THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER pollags, if payment be made in advance.

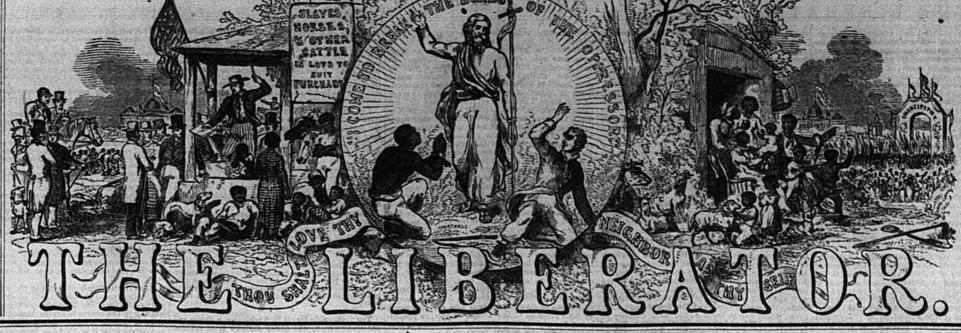
TAll remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in

and three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authanked to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts

of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and Fia the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

very question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT HE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGIFIVE SLAVES -- OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai ; and, thirdly; the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1137.

THE WAY THE SOUTH IS INPLAMED.

The Columbia (S. C.) Banner publishes a long, mamant, and most inflammatory letter from one of the Carolina settlers in Kansas, dated ' Leavenworth City, red 15, 1856,' from which we make the following ex-

True to its invacation, resolved to crush the prosheer, if possible, bent on mischief, and consis-ent in their known opposition to law, to justice and right-the abolition party avowed, through its exspaper organs, its speakers and meetings and parentions, its determination to resist the laws of he Territory-thus exemplifying abolitionism in its true colors, and showing the rottenness, the win every part of the Union, in being the agita-tive of the peace and quiet of the nation—the enemies of the country—the only enemies of the institution-and their determination to subject and randalize the South, or sink our great ship State. Led on by Reeder, Lane, and other apprincipled men, these abolition dupes, ignorant and blinded by fanaticism, have persevered in their position to law and order. They refused to vote a the day prescribed by law for the election of a on the day preserved by law for the electron of a Congressman. Knowing their weakness—convinced that in a fair and open contest, they would be crewkelmed—and knowing that the pro-slavery party numbered the majority of voters—they trairously and cowardly set a different day on which to vote for their candidate for Congress.

There being no law or precedent for their revoluionary procedure, their Judges of election not beag swern by any one competent to administer the, they well knew that they could perpetrate av fraud, however gross and unwarrantable; that bey could vote ten times as well as once, and that they could write down as many names as they deemed proper to accomplish their villanous purch was, to make it apparent to the counry that abolitionism was predominant in Kausas. But this was only the beginning of the treasonable and revolutionary movement of this treasonable, segre-thieving and rascally political organization. Being themselves the dross of Northern society, the seum and officast of the North, the offspring of charmel houses and prisons, the disciples of Garson and Parker, sleek with the slime of villany and outlawry, knowing no restraint of either justice or morality, holding nothing sacred, they adrance in their traitorous career. They appointed what they called an Executive Committee, a kind of directory clothed with supreme powers. This ionists, known everywhere as the Topeka Convention; a mock Constitution was adopted and sub-mitted to the abolition party (not the people) for their approval or rejection, and since, they have gone so far as to hold a mock election for what hey termed State officers. Now, all of this is untrary to the laws of our territory, revolutionary and traitorous, and should subject the actors to a traiter's doom. Was ever impudence carried so far and was ever such contempt shown for the has and the legally constituted authorities ! But tot content with this, they went so far as to offer freible resistance to the officers of law. In Doughs county, where they have the ascendency, they perpetrated every conceivable wrong and outrage they stealthily killed the stock of pro-slavery men orned their houses, and offered insult and injury to their persons when perchance they could get one in their power. In these deeds they sustained each other, and rescued from the custody of the sheriff several abolition criminals, who had been taken by legal process. In short, they openly and arowedly rebelled against the Territorial Government to quell which, Governor Shannon was compelled to order out the militia. The people every we were marched to Lawrence to aid the sheriff in enfercing the laws. The cowardly Yankees, although heasting of their prowess, and of their fortifications and entrenchments at Lawrence, and although well armed with Sharp's rifles, yet humiliated themselves when our gallant boys reach ed Douglas county; they sued for peace, and, (al-though almost every one doubted their sincerity,) peace was made and themselves saved from a whip ping, which every pro-slavery man felt ought to be inflicted. In that treaty, these fanatics bound themselves to obey the laws of the Territory they promised to aid and assist in the execution o any process, and to surrender all criminals in their midst; and yet, as soon as we had left their neighborhood, they showed their disregard of promises and agreements by denouncing the citier; and they denounced in still more unmeasured terms the laws of the Territory, and declared their purpose to resist them; and since, have been attempting to earry out the schemes and purposes of the Topeka Convention, by holding their bogns ons for members of the Legislature, &c. this part of the Territory, we have prevented these elections, not only because they are in violation of ha, but because they are in violation of the trea ty made at Lawrence, by which they pledged their faith to abide by the laws. Thus things exist in

