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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LEWIS, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and WASHINGTON PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.
VOL. XXV. NO. 15.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MEETING AT DOUGLAS.
We copy below the proceedings of a meeting, held in Douglas, Kansas, on the 22nd ult.

The following gentlemen, it appears, were a committee to draft the preamble and resolutions which follow:

Messrs. Geo. W. Clark, Henry White, Abel Thompson, Joseph Smith, T. P. Hatton, John Kincaid, P. Elliott, Bell Jones, O. H. Brown, J. W. Altou, Truitt, J. W. Bryant, and Amos Whitley.

WHEREAS, We have the undoubted evidence before our eyes of the existence of a speculating company in Boston, Massachusetts, who entertain designs of vast schemes of speculations in lands, towns, and mines, and to obtain possession of the fairest and most valuable portions of Kansas Territory, and, wherever they find a profitable opportunity, they are not scrupled to appeal to the reckless fanaticism of that section of country; to the cupiditv of the low and ignorant, inhuman and worthless population of Massachusetts; and are now engaged in nefarious efforts to establish, in this free Anglo-Saxon country and enlightened century, the odious institution of Anglo-Saxon slavery, by purchasing up, and sending to our shores, white men, who will sell themselves and their families into the hands of their owners, and who, by their own color and race, and by the thought, and the desire, to embrace the prosperity of this Territory; to wicked and infamous to be permitted to dwell in a respectable community; too debased to mingle among our black slaves; too degenerate and cowardly to perpetrate a race of freemen. And, whereas, these slaves of Lawrence, Phillips, Parker & Co., have left the plantation of their masters, near Lawrence City, and have dispersed themselves throughout this Territory, plundering and degrading upon the claims and timber of the good citizens; and whereas, the determination of the Boston speculating 'Aid Association,' and its kindred societies, to make Kansas a white slave State, in despite of the sentiment of the age and wishes of the people of this Territory, is boldly avowed through their press; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the labor of white slaves is not adapted to these States; they are weakly, degenerate, and more fit for the constitution of black men alone are capable of producing the staples of this country; that the institution of white slavery is a retrograde in the history of the world, incompatible to the genius of the American people, and to the feelings of all white men, and should not be tolerated or countenanced by republican citizens.

That the doctrines of Garrison, Parker, Fanny Wright and Co., that the Bible is 'against the Constitution of the United States a hundred and one times,' is a partnership with hell, may be preached and sustained in Boston, but the people of Kansas are Christians who venerate the Scriptures—loyal citizens who respect the Constitution, and regard it as the noblest work of man—patriots who are ready to contribute their blood in defence of this Union, and to repel the invasion of infidels and traitors.

That while we are a law-abiding people, we are determined not to be overrun and crushed by the lawless usurpations of the 'avalanche' of serfs which the Aid Society threatens to pour upon this Territory during the next spring's emigration. Power and justice are not always with numbers. One freeman is equal to a legion of slaves.

That the citizens of the South and West, and good men, come whither they may, are invited to make homes in this beautiful country. To them we heartily extend our welcome; to them we pledge security in their lives and their property. We are able, and will, at all times, hold this Territory free from the blasting influences of white serfdom.

That General James W. Whitfield, our undaunted and energetic Delegate in Congress, was triumphantly elected by an overwhelming vote of the freemen of this Territory, over the combined forces of the Abolitionists and Free-soilers; and that what he has done, he can do again; and we are confident that his noble and intelligent mind, throughout this broad republic, were aware of the existence of such a state of things; but he was opposed to publishing to the world, and to the monarchs and aristocrats—the enemies of freedom in Europe in particular—these facts—they were too humiliating to America and Americans. He indorsed the sentiments of the entire report; and he would say to Mr. Lums, of Lawrence, that he, too, was ready to resist the war of 'more than that,' he was now enlisted, and that the Lums and Beans of Boston can 'face the music' now, if they calculate upon laurels.

