

J. B. SWANEY, Esq., of Newburyport, addressed the meeting in a very spirited and effective manner. [We shall give a sketch of his remarks next week.]

Before Mr. S. had finished his speech, (it being 12 o'clock,) a loud peal of bells commenced ringing from the neighboring churches, and a cannon saluted the center of the square.

After a brief discussion, it was voted, That when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet in the Grove.

[This was in consequence of the more favorable aspect of the weather—promising a bright and clear afternoon.]

PARKER PILLSBURY, being called for, came forward, and was most cordially received. [We are reluctantly obliged to defer a prepared sketch of his speech (which was listened to with deep interest) until next week.]

Called to order at 2 1/2 o'clock, by FRANCIS JACKSON, when the meeting joined in singing the hymn—'Children of the famous dead.'

Rev. ANDREW T. FOSS spoke, with much eloquence, of the value of the Anti-Slavery movement, as a test of every man's principles and sympathies, a genuine and inflexible discernment of the thoughts and intents of his heart.

Mr. GARRISON called attention to the proposed work on the Fugitives in Canada, about to be published by Mrs. Knott of Boston.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then took the stand, and delivered an address of noble thoughts and eloquent appeals. In the unfavorable circumstances under which the speech was made and heard, all standing crowded under a tent, for protection against the rain which had again commenced falling.

Mr. CHAIRMAN— I was glad to hear the speech of my friend Pillsbury, this morning, and also that to which we have just listened, from Mr. Foss. I do not think we can do any better work than to examine the positions of the political movements of our day.

I have great hopes. I think Fremont will be defeated. I think there is great chance that Buchanan will be elected. I have no hope for Kansas. How can I have? Where are the hundred men who went from Chicago? Why, they went through Missouri, and laid down their arms at the feet of a mob!

I want to say this much, because these meetings of ours, especially when such a rain as this has cleared off the surplusage, and left us nothing but heart, are the gathered essence of the most radical anti-slavery. You know when alcohol freezes, the useless matter goes into the ice, and in the absolute centre of the congealed mass there will be found one single drop, living as the concentrated essence of all spirit.

pledged against the South. THOMAS PARKER wanted to know once where Disunion would begin. I will tell him: just where that party divides. That is a Northern party against the Southern. I do not call it an anti-slavery party; it has not risen to that yet.

Looked at in that light, the Republican party is a great gain. Looked at in any other, it is an absurdity. I will tell you what I mean. In 1776, he had James Otis, and Joseph Warren, and John Adams agitated politically through New England, in order to secure themselves seats in the English House of Commons, who should have been under Victoria to-day.

I do not know any thing against Col. Fremont, except that the Boston Post says he once ate dog's meat; and I do not wonder every Democratic puppy objects to that. (Laughter and applause.) But the question is not, what are his defects? but, what are his merits? What has he done to deserve, in this crisis, the confidence of that anti-slavery sentiment that has been thirty years in creating, and which has got to grapple with a despotism stronger than the world knows?

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Republican party allows the government to go on, and pays its expenses, without making that a distinct issue, and bringing all its force to bear upon that point. I say it is responsible for the return of fugitive slaves. They cannot say that they are not able to do it. They are able, if not to check, at least to commence a system of checking the expenses of the government. I call upon them to do it. That is a practical point; it is one easily made; it is one terrific in its operation; it is one that goes directly to the pocket. It is nothing abstract; it has a close and every day force, which every man sees, and every man may be made to feel it. It is the duty of the Republican party to do this.

Yes, friends, it seems to me the main thing is, that while we recognise every generous act, while we praise every noble word, while we seek to honor, with generous magnanimity, every devoted effort, even of the politician, in this matter, we should constantly bear our earnest testimony that nothing can be done in that direction. It is only an experiment to educate men to something better and higher. Look at it! Suppose Col. Fremont gets the government, say the Republican journals, cannot he abolish slavery? He does not get the government when he gets the Presidential chair. That is the mistake. The government is not office; the government is the Slave Power—nothing else.

My friend Mr. Pillsbury compared the nation, very beautifully, to the ruins of Tintara Abbey. I should rather except to his comparison of the anti-slavery movement to the ivy that so gracefully covers the crumbling ruins. The anti-slavery movement concerns no ruins, O, no! that is Republicanism. I think the Republican party suits his figure, that endeavors, with the green and winding luxuriance of its lavish foliage of the Union, to conceal the ruin into which it has fallen.

