

From the Rochester Democrat.
THE KANSAS MEETING.
Speeches of Rev. Mr. Starr, Prof. Raymond,
and Mr. Dibble, of Indiana.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This was an adjourned meeting from last week, and the Chair was taken by Hon. W. S. Bishop, as President. Hon. DAVIS CARPENTER, of Brockport, Gen. J. GOULD, JOHN T. LACEY, Esq., Hon. T. KEMPHALL, JAMES P. FOGG, and GEORGE H. WATSON, were appointed Vice Presidents; and G. W. RAW and E. B. SHEPHERSON, were named as Secretaries.

The following is the original call, signed by some three thousand persons:

"A public meeting at the City Hall of all Freedom Loving citizens of Rochester and vicinity to inquire of our returned Missionaries of the truth of the reports in circulation, and which also reach us through the press, with regard to the Territory of Kansas and the State of Missouri."

"Whether the right of suffrage has been invaded; the Pulpit overthrown; the Missionaries dispersed; the Press destroyed; and the liberty of speech, the last outpost of Human Rights, denied to any class of the inhabitants of this Territory."

"And if so, what means should be used to restore those inalienable and God-given rights, which we are all sworn to defend, and whether we should not immediately invoke the aid of the Executive Power of this great Republic to restore order where anarchy now reigns, and have peaceful Liberty succeed lawful despotism."

The remarks made by Rev. Mr. STARR, at the meeting on Friday night, were of the most interesting character, and confined chiefly to an account of the state of feeling in Western Missouri, among the slaveholding population. He said that he should make no apology for evincing a deep interest in the subject under consideration, and exciting so much attention to this time. As a Christian minister, he could not but feel warmly in view of the state of affairs in a section of country where he had lived for nearly five years past. He might have remained there not only in security, but with the popular sentiment on his side, had he been willing to say a single word in favor of slavery.

But one word was required—surely that they did not get from him and his friends, who were his first hearers, he confessed it to be such, was committed when he first went to Missouri, and consisted in teaching a colored school. He had eight pupils, who were slaves. But he could scarcely regret the part he had taken in improving the faculties of these rights and duties as freemen, if they should be emancipated or secure their liberty. Here at the North, it has been the habit of God, conscientious, sincere people, to deprecate excitement and agitation, and to favor compromise, in order to conciliate the South; and the Southern men have made loud outcries against the rights and duties as freemen, if they should be emancipated or secure their liberty. Here at the North, it has been the habit of God, conscientious, sincere people, to deprecate excitement and agitation, and to favor compromise, in order to conciliate the South; and the Southern men have made loud outcries against the rights and duties as freemen, if they should be emancipated or secure their liberty.

Just let us manage this thing ourselves, and we will bring about emancipation in our way and in good time. And instead of so doing, they have been at the while pursuing a course calculated to increase and extend the evils of slavery. Cassius M. Clay, a man of the talents and energy of a giant, and a man of the principle avowed by some of these men, and agitated the question of emancipation in his own State of Kentucky, setting the example himself. But he soon found that it would not do for him to promulgate his sentiments there, and he must leave.

Mr. STARR went on to speak of the adoption of the Missouri compromise, showing, by reference to a large map of the United States, the original Louisiana purchase and the boundaries of the State of Missouri. Some few years after that State was admitted, Col. Benton—a man who "would not do to let on," as western men say—then "King of Missouri," by a system of tactics called "efficiency in Congress," at that part of the country adjoining Kansas territory, which was then included in the country sacredly reserved for Freedom, annexed to Missouri, and in that little part are the city of St. Joseph, Weston and Platt city, (the latter Senator Atchison's residence), and has been the scene of the late outrages. Herein was the first violation of the Missouri Compromise, and he left it for lawyers to decide, whether since Missouri had been the first to break that compact under which she was admitted as a slave State, the whole question does not revert to the original elements.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated by Senator Atchison, in Missouri, three years before it was broached in Congress, and he had heard that Senator denounce it and the North, in stamp speeches in Weston, with the most unsparring invective. He is, said Mr. S., one of the most profligate men in the whole country, and he would not permit himself to invent the most superlative and unbecoming of blasphemy. He declared that he would rather see Kansas sunk to the very bottom of hell, than to have it a Free State, and it should not come in a Free State. This was long before the Kansas and Nebraska acts were passed. When that was before Congress, he wrote letters to his friends, advising them to disregard the Indian claims, and to move over at once and take the country, so that northern abolitionists might be precluded.