Mr. Edmonson indorsed the whole report, verbatim, and offered the following resolutions as an amendment:

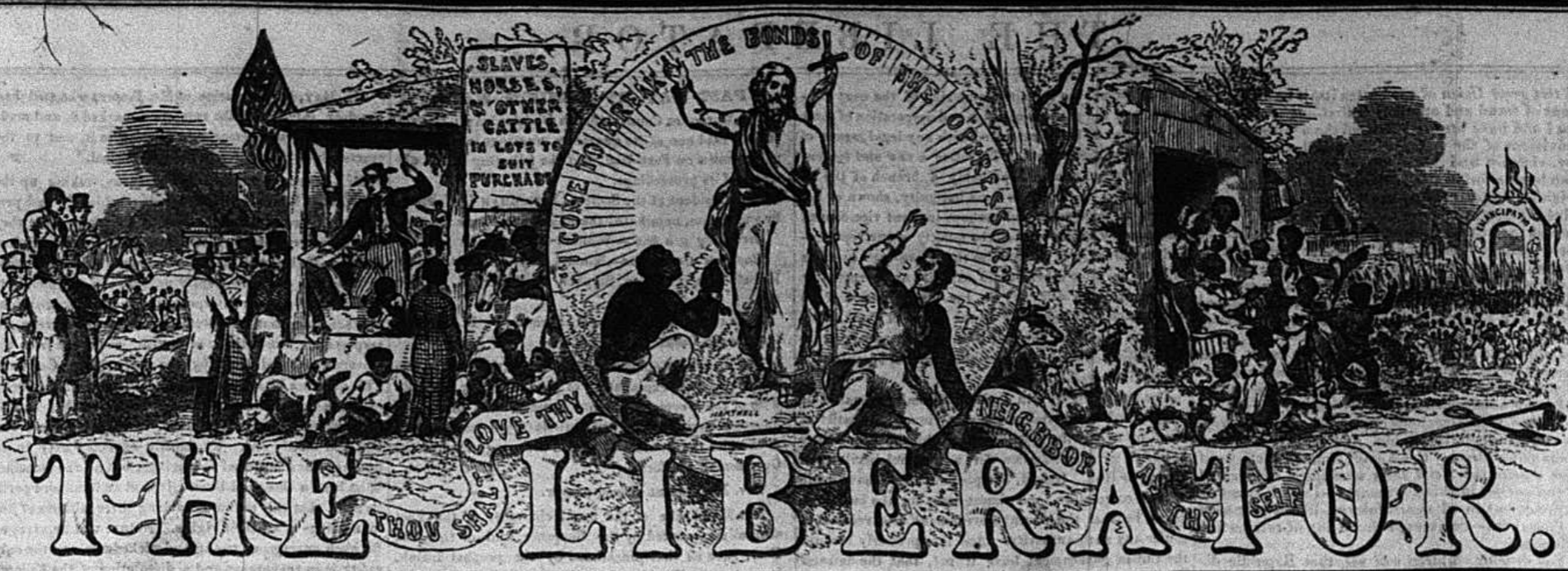
Resolved, That the Boston Lawrence Aid Association is a combination of speculators, who, being prevented by the laws of the United States from any further dealing in the black slave trade, have ingeniously turned their wits to the traffic in white slaves, whom they are importing to Kansas in large numbers; and that the conduct of these minions, in deposing our citizens of their claims and timber, has placed them below the grade of pirates, brought upon them the contempt of all honorable men in this country, and that they richly merit the severest chastisement. They have turned their hands against all honest men, and have established a honest community should lay their hands upon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Kansas the immediate adoption of measures that will break up this unholy gang, compel them to conform to the usages of an honest community, or that they be expelled from the Territory.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That the Lawrence Association slaves are worse than the Mormons, and like them they should be driven from the face of a civilized world. This resolution created some discussion, some gentlemen were opposed to indicting upon the Mormons, who were at least honest and sincere polygamists, and were doing us no harm, the curse of the 'Aid Society Emigration.'