No, we are not the ivy, friend Pillsbury! The glory of the anti-slavery movement is, that it never stops to be attacked. The only possible anti-slavery movement in this country is an aggressive one. We are very small in numbers; we have got no wealth; we have got no public opinion behind us;—the only thing that we can do is, like the eagle, single to fly at our enemy, and pick out his eyes. (Applause.) We must carry on the battle aggressively; each man singling out his foe, and fighting him. You let the South gain half the battle, by allowing her to begin the attack. There is no gallantry in defence,—no enthusiasm in it, until a man is driven to his own hearthstone, and defends his cradle.

I have great hopes. I think Fremont will be defeated. I think there is great chance that Buchanan will be elected. I have no hope for Kansas. How can I have? Where are the hundred men who went from Chicago? Why, they went through Missouri, and laid down their arms at the feet of a mob!

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of Winthrop that ever lived will have cause to lament that the father of Robert Charles Winthrop was not the last of the Winthrops. (Prolonged cheering.)—When a Massachusetts man, and in a Massachusetts atmosphere, held up by Massachusetts confidence, is called to the spirit of his own day, so servile to the controlling elements of the government, that for office, for success, for revenge upon his rival, who took his own place in the Senate, he can violate all the memories of the past, and even at this day join the vile cohort that goes out for the conquest of Kansas, and the annexation of Cuba, and for the robbery of Mexico, Massachusetts cannot find, in all her vocabulary, epithets stinging enough to describe his degradation. [A voice—'Tories!'] 'Tories!' The Tories were honest men comparatively. They were only young Democrats gone to seed. But Winthrop never even wandered into the Democratic ranks until they became the refuge of all that was base in the common sewers of the country. (Applause.)

Yes, friends, it seems to me the main thing is, that while we recognise every generous act, while we praise every noble word, while we seek to honor, with generous magnanimity, every devoted effort, even of the politician, in this matter, we should constantly bear our earnest testimony that nothing can be done in that direction. It is only an experiment to educate men to something better and higher. Look at it! Suppose Col. Fremont gets the government, say the Republican journals, cannot he abolish slavery? He does not get the government when he gets the Presidential chair. That is the mistake. The government is not office; the government is the Slave Power—nothing else.

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power can be met and vanquished by the Republican party, who meet three times a year, pass resolutions, and then go home! No, indeed; it is to me, if not at the point of the bayonet, then by measures of moral power equally decisive—by men who say—'No further!' We know what you mean, and we know what we mean.' I want one single earnest step from the North, that shall convince the South that she loves the freedom of the slave more than she loves the Union; and the moment I get that, I am as certain of the liberty of the slave as if I saw it. But the South knows the North better than the 'Daily Advertiser.'—She knows that the Abolitionists, the Republican party, do not represent the whole of Massachusetts. Why, WALDO EMERSON made a speech the other evening at Concord. Mr. Garrison has been there, I have been there, Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Foster, and Miss Holley, and many others have been there, and I look upon that speech as the 'bright consummate flower' of the last thirty years; and the labor of those thirty years has not been thrown away, if it produced one such speech as that. The whole literature of the Summer outrage has no parallel to it. Now, if we could have, not one Waldo Emerson—whom we used to look upon as a dreamer, as a man hid away in the woods—but twelve hundred thousand, in the State of Massachusetts, we should have four million freed slaves next summer. (Cheers.) I want a million of men in Massachusetts—a million of souls. We sometimes say there are a million of souls in Massachusetts. Bless me! that is giving a soul to everybody! (Laughter.) I want a million of souls in Massachusetts, penetrated with an idea; willing to die for it; willing better than that, to live for it, and by it, and up to it.

But, my friends, I must not occupy your time longer. (Cries of 'go on, go on!') No, my friends, I shall not go on. I have said all I have to say. I want to hear our friend Burleigh, and friend Remond, and others. And we have with us, too, a man who stood by us like a true Garrisonian, as he is, though he thinks he is a Republican, when we tried to get Judge Loring out of his office; and we should not have come within beat of drum so near to it as we did, had we not had a noble Senator from Marlboro' inside the Senate chamber to help us. (Cheers.) But my point to-day, Mr. Chairman, is this: Garrisonians! go on! spend every other hour of your life in criticising your neighbor politician, and spend your other hour in doing your whole duty for the two hours. Mark you that! And if you do not do that, remember that you have no right to criticise the Republican party. (Loud applause.)

