

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL AGENT, MADE AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY, JANUARY 28, 1858.

As the time on this occasion does not admit of the reading of an extended Report, no attempt is made to recite therein the history of our Cause during the year past, but only to refer briefly to the course of our associated action in its behalf, and that with as much succinctness as possible.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has now completed the twenty-sixth year of its associated action against the chief Crime of the country, and of the age—that 'sum of all villainies,' American Slavery,—and we are met together to hold its twenty-sixth Annual Meeting. Against what enormous odds it has maintained its ground, and fought its good and righteous battle, against what combinations of intellectual power with unprincipled and unscrupulous self-interest, against what outcries of the timid and cowardly, against what machinations of political self-seekers, against what fulminations and denunciations of corrupt pulpits, churches, and sects, all seeking to blast its reputation and terminate its existence, against what defections and treacheries of many who for a time essayed to stand up against the popular evil tide, it has still lived, and lived to purpose, and struck vigorous blows at all Slavery's defenses, and driven multitudes of her sleek apologists and mercenary tools to an open shame,—it needs not that we now should tell. Sufficient is it to say, that no man can stand up in the open light and say that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has ever forgotten its early years, has ever turned to the right or left to propose a trace with the upholders of the great iniquity, has ever given ear to any proposal for compromise, ever shown a disposition to ground its weapons and abandon the field, or ever failed to expose and brand the man, or the sect, or the party, which has been false to liberty and to the enslaved millions of the land.

Our whole anti-slavery experience teaches us that if New England alone were, in word and in deed, really and honestly anti-slavery, the work of putting an end to American Slavery would be quick and sure; and equally teaches us that, while New England is so slothful, so blinded, so wilfully and criminally indifferent to this whole subject, as at present, it is in vain to expect that any other considerable portion of the land can be brought up to that elevation of principle, and to that determined resolution, which are absolutely necessary to meet and overcome the hosts of Slavery.

The veteran agents and servants of the cause have continued to serve and defend it during the year. Not many new advocates of our thorough and uncompromising doctrines have appeared during the year,—yet we have not been without these. In New England, among the old and well-tried laborers in the lecture-field, we have had the services of Mr. Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, Abby Kelley Foster, for a little time of Stephen S. Foster, of Charles L. Remond, William Wells Brown, Andrew T. Ross, Joseph A. Howland, Lewis Ford, Frances E. Watkins. Among the new lecturers, we have been most happy to welcome to our association, and to fellowship in our labors, the Rev. N. R. Johnston, pastor of the (Covenant) Presbyterian Church in Topsham, Vermont; Mrs. Lucy Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Sarah P. Remond, of Salem. Beyond New England, we have been most happy to recognize as virtually our agents, and sustained in part by the contributions of Massachusetts and other New England States, such devoted and able servants of the cause as Aaron M. Powell, Sallie Holley, Caroline F. Putnam and Susan B. Anthony, of New York. Most devoted, assiduous, and efficient, have been the labors of all these. Would that their number were increased a hundred fold, and every ear and heart reached in all the borders of the land.

We have also to acknowledge the generous services to the cause, which have been rendered by Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. Lucy Stone, Henry C. Wright, Adin Ballou, Rev. Frederick Frothingham of Portland, Rev. Jas. F. Clarke, Rev. Samuel Johnson, Rev. W. G. Babcock, Rev. Mr. Sloane, of New York, Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany, Rev. Mr. Mellen of Weymouth, and others. The cause is worthy of all they give it, and honors them in receiving their service; and we are sure that all their associates feel a personal gratitude for their sympathy and help, which words can but poorly express.

A very good anti-slavery work was done in Rhode Island during the earlier half, or more, of the year past. We greatly lament, that the financial disaster which fell so heavily on that State, as well as upon the whole country, caused a suspension of active anti-slavery labor there during the latter part of the year. We trust, however, that the word spoken, the good seed of great and vital truths sown in many hearts, has not lain dormant, nor been deprived of its power, but has been exerting a quickening influence, been spreading from mind to mind, and that it will yet bear abundant fruit.