The origination of the Self-Defensive Association, a league of pro-slavery men, headed by B. F. Stringfellow, who had been Attorney General of Missouri, and who had been one of the illegal proceedings of that body detailed. Mr. Starr had been for a long time denounced by Stringfellow and others as an "Abolitionist," and his usefulness as a Christian minister in that section greatly impaired by such reports. He had been warned, and then he was called to the aid of the Self-Defensive Association in council. He went there, anticipating that he might receive personal violence, but not afraid. The charges against him were that he was an Abolitionist; that he had taught slaves to read, and had ridden upon the military grounds in a buggy, with a "black nigger" sitting by his side. He confessed the second, and defended himself against the third charge. (The person mistaken for a negro was an officer of the U. S. Navy.) Thinking he had a right to defend his own rights and reputation against assaults, he declared that whoever had said he was an Abolitionist, behind his back, flogging, or stigmatising him, he would have a sword, a thief and a liar! Stringfellow was present, and these remarks had been made in a way to render them rather personal to that gentleman. He replied to Mr. Starr in a very vituperative manner, but failed to resent the imputation by violence. In his speech he declared that the North were the Slave and the South the Free States, said he would not live in the country if Kansas came in free, would not permit his daughter to associate with people from the North, &c. This led to a newspaper correspondence between Stringfellow and A. M. Moore, formerly a resident of this city, in which Stringfellow was worsted.

Mr. Starr apologized for extending his remarks, but was encouraged by the audience to proceed. He gave some extracts from newspapers in Missouri, threatening violence to Northern men, setting a price on the head of Eli Thayer, and alluded to the resolutions of the Defensive Association to go to the aid of Kansas and vote. The papers assured the people of Missouri that if their being in Kansas on election day was proof that they were voters there. The result of the election was known. He was personally aware of the fact, that hundreds and thousands of illegal votes went over and controlled the election for delegate last fall and for the Legislature last spring.

Prof. RAYMOND, who Mr. Starr confessed speaking came forward and read the resolutions of the committee. He was then called upon to speak, and addressed the audience briefly, the evening being far advanced. He said that if we really believe what is expressed in the resolutions he had read, it would not be asking too much to spend a few minutes more in considering the state of things we have heard described, and our duties in relation to it. The people could not expect him to instruct them in their political duties; but this was a time when every man that has any mind must think, and when every one who has a heart to feel, and any sentiment of patriotism, should be moved by the emotions at this outrageous and unprecedented state of things by which we are surrounded, and to consider the duties we, as citizens, owe to ourselves and to freedom, under the circumstances.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the breach of faith involved in that repeal, find their appropriate commentary in the recent revolutionary proceedings in Kansas and the adjoining slave State, and that the violation of that compact by Congress, under the leadership of Senator Douglas, and his natural employment, and conclusion in Senator Atchison, with his bowie-knife and revolver, at the head of his myrmidons and lawless confederates, in their recent assault upon Kansas, and their violence upon the free suffrage there, is only to be fitly paid.

Resolved, That the day of compromise upon the subject of slavery is forever passed; that the word is but an indirect method of expressing the surrender of principle; that henceforth we plant ourselves upon the Federal Constitution, denying the legality of Slavery under the American flag or wherever the National Government rules and supreme, as in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and that hereafter it should be the mission of the American people to animate the Government and the Constitution with the ancestral spirit of liberty—our motto: Freedom National—Slavery, a national injustice, and a national sin; within the Slave States cannot directly be touched; but which, if it must and will there exist, we are determined, to the full extent of our constitutional power, to confine strictly within those limits.