Hon. O. W. ALBEE, of Marlboro', being called upon, spoke briefly of his deep and abiding interest in the Anti-Slavery movement, and of the pleasure it had given him to render it, at any time, his service. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH came forward, and endorsed and ably supported the arguments of the previous speakers, touching the necessity of a dissolution of the Union. How is it, and why is it, he asked, that Massachusetts desires, or is willing, to remain one instant longer in Union with men so vile as now control and represent the slaveholding States, and have subjected the entire country to their will and pleasure? Massachusetts is insulted, assaulted, degraded and disgraced through her connection with slaveholders,—and so are the Northern people everywhere. Both as a matter of policy and of duty, Massachusetts should break her connection with the slave States; and every other Northern State, to be honest and safe, should do the same.

Rev. Mr. KIMBALL, of Barre, being present, was invited to address the audience, and came forward. He said he was reluctant to utter a word, after so much of the ablest and most eloquent argument had been presented. He thought there was never a time when those, who can conscientiously exercise the elective franchise, should feel a deeper responsibility than now in the exercise of it. He argued that he might consistently and fairly appoint another man to act as his representative in the United States Government, provided that other man occupy such position with a clear conscience, although he himself could not occupy such a position. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, in reply, said that he thought that Mr. Kimball had mistaken the nature of the ballot. He had spoken of it as a simple expression of opinion, an indication of individual preferences and wishes. Voting, said Mr. Burleigh, is far more than this; it is an act of sovereignty; it is the act, by which the sovereign people, from time to time, re-create and continue the government which they at first set up; it is declaratory of their sovereign will and pleasure as to what the government shall be, and as to the agents to whom they will confide the administration of it. When, therefore, Mr. Kimball votes for Charles Sumner to be his representative in the national councils, Mr. Sumner becomes, in the Senate, the impersonation of Mr. Kimball, and of every other man who voted for him. A vote is an act of government. And again—by the act of suffrage, a virtual promise is given that obedience shall be rendered to all the acts which the representative—Charles Sumner or some other—shall help to enact.

The question is this—Can I, as a moral agent and responsible for my own acts, appoint another to do an act which I should think it wrong to do myself? If, said Mr. B., I believe any action immoral, I become a sharer in the immorality by appointing another to do it, no matter by what argument, (it may be by what casuistry,) he may have persuaded himself that he rightfully may do it.

The rain having caused a change in the arrangements of the Railroad Company, which rendered it necessary for such of those present as came by Railroad to leave nearly an hour sooner than was expected, the meeting, at this time, voted to adjourn.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, an interesting and useful meeting was thus held. The words spoken were earnest, condensed, full of fire, and our hearts burned within us. Like the children of Israel, when preparing for their final departure from Egypt and from the service of their oppressive masters, our (spiritual) food was eaten in haste, standing, and, as it were, 'with our loins girded, our shoes on our feet, our staff in our hand.' May it be emblematic of our ready attitude to break away from the guilty bonds which unite us to the Slave Power, and to make our exodus from this into a better union, into a more 'goodly land,' which God will assuredly give us, if we go forth trustful in him. May we be wise to depart before we selfish and ever more-exacting masters have made us their bond-servants forever,—us and our children after us. The redemption of four million slaves; our own cannot go any lower; for the North will be thoroughly safe and peace; our own honor; the prompt and thorough settlement of every distracting question,—in short, whatever consideration ought to weigh with self-respecting and honorable men,—all appeal to us to bring our union and partnership with these murderers and men-stealers to an immediate and perpetual end. Let us lay aside every weight, every doubt, every unworthy fear, and, in the contest which must come, quit us like men, and not sink away like slaves. Let us join together, one and all, upon high and honest ground, against the common foes of man and of God,—against the cruellest, meanest, and most cowardly despots on whom the sun looks down.

