, who have, from time to time, attended the sessions of this Anniversary, for their courteous and candid hearing of the views which had been expressed; and passed a deserved encomium upon the liberality of the city in this respect.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, Voted, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the propriety of holding the next Annual Meeting, provided it be held elsewhere than in the City of New York, a week earlier or a week later than the accustomed time.

The meeting joined in singing—
"From all who dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise arise!"

And the Society adjourned, sine die. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't. SAMUEL MAY, JR., Secretary.

EMILY J. KENNY, Secretary.

It should be added that Corinthian Hall, in which the meetings were held, is one of the most spacious and beautiful halls in the country, comfortably seating fifteen or sixteen hundred people. It is finely lighted and ventilated, and no pains are spared by the gentlemanly proprietor to ensure the comfort of those who are temporarily its occupants.

A Governor Mobbed.

A slave named Jordan Hather killed his overseer near Richmond, Va., was tried, found guilty, and "ordered" to be hung on the 23d April.

The killing occurred thus wise. The overseer, Jackson, found some dirty tobacco stems on the "boy's" bench. The slave begged his forgiveness, and promised not so to offend again. Jackson replied to him, "may be so, but you shall be whip," and commenced chastising him with a cow-hide. The slave seized the "cowhide" after receiving several severe blows. Jackson ordered him "to let go, and step near the stove;" he obeyed. The overseer then plied the "cowhide" with greater severity. The slave again seized it, and refused to let it go, when ordered; whereupon Jackson kicked him "badly." The boy then seized the iron poker lying at his feet, and felled the overseer to the floor. Jackson died the next day from the effects of the blow.

These were the facts of the case. Accompanying them, Gov. Johnson received a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of Richmond, praying him to commute the sen-