I have only given a plain abstract of events as occurred in this Territory; a sufficient outline, however, to show the position of the two parties, and to show the causes which have created disturbances and outbreaks in Kansas. the organic act establishing the Territories of Kan has and Nebraska, the question of slavery was left to the people of the Territories—the doctrine of scatter sourceignty was fully established. Has this principle, the principle of non-intervention, been carried out! Had the abolitionists con-face them. fined themselves to the legitimate action of citizens, our Territory would never have been the theatre of ach excitement and turbulence as has prevailed bere for months past. But the territorial govern-ment of Kansas had hardly been established when the reckless and unprincipled abolitionists of the North, led on by Chase, Greeley and Hale, set on foot a grand and infamous scheme to abolitionize Kassa, and thwart the wishes and intentions of the house. the honorable and better part of the people of the Icritory. Massachusetts chartered an 'Emigrant Aid Society,' for the avowed purpose of probibiting slavery in Kansas. The agents of this Socie-ty, the most base and truckling abolitionists, appealing to the passions and prejudices of the peope, and offering their dupes inducements to go to
kinas, which they never fulfil. By these means,
and by appealing to their false philanthropy and
lore of freedom, they have flooded Kansas with the
most degraded, despicable and fanatical class of
men which can be a proper the can-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. pops of heaven. They come here for the sole purpose of voting for the exclusion of negro slavery; the Southerner who could or would live in the masters in the North. They have been taught that The abolitionists will pursue one of these two masters in the North. They have been taught that it is their duty courses in regard to Kansas, and the South must to rebel against any law protecting the rights of the slaveholder. This is the population which we have here from the North to do the work of demagogues; these are the men which we have to contend with, cowardly, unprincipled and ignorant, abject and degraded, with no mind of their own, have the law and the government on our side; let no principle of honor; reason and argument can us steadily pursue that course which will secure accomplish nothing. The better part of Northern both. We are on the defensive, and able to defend hence advocate slave institutions upon principles outvote or overrun us, with all in the Territory, is of justice as well as conviction. No good man gammon. But they are coming in upon us already comes under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid through lows, and even on the first boats they are Society, nor do they want good men to come. The coming, and bringing their Sharp's rifles and candeluded fanatics, followers of Garrison, men of nons, marked 'Carpenters' Tools.' Let all Misslavery idea in their brain-these are the men who every other slave State in the Union is now justicompose the rank and file of the so-called Free fied in coming to Kansas, and, if need be, hanging State party of Kansas. Such a population is a curse to any country, a drawback to its settlement sachusetts and other States may with impunity and prosperity. Can the Southern people express smuggle into this territory men and arms to over-surprise at our difficulties and commotions? Can turn the government, and murder and drive out they expect otherwise than that we should have violent conflicts with these men! Can they expect remain quiet! We know this will not be the that we will live on terms of intimacy and peace case; we want our Southern friends to come, and Aid Society, or that they will conduct an honora-ble political fight, with all their demoralizing prin-sustain the laws of our country, and protect themciples and fanaticism!

From the Savannah Morning News. BORDER RUFFIANS AND NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

The Tallabassee Floridian publishes a letter, which is attributed to Hon. Sterling G. Cato, one of the U. S. Judges in Kansas, from which we make the following extract. Mr. W. G. M. Davis, of Tallahassee, to whom the letter was written, says of the writer, 'He is a modest, dignified ments are entitled to the highest credit, because truth, as also because he has always been remarkable for a calm, dispassionate judgment. I believe his high respect for integrity and good order to be such, that he would not sanction any such outrages as are charged upon the pro-slavery men in Kansas.'

DONALDSON, (K. T.) Feb. 20, 1856. W. G. M. Davis, Esq. :

DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 7th of January. some of your inquiries till some future time. I cannot refrain, however, at the present time, from answering such of your letter as relates to the character and conduct of the 'Border Ruffians,' as the Missourians, or pro-slavery party here, are called. My observation and experience, since I have been here, confirm all the reliable information. have been here, confirm all the reliable information with perfect truth, that no class of people can be found anywhere, in any State, North or South, that are more peaceable, orderly, or law-abiding, than these same 'Border Ruffians,' any statement that may be found in the St. Louis Democrat, or in the correspondence of Northern Free Soil and Abo-

lition papers, to the contrary notwithstanding.

