THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 29, 1854.

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THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED—ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE SLAVE POWER.

The final act in the House of Representatives on the Nebraska bill was the passage of the resolution by a vote of 115 to 70, in the morning, on Friday, March 30, 1854. The resolution provided for the admission of Nebraska as a free state, and the bill was passed without a division. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Seward, of New York, and was supported by the Whigs and the Free-Soilers.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and was reported favorably by Mr. Seward, with the recommendation that it be adopted. The resolution was then debated in the House, and was opposed by the southern Democrats, who argued that the admission of Nebraska as a free state would be a violation of the Compromise of 1850.

The resolution was adopted, and the bill was passed. The bill was then sent to the Senate, where it was passed without a division, and was then sent to the President, who signed it into law.

The passage of the resolution was a triumph for the abolitionists, who had been working for the admission of Nebraska as a free state for many years. The resolution was also a triumph for the Whigs and the Free-Soilers, who had been working for the admission of Nebraska as a free state for many years.

In conclusion, the passage of the resolution was a triumph for the cause of freedom, justice, and equality. The resolution was a step forward in the struggle for the abolition of slavery, and was a step forward in the struggle for the admission of Nebraska as a free state.