We are happy to say that a good beginning of a thorough and uncompromising anti-slavery work has been made in the State of Vermont. That State has long claimed an anti-slavery pre-eminence. Yet is she still in political union and in extended religious fellowship with the slaveholder, and with the trader in human souls. Too much she contents herself with an annual vote for freedom, as she deems it. It was one of her leading citizens who, on the floor of the United States Senate, recently declared that an invasion of the soil of a Southern State, for the purpose of giving liberty to the slaves, would be the instant signal for uniting the entire North in driving back the invader, and in asserting and upholding the rights of the slaveholding States. We hope much from this new anti-slavery movement in Vermont; and that her many truly free sons and daughters may lift up a voice against all oppression and all participation therein, which shall be heard to the remotest corners of the land.

Our cause has also been most ably and eloquently maintained, during the past year, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The agents who have already been named, with others not named here, have faithfully asserted and defended it, amidst many difficulties and trials, and occasionally mean and dastardly opposition. But all agree that the 'bearing ear' is everywhere given to the advocates of our cause, in all the States, as it never was given before. Most devoutly is it to be wished that our labors and our contributions may be given to the cause, in the coming year, to some extent commensurate with its claims upon us; that, if our own means are diminished, that increased effort and larger self-denial, shall make up all deficiencies in the means whereby this great and holy enterprise is to be carried forward; that, if we save and withhold anywhere, it shall not be from the Anti-Slavery Cause; and that, thus laboring and thus cheerfully offering ourselves to the great Cause of Humanity, and Freedom, and Righteousness, we may find an abundant blessing, a rich reward, poured into our own souls. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

AMERICA REVERSED BY RUSSIA. The St. Petersburg correspondent of 'Le Nord' says that the Emperor Alexander, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of his serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the serfs of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously, all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which the peasants reside.

maintained in this city during the past year, and it has been made, so far as our means enabled, a centre of anti-slavery light and action for all New England; indeed, we might justly say of a much more extended region. The weekly publication of THE LIBERATOR, by our wise, faithful and honored associate and brother, Mr. Garrison, has carried anti-slavery light, conviction and support to thousands—would we could say to hundreds of thousands of homes and hearts. In connection with the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by direct contributions to its treasury as you have seen by our Treasurer's report, and by constant co-operation with it in its various measures and labors for the anti-slavery regeneration of this people, the work of lecturing, holding meetings and conventions for public discussion, the publication of brief and able anti-slavery tracts for gratuitous distribution, have been continued as heretofore. Our agents and lecturers have gone into every county of the State, and, as called upon by the New England Anti-Slavery Convention held in May last to do, have gone into every one of the New-England States, and proclaimed the necessity of making straight paths, if we desire to witness the advent of Justice, Freedom, and Peace, to our distracted and guilty land. The County and other local Societies have been aided and strengthened, so far as in us lay. Our tracts have been distributed, and many publications of an enduring character have been circulated; and thus we have done something, if not all we could wish to have done, to overthrow the kingdom of oppression and darkness, and to hasten the coming of the perfect day of Freedom.

And yet we must say, in truth and in sorrow, that the sum total of our labors, and attempts, and designs, is in a most meagre and deficient proportion to that which needs, most urgently need, to remove there is not a town nor a village in all New England which has yet been thoroughly converted to righteousness, to the work of rendering to others that which is just and equal, or even to an honest recognition of the value of liberty as a principle, or of the right of every human being to its possession. Our whole anti-slavery experience teaches us that if New England alone were, in word and in deed, really and honestly anti-slavery, the work of putting an end to American Slavery would be quick and sure; and equally teaches us that, while New England is so slothful, so blinded, so wilfully and criminally indifferent to this whole subject, as at present, it is in vain to expect that any other considerable portion of the land can be brought up to that elevation of principle, and to that determined resolution, which are absolutely necessary to meet and overcome the hosts of Slavery.