You can readily imagine the class of population that would avail themselves of abolition aid to get out here; and if you were here on the spot, a mere glance would satisfy you of the real quarter in which ruffianism and lawlessness and violence are to be found. The first blood that was shed in the Cerritory was shed by an abolitionist, against whom there is a true bill for murder, and who is now a fogitive from justice, and lecturing in the North ern States upon Kansas affairs, to abolition crowds, and inciting them to aid in the purchase f weapons, and furnishing means to resist the laws of the Territory. There have been several other homicides committed in the Territory, coneerning which my position renders it improper me to speak ; but I would suggest that nobody here ever gives the least credit to any account of them which appears in a Free Soil or abolition sheet, either in the territory or out of it, the St.

Louis Democrat included.

Mendacity has been reduced by them to regular system. Their leaders here recently, and when they have had no earthly cause to apprehend any attack from any quarter, and when all other people have been quiet, have had their guards and sentinels around Lawrence, as regularly as if in time of war; have gathered and collected provisions, munitions, &c. , and have actually presented themselves to their Northern brethren as in a state of siege, for the purpose, doubtless, of hastening emigration, and of blackening and destroying the character of the 'Border Ruffians.' This term,
'Border Ruffian,' is not considered here as a term of reproach, but, on the contrary, is valued as a compliment; for it marks a wide interval between the abplitionists of Massachusetts Aid Soriety notoriety, and that straight-forwardness and truth and honesty of purpose which are justly the boast of 'Border Ruffians.' If ever any people could find palliation for violations of law, it would be these same ' Border Ruffians.'

Their institutions have been attacked by hired instruments sent here by Northern fanatics; and pression.—Atlas. Missouri have been clearly disregarded; and no people can be expected to endure patiently, and see defenceless women and children fly from their Border Ruffian' attempted to take the law into his own hands, but these outrages were sought to be punished through the ordinary legal tribunals of the country; but these tribunals were repudi-ated by the abolitionists, and all law and authat your people take a few copies of the Misson ri Republican, a sound and every way reliable pa per, published at St. Louis.

people here are pro-slavery men; they recognize ourselves at the polls, and in the field, if need be, the equal rights of their Southern brethren, and The idea of the abolitionists now being able to o morality or sense of virtue, with only one anti- souri towns act like Lexington-and Missouri and with the pauperism and hirelings of the Emigrant to come early; but come as we know they will, selves and their property. We want no smuggled arms: come with your guns on your shoulders, as you have a right to do, to settle in a new country; not to attack, but to defend the country, its laws and institutions.

KANSAS.

The issue now made is one of deep and abiding concern to the South; and when such men as Prof. Silliman, an aged instructor of youth in the second Collegiate Institute of the North, follows up the nction of the Board of Trustees of the first Uniand retiring gentleman, one who is not hasty in his judgment, nor violent in his feelings. His statethe South at least to make an effort for protection. of his high sense of honor and strict regard for When the schools for education are prostituted for truth, as also because he has always been remark- the basest political purposes, and the young are counselled to oppose the Constitution of the Government, it seems almost a forlorn hope to expect this Union to continue.

The South seems awakening to the importance of the issue in Kansas-we trust there will be a strong effort to test the true question, as to the perpetuity of the Union; and should we be beaten, any forther submission or temporizing, when our vital interest is at stake, will brand us as recreant to the owing to the irregularity of the mails from the principles of 70, which were once the basis of our

which I have received from others; and I can state THE SELP-STYLED STATE OF KANSAS.

To admit the self-styled State on the first ground ond ground is to concede that a part of a community may assume to nullify its government and its laws, and upon that assumption found a valid claim to a place in the Union as a State. The proposition to admit Kansas now made is without cedent and against law. If the black republicans choose to stand upon this issue, they will find the democracy as firmly united for their overthrow as on any other phase of the Kansas question that they may adopt. Kansas can never be a State except in accordance with law, and with a Constitution fairly adopted by a vote of all the in-

habitants of the Territory.

It will be fully developed in the future discussions of the subject, that the black republicans are now seeking to appropriate for their objects the doctrine of popular sovereignty in Kansas, against which they have warred until the evidences show that further resistance is fruitless. Hence it is, that with more of adroitness than honesty, they desire to make this doctrine available in securing the immediate admission of Kansas as a State Their effort is a fraud upon the real principle of popular sovereignty; it is an attempt to substitute for it a disregard of law and order, and, un-der the pretext of carrying out the popular will, to consummate a scheme to resist successfully the constituted authorities. The principle of constitutional popular sovereignty recognises and sanc-tions no such resort to rebellion, but acts in strict conformity with the government provided by Congress for the Territory. This false principle of popular sovereignty which is now sought to be better than mob law, or rebellion, or treason, as the case may be. It bears the same relation to true popular sovereignty that Phari-seeism does to genuine religion—as counterfeit to genuine coin.—Washington Union..

