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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, ADVANCE. All communications must be paid for. The only insertion, in order to obtain us from the freest insertion of our columns. This, therefore, who wish their letters inserted in the Liberator, must send us the amount of their subscription in advance.

REFUGES OF OPPRESSION.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Canton, convened in the Court House, on Friday evening the 4th of March, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the principles of abolitionism, and the propriety of abolitionists lecturing in the place.

D. A. STARKWEATHER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and S. LAMM, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by H. C. Stowell, Esq. after which H. Griswold, Esq. made some remarks, closing the same by a motion that Mr. Thome, of Kentucky, be permitted to give a lecture, wherein he should explain the doctrines of Abolitionism, which motion being put by H. C. Stowell, Esq. now read the following preamble and resolutions, and moved that they be adopted.

Resolved, that our country has, for some time past, been, and still is in a high state of excitement, arising from the insatiable zeal of a few misguided fanatics of the North, who style themselves Abolitionists.

And whereas, the Anti-Slavery Society have appointed agents to traverse the country for the purpose of procuring aid in the prosecution of the emancipation of the slaves; and as these agents have been the means of creating excitement, among the passions of the people, and have disseminated, not only between the people of the North and the South, but also between our own people, and the people of the South, and have been the cause of the death of several of our citizens, a certain Mr. Thome, in the town of Canton, has been putting forth all his power and exerting all his eloquence to create an excitement among us, in opposition to our wishes, therefore

Resolved, by the people of Canton, that we denounce the agitation of Slavery, in any manner, at this time, injudicious, unwisely and impolitic.

Resolved, that although we consider the extension of Slavery a moral and political evil, yet to have the slaves immediately emancipated, would be conferring a curse upon them, and an injury to the white population, and be instrumental in bringing on a dissolution of this our happy Republic.

Resolved, that we deem the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, (although perhaps themselves sincere) the greatest enemies the slaves have.

Resolved, that we will exercise all our influence in a calm, considerate, and decided manner to counteract the influence of those misguided persons.

After some remarks from H. Griswold, Esq. against, and H. C. Stowell, in favor of said resolutions, and the sentiments therein contained, G. W. Belden, Esq. moved that Mr. Thome be permitted to express his sentiments in regard to the resolutions.

Resolved, that Mr. Thome be permitted to express his remarks from Messrs. Belden, Stowell, Griswold, and others, the motion was put by the Chair and carried, and Mr. Thome accordingly ascended the floor, and presented his views in reference to the resolutions and sentiments therein expressed. After which the discussion was continued by Mr. Stowell in favor of, and Messrs. Belden, Griswold in opposition to said resolutions and preamble.

H. Griswold then moved to have the resolutions amended as follows: Resolved, that Slavery is morally wrong. Resolved, that the right of free discussion is a sacred right, and should be maintained.

Resolved, that a call for a previous question was made, which being sustained, the vote was then put on the original motion of Mr. Stowell, which was carried in favor of the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Lamm, it was determined that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

pathy, or the strongest expressions of disapprobation of such practices, are no discharge of that obligation.

Resolved, that attempts, whether direct or indirect, secret or open; by whatever means carried out; to render the slaves of the South discontented with their lot; to influence them with hatred and revenge against their masters; and thus to excite them to insurrection; with all the train of horrors, involving the destruction of the slaves themselves, are enemies for which no punishment can be too severe.

Resolved, that to punish the authors of treasonable, seditious, or defamatory libels, is the best preservation of the freedom of the press and the right of free discussion, as well as the only safeguard to private character, and to the peace and good order of civil society.

Resolved, that His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions, to the several Legislatures in Congress, and to the Executives of each of the States in the Union.

The abolitionists of Boston have been playing off more pranks for the sake of giving a little notoriety to some of the leading ministers of mischief in that band of two-footed wild beasts.

A Committee of twelve, who have been referred certain documents on the Slave subject from other States, having the reference under discussion, read the following resolutions: Resolved, that the abolition of Slavery, as a principle of justice, is a sacred right, and should be maintained.

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was not one feeling pervading that meeting, and that was, that their fellow-men and their fellow-citizens should enjoy the same liberties as themselves. (Applause.) Why was the balance of power in Europe considered so essentially—why, to create the power of the abolitionists, was it so essential? Why was the balance of power in Europe considered so essentially—why, to create the power of the abolitionists, was it so essential?