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MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

Pursuant to the call published in last week's LIBERATOR, and read in the various churches, a large meeting of the colored citizens of Boston and vicinity gathered in Joy Street Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1858, to consider the propriety of memorializing the Legislature, now in session, in respect to the Dred Scott decision and the vindication of their rights. The following officers were chosen for the occasion: President—JOHN T. HILTON. Vice Presidents—Robert Johnson, James W. Clark, William Johnson, Joel W. Lewis, William H. Logan, Lewis Hayden, Nelson L. Perkins, Mark R. DeMott. Secretaries—William C. Nell, John J. Smith. Rev. PETER RANDOLPH feelingly addressed the Throne of Grace.

An announcing the object of the meeting, the Chairman referred in a touching manner to the virtues and efforts of many departed colored friends and associates, with whom they had often met in that place to demand justice for an oppressed and suffering people—Hosea Easton, David Walker, James G. Barbadoes, Thomas Cole, and others. Upon all their memories, he bestowed a most grateful tribute, from an overflowing heart. WM. C. NELL, in submitting the resolutions, called attention to the recent scene in the Massachusetts Legislature, between Messrs. GEORGE D. WELLS and CALLES CURSING. He warmly commended the former for his manly defence of their rights; while for the latter, he could only add, that Newburyport, who had cursed us with a Coxsby, had offset it by blessing us with a GARRISON. (Loud applause.) The one would keep the slave in chains forever, and ostracize the free colored American; while the other was for immediate emancipation, and equality of rights for all mankind. (Renewed applause.) Resolved, That in grateful recollection of the past services of JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., in the cause of freedom, and cherishing unwavering confidence for the future, we would entrust our memorial to his hands for presentation to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Resolved, That the sincere homage of our hearts is due, and herewith tendered, to GEORGE D. WELLS, Esq., for his recent timely and eloquent speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, protesting against the Dred Scott Decision. Resolved, That copies of the above be respectively forwarded; and the one relating to GEORGE D. WELLS, Esq., be published in the Greenfield papers, as an expression of our thanks to his constituency for sending him to the House of Representatives. GEORGE W. LOWTHER gave his impressions as a spectator during the above scene, and advocated the resolutions in a speech which met with marked approbation. LEWIS HAYDEN hoped the colored people would not be fully aroused to their position and their duties, and redeem themselves from the charge of indifference to the great struggle which is going on in the land for equal rights and universal emancipation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON and other speakers cited instances of the persecution of colored citizens, which would not be increased by the Dred Scott decision. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said that he doubted if the colored people of Boston had ever assembled on an occasion of greater importance to themselves and their children. Indeed, every Northern man and woman, every inhabitant of a free State, was deeply and intimately affected by that action of the United States Supreme Court which this meeting was now to consider, viz: the decision in the Dred Scott case. He rejoiced to see so large a meeting, and hoped that it would utter a clear, strong and unanimous voice of protest and rebuke against this infamous proceeding of the slaveholders acting through Judge Taney and a majority of the Supreme Court; a decision which took away citizenship, with all its rights, privileges, and immunities, at one fell blow from every man in the land, in whose veins flows a single drop of African blood.

Mr. NELL said he held in his hand the Memorial to the Legislature which had been prepared for that occasion, and proposed that their tried friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, should be requested to read it to the assembly. On rising to comply with this request, Mr. GARRISON was received with great enthusiasm. The reading of the Memorial was listened to with the deepest interest, frequently interrupted with strong bursts of applause—as follows:— MEMORIAL. To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled: Your memorialists, freemen and citizens of Massachusetts, impartially enjoying and exercising the elective franchise with all other citizens, notwithstanding complexional differences, and recognized by the Constitution of the State, and the laws thereof, as entitled to equal rights and privileges, and to a common protection, respectfully represent: That their feelings have been greatly shocked and outraged, and some of their dearest rights cloven down, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which that Court declares that they are not, and cannot become,—neither can the free colored citizens of any other State become,—citizens of the United States: That this decision is in palpable violation of the 1st section of Article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly declares, 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States'; That it is, therefore, no more worthy of respect and consideration than though it denied to all the citizens of this Commonwealth the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and declared Massachusetts to be no longer a constituent member of the Union; but ought to be solemnly protested against, and resisted to the last extremity, by your honorable bodies, and by all the people of the State, as an intolerable act of usurpation and tyranny.