THE SLAVE TRADE IN A NEW FORM .- The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Swotow, China. The writer says that his ship, which was about to sail, had on board 700 coolies, and expected to take 200 more. He does not conceal that they are kidnapped, and says they cost from \$15 to \$20 per man, and sell for \$250. A nice business, requiring, we think, immediate sup-

How would a few of Miss Dutton's rifles do in the hands of the poor coolies! Where is Kill-am's benevolence in this extreme case of human outrage, burning dwellings at midnight, to seek shelter where they best could find it, especially when this is the work of hired tools sent out here for the purpose, and who are all provided with Sharp's rifles, and are fed and live here by the same means which sent them here. These are some of the causes which led to the late 'Kansas war.' No 'Border Ruffian' attempted to take the legislation of the characteristic of the causes which sent them here. These are some of the causes which led to the late 'Kansas war.' No 'Christianity that moves ve—Bescher's prayers, and where is the Brooklyn society's sympathy! The reverend Mr. Dutton's deacon had better open his lible and shoulder his rifle in the cause of the poor Chinaman, instead of enlisting under Governor Robinson, who is enjoying himself at one of the causes which led to the late 'Kansas war.' No 'Christianity that moves ve—Bescher's Silling and the late of th No Christianity that moves ye-Beechers, Sillimans, into Duttons, Killams-if ye are not lying in the very face of heaven when ye turn your eyes to the Eternal Throne above, and proclaim that for Its glory alone ye labor-to execute Its will, only, ye strive, -- your voices will be raised for the succor, protection, salvation, of your poor Asiatic brethren who are stolen, smothered, starved, drowned, and sold into the most base and truckling abolitionists, beginning the equality of the white man and negro, these agents have, since the most description of the Society which employed them, been charassing and speaking through the North, recanning and speaking the stale and base charges against stateholders which has been their theme for years, and offering their dupes inducements to go to kansas, which they never fulfil. By these means, and by appealing to their false philanthropy and lore of freedom, they have flooded Kansas with the next degraded, despicable and fanatical class of men which can be found any where under the can-

SELECTIONS.

From the Lake Zurich (Illinois) Banker. THE UNION.

'Don't agitate that subject, you'll dissolve the Union.' 'Slavery is a great evil, but then negroes are black, and you'll dissolve the Union.' 'Slavery ought to be abolished, but then it would be un-

How we hate such cant and such inhumanity! Let a man break his leg in one of our public streets, pathy; but let that same man be rebbed of wife, children and himself-let him be borne off to the and of whips and thumb screws, and made to pick tain. cotton or hoe sugar-cane for life-let him be made ted out forever-and the mountebanks who make high pretence, and by their life burlesque Chrisianity and Democracy, will stand back cool as an icicle, and try to save the Union!

There is no Union to save. This pretence of Union was nothing but a compromise of oil and water, which mix only while you shake the bottle.

The bond of this COMPROMISE, falsely called a UNION, was signed with the blood of innocent and helpless manhood. As well call that man and without truth or love, as to call the relation which the North and South sustain, a Union. The sooner the people are set right upon this subject, the Virginia should oppose all the influence of a for-

Oil and water will not mix, without the aid of potash; neither will liberty and slavery, without the aid of avarice. The man who can lend his ountenance, for one moment, to such a bastard Union, sinks his manhood, and becomes a prostitute. There is nothing but the tinkling cymbal of a name; and even the name of Union is a stench in the nostrils of common bonesty. The sconer the spell of its existence is broken, the better for

everybody.

The American Union is the strongest hold of Despotism now known to the world. No where else could the DECLARATION, 'All men are created equal, and are entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' be nailed to our mast-head, and under its folds be doomed to hopeless chattelhood one sixth of the nation. Tyrants everywhere are look-ing on. If the intelligent people of America can thus be made the tool of Despots, what courage may not they take from such a spectacle!