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This is no time for mere declamation, or criticism; nor for sitting down and talking over these official matters of remote interest and little bearing on ourselves and individual duties. It is a time for sober reflection, experienced judgment and for action. [That's it.] Action! A great deal has been said, not only here, but heretofore, in regard to the disposition of Northern people in times of interest and in a case of great emergency, to get together and talk, and pass resolutions, create some excitement, get up agitation and discussion, and finally leave the matter where it was. He hoped the people would cease talking and commence acting. [Hear hear.] The acts described here by an eye witness are undeniable. The ballot box has been invaded in a high-handed and violent manner, which there has been no respectable attempt to apologize for or justify. Some people expect that we will swallow it and do nothing, and the question that comes before us day by day is, will we do it? [No no!] If not, how shall we stand up under this trial? It is simply this—will we, in the exercise of our legitimate rights, (so some are fond of calling it, but I choose to say duty,) will we discharge our solemn duty in the relation in which we are placed, and in the tranquil daring of Freemen give expression to our convictions on this greatest issue of the age? The feeling that should have been in the mind of every man who died out. Looking at it with the eyes of their timidity, they see the country racked by commotion, all order and peace put at jeopardy. But is that feeling worthy of us as freemen? Have we no more confidence in the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers? Have we not faith in the ability of the people to do right, and emotions affecting the largest interests of community, met by discussion and settled by the exercise of our rights at the ballot box, and the interests and internal peace of the country all the better for it? And are we ready to acknowledge before the world that we fear for the stability of our institutions under this trial? For one, said the speaker, have no such fear. If our institutions are not such as we supposed them to be, and it is not safe for the people to govern themselves, we have reason to scrutinize more closely the foundation on which we are building. The sentiment of generosity had in the North, and the sentiment of indignation and yield to the South on all questions affecting their peculiar institution. Have we a right to be generous to this extent? He did not propose to consider the rights of the black man here, although in the sight of God he believed that the greatest issue at this time was that affecting the rights of the colored people, and an interest dear to the heart of God than which is most dear and precious to us, and for which we are ever ready to sacrifice. But have we a right to linger and delay in our duty on this question? At first the danger appeared like a man's hand, a little cloud that could not shut out the glorious brilliancy of the new sun rising in the East. But the clouds gathered, and the sun was hidden. The fathers said, let it alone and it will take care of itself. They indulged, as Patrick Henry said, in the illusions of hope. But the little dark spot from which no danger was apprehended, had steadily grown, and we have been obliged to make concessions, one after another, to its encroachment, until it has reached the point where it has no more room to grow, and it has now only powerful but insolent and treacherous, and finally had assumed to trample on the ballot box and strike down "popular sovereignty," in behalf of which the last sacrifice, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise restriction had been demanded. If this is the result of an attempt to conciliate by compromise, and to put off the evil day, have we any right to extend the hand of generosity further? I go for meeting this issue at the ballot box! [Cheers.] For one I am against making it an issue between the North and the South. It is a question between Freedom and Slavery, at the North as well as at the South. It is a question of the rights of the colored people, as well as of other men. We have had evidence enough here to-night that all free soilers are not in the Free States; but there are hundreds and thousands of men South of Mason & Dixon's line, whose hearts are in the right place.

Prof. R. said he had heard, and he rejoiced to hear, he knew nothing about it personally, but that there are a number of gentlemen in our country who take an exceeding interest in the revival of the American spirit. He would then success in their efforts, for he did not intend to let the question taught by his grandsons, a member of the Coast Guard during the Revolution, that spirit was one that loved liberty for its own sake, for all men and for all time. [Cheers.] He believed that spirit was reviving, and some who are most busy in fanning the flame may be burned up by it. [Cheers.] He believed that the progress of Slavery should be abandoned, and all men who love liberty unite for a common end. In order to give a fuller and more explicit expression to his own sentiments and convictions on this subject, he had prepared another series of resolutions, which he read. They will be found elsewhere.

Prof. Raymond, who Mr. Starr confessed speaking came forward and read the resolutions of the committee. He was then called upon to speak, and addressed the audience briefly, the evening being far advanced. He said that if we really believe what is expressed in the resolutions he had read, it would not be asking too much to spend a few minutes more in considering the state of things we have heard described, and our duties in relation to it. The people could not expect him to instruct them in their political duties; but this was a time when every man that has any mind must think, and when every one who has a heart to feel, and any sentiment of patriotism, should be moved by the emotions at this outrageous and unprecedented state of things by which we are surrounded, and to consider the duties we, as citizens, owe to ourselves and to freedom, under the circumstances.

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Resolved, That we ask for no parallel of latitude, and that we are prepared to stand firm; but that having witnessed the unexampled treachery and bad faith that broke down that barrier, we decline its restoration, and demand that all the Territories of the U. S. shall be forever free—the present boundary of the slave States being slavery's black line.

Resolved, That we appreciate the difficult and responsible position of Gov. Fremont, in this trying and critical emergency, and tender him our moral sympathy and support in his attempt to maintain the laws of the Territory and the rights of our fellow-citizens there; and that from the clamor of the Missouri mobocrats and the violence of the Kansas seceders, we have the best possible evidence, that he intends to discharge his duty and be the Governor of the people, and not the servile tool of Stringfellow, Atchison & Co.

Resolved, That we consider the Kansas outrage an occasion specially demanding executive interposition; that we are patriots and are prepared to stand firm; but that having witnessed the unexampled treachery and bad faith that broke down that barrier, we decline its restoration, and demand that all the Territories of the U. S. shall be forever free—the present boundary of the slave States being slavery's black line.

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