The amendment to the amendment was lost; when the vote was taken upon Mr. Edmonson's resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.



THE LIBERATOR

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1082.

The vote was taken upon the report as amended, which was unanimously adopted.
On motion, the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Westport, Mo. 'Frontier News,' for publication, with a request that the papers of the Territory copy the same.
G. H. JOHNSON, Chairman.
LEVI OWINGS, Secretary.

SPIRIT OF THE MISSOURIANS.

At a large meeting of the Platte Co., Missouri, Self-Defensive Association, the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Bayless, were unanimously adopted:

1. That this is no time for neutrals; but it is our right to know who are for us, and who are against us; and that we know no better rule than to hold all who are not for us to be against us.
2. That they who hate slaveholders have no right to slaveholders' money, and hence we declare our purpose to be, to trade with our friends—our enemies we will let alone, so long as they let us alone.
3. That we recommend to our merchants to make their purchases in the cities of the slaveholding States. And we furthermore earnestly recommend to our merchants, in the purchase of foreign articles, to buy from those who import directly from Europe.
4. That we will take pains to inform ourselves as to the opinions and conduct of merchants, and others, with whom we purpose to trade in St. Louis and elsewhere, on the slavery question, so as to fully carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. B. F. Stringfellow offered the following resolutions:

1. We do not regard negro slavery, as it exists in our country, as either a moral or political evil.
2. To the white race it is neither a moral nor political evil, because it makes color, not money, the mark which distinguishes classes. To white, the color of the freeman, attaches all the privileges of a higher class—and to occupy, without reference to money, a social position, from which the poor white laborer is excluded in those States where his color gives no privilege, but money marks his class.
3. The condition of the negro is far better as a slave in our country, than it has ever been in any other country in which the negro has been free, and hence, to the negro, slavery, as it exists in our country, is neither a moral nor a political evil.
4. We are in favor of the extension of negro slavery into Kansas Territory.

GEO. GALLOWAY, Pres.
B. F. STRINGFELLOW, Sec.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, Missouri, held 'to consider the present condition and prospects of Kansas Territory,' it was

Resolved, That slavery now exists in the Territory of Kansas, by the free will and choice of the citizens thereof, and that we will use all lawful means to aid and sustain the people of said Territory in protecting themselves and their property from any encroachment of their rights, by abolition societies or their emissaries.

Resolved, That we, the shippers, merchants, planters, and citizens generally, of Lafayette county, deem it an act of injustice that steamboats on the Mississippi river should give their aid or countenance to the base attempt to Abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, by aiding or forwarding any persons who may be sent by Abolition societies thereto, or in giving aid or assistance to any such object, and that in our trading, shipping, and travelling, we will give preference to such boats as will refuse their aid and countenance to such emigration as may be forwarded by any Abolition society for such purposes.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.
From every quarter, glad tidings reach us that Southern freemen are preparing to emigrate to Kansas this spring and summer. This is, indeed, cheering news. To one and all we say, come! Dispose of your worn-out and barren lands in the various sections of the Southern States. Gather your slaves in large or small numbers, as the case may be, and forthwith depart for Kansas, the land of the freeman, the home of the slaveholder, and the soil for the planter.

Numbers are already coming in from Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. These States are, by the most able representation, far more than we are informed, that other Southern States. We shall expect to hear of the whole of our glorious Southern confederacy being ably represented in a short time. Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, should not be in the background, though remote. They, too, should rally to the standard of principle and strength. We, a son of Georgia, will stand by her institutions and defend her cause, until the stronger come to her rescue.

Our strength is sufficiently strong for present emergencies, there being a pro-slavery majority of slaves in the Territory; but as the transshipments come in from the North and East, we must have a larger emigration from the South; and we can think of no more propitious time than the present to encourage emigration here from the Southern States. Do not only come in small numbers, but come in large bodies, not as if imported from the market, but at your own expense, and as men with souls. Pour in from every part of the South—populate Kansas with the bone and sinew of the land. When we knock at the halls of Congress for admission, let us enter as a pro-slavery State, and let our triumph be sounded by every abolition penny trumpet.