Kossuth could never have been put down, had

the American Union been broken up. Slaveholders are despots. Their backers in the free North are worse than the slaveholders themselves. The fate of Europe's millions is sealed up till the dissolu-tion of this infernal Union. I am aware this is strong language, but not stronger than the subject

The lowest pits of destruction, the lowest dens of infamy, join with the press, the pulpit, and gov-There is no Union-and the sooner this is proclaimed, the better.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY. Cassius M. Clay writes to the editor of the ansas Herald of Freedom as follows :-

WHITEHALL, (Ку.) Feb. 12, 1856. . W. Brown, Esq. : DEAR SIR-I have long since seen and deplored our troubles, have denounced publicly the repealers of the Missouri Compromise as worthy of death—not imprecated violence, but grading the avasion of your territory, by the ruffians from Missouri, has been most gallantly repulsed. I lec-tured through all the North last winter, and every where warned the people of the free States of the true intentions of the Slavery Propaganda-to use the Union as long as it was turned to the strengthening of slavery, and then to throw it aside The first act of the drama is past, but do not flatter yourselves that it is the last. You will have to fight again, or be subjected! Mark what I tell you! Unless you are prepared to repel force from slayeholders, you will never have peace! I have tried them for twenty years. They have no magnanimity, no remorse, no mer-cy! The world does not begin to know them, and never will. My heart bleeds in anticipation of your wrongs. I would that it was in the provience of events that I could lend you my feeble strength in person, or means; but, alas! I am too depressed in spirit and means by the long and soliary war I have carried on against superior odds; and cannot, at my time of life, and with a large family, join in your common defence, and ultimate What I can do, however, will not be re- away. uctantly acceded. You will yet conquer, and nillions in long futurity will bear in grateful memory the deeds of your sacrifice and triumph in the cause of humanity. C. M. CLAY.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Administration paper in the South, and ultra in its devotion to slaveholding institutions, contains a forcibly written editorial on the question of war with Great Britain. Of the bearings of the question on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding section, it says :-

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

'In the event of a great national emergency. s the peculiar prerogative of the people of this country to instruct the Government by an impos-

ing expression of public opinion.

'This privilege becomes a supreme duty, when the country is threatened with all the disasters of war with one among the foremost Powers of the earth. War is absolutely an evil of such colossal proportions, that we need not insist on its attend-ant and accidental calamities, in order to deter the nation from lightly invoking its unimaginable horrors. But the event of a war with Great Britain, at this particular juncture, might strike the prosperity of the South with so terrible and irre-trievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the wise admonition between the country and that greatest disaster. The extracts in another column from the British press, clearly reveal the design of the British Government to strike the first blow at the heart of the South. Whother their confience in the defection of our slave population sorve a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain hat the effect of a war with Great Britain on the conservative spirit of our State Rights Government could survive the conflict. It is not about to be detached from alliance with the South might not be detached from alliance with the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms gainst slavery. In any event, the productions of lare labor would be reduced to a value altogether. egislature of Yirginia to interpose a voice of

inadequate to the support of the institution. The cotton of the Carolinas and the tobacco of Virginia would waste in the fields of the planter, and he might accept the emancipation of his slaves as a relief from an intolerable burden. The South, now so rich and powerful, might be impoverished and humilisted; and on its ruin, Abolitionism would erect the commercial and political despotism to which it aspires. The plunder of privateers, the monopoly of the market in the purchase of cotton and the sale of manufactures, and, above all, the conquest of Canada, would aggrandize the North in proportion as the South sinks in the scale of wealth and power. So inseparably are the interests of the South bound up with the preservation of peace with Great Bri-

. The belligerent tone of the Abolitionists, babeast of burden, and his soul of manhood blot-ed out forever—and the mountebanks who make es us in this conjuncture to pursue a policy of pacific moderation. They act, not from impulse, but from calculations of the profoundest policy; and when we hear Seward, Sunner, and Wilson, clamor for war with Great Britain, we need no assurance that they seek, not the vindication of national honor, but the degradation and destruction of the South. They contend not for the sanctity of public faith, but extol the particular treawhich sets arbitrary bounds to the expansion of slavery.

mal expression of the popular sentiment of the

Recollect, these views of the effects of a war with Great Britain on slavery are presented by a leading paper of the South, an able advocate of its peculiar institutions.

The allusion in the extract to the defection of

the slave population is brief, but significant. In the last war with England, she, too, was a slaveholding power. Slave labor prevailed, and was cherished in her colonies. An invocation to American slaves to raise the standard of revolt might have reacted fearfully upon her own sub-jects. But her hands are now untied; slavery has long since ceased in her colonies, and her policy is, Emancipation. Kossuth and his sympathizers denounced the Allies, because they refused to raise the standard of revolution in their struggle with Russia, and appeal to the oppressed millions against their sovereigns. Our patriots, in the event of hostilities, propose to appeal to the Canadians, to revolt against the mother country, and enlist under the American banner. Would Britain besitate to enlist on her side, if she could, the subject race of the South! When such a paper as the Enquirer broadly refers to this conting the opponents of slavery may be excused for bring-

