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## GREAT ANNUAL JUBILEE—AUGUST 1, 1843.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH EMANCIPATION BY THE NEW ENGLAND FREEDOM ASSOCIATION.

This glorious event was celebrated by the New England Freedom Association, Tuesday, August 1st, 1843, at the Chardon Street Chapel, at 3 P. M. A procession was formed at the Infant School Room, and at the Meeting House, Belknap street, and joined by another formed at the North part of the city, consisting of members of the Association, teachers and pupils of Sabbath schools and others friendly to the objects of the celebration.—The procession moved from Belknap, through Beacon, Park, Tremont, Court, Howard, and Chardon streets, to the Chapel. So great was the gathering that multitudes were unable to get in at the Chapel.

The President of the Association called the meeting to order, and stated the order of arrangements. He was succeeded by a song from the juvenile choir, under the direction of Miss Sewall.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden addressed the throne of grace; and a portion of the Scriptures was read by Rev. J. C. Beman. Another selection was performed by the juvenile choir.

The Rev. Mr. Beman addressed the audience in a very appropriate manner. He spoke of the events of this celebration, of the great amount of sufferings of those 800,000 human beings in the West India Islands while under the yoke, and of their glorious release from thralldom, through the efforts of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and other eminent philanthropists. He drew a picture of the situation of millions in the United States, who are now groaning and pining in bondage, and in the truest terms spoke out the condition of the nominally free colored population. New England's free institutions were also fully represented,—her churches, and corporations, and associations, with all their cursed prejudices, were reproved in righteous terms. He insisted that the colored man as he was the injured party, could alone *feel* on this occasion. Freely acknowledging all the sympathies of our white friends, he considered they *could not*, having never been placed in the same circumstances with the colored people *feel* as they do in celebrating this great event. Who were the slaves in the West India Islands? Colored men. Who

were rejoiced in the great jubilee? Colored men. Who ought now, above all others, celebrate this day? Colored men.

After alluding to this great event at Jamaica, the night previous, and on the glorious day of August 1st, in a very feeling manner, he hoped in future, that every colored man in this country, will celebrate this as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

The juveniles then performed another of their selections.

Mr. Scott then made an eloquent speech in honor of the day. He hoped blessings would attend the Britons in the great work of Emancipation; he rejoiced in the glorious event and wished that the United States would imitate so good an example. He thought it very necessary in order that the colored people may soon be rid of the yoke of slavery in this country, that they become united and be as one man. "United we stand, divided we fall," in this great movement. After a rehearsal of his travels in different countries, he concluded by saying something concerning American slavery.

The audience were favored with another song by the juveniles.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden made some remarks on the event that had given so much joy to 800,000 human beings. He spoke of the system of slavery in the days of Pharaoh, and Moses, of the course the Israelites pursued, and their happy deliverance from the hand of their oppressors. He warned modern oppressors to mark the fate of the old Egyptian slave-holders, and advised them to beware of the interposition of an all-wise Creator in behalf of the oppressed. George Latimer, the man who stole himself, and the Hon. James B. Gray the Virginia man-thief, he appropriately noticed, with many circumstances connected with the "peculiar institution." He contrasted the personal security of the people of the North, with that of the South. Said he, in the free States where there are no slaves, who ever heard of individuals sleeping with pistols, Bowie-knives, or other deadly weapons about them, fearing the horrid effects of emancipation in those States? Are there any here who feel afraid of their "throats being cut" in consequence of the freedom of the colored man? Does any body believe this to be true? No!—every man, it does not

matter what may be his standing in society, in the free States, can repose in the greatest security, with none to molest or make afraid. The cause of immediate emancipation is onward; those who have opportunities to peruse Southern newspapers, can hardly look at one without seeing advertisements for BOYS and GIRLS!! 60 years of age and thereabouts who have run away from some noble son of the South. But thanks be to God, the very appearance is gratifying; we see "Jim" leaving;

"Bill and Sue," with their little all, on wings, directing their course by the North star. Thousands have thus emancipated themselves, and are now free in Canada. God speed the cause of Liberty. He concluded with the good advice to slave-holders and to all sinners, to "cease to do evil, and learn to do well."

The juveniles then performed a piece called "Freedom's Jubilee."

Mr. S. R. Alexander then took the stand. He spoke of the N. E. F. Association whose birthday is being celebrated with the annual Jubilee of 800,000 emancipated slaves, its objects and operations. He made a few remarks in regard to slavery, and submitted to the audience the following resolution—

*Resolved*, That we, like unto Hamilka, advise our children, as he did his son Hannibal, (a lad nine years of age,) to "swear this day eternal enmity against" slavery.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Horton, who made a few remarks respecting the Chapel in which the celebration was held. He said it was a *free* Chapel. There is no distinction here. Whether a man's color is white, red, grey, or any other color, he shall have like rights and privileges. He said that some of those connected with the Wesleyan Church worshipping in this Chapel, were the first in the West Indies to cry out "*Agitate, AGITATE!*" The whole audience with the juveniles, then sung a song entitled "Prayer for the slave."

A goodly number then retired to another part of the house where a collation was served up. The children also retired to an adjoining room where their friends had provided a *Pic Nic*.

The weather being suitable for the performance, everything passed off in the most orderly manner. The movements of those concerned were highly creditable to the performers. B. F. R.

Boston, August 2d, 1843.