Your memorialists deem it wholly unnecessary to adduce any arguments to show either the injustice or the absurdity of the decision aforesaid. From the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780, to the present time, the State has disfranchised no man on account of his color; nor does a single law remain on her Statute Book, prejudicial to the rights or interests of any man, or class of men, on the ground of complexional differences. If we are not citizens of Massachusetts, then the Commonwealth is without citizens; and if, as such, we are not citizens of the United States, then, by the same rule, there are no such citizens, and only a privileged aristocracy at the North, and a detestable slave oligarchy at the South, remain to rule over a subjugated people. To deny that those who are native-born and personally free—whose blood has been freely poured out on every battle field, from the earliest to the latest conflict in behalf of American liberty and independence—who are eligible to every office in the gift of the people—by whose suffrages, in common with all others entitled to vote, the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the government brought into existence and put in operation, every President elected from George Washington to James Buchanan, and the Constitutions of many of the States ratified—who are found at the polls at every election, whether to vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, or Representatives to Congress—of whom allegiance and taxation are as strictly exacted as of the white inhabitants, and who have never been found wanting in the performance of their obligations and duties, but have always shown themselves to be animated by the most patriotic feelings,—to deny that such are, or can be, citizens of the United States, in accordance with the plain meaning of the Constitution, is to outrage the common sense of mankind, and most wickedly to pervert judgment, that the founda-

tions of freedom may be destroyed. For whether is greater—the power which creates the government, or the government which creates it?

Your memorialists, therefore, deem the doctrine so ably laid down by Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts, in dissenting from that of Chief Justice Taney and his associates, to be impregnable.—First—That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. Second—That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. Third—That every such citizen, residing in any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the Federal courts, as a citizen of that State in which he resides. But this righteous doctrine has been rejected by the Supreme Court, and your memorialists are left without protection or redress as citizens of the United States; and until that decision be reversed, or an entire change be wrought in the structure of the Supreme Court, (of which there is no hope,) or Massachusetts be divorced from the Union, they must stand deprived of those privileges and immunities which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of their country.

Your memorialists would respectfully urge upon the General Court, that it would be an act of extreme perfidy to leave them without redress, or at least without a manly assertion of their constitutional rights, merely because they constitute so small a portion of the population; that this is a matter which vitally concerns the honor, good faith and sovereignty of the State; that it is a high-handed act of judicial usurpation, constituting one of a long series of acts on the part of a slaveholding oligarchy to uproot all the institutions and overthrow all the safeguards of Northern freedom; and that submission to it will indicate great moral degradation and the most abject cowardice. Hence, they would earnestly request their appeal, that you will promptly declare the tyrannical decision aforesaid not to be binding upon the States, but utterly unconstitutional, and demand its immediate reversal.

