

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Twenty-Second Anniversary Session of the American Anti-Slavery Society, took place Wednesday morning in the City Assembly Rooms, which were crowded to excess. Before the meeting had been organized, Mr. Oliver Johnson requested that the seats upon the platform should be occupied, so that those who might come in late could find seats near the door.

Mr. Garrison, the President of the Society, opened the meeting by reading the seventh chapter of Jeremiah.

When he had concluded and prayer had been offered by Rev. Theodore Parker, he said in consequence of the illness of Mr. Jackson, the Treasurer, there would be no formal report. The receipts of the Society and its auxiliaries during the year were \$33,646 53. Expenditures, \$29,138 00. Balance, \$4,507 63.

He would not trouble the meeting with any preliminary remarks of his own, but he would read the following resolutions which would be offered at some subsequent meeting, together with such others as might be deemed necessary.

1. Resolved, That organized as it was to effect the entire abolition of chattel slavery in our country, the American Anti-Slavery Society will not have fulfilled its mission until the last slave shall have been set free, and "liberty proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

2. Resolved, That in a cause so humane and righteous—nothing of concession or compromise—nothing of effecting a truce or beating a retreat; but recognizing in every slave "a man and a brother," asserting his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation, and proclaiming the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances, we shall continue to call men and things by their right names—to "agitate, agitate, agitate,"—giving the oppressor no repose in his iniquity, and the land no rest, so long as a single fetter remains to be broken.

3. Resolved, That Slavery has not only cloven down the rights of its victims, but impaired the reason and paralyzed the conscience of the slaveholder—turning the South into one vast Bedlam, without any restraint upon its madness; fulfilling the ancient declaration that "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first render insane."

4. Resolved, That the anti-Slavery sentiment which is "bounded by 36° 30' north latitude," is unbounded foolishness, and measureless infatuation.

5. Resolved, That we are struggling not for the non-extension, but the non-existence of slavery—not to make it sectional, but to drive it out of the land—not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises—not to repel the aggressions of the slave power upon Northern rights, but to secure freedom and equality to all who dwell upon the American soil—making the imbruted slave the test of all statesmanship, all patriotism, all philanthropy, and all true religion.

6. Resolved, That the right to enslave a human being, on any pretence whatever, is not a debatable question, any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy; and to every defence or apology for its exercise, ours is the good old Revolutionary reply: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

7. Resolved, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but "the traffickers in slaves and souls of men" are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, wherever they plant their feet: that we are living under the sway of "border ruffianism," incarnated in the person of Franklin Pierce, no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal, for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy, a thousand times more intolerable to be borne, than any ever imposed upon our revolutionary fathers by the mother country.

8. Resolved, That we shall neither give nor ask for any quarter; but our motto is "Victory or Death!"

The resolutions were received with many outbreaks of enthusiasm. When quiet had been restored, the President introduced Mr. Samuel J. May.

Mr. May said they had come again to this great centre, to plead the cause of those who are oppressed in this great land of the free. They had come to protest against aggression, and demand the emancipation of all who are enslaved. What their principles were, and what they intended to do, he hoped was now well understood. Mr. May was listened to with much attention; and when he had concluded, the president introduced Mr. Chas. X. Remond.

At present there seemed to be a strong desire to prevent the introduction of Slavery into Kansas Territory, and those who sympathized with the efforts in that direction were credited as the enemies of Slavery; but for himself he was as willing to see Slavery in Kansas as in South Carolina or in Georgia. If it was wrong in Kansas it was wrong in South Carolina; and he was as strongly opposed to its existence in one as in the other place, and deemed it quite as necessary to oppose it in the States as in the Territories. Speaking of the interests of Slavery, he was disposed to believe that the holders of slaves were not to be found south of Mason's and Dixon's line. They were at the North. He had seen them in Boston and in New-York. He knew of railroad companies and merchants of the North who were deeply interested in slave property. Recurring again to the expression against the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, he said, he wished those who were in favor of sending Sharpe's rifles to the settlers in