WHAT IS DESIRED FOR KANSAS.

We want to see a pro-slavery Legislature to a man, or, at least, a large majority of the friends of Southern institutions represent our interests in the halls of legislation. We want to be governed by sound laws, and pro-slavery men only are competent to make such laws. Under their banner, we have always done battle, and under their guardianship we shall ever be found battling. We have no sympathy for abolitionists, and the sooner they are made to believe that the squatters of Kansas Territory have no sympathy for their nefarious, black, contemptible dogmas, the better. We want no negro sympathizing thieves among us; they will be running off our slaves whenever a chance offers. Their hearts are as black as the darkest deeds of hell. Away with them—send them back where they belong. Up with the banner and the shout of slavery now and forever in our land. Unfur our glorious flag, the stars and stripes, and let us march onward with the Constitution of the United States as a shield to a mighty triumph of principle and right. Down with every abolition barrier that dare impede our way.—Kansas Pioneer.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Four southern members of Congress addressed a letter to Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, a Missouriian of note, containing these inquiries: Will Kansas be a slaveholding State? Is slave labor profitable in Kansas? Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now?

These questions are fully answered by Gen. Stringfellow, and that answer Messrs. Brooks and McCune, of South Carolina; Clingman, of North Carolina; and Wm. Smith, of Virginia—the members of Congress referred to—have caused to be published, with the single view of stimulating emigration from the slave States.

The reply of Gen. Stringfellow is too long for our columns; but the following is sufficient for our purpose:

1. Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now?
Of this there can be no doubt. They are less likely to escape than from Missouri; are further from the underground railroads and hiding places of the abolitionists; while the people of the Territory are more on the alert, and watch more closely those who would steal them.

From the law there can be no danger. Slaves are now, and have been for years, in the Territory, and that slavery in fact is already established. It need not say to you that no lawyer, unless he be an Abolitionist, will contend that any positive law is necessary to make slavery legal. Laws have been passed recognizing its existence after it had an existence; but never to establish it before it existed. It has been abolished, not by the repeal of laws establishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly prohibiting it. Without such prohibitory laws, it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some competent legislative power, slavery is legal in Kansas. Such laws will never be enacted! Whatever might have been the result, if Abolitionists had not attempted to force the people of the Territory, their movements have fixed the fact. They cannot harm us now.

A SHAMELESS VILLAIN.
J. Marion Alexander was a candidate for Council in the Fort Leavenworth district, Kansas. In reply to certain interrogatories which were propounded to him on slavery, he replied:—
'Do I believe slavery to be a moral evil? While I am aware that many leading men of the South have so admitted it, I answer for myself, No. I cannot believe that to be a moral evil, which I am aware that God sanctions, as I am that He created a Christian master—the man who, in the most fertile of nature misunderstood, I regret the lack of room to expand upon this thesis.
'Do I believe slavery to be a social and a political evil? Since it is not a moral evil, it cannot, properly conducted, conflict with social prosperity; and if it becomes a political evil, it is because fanaticism, dissension, and mismanagement make it so. I am satisfied that a well-organized and judiciously conducted system of slavery constitutes the most solid foundation for a tolerant and happy society. I want no better evidence to sustain me, than the almost universal testimony of those whose lives have been spent in towns both in the North and in the South. The Abolition sympathy for the negro race is a woefully mistaken philanthropy. It strikes that class of fanatics has never reflected that the condition of the African, in his change from the most wretched position of a candidate, my reply to your question I may say, the most natural foundation for a tolerant and happy society. 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REV. HENRY M. DENISON AND HIS SLAVE GIRL.

Since the release of the Slave girl, Rosetta, detailed in the Columbus of last week, her former master arrived here from Louisville, Ky., and proceeded to the residence of L. G. Van Slyke...