From the Boston Evening Telegraph. THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE. The following is from the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday :-

"The following extract of a letter which handed us for publication, shows how the materials of the modern slave trade-the Chinese Cooliesare obtained. To fill out the picture, we require a narrative of the horrors of the middle passage, which is often fatal to large numbers,-and then to see the poor wretches getting out guano at the Chincoa Islands, which soon destroys the remainder. We are credibly informed that a person who lay some days near those islands, saw eleven (we think it was) of the poor creatures jump into the sea, preferring death by drowning to the slow tor-

ture to which their employment subjected them.
Extract of a letter dated Swatow, (China,) Dec. 10th :- We have now bent our sails, and expect to sail for Callao in a few days. We have now on board 700 Coolies, and expect to take 200 more. I suppose, if God preserve our lives, we will arrive in about 75 days. I will try to explain what our cargo consists of, viz. : men. Chinamen of course, who are called Chinamen Coolies. As you have been to Russia, you had a sample-the same as serfs, or as our Southern negroes: but, poor things, they are torn from their parents and friends, and sent on board of our ship, and many other ships of our own country, as well as English.

They kidnap them and take them to the junk, as we call it, and stay there one or two weeks, till the captain thinks proper to take them on board our ship. They are bought for fifteen and twenty dollars per man, and when the captain is ready to go on board the junk, the mate sings out, "Lay alt here," calling the boys by name, and they have to of the Coolies' friends coming and taking them away. We have one Cooley who has run away five different ships. The kidnappers bring out the Coolies the same as at the slave market at Mobile, for inspection. They are then made to go through several exercises, jumping, kicking, &c., and then inspected by the doctor. After this, they are given new clothes, and then sent aboard the ship, and we have to keep sentry. We have twenty men armed on sentry, night and day. The Coolies have several times tried to rise, and

if it had not been for two or three Coolies who We have plenty of ammunition on board, and three guns which are lashed so as to bear on the slaves if they should rise. A ship took some from here, and sold them for \$250 each. This ship expects to stay out here about two years.'

The ship Sea Witch was the last vessel named in connection with the trade, as she was lost on the coast of Cuba. The ressel was owned by Howland & Aspinwall of New York, and is insured for sixty ousand dollars in Wall street. Her voyage has been a tragical one: her captain was murdered— eighty of her human cargo died on the passage, and now the vessel is a total wreck!

The New York Express, with characteristic meanfamous business upon the Anti-Slavery men of the

It is a very remarkable fact—that while some of us in these Northern States make so much noise about slavery in the Southern States, we direct lit-

Cuba, and on the West Coast of South America, where African slavery has been abolished, and for which Coolie slavery is about to be substituted, have led our Northern freighting ships largely into the trade. We do an immense business in Coolie transportation, and sometimes do it horribly,—as in the case of the Boston vessel with its 'Calcutta ole ' tragedy, noticed some time ago.'

Now the fact is, beyond all question, that the Northern men engaged in this Coolie trade, as well as those engaged in the African slave trade, are Northern doughfaces,-men of the New York Erpress's own stamp, -men who, like that paper, are continually clamoring against sectional parties and finding excuses for the projects of the slavery-ex-tensionists,—and not anti-slavery men at all. The anti-slavery men of New England, and of Old England, view these proceedings with abhorrence. So long as the North is cursed with doughface politicians and newspapers, like the Express and Journal of Commerce, of course there will be men enough found to engage in the slave trade, or any other nefarious traffic that promises to be profitable

EXPRESSION OF MISSIONARIES OF THE A. B. C. P. M. ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Whereas, we believe that American slavery is mong the potent hindrances to the prevalence of the missionary spirit in the American Church, and thus to the speedy conversion of the world-the event dearest to our hearts : and.

Whereas, as American missionaries sojourning in foreign lands, our country's shame is, in a measure, necessarily ours, and we are compelled to hang our heads, whenever reminded of Americans to whom the Bible is by law forbidden; and,

Whereas, some endeavor to give the impression that those connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, if not favorable to the institution, are, at least, indifferent to active efforts for its removal; and,

Whereas, we regard it as merely the exercise of an indisputable right, and that there may remain no excuse for misrepresentation or misunderstand-

Therefore, we, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, disclaiming any desire to dictate to others, or to mark out for them the path of duty, but thus compelled to feel a painful interest in this subject, take occasion in this manner to express our views and feelings, that we may, at least, exonerate ourselves from the suspicion, either of favoring the institution, or of want of sympathy with those who prayerfully labor for its extinction.

In the exercise of this right, and under such a conviction of duty, we carnestly utter our deep abhorrence of American slavery as a sin, the enormity of which cannot be expressed in human language, but which must bear some proportion to the unutterable injuries which it infliets—to the light of the benevolent age which it offends—to the con-scientious abhorrence of the civilized world which it disregards—to the high claims of the Holy Scriptures which it violates,—and to the equity of Heaven which it defies.