The following letter, our respected friend and faithful co-worker, ADIN BALLOU, to one of the Committee of Arrangements, very properly finds a place in our record—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:— Excuse me for not promptly answering your favor of the 19th instant, in writing me to attend and speak at Framingham on the 4th proximo. I intend to be present there, if nothing prevents; but I am unwilling to think of speaking where so many better soldiers,—full of energy and electrifying eloquence,—will be ripe and ready for the stand. The times and their almost daily events are replete with eloquence. I welcome the spray of each speaking wave, as higher and higher the incoming tide of a strong but glorious revolution rolls toward us. We shall have a wild and bloody time; but there is a blessed calm to succeed, when justice shall be done. Your Brother, ADIN BALLOU.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE collected forty-six dollars towards paying the expenses of the meeting. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., J. M. W. YERRINTON, Secretaries.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts. Mrs. Daniel Thompson, by Seth Hunt, Northampton, Mass., \$1 00. Prentiss and Sawyer, Boston, 11 48. John T. Bargar, " 3 00. Henry V. Pond, South Weymouth, Mass., 1 00. E. Schlaeger, Chicago, Illinois, 0 60. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasr. Boston, July 10, 1856.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have projected, and with the aid of Auxiliary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.,—wherever, indeed, opportunity and means will allow. The Committee earnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presence of the near approach of the perfect triumph of Liberty.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held at PEMBROKE, in the Town Hall, on Sunday, July 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and other speakers will be present; and the members of the Society, and all the friends of Freedom, are earnestly requested to attend. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the city of Manchester, N. H., and vicinity, will be held in that city on Sunday, July 13th, and will be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and ANDREW T. FOSS, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. See local notices. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of Providence, on Sunday, July 20th, at usual hours of meeting; to be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society. See local notices.

MIDDLESEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at READING, in LYCERN HALL, on Sunday, July 20th, at the usual hours of meeting, morning, afternoon, and evening. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles L. Remond, and other speakers will be present. The members of the Society and residents of neighboring towns are earnestly requested to attend as above. WILLIAM WHITING, President. MARY M. BROOKS, Secretary.

Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Root to lecture, should address him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. June 6, 1856. NOTICE. Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Root to lecture, should address him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston. A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to B. F. WALLACE, 21 Cornhill. COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND.—Several excellent situations in families in adjacent towns can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. LOOK AT THIS! Two young colored men, well qualified, desire situations as clerks. A colored apprentice wanted in an engraving establishment. A man and his wife wanted to take charge of a farm and a well-furnished house. Please make immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. June 27.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE. A gentleman having recovered from a settled consumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 3m

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the science of human nature. It aims to teach man his powers, duties, and relations; how to make the most of himself, and thus secure the highest mental and physical well-being. PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, or how to read character, Self-Improvement, Home Education, Government, Selection of Pursuits, Choice of Apprentices, Clerks, Partners in Business, etc., are clearly presented in the Journal. Biography, with Portraits, Mechanism, Agriculture and Horticulture, with Engravings, will make the Journal an interesting and valuable family guide and companion to all readers. Published monthly, in form for binding, at \$1 00 a year; Five Copies, \$4 00; Ten Copies, \$7 00; Twenty Copies, \$10 00. Now is the time to subscribe. Please address POWELL AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York. July 4, 4t

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health—with Engravings illustrating the Human System—A Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at \$1 00 a year, by POWELL & WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York. GOOD HEALTH IS OUR GREAT WANT. We can obtain it only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the Causes of Disease. All subjects connected with Diet, Exercise, Bathing, Cleanliness, Ventilation, Dwellings, Clothing, Occupation, etc., are clearly presented in the WATER-CURE JOURNAL. Hydropathy is fully explained and applied to all known diseases. Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those complaints peculiar to Women. Particular directions are given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, so that all may apply it. The JOURNAL is designed for the 'People.' Believing Health to be the basis of all happiness, we rely on the friends of good health to place a copy of THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL in every family in the United States. Single copy, \$1 00 a year; Five copies, \$4 00; Ten copies, \$7 00. Now is the time to subscribe. Please address POWELL & WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York. 4w July 13.

Hopedale Home School. THE next Quarter of this Institution, established and operating with the sanction of the Hopedale Community, will commence on Thursday, July 24th. For particular information, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principal. ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals. June 27.

AMUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES: A Testimony of the Progressive Friends. A tract of 16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, and by the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Price 5 cents single; 50 copies for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amusements in a very admirable manner, and is deserving of the widest circulation.