TO A CANDID AND HONEST PUBLIC.

It will, perhaps, avail me little in the latitude in which I am usually placed to express myself as a "Northern feeling"...

It was a common remark of the maid Rosetta, "Miss Alice (her mistress) takes as much pains with me, and treats me just as if I were her own child."

With a most sincere and cordial esteem, I am your friend and fellow-citizen, HENRY M. DENISON.

ed this great Union of the States itself as an instrument of fraud and oppression that ought to be broken...

I appeal to you, fellow-citizens, to know if all these statements are not true; and then I ask you if you will continue, through your Legislatures and your administrators of justice...

You or your children will see this Republic divided, and its borders devastated by perpetual war. Born like yourself upon free soil...

I and know that this growing dissatisfaction is confined to no one class of men, but that it is shared in by the virtuous and the vicious, the rich and the poor...

With a most sincere and cordial esteem, I am your friend and fellow-citizen, HENRY M. DENISON.

ties at home, the certain complexion of the next Congress, and the utter prostration and desperation of those in power...

The steam frigate San Jacinto, an ominous name, is despatched to demand on the spot 'immediate satisfaction' of a provincial authority...

Is it not visible as a thunder-cloud, that they mean immediate violence and hostilities? The fillibusters have been openly encamping below New Orleans...

In my opinion, we are in a crisis surpassing in importance, though it cannot in rashly, the movement of our army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande.

DAVID LEE CHILD.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MAY FLOWER, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. BY HARRIET BECHER STOWE...

This large and handsomely printed volume is a collection of a series of New England sketches, written many years since by Mrs. Stowe...

To one of the papers, in this volume, we must take exception, in the name of Christianity in special, and of human liberty in general...

How sweet is the day, When we are in our play, The Saviour we seek!

This is bad grammar and worse doctrine. The Saviour is as acceptably sought in the innocent play of children...

THE HISTORY OF THE HEX FEVER. A Humorous Record. BY GEO. P. BURNHAM...

This is a remarkable book—remarkable for its harlequin drollery, its ingenious knavery, and its matchless effrontery...

ANOTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF SLAVE GENERATORS—THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The time to light the train appears to have come. The slave power, or, more properly, the slave-breeding power, and President outstep...

FAST DAY AT MENDON, MASS.

The Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society held one of its quarterly meetings in the above named town on Fast Day...

The President of the Society, EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, by suggestion, nominated the following officers:

Secretary pro tem.—William H. Fish. Business Committee.—Samuel May, Jr., Rev. Robert Hassel, Mrs. Coleman, Stephen B. Foster, L. M. Perham...

The President opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, explanatory of the character and objects of the Worcester County Society...

Rev. Mr. HASSEL offered prayer.

Mr. MAY spoke of the usual character of the Fast usually appointed by the Governor, and of the true Fast, such as that proclaimed by the prophet Isaiah...

Dr. J. G. METCALF, of Mendon, offered resolution No. 4.

Mr. RAYMOND, of Springfield, said, that though unprepared for public speaking, the God within him bid her lift up her voice in behalf of the oppressed...

STEPHEN S. FOSTER wanted to suggest, that though the Worcester County Society is in some sense Garrisonian, it is not made up exclusively of religious or political co-operators...

Afternoon Session. Met at 2 o'clock, the President in the chair, and a good audience in attendance.

Mr. DOGGETT, of Mendon, said that imperfection is stamped on every thing around us; but there are reformers-wise, so great, so good, that they want a better Bible and a better Constitution than God has designed for us...

Mr. MAT, from the Business Committee, read the following series of resolutions, which were received for consideration:—

1. Resolved, That this Society would offer its tribute of respect to the memory of the late CYRUS M. BURLEIGH; whose youth and whose manhood were cheerfully and continually given to the cause of Anti-Slavery...

2. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, of many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches...