Your memorialists also beg leave to remind the General Court, that by the laws of the Southern States, they are still prohibited, under the severest penalties, from visiting any of those States, for any purpose, however laudable, on any pretence whatever; that a considerable number of the colored citizens of Massachusetts have already been seized in Southern ports, while engaged in lawful occupations, thrust into prison, and sold into interminable slavery; that the attempt of Massachusetts legally to test the validity of the laws, under which these hapless victims were thus seized and enslaved, was instantly and brutally repulsed by South Carolina and Louisiana, followed by the enactment of laws on their part, making it a penal offence for any commissioner of Massachusetts, or of any other State, to endeavor to seek legal redress in such cases; and that Massachusetts has since lacked the courage to vindicate the rights of her colored citizens, leaving them a prey to the oppressor. Surely, the time has come for a fresh, strong, and united effort, on the part of the Legislature, to demand the repeal of the atrocious laws aforesaid; and if this righteous demand shall be (as it doubtless will be) haughtily refused, then it will be the duty of Massachusetts to take such measures, in self-defence, as shall effectually protect her sons from Southern outrage. What measures may be required, your memorialists leave to the judgment of the General Court—merely suggesting, that if it is made constitutional to imprison any of the citizens of Massachusetts at the South, it can be made equally constitutional to declare, by statute, that every slaveholder coming into this State shall be instantly arrested, and kept in prison until the South recedes from her present position; and, further, if it shall be found impossible for Massachusetts to protect the rights of all her citizens in the Union, then it will be her duty, and should be her pride, to protect them outside of the Union, with such of her sister States as may be disposed to unite with her in the formation of a free and independent republic.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray. Having read the memorial, Mr. GARRISON proceeded to make a stirring speech, reminding those present of the axiomatic truths, that 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance,' and that 'those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow,' and touching upon various matters pertinent to the occasion. After an animated discussion, the Memorial and Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting, at a late hour, adjourned.

JOHN T. HILTON, President. WILLIAM C. NELL, JOHN J. SMITH, Secretaries.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

NOTICE.—The subscriber invites his fellow-citizens and the friends of humanity generally to Faneuil Hall, on Friday evening, March 5, 1858, for a public commemoration of the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, the day which, by the valor, patriotism and martyrdom of the colored American, CASSIUS ATTUCKS and his associates, has been selected by history as the dawn of the American Revolution. The exercises will consist of speeches from WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, THEODORE PARKER, HON. THOMAS RUSSELL, DR. JOHN S. ROCK, CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., and it is hoped, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON—interspersed with the following poetic offerings:— Freedom's Battle—written for the occasion by Miss Frances E. Watkins, and to be sung by the Misses Whitest, Miss Cooley, and Mr. John Grimes. Colored American Heroes of 1776. Sung by the Attuck's Glee Club—George Washington, Jr., Thos. S. Boston, Ira S. Gray, George L. Ruffin, Edward M. Bannister, William H. Simpson, and John F. Hoyt. Parody on 'Red, White and Blue'—written for the occasion by Miss Charlotte L. Forten. Sung by the Northern Vocalists—Elijah W. Smith, James Henry, James Titus, Benjamin Roberts, and Miss Amanda E. Scott. Mrs. Cordelia Howard DeGrasse, and the Misses Amanda E. Scott and Adelaide V. Putnam, will alternate at the Piano.

At intervals and for the remainder of the evening, music will be furnished by Bond's Quadrille Band. REFRESHMENTS. Among the Relics, Emblems, Documents, and a few living mementoes of Revolutionary Historic interest, will be present the following:—Powder Horn and Cup belonging to Crispus Attucks—Flag of Gov. Hancock, presented to Colored Soldiers—Mrs. Kay, daughter of the Emigrant who received the above—Mrs. Eunice Ames, aged 92, pensioned widow of a colored Bunker Hill soldier—Grandmother Boston, aged 105 years—Father Vassall, aged 88—the whole comprising an attractive and significant occasion.

Tickets, 75 cents each—to be obtained of B. H. Greene, 124 Washington street, Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, S. S. Hancock, 76 Cambridge street, R. F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, and at the door. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock precisely. WILLIAM C. NELL, Boston, Feb. 22, 1858.

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.

Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died Sunday evening, at his residence. He had been suffering for some days from a very severe attack of pneumonia, the fatal termination of which had been anticipated by all who attended him. Judge Kane has long been prominently before the public, not only by the force of his position, but as the father of the late Dr. Kane—and also for his cruel imprisonment of Passmore Williams, and his remorseless execution of the Fugitive Law.

PRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

St. Louis, Feb. 20. The Pacific Hotel in this place was burned to-day at 3 o'clock, A. M. Fifty persons were killed, and many others seriously injured by jumping from the windows. It is yet impossible to learn the names of the killed and wounded. The fire caught in the drug store under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be roused. All egress was thus cut off, except through the windows. Many leaped from the third story windows, and were horribly mutilated or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms. Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of men are engaged in removing the rubbish. The wounded were taken to the hospitals, where many of it is feared, will die. The loss of property is upwards of \$50,000.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

- Contributions, through Abby Kelley Foster. Mr. Heist, Mercer, Pa. \$1.00 Friends, Rochester, N. Y., 15.00 E. P. Willis, " 1.00 E. Hodges, Cambridge, Mass., 3.00 C. Deming, " 2.00 S. F. Nichols, " 1.00 L. I. Howe, " 5.00 C. Francis, " 5.00 Mrs. Allyn, " 1.00 J. Curtis, Boston, Mass., 3.00 G. Adams, " 2.00 J. A. May, " 1.00 J. H. Stephenson, " 5.00 Josiah Quincy, Sen., " 10.00 A. W. Cotton, " 2.00 A. K. Hayes, " 1.00 Charles Ellis, " 20.00 David Howland, " 20.00 A friend, " 5.00 F. Hinckley, " 2.00 E. P. McKirry, " 1.00 M. T. Dole, " 1.00 W. Endicott, Jr., " 10.00 R. C. Greenwood, " 10.00 T. Starr King, " 10.00 A. Farnsworth, " 20.00 L. H. Whiting, " 5.00 Russell Marston, " 5.00 T. P. Durant, " 2.00 J. C. Burrage, " 2.00 A. A. Barstow, " 20.00 W. F. Weld, " 10.00 Joanna Merriam, " 5.00 Osborn Howe, " 10.00 Lovell H. Bowker, " 5.00 Mary M. Merriam, " 3.00 Charles E. Jenkins, " 10.00 D. A. Sahlstein, " 3.00 Ellis Lyon, " 1.00 Theodore Parker, " 10.00 Mr. Ellis, " 1.00 Alexander Foster, " 25.00 Sarah E. Earle, Worcester, Mass., 2.00 C. L. Prouty, " 5.00 Lydia B. Denny, " 10.00 J. S. Rounds, Taunton, Mass., 10.00 Prince S. Crowell, East Dennis, Mass., 25.00 Contributions through Edmund Jackson: Warren Sawyer, Boston, 10.00 Other friends, " 20.00 By Samuel May, Jr.: Friends in Portsmouth, N. H., through James Nowell, 27.00 For the Tract Fund. Hiram Brown, Jr., Huntington, Mass., 0.50 Willard Conroy, E. Foxboro, " 0.50 Wm. Tebb, Blackstone, " 1.00 D. M. Allen, collection at Medford, Mass., 1.20 A. H. Willis, Ipaiva, Illinois, 1.00 \$1.20 Contributions in Ohio, through Lucy N. Colman: Georgetown, New Garden, 0.30 Ulrichville, 1.52 Newmarket, 5.36 Fairmount, 4.47 Tippecanoe, 2.40 Deersville, 2.52 Leesburgh, 5.70 Lynchburg, 2.25 Hanover, 1.72 Salem, 2.84 Rochester, 6.06 Willoughby, 0.97 Hampden, 0.06 Hartgrove, 0.20 Colbrook, 2.74 Dodgeville, 0.50 West Andover, 3.12 Wayne, 0.96 Jamestown, 0.50 Vernon, 0.50 Hartford, 0.58 Orangeville, 0.69 Cherry Valley, 6.24 Andover, 2.57 South Wayne, 6.50 Dorset, 1.50 Astaburgh, 1.73 Windsor, 2.00 Chardon, 1.30 Orwell, 0.60 John G. Price, Ulrichville, 1.00 A. Warford, do, 1.00 George Adams, Newmarket, 3.00 Mary Adams, do, 2.00 Oliver C. Sainville, do, 1.50 W. S. Bracken, do, 1.00 Mary P. Enos, Andover, 1.00 Harlow Phelps, Cherry Valley, 1.00 J. T. Hurst, Colbrook, 1.00 Joseph Thompson, do, 1.00 J. P. and David T. Herriot, do, 0.87 Pledges. By Jacob Millisack, Leesburgh, 10.00 Samuel Holmes, " 5.00 George W. Holmes, " 6.00 George W. Long, " 1.00 Polly Price, " 1.00 Alice Roby, " 0.50 John Moore, " 0.50 A. King, Cherry Valley, 3.50 John Putney, Andover, 1.00 FRANKIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Feb. 25, 1858.