Kansas, that they might the better defend their rights, their firesides and their homes would also favor sending Sharpe's rifles to the slaves of the South, for he thought they had as good a right to defend their rights as the white man in Kansas. [Cheers.] Proceeding, he said he could see no friend in any one who could declare his devotion to the Union. [A few hisses.] The only man who could be trusted in a tight place was the man who was an out-and-out disunionist. [Applause and hisses.] He would say to those who hissed, that they had to travel a great way before they became decent Anti-Slavery men. He would say to those who hissed that if they would go South of Mason's and Dixon's line, and dare to be men, they would find the Union of no more benefit to them than it was to him, who, although he was born near Bunker Hill, and could not trace his ancestors back to Slavery, could not travel in the South because his color pre-supposed him to be a slave. Therefore the Union was of no use to him. [Applause.] He did not pray often, but when he did, he prayed to God that the Union might be dissolved. [Applause and hisses.]

When Mr. Remond had concluded, the President arose and said:

"Shall we behold unheeding,
Life's holiest feelings crushed,
When woman's heart is bleeding,
Shall woman's voice be hushed?"

I have the pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell.

She called upon the women to make common cause with those who would break the chains that bind the Slave. She said they could get any amount of Anti-Slavery Tracts at the Anti-Slavery Office, and requested them to get them, and wherever they found an empty hand to put one in it. She would have the merchants put Anti-Slavery Tracts in every bale of goods; she would have the milliner put a Tract in the crown of every bonnet; and she would have the dressmakers stiffen their productions with Anti-Slavery Tracts. It was not the logic of the head that was wanted, it was the better logic of the heart. [Applause.] What was wanted was to sustain the sentiment which, according to the Richmond Dispatch, caused Horace Greeley to roll in his carriage, and sent John Mitchel, in indignance, to labor on his farm. [Applause.]

The President, when Mrs. Blackwell had taken her seat, said he had the pleasure to introduce to the audience a very excellent fanatic, an infidel and an arch traitor, Rev. Theodore Parker.

Mr. Parker said, that after that trinitarian introduction—making him an Anti-Slavery man in three persons—a fanatic, an infidel and a traitor, he was sure he would be well received. He was to follow one whose color was eloquence in such a cause; and to follow one whose sex led captive the affections of men, and, therefore, there was little for him to do, and would not weary them long. He was disposed to think well of Mr. Hale, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Seward. They were willing to do one thing at a time, but he found fault with them because they said they did not purpose to do anything more than prevent the extension of Slavery. They pulled up the weeds on this side of the fence but in doing so, assured the South they would never attempt to pull up those on the other side. [Applause.] In speaking of these men and their acts, he spoke in the highest terms of the character and talents of Senator Seward. In raising an anchor on shipboard, he believed the windlass was used to take it up, and that behind it there was a capstan, the duty of which was to pull in the slack. Messrs. Hale, Sumner and the others were capstans, and there was no use in crying to them to pull in the slack when there was no slack to pull. They were obliged to act in accordance with the sentiment of their constituents, for if they did not, they would put them out. He was satisfied that whenever their constituents afforded any slack, in the way of an advance in Anti-Slavery sentiment, they would pull it in.

In speaking of how the various political parties had been affected by the Anti-Slavery movement, he said the Know-Nothing party had done much to aid in breaking up the older organizations, and in doing so it had done well. But it had been the cause of considerable evil. There were two ways of getting into office. One was to fly in and the other to crawl. While the office was straight up, there were many who had no wings, and who could not crawl up. Their slime was too slippery. Their gluten wouldn't hold, so they got a Know-Nothing plank and crawled in on that. [Applause.] In that way Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, got into office. [Great applause.] With a few remarks upon the number and power of the newspapers engaged in advocating the Anti-Slavery cause, and a reference to Mr. Beecher's attack upon Mr. Garrison, which he considered mean and cowardly, Mr. Parker concluded.

The Chairman, before introducing Miss Lucretia Mott, desired to say that he would not wish it to go out that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the present day was non-resistant.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott said she wanted to scold Mr. Parker for the manner in which he had spoken of the non-resistant. She said they had relied upon prayer, a force stronger than physical, and they had done much.

The meeting was now adjourned.