3. Resolved, That the Churches of New England and the North have too long allowed themselves to be made instruments of promoting the designs and ends of the political parties which have governed this country...

4. Resolved, That the friends of Freedom should not rally to form a Union on the openly avowed basis of protection to Liberty, and eternal hostility to Slavery...

5. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, of many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches...

6. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, of many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches...

7. Resolved, That the friends of Freedom should not rally to form a Union on the openly avowed basis of protection to Liberty, and eternal hostility to Slavery...

Mr. MAT, by permission of Mr. Foster, who still had the floor, introduced the resolution marked 6, and made a few appropriate remarks in relation to it...

Mr. FOSTER continued his remarks, taking up the question, 'Who are the actual slaveholders?' and presenting the common arguments to the point...

Mrs. COLEMAN, of Rochester, N. Y., had lately sent THE LIBERATOR to a gentleman at the South, and by his request, she counts his slaves by thousands...

Mr. HASSEL argued that the great work to be done is to make the people feel that God's law overrides all other laws...

Dr. METCALF spoke to resolution No. 4, introduced by him. He believed in voting, and dissented from the dissolution views advanced by Mr. Foster...

Mr. FOSTER was glad that Dr. Metcalf had given to the audience a distinct and definite idea of his position. He also agreed with him, of course, on the point that if he voted at all, he should vote for abolitionists...

Rev. Mr. HASSEL made a few closing remarks, in which he expressed much satisfaction with the general tenor of the meetings, and said that the more he thought of the subject, the more he was disposed to take the ground of William Lloyd Garrison...

The resolution on the death of Cyrus M. Burleigh being read, its passage was moved by Wm. H. Fish, who also offered a few remarks in reference to it.

On the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned, having been one of much interest, and also, it is to be hoped, of much profit.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

Wm. H. Fish, Sec'y pro tem.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the Town Hall in Leominster, on the 6th inst.

The Convention was organized by the choice of the following officers:— President.—JOEL SMITH, of Leominster.

Vice Presidents.—Moses Smith, of Holden; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; George S. Flint, Rutland; Albert C. Howe, Princeton; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; William Babcock, Lunenburg.

Directors.—Nobth Humphrey, Barre; George Miles, Westminster; Elvira G. Thompson, Lancaster; Elvira Kimball, Fitchburg; James A. Waite, Hubbardston; Elizabeth Davis, Fitchburg.

Secretary.—D. M. Allen, Westminster. Auditor.—Benjamin H. Ragg, Gardner.

Business Committee.—Henry C. Wright, Boston; Daniel Foster, Princeton; Wm. Babcock, Lunenburg; A. Davison, Fitchburg.

Committee on Finance.—Frances H. Drake, J. T. Everett, Addison Mirick. Voted to adjourn to 14 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following Resolutions were read by the Chairman of the Business Committee:—

1. Resolved, That Liberty and Slavery—like Truth and Falshood, Justice and Injustice—are in their essential nature antagonistic; therefore, all attempts to reconcile them, or make them co-exist in harmony...

2. Resolved, That a government, or a church, which theoretically or practically accords to slaveholders the same social, political and religious privileges and protection, which it accords to non-slaveholders...

3. Resolved, That the one fatal mistake, from which have resulted our deep national crimes and infamy, is the fact that we have, from the beginning of our national existence, attempted to join together in harmony, what God has put asunder, and have extended to Liberty and Slavery equal protection and equal privileges...

4. Resolved, That the friends of Freedom should not rally to form a Union on the openly avowed basis of protection to Liberty, and eternal hostility to Slavery...

5. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, of many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches...

6. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, of many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches...

EVERING SESSION. The resolutions were again read; after which, Mr. Wright proceeded to address the convention on the subject therein contained. Mr. Wright's speech was couched in a very temperate and judicious manner...