CONVENTION IN EASTERN NEW YORK.

A Convention will be held in ALBANY, on Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Monday, and continue by adjournment through that and the following day. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Samuel J. May, Aaron M. Powell, Charles Lenox Remond, Susan B. Anthony.

NOTICE.—HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Nashua, on Sunday, the 28th. Meetings will be held all day and evening.

A COLORED GIRL.

From 12 to 15 years of age, if well recommended, can obtain a home in a family living near Boston, where she can be instructed in a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, and receive a sound education besides. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND WORLD'S HAIR Dressing. THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylbalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair of scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR! The Zylbalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair-dressing extant for young or old. We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Trevelock, Lancashire, says—'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.'

HAYTI.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefited me, as has Mrs. S. A. Allen's.'

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.'

REV. I. V. DEGAN, Ed. 'Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass.

'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Edu'n N. Y. City.

'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylbalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROHIE, Ed. 'Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.'

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Apt. Chap. Penn. Pub. Soc.

'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

'Please inform Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.

'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age), Pittsford, N. Y.

'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.'

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass.

'The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. 'South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C.

'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum.'

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y.

'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct.

'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum.'

POETRY.

YE CANNOT SEEVE GOD AND MAMMON.

Choose ye between the two,
Cried the stern prophet; choose
To whom is worship due,
Whose rule do ye refuse.

The Liberator.

O. A. BROWNSON'S NEW BOOK, 'THE CONVERT.'

Some little time since, I published a few comments upon Mr. Brownson's preaching in Boston, before his conversion to the Catholic faith, and previous to his seeing God as he is, in the supernatural order.

none but a purblind devotee will deny that they have since become bloody and offensive—that its fountain has closed up, and that its waters are now merely artificial, flowing from a cistern of corruption.

they were the incentives which led to his conversion. But, by divine assistance, he was enabled logically to overcome the obstacle, and he slipped into her bosom with the flattering satisfaction that he had not left all of himself behind, but had smuggled in a little reason—to glow when required—like a candle in a skull, amidst the surrounding darkness.

had been contributed by ladies in the neighborhood—viz., the Misses Elliott, of Houghton-Spring; Mrs. Ferris, and the Misses Hindhaugh, of Pender; and Miss Usher, of Seaboard. The decorations were arranged by Mr. Draber, gardener at the hall.

pitmen of those collieries. I am not prepared at the present moment to give you all the details of such an institution, which should be in a great measure self-supporting; but what I have to say is, if you choose to entertain the suggestion, and discuss the arrangement for its establishment, I will contribute thereto so far as to make it a blessing, and a comfort to you in your old age.

PEACE VINDICATED.

Why rully the milk-white fleece? Why, in bitter iambic verse,
Proclaim of the blessing of Peace, that she makes her blessing a curse?

—Pasteruck Ironicle.

—Pasteruck Ironicle.

—Pasteruck Ironicle.

—Pasteruck Ironicle.

—Pasteruck Ironicle.