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formed upon the subject, and had their voice heard in the Legislature, some whispering would have been found to gather a majority against them, and the system would have been preserved.

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LITERARY.

WOMAN.

By James Sperry of Antrim, Ireland. When her husband's works were done, She formed the story, the driving one, And softly smiling skies;

When the first-born morning came, Light-breathing o'er the spiny vale, Deepened to virgin blush.

She drew the diamond from the mine, And lustre from the stars that shined Amid the cloudless sky;

She took the balmy violet's blue, And sweet carmine's mellow hue, Rich with the tear of night;

And now in elegance arrayed, Her hair, her features work she made, Almost a seraph's form;

She looks the balmy violet's blue, And sweet carmine's mellow hue, Rich with the tear of night;

Her hair, her features work she made, Almost a seraph's form; She looks the balmy violet's blue, And sweet carmine's mellow hue,

A PRAYER OF LOVE.

Blissings, O Father, shower! Father of mercies! send thy precious blood! On his lone walls and on his thoughtful boar, And the pure visions of his midnight bed, Blessings be shed!

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

The more we live, more brief appear Our life's succeeding stages; A day to childhood seems a year, And years like passing ages.

BEAUTY.

To taste the blooming verdure of the skin, To please the ear and harmony to the eye, To ward the bright spreading of the finest eye,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS.

By GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. An Entertainment given to raise the Liberty and of Edinburgh, in the American Bazaar, George Street, on the Evening of the 15th February, 1836.

EXTENDED AND HONORABLE FAILURE.

This Meeting has come together for the purpose of reading the reports in which you are held by the friends of liberty and humanity in this city; we cannot content ourselves without doing justice to the more than merely trifling homage of your presence and respectful attention to what you may address to us; and though the manner which you have been received and listened to by the numerous and intelligent audience which have had an opportunity of addressing since you last arrived among us, as well as the resolutions which have been unanimously passed on several of these occasions, must have satisfied you not merely as to the estimate formed by the inhabitants of Edinburgh of the value of your recent services in the cause of freedom, but also as to the place which you continue to hold in their warm and affectionate remembrance; yet we cannot refrain from stating ourselves of the privilege afforded by the more unreserved and special character of the present Meeting, of conveying to you in a more direct manner the expression of our feelings in reference to these points.

It is now about three years since the inhabitants of Edinburgh had the pleasure of forming your acquaintance, and listening to your address on behalf of the oppressed and degraded injured of our own colonies. To the events of that period our memories revert with peculiar interest. Arriving at a moment when the public mind was beginning to be fully awakened to the injuries, impurity, and immorality of a nation had so long been guilty, in tolerating the continuance of Negro Slavery in our Colonial possessions, you were once welcomed as a champion in a good cause, and became the centre of attention in the hands of Providence, of informing and directing our rising zeal, and of bringing our best energies to bear upon the extraneous and great cause of Negro Emancipation. We can well remember the effect produced upon the crowded audience to which you then spoke, by the copious and well-arranged evidence which you adduced as to the actual state of the Slaves in the British Colonies, by the clear and well-established principles which you advanced, and the question of Slavery, by the consummate skill with which you had explored the resources of the most specious sophistries of the agents and apologists of oppression, and by the restless tenacity of eloquence with which you enforced your appeals to the hearts and consciences of those whom your arguments had already convinced.

Since then the great work, to the advancement of which you were directed, has by the Divine blessing, been accomplished; our country has been relieved from the odious and accursed system of Slavery; and the great truth that 'man cannot hold property in man' has been recorded in our Statute-Book, as one of the settled principles of British Law. To that result the people of Edinburgh have justly claim the honor of having in no mean degree contributed; and to them it will ever be a duty, as it always has been and is, to endeavor to bear the full measure of their talent, energy, and intelligence with which they were enabled to urge their wishes on behalf of the slave, was owing to the effects produced upon them by the unwearied labors and unintermitted exertions of the gentlemen they have now the satisfaction to address.