A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society was held in Davis's Hall, Plymouth, on Fast Day, April 6th, commencing at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That this Society is concerned, not in conformity with the proclamation of Governor Deane, but solely to improve the occasion to strike a blow at slavery—not to oblige a hollow ceremonialist, but to keep the true fact in the public eye...

Resolved, That what is wanted in the nation is the multiplication of religious rites and observances, but the recognition of man as man—a heavy denunciation of every form of oppression—sympathy for all who are down-trodden—and uncompromising hostility to whatever, in Church or State, sanctions or maintains the claim of property in man.

Resolved, That the pulpit in which a clerical slaveholder or slaveholding apologist can find admittance in the name of Christ—and the church which admits to its communion those who are not anti-slavery in sentiment and practice—are deserving of utter reprobation as pre-eminently responsible for the perpetration of slavery on the American soil.

Resolved, That so long as such unblushing defenders of chattelized humanity as the Rev. NARRANS ALEXANDER of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. LOUD of Dartmouth College, are permitted to occupy their present stations, from which they ought instantly to be hurled by popular indignation, it demonstrates, on the part of the religious community at large, a desperately depraved state of mind, but it is to be hoped not utterly incurable.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the slave-master is tolerated, and a man is required to prove that he has a right to his own body and soul, and slave commissioners and judges are allowed to live, and the advocates of freedom are tried as felons for boldly denouncing a tyrannical law, so for a pro-slavery press disseminating its support, in this Commonwealth, it is apparent that whatever progress the anti-slavery cause may have made, Massachusetts is still fearfully apostate from the cause of impartial liberty;—therefore,

Resolved, That the work to be first accomplished by the abolitionists in this Commonwealth is not to make Carolina but Massachusetts a free State, in which no slave shall be claimed, no slave-hunter tolerated, no man put on trial to prove that he is not the property of another, no slave commissioner or judge permitted to exist, no advocate of freedom arrested for his denunciations of a kidnapping enactment, no gross wicked takes sides with the oppressor sustained.

Resolved, That the intelligence from Kansas of the complete triumph of the pro-slavery party at the recent election, gives us no surprise; furnishing, as it does, fresh evidence, if not of the superior energy of the advocates of slavery over the professed friends of freedom, at least of their great, their irresistible power under present circumstances; and confirming, as it does, the position assumed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, that nothing can prevent the growth and extension of slavery, so long as the blood-cursed Union of the States remains unbroken.

Resolved, That to talk of combining fraternally in one Union, free States and slaveholding States, is as wild and preposterous as to declare that Christian States and idolatrous States can walk together on the most amicable terms, representing the interests of each equally in the same body, acknowledging each other as equally worthy of honor, and giving to all united co-operation and support.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the American Union is to be strenuously advocated and heartily demanded by every lover of liberty, on the ground of self-respect, moral and political consistency, equity, purity, and true policy towards God.

Three sessions were held—forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Speeches were made by W. L. GAZDAR, WESDELL PHILLIPS, LEWIS FORD, and JAMES N. DORRIS, of a most impressive and deeply interesting character.

Slavery, in all its intrinsic barbarity and impety, was held up to view, and the relations and duties of the people of the North, religiously and politically, in regard to that hideous system, were traced with consummate ability and eloquence. The attendance was highly respectable, and a fresh interest was awakened in the hearts of the suffering and the dumb in our land.

The citizens of Plymouth are to be congratulated on the erection of so neat and commodious a hall, through the enterprise of one of their number.