We speak thus of the legalized enormity, American slavery, while at the same time we heartily sympathise with those holding slaves involuntarily, and who are anxious alike for their own, and

their slaves' emancipation.

We are not unmindful of the great difficulties which beset the removal of this gigantic evil, and we pledge to those involved in it, who are endeavoring to extricate themselves therefrom, our heartfelt sympathies and our fervent prayers.

Still, we cannot regard the magnitude of the difficulties which encompass the system as any valid excuse for its support or indefinite continuance; and it is with grief that we see a disposition manifested in some quarters, where we would have expected other things, to extenuate the evils and criminality of slavery; for we cannot but believe it the duty of every American, and especially of every American Christian, to do all that God gives him opportunity to do for the speedy reoval of this sin, the stigma of which so weakens the moral power of his country upon the civilized nd heathen world.

Hence, at a time like this, when, appalled by

these confessed difficulties, good men waver, and bad men, by their hesitation, strengthen themselves, we feel that justice to ourselves and faithfulness to our position call upon us to strengthen the hearts of those who labor for the oppressed, by this frank avowal of our sentiments. ALBERT A. STURGES.

E. T. DOANE. Ascension Island, April, 1855.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following passage is from the speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio. It is said to have produced a thrilling effect upon the House. Mr. B. is speaking of the 'bloody code' of Kansas:— 'Ay, sir. Congress is to abide by this statute, which makes it felony for a citizen to utter or publish in that Territory 'anything calculated to induce slaves to escape from the service of their masters.' Hence it would be follony there to utter the strong words of Algernon Sydney...' Resistance to tyrants. words of Algernon Sydney—'Resistance to tyrants, is obedience to God'; a felony to say with Jefferson, 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to tyranny in every form over the mind and body of man'; a felony to utter there, in the hearing of a slave, upon American soil, beneath the American flag, the words of flame which shook the story soul of Henry—'Give me lberty, or give me death'; a felony to read in the hearing of one of those fettered bondmen, the words of the Declaration, 'All men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life and liberty;' a felony to atter those other words, blazing in letters of living light upon the great written charter of our National Government— We, the people of the United States, in order to establish justice, the attribute of God, order to establish justice, the attribute of God, and 'to secure liberty,' the imperishablbe right of man,' do 'ordain this Constitution'; a felony to harbor or aid a slave escaping from his thral-dom; a felony to aid freedom in its flight; a fel-ony to shelter the houseless, to clothe the naked, to feed the bungry, and to help him that is ready to perish; a felony to give to the famishing a cup

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. -FOR THE-

IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

In United States Sennie, April D, 1856.

Mr. President:—To obtain empire is easy and common; to govern it well is difficult and rare indeed. I salute the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its most important function, that of extending the Federal Constitution over added domains, and I salute especially the Senate in the most august of all its manifold characters, itself a Congress of thirty-one free, equal, soverign States, assembled to decide whether the majestic and fraternal circle shall be opened to receive yet another free, equal, and sovereign State.

reign States, assembled to decide whether the majestic and fraternal circle shall be opened to receive yet another free, equal, and sovereign State. The Constitution prescribes only two qualifications for new States, namely—a substantial civil community, and a republican government. Kansas has both of these.

The circumstances of Kansas, and her relations towards the Union, are peculiar, anomalous, and deeply interesting. The United States acquired the province of Louisinoa, (which incuded the present Territory of Kansas,) from France, in 1803, by a treaty in which they agreed that its inhabitunts should be incorporated into the Federal Union, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities, of citizens of the United States. Nevertheless, Kansas was in 1820 assigned as a home for an indefinite period to several savage Indian tribes, and closed against immigration and all other than aborignal civilization, but not without a contemporaseous pledge to the American people and to mankind, that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should be tolerated therein forever. In 1854, Congress directed a removal of the Indian tribes, and organised and opened Kansas to civilization, but by the same act rescladed the pledge of perpetual dedication to Freedom, and substituted for it another, which declared that the future I people of Kansas should be perfectly free to establish or to exclude Slavery, as they should decide through the action of the republican Government which Congress modeled and authorised them to establish, under the protection of the Notwithstanding this latter pledge, when the newly associated people of Kansas, in 1855, were proceeding with the machinery of popular elec-

Notwithstanding this latter pledge, when the newly associated people of Kansas, in 1855, were proceeding with the machinery of popular elections, in the manner prescribed by Congress, to choose legislative bodies for the purpose of organising that republican Government, armed bands of invalers from the State of Missouri entered the Territory, selzed the polls, overpowered or drove away the inhabitants, usurped the elective franchise, deposited false and spurious ballots, without

Territory, seized the polis, overpowered or drove away the inhabitants, namped the elective franchise, deposited false and spurious ballots, without regard to regularity of qualification or numbers, procured efficial certificates of the result by frand and force, and thus created and constituted legislative bodies to act for and in the name of the people of the Territory. These legislative bodies afterward assembled, assumed to be a legitimate Legislature, set forth a code of municipal laws, created public offices and filled them with officers appointed for considerable periods by themselves, and thus established a complete and effective foreign tyranny over the people of the Territory.