During the interval which has elapsed since the auspicious day on which you joined with the inhabitants of this city in celebrating the carrying into effect of the Bill for emancipating the Slaves in the British Colonies, it has been your privilege to advocate the cause of the oppressed in another country, hither related to our own by the ties of common descent, common language, and common religion, but where your labors have unhappily not met with that triumphant success with which you were rewarded here, or, at least, which might have expected them to receive in a land that boasts the possession of such peculiar privileges as America. Your visit to that country was welcomed with no inconsiderable interest; and while it has given us to learn how the force of an unreasoning, and unimpaired prejudice against color operates on the minds of our brethren in that country; while we have heard with sorrow and with shame of the gross and gross inconsistencies into which this prejudice has led men whose names we all regard as Christians; while we have been filled with horror at the recitals you have given us of the injuries, and of the cruel and unchristianlike treatment African is doomed to suffer in that land of boasted liberty and piety; and while we have seen with mingled amazement, indignation and pity, the ungenerous and even barbarous manner in which you, our beloved friend and trusted representative, have been treated by these republicans of the West, who were not without reason, you having engaged in that mission, and congratulate you on the important results which you have been enabled to effect in that country in reference to the object that carried you thither. We that you for having so ably, so zealously, so promptly, and in a spirit so truly Christian, represented to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic our views and feelings in regard to this important subject. We offer our thankings to you for your behalf in that you have been preserved and protected amid the many labors you have been called to endure, and the threatening dangers to which you were exposed. We rejoice with you on account of the success which has attended the course you left the cause of Liberty, in that vast and powerful continent. And we pray that, the seed you have there sown will much more abundantly avail in the perils of your life, may be watered by the dews from heaven, and may grow up and bring forth an abundant harvest of blessing to mankind, and of glory to God.

It has afforded us the sincerest pleasure to see you again, and to welcome you back to the scene of your former exertions, and to see that you are about once more to part, we would solemnly and affectionately commend you to the care of all of us, in whose service you have been laboring, and by whose blessing your labors have been crowned with such gratifying success. He may watch over you and keep you in health and peace for the purposes of our country. He may abundantly bless you in your future engagements and undertakings;—that He may bestow his peculiar blessing upon you, that He may give you the children he has given you,—that He may be the breaker up of your way and the guide of your path;—that He may comfort you with the privilege of His grace, and the consolation of His presence; and that when his wise and all-glorious purposes with you here are finished, He may receive you into the communion of a faithful servant, join you to the rest and glory of heaven, as the objects of our prayers and our affectionate remembrance, and as the children of our Father, who are to be honored and loved. With these feelings we are now to part with you. With these desires and prayers we will follow you whithersoever it may please Providence to direct your steps;—while we remember you, we will not forget the cause in which you have been engaged, and with which your name is now inseparably connected.

connected. In the spirit of our holy religion, and in obedience to one of its sacred precepts, we will seek to remember those that are in bonds as bound with them; and pledged as we consider ourselves to be by the most solemn obligations of continued exertion in the great cause of Christian benevolence, we would take occasion from all that you have recently detailed to us, to forward with the most fervent congratulations, believing that the time is not far distant when our principles shall be acknowledged wherever the Bible is revered, and when from every station in Christendom the benighted heathen shall be washed away, the liberated bondman shall cease to groan, and rising from the degradation into which he had fallen, shall be clothed in the words of the eloquent Curran, 'stand redeemed, regenerated, and disembarrassed by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation.'

ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, LL.M.

Statements in Facts. We almost every week hear it stated that the efforts of the Anti-Slavery men at the north have tended to increase the tyranny of the southern Slaveholders in the United States. After the manner of Pharaoh, increased the task of slaves, while they diminish their ability to perform it. Now, if it is so, it is a great proof that the slaveholders are worse men than we supposed them to be. That set of men, no matter whether at the south or the north, who will transfer an eye to the wrongs of the oppressed, and account of the supposed errors of another class, must be unmerciful and inhuman as the great tyrant of the world. We are, therefore, your part, although we know that slavery has a tendency to render the heart callous to human suffering, yet we cannot believe that it can cause the slaveholders to be more cruel than the English features of humanity, as to grind the faces of the suffering blacks with greater malignity than the slaveholders in the United States. We are, therefore, your part, although we know that slavery has a tendency to render the heart callous to human suffering, yet we cannot believe that it can cause the slaveholders to be more cruel than the English features of humanity, as to grind the faces of the suffering blacks with greater malignity than the slaveholders in the United States.