At a late hour, after the adoption of the Resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BIGHAM, Sec'y.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

The Washington Star says that great excitement had been caused in that city by the discovery that a number of colored people, most of them free, and all of good character, have been found assembled in and belonging to a council, the principle object of which was to purchase the freedom of a young woman whom her owner was willing to sell. The entire party was arrested, twenty-four in number, all but four being free. The law which prohibits the assembling of colored people, slave or free, the smallest fine of which is five dollars, was read to them, and each one was searched and questioned. The articles found were a Bible, several Moral, Life in Earnest, scraps of poetry in manuscript, the printed constitution of a society called 'The Daughters of Jerusalem,' the object of which was stated to be 'to relieve the sick and bury the dead,' a set of regulations, and a subscription paper for the Liberator's fund, \$20, paid, which were the names of Hon. Gerrit Smith, \$20, paid, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, \$5, Hon. J. R. Geddings, \$5, and also the names of several of the respectable citizens of Washington. Nothing whatever was found to implicate the negroes in crime, yet four of them were sent to the work-house, one received six lashes, and the rest were compelled to pay a fine and were incarcerated in the name of law, at WASHINGTON!

Hon. HENRY WILSON. The Anti-Slavery lectures delivered by this gentleman, at the Tremont Temple, on Friday evening last, was an able, generous and manly effort—making the Anti-Slavery cause paramount to all other interests or parties in the land. It was very warmly applauded. We may refer to it again.

JUDGE LORING. The case of Judge Loring was taken up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and the opening speech, in favor of his removal, was made by JOHN L. SWIFT, Esq. of this city. It was highly able and eloquent. We shall print it next week.

APPOINTMENT. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, having learned that Mr. WILLIAM H. FISH, of Hopkiss, Mass., designs to pass some months in the State of New York, as a passing some months of practical reform, have appointed him their agent for so much time as he may be able to devote to Anti-Slavery labor. They cordially commend him to all friends of the cause, and solicit his co-operation with them.

LECTURE OF CHARLES SUMNER AT LYNN.

LYNN, April 2, 1855. Dear Mr. Garrison: The Lyceum Hall in this city was crowded to overflowing, on Saturday evening last, by an audience convened to listen to a lecture on Slavery, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. On entering the Hall, we were met with great enthusiasm.

REHEARING IN THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

The subject of the removal of Judge Loring having been again referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by the House of Representatives, that Committee held a session in the room over the Green Room at the State House, on the 4th instant. This action was taken with the understanding that R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., would produce some additional evidence in Mr. Loring's behalf.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from before Sebastopol speak of the formidable additions made by the Russians to their means of defence. One fort which at the commencement of the siege, had a line of from 50 to 60 guns, has now more than 200. The Malakoff Tower which, on the 17th of October, had 35 guns, has now 70. The Flag Battery is holding with 140 guns. The Russian batteries, and that of the Quarantine, have been strengthened proportionately.

Rhode Island.—There was scarcely a show of opposition to the Know Nothings in Rhode Island.

The Providence Journal contains returns from all the towns in the State, except Cumberland, Jamestown and New Shoreham, and the result is,—Hoppin, the Know Nothing candidate, 10,465 votes; Foster, Dem., 2,936; scattering, 66. The Whigs have one whole Senator, elected from Foster by a majority of one vote. They have no Assemblymen. The Democrats have no Senator, but have elected three Assemblymen, viz., two in Gloucester by a majority of 12 votes, and one in Foster by a majority of four votes.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We propose, with the co-operation of the friends of Science and Reform, to establish at Kirtland, Ohio, an INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY, upon the following principles as a basis:— 1. The realization of Freedom, in its true essence, shall be the grand object of this enterprise.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL. HOPEDALE, MILFORD, MASS. DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Community. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM, PRINCIPALS. PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

GOD SPEED HIM!
God speed thee, noble man!—and God will speed
Thee in thy path still upward, bright with truth;

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION.

[Continued.]

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION, March 25.

Met at Horticultural Hall, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
Song of Peace by the Hopedale choir.
Prayer by ADIN BALLOU.

of violence—and the conservative element, we are told,
of the world! But he considered it the basis of all violence
and bloodshed. This, then, he continued, is the question

CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.
A short account of the Anti-Slavery Convention held
in this place the 17th and 18th ult. will, perhaps, be
interesting to the friends to whom we are indebted for

TEMPERANCE.
THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IS
NEW ENGLAND TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.
No. 11 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

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