

REPORTED FOR THE TRAVELLER.

**Anti-Slavery Anniversary at Island Grove,
North Abington.**

The customary "First of August" celebration of British Emancipation in the West Indies, by which eight hundred thousand slaves received their liberty at the hands of the British government, was held at Island Grove, Abington, on Saturday.

The attendance was larger than usual, and the celebration passed off with much enthusiasm. By arrangements made, persons along the line of that road could attend at reduced rates of fare, and in nearly every town on the route large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to attend.

In the morning at 9 o'clock, a train of five cars, occupied almost exclusively by the excursionists, left Boston, and large numbers also visited the grove in that and other trains from various other localities along the road.

From Plymouth and Bristol counties very large delegations were sent, and there was also large attendance from Norfolk and other counties.

Many were in carriages, and the field in front of the road presented a lively appearance as the troops of horses were wheeled into line around the field, and tethered to the trees and posts.

The weather was very fine, and continued so during the day. The heat was just sufficient to render the shade of the grove enjoyable, and the city visitors were as usual charmed with the country air, and the beauty of the scene.

Owing to some difficulty between the owner of the pond and the proprietors of the grove, the water of the former had been mostly drawn off, but enough was left to render boating practicable, and many were engaged in this exercise during the day.

The speeches at the stand constituted the principal feature of the celebration, however. The meeting there was called to order by Samuel May, at 10 o'clock, who announced the following officers:

President—William Lloyd Garrison.

Vice-Presidents—Francis Jackson, Boston; Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; Rev. Elmer Hewitt, South Weymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; Brainerd Stebbins, Barton, Vt.; Lewis Ford, Minnesota; Mrs. Caroline Severance, Roxbury, (and several others).

Secretary—J. M. W. Yarrington.

THE SPEECHES.

After a hymn appropriate to the occasion had been sung, Mr. Garrison, the Chairman, made a speech in which he alluded to the incidents in the accomplishment of the great work, whose success they had assembled to celebrate. The final work of emancipation in the West Indies was only accomplished, he said, when the broad issue of the sinfulness of slavery was placed before the people. Slavery could not be opposed in this country successfully on any financial or political grounds. Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton, spoke of the relations of the pulpit to the great questions of reform, and the stand its representatives should take against Slavery, and in favor of Temperance.

Edmund Quincy of Dedham was the next speaker. He said there was a special work in this country to be performed before the slave power could be overcome, and it should be commenced by making Massachusetts a Free State, and her soil really free, and abolishing slave hunting within her limits.

Charles L. Remond of Salem, the colored lecturer, spoke next, and elicited the warmest marks of admiration from his audience.

Maria Gaskins, the slave girl, who was brought to Plymouth from New Orleans by her master, William Holmes, a few weeks since, and who was declared free by Judge Metcalf, was introduced to the audience. A collection of over \$20 was raised for her.

After a recess of an hour, for dinner, the speaking was resumed.

E. H. Heywood, in behalf of the Finance Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, made a brief but earnest speech, which was followed by a collection for the Society.

An address to the meeting was then made by J. F. Bailey, who has recently graduated at Brown University. He said he should be false to his feelings, and degrade his own moral nature, did he not avow his convictions on this subject. He denounced Mr. Choate's views on the slavery question and the policy of our government.

He was followed by H. C. Wright and Mr. Garrison, who made further allusions to Mr. Choate, deprecating the existence of sentiments which had characterized some of the eulogies which had followed his death, and criticising severely some of the Rev. Mr. Adams' remarks.

Mr. Windsor, one of the men who was confined in prison at Cleveland for 85 days, for rescuing slaves at Oberlin, made a statement in regard to that affair, and said that as long as God spared his life he would oppose the fugitive slave law.

Rev. A. T. Foss of Manchester, N. H., a travelling lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, complimented Mr. Fisk, one of the previous speakers, for the sentiments he had uttered. He said he could not tell by what name he was called, whether Christian or Mahomedan, but he meant to observe every law of Christianity as it was revealed to him.

Miss Gibson, formerly of Rindge, N. H., made a speech, in which she protested against the false Christianity of the land. She said she came out of a pro-slavery Methodist church a few years ago, and embraced what she considered the christianity of God and humanity.

The subject of petitions for an "anti-kidnapping law" was introduced, and much interest manifested. A large number of books were distributed.

Lewis Clarke, a runaway slave, now of Canada, exhibited ambrotypes of five fine-looking white persons, two brothers and three ladies, who were formerly slaves at the South and are now living in freedom in Canada. [Sensation.]

After other speeches the meeting adjourned, and with it the celebration ended.