But that the condition of the slaves as a class is made worse by the efforts of Anti-Slavery men in the United States, is a charge which we have no organized efforts in behalf of the slaves have been something done to meliorate their condition in almost every slave state, and in the United States, and in the British Colonies, after giving a most affecting history of the injuries of the slaves, resolved to take measures to be done by the British Colonies, after giving a most affecting history of the injuries of the slaves, resolved to take measures to be done by the British Colonies.

Anti-Slavery Society has been formed, and more recently a new one has been formed for the instruction of the people of color. And in this connection we might mention also the American Union, formed at Boston.

ABDUCTION. About three weeks since, a studious negro man who had accumulated property to the amount of 5 or 600 dollars, with his wife and children, was forcibly carried from his house in Poseny county, about ten miles west of the city, by the woman and children sold as slaves. It is stated that five citizens of Poseny county were engaged in the abduction. One of the gang, who was a near neighbor to the negro, went into his house at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, leaving the others at the door, and pretending that he wanted to borrow some of the negro's property. He was in bed and his wife engaged in spinning, because alarmed on discovering a pistol in the room. He was not, however, armed, and he took down his rifle, which was hanging at the head of his bed, and while presenting it to the breast of his antagonist, the other, standing at the door rushed in, knocked him down, and upon him with such force as to break his breast bone, and beat him till he was senseless. In this situation he was taken to the house of the woman and children, and taken to the river, at the lower part of the village of Mt. Vernon, and put into a ferry boat that had been hired for the purpose. The boat taken down the river twelve miles, to a house of a relative of Davis, one of the number. Here the negro was confined, as it was supposed that he was much injured as to be unable to escape. He, however, did escape, and returned to Mt. Vernon, within two days of the abduction. He is now first at present in pursuit of the villains. Captain Green, the Captain of the boat, was informed of their business; and gave them all the aid in his power. On the return to the house, the negro persons who were in the party, and others started to pursue and arrest the villains again. The result was not very different. Rumor says they were taken to the house of one of the number, a woman and children, and that they escaped from the sheriff after he had shot and wounded Davis, and that the negro was taken to the house of a friend of Green, and was there kept for some time.

One of the five is under recognition for trial at the next circuit of Poseny county.—Eras.

At a church cleared at New Orleans, preparing to have over 500 persons, was taken by a torch armed mob, and that the congregation was forced to contain each three kegs of gunpowder, intended, it is supposed, for the same army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act to encourage the destruction of the slave on the table by Mr. Stuart of Scotland was taken up. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone it. Mr. Hume of Gray said:—I hope that bill will not pass. I am opposed to proscriptive legislation of any sort. I am not at all in favor of any strong one, and I have yet to learn that this is one of that kind. What has the poor crowd done to merit that the gentleman who has presented this bloody bill? Sir, examine into the cause of the difficulty between that gentleman and his poor harmless bird, and then to me, Sir, I know of nothing in the character of the crowd more than any other bird to make it a case for the Legislature to proscribe. It may be said that the scratches up on a dog's leg, and while the gentleman pretend that we, sitting here as grave legislators, are called upon to proscribe every living thing that may happen to scratch up a bill of corn. Besides, sir, I object to this bill on account of its want of civility towards the crowd. It is a bill for if I understood the provisions, (and I have endeavored to give it consideration according to its weight,) it makes no sort of discrimination between crowd and crowd. It is a bill for if I understood the provisions, (and I have endeavored to give it consideration according to its weight,) it makes no sort of discrimination between crowd and crowd. It is a bill for if I understood the provisions, (and I have endeavored to give it consideration according to its weight,) it makes no sort of discrimination between crowd and crowd.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Whereas, we believe that the formation of a State Temperance Society, among the colored people, would be a most efficient means of promoting the cause of temperance, we, the subscribers, do hereby commend the formation of a State Temperance Society to the consideration of the friends of the cause in this city. We, the subscribers, do hereby commend the formation of a State Temperance Society to the consideration of the friends of the cause in this city.

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ANNIVERSARY.

The third anniversary of this Society will be held on Tuesday the 10th day of the month of July, 1836. Several distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

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