The Liberator.

THE UNION WITH SLAVERY DENIES.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF SLAVERY REMOVAL.

A Slavery Conference was held in New York, May 3, 1853, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of forming plans for the removal of the domestic slave from the land of slavery. The meeting was held in the American Institute, and was attended by about four hundred persons, including many from other parts of the country. The Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Rochester, was the principal speaker, and was assisted by other prominent abolitionists. The conference adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a society for the purpose of removing slaves from the Southern States to the free States. The society was to be known as the "American Emigration Society," and was to be organized in New York. The society was to be supported by subscriptions, and was to have the power to purchase slaves and to emancipate them in the Northern States. The conference also adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a school for the education of freedmen, and a hospital for the treatment of freedmen and their families. The conference adjourned, and the society was organized on the following day.

ANTIFREEENCE COMMITTEE.

The New England Antifreeence Committee was organized in Boston, May 16, 1853, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of forming plans for the prevention of the further extension of slavery in the United States. The meeting was held in the American Institute, and was attended by about eighty persons, including many from other parts of the country. The Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Rochester, was the principal speaker, and was assisted by other prominent abolitionists. The committee adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a society for the purpose of preventing the further extension of slavery in the United States. The society was to be known as the "American Antifreeence Society," and was to be organized in New York. The society was to be supported by subscriptions, and was to have the power to purchase land in the free States and to establish colonies for freedmen. The committee also adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a school for the education of freedmen, and a hospital for the treatment of freedmen and their families. The committee adjourned, and the society was organized on the following day.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

A letter from St. Petersburg, April 20th, [1853] regarding the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, was published in the "Liberator." The letter stated that the emancipation of the slaves had been accomplished in the United States, and that the freedmen were now living in freedom. The letter also stated that the freedmen were now living in poverty, and that they were in great need of assistance. The letter was signed by a prominent abolitionist, and was published in the "Liberator." The letter was received with great interest, and was widely circulated. The letter was considered to be a great achievement, and was a great inspiration to the abolitionists.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRADES.

In an editorial article entitled "The Independence of the Trades," the "Liberator" expressed the opinion that the trades should be independent of the government. The article stated that the government should not have the power to regulate the trades, and that the trades should be free to organize and regulate their own affairs. The article stated that the government should only have the power to enforce the laws, and that the trades should be free to regulate their own affairs.

Immigration of Slaves.

In an article entitled "Immigration of Slaves," the "Liberator" expressed the opinion that the immigration of slaves should be stopped. The article stated that the immigration of slaves was a great evil, and that it was a violation of the rights of the slaves. The article stated that the government should not have the power to regulate the immigration of slaves, and that the people should be free to immigrate as they pleased. The article was published in the "Liberator," and was widely circulated. The article was considered to be a great achievement, and was a great inspiration to the abolitionists.

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POETRY.

MAY 14.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE TERRITORY.

By Rev. E. H. S. W."