These high handed transactions were consummated with the express purpose of establishing African slavery as a permanent institution within the territory by force, in violation of the natural rights of the people, solemnly gurantied to them by the Congress of the U. S. The President of the United States has been an accessory to these political transactions, with full complicity in regard to the purpose for which they were committed. He has acopted the surpation, and mede it his own, and he is now maintaining it with the military arm of the republic. Thus Kansas has been revolutionised, and she now lies subjugated and prostrate at the foot of the President of the United States, while be, through the agency of a foreign tyranny established within her borders, is forcibly introducing and establishing slavery there, in contempt and defiance of the organic law. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by civil commotions, in which property, life and diberty, have been exposed to violence;

law. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by civil commotions, in which property, life and liberty, have been exposed to violence; and these commotions still continue to threaten not only the territory itself, but also the adjacent States with the calamities and disgraces of civil war. I am fully aware of the gravity of the charges against the President of the United States, which this statement of the condition and relations of Kansas imports. I shall proceed without fear and without reserve to make them good. The maxim that a sacred veil must be drawn over the beginning of all governments, does not hold unthat a sacred veil must be many over the beginning of all governments, does not hold under our system. I shall first call the accuser into the presence of the Senale, then examine the defenses which the President has made; and, last, submit the evidence by which he is convicted. The prople of Kansas know whether these charges are true or false. They have adopted them, and on the ground of the high political necessity which the wrongs they have endured, and are yet enduring, and the dangers through which they have already passed, and the perils to which they have already passed, and the perils to which they are yet exposed, have created, they have provisionally organised themselves as a State, and that State is now here by its two chosen Senators and one representative, standing outside the doors of Congress, applying to be admitted into the Union as a means of relief indispensable for the purposes of peace, freedom and safety. This new State is the President's responsible accuser. The President of the United States, without waiting for the appearance of his accuser at the capital, anticipated the accusations, and submitted his defenses against them to Congress.

The first one of these defenses was contained in his aconal message, which was communicated to ning of all governments, does not hold un-der our system. I shall first call the accuser into

The first one of these orienses was communicated to his annual message, which was communicated to Congress on the 30th of December, 1855. I examine it. You shall see at once that the President of the President of the Company of the competition. deat's mind was oppressed—was full of something too large and burdensome to be concealed, and yet too critical to be told.

yet too critical to be told.

Mark, if you please, the state of the case at that time. So early as August, 1855, the people of Kansas had denounced the Legislature. They had, at voluntary elections, chosen Mr. A. H. Reeder to Kansas had denounced the Legislature. They had, at voluntary elections, chosen Mr. A. H. Reeder to represent them in the present Congress, instead of J. W. Whitfield, who held a certificate election under the authority of the Legislature. They had also, on the 23d day of October, 1855, by similar voluntary elections, constituted at Topeka an organic Convention, which framed a Constitution for the projected State. They had also, on the 15th of December, 1855, at similar voluntary elections, adopted that Constitution, and its tenor was fully known. It provided for elections to be held throughout the new State on the 15th of January, 1856, to fill the offices created by it, and it also required the Executive and Legislative officers thus to be chosen, to assemble at Topeka on the 4th day of March, 1856, to inaugurate the new state provisionally, and to take the necessary means for the appointment of Senators, who, together with a Representative already chosen, should submit the Constitution to Congress at an early day, and apply for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union. All these proceedings had been based on the grounds that the Territorial authorities of Kansas had been established by armed foreign usurpation, and were nevertheless sustained by the President of the United States. A constitutional obligation required the President "to give to Congress" in his annual message, "information of the state of the Union." Here is all "the information" which the President gave to Congress concerning the events in Kansas, and its relations to she Union:

relations to she Union:

"In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in c. se of obstruction to Federal law, or of organised resistance to Territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur it wou do be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacetuily, to the free exercise of that right and must be protested in the exjoyment of it without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States."

This information implies that no invasion, usu pation or tyranny, has been committed within the Territory by strangers; and that the provisional State organization now going forward is not only unnecessary, but also prejudicial to good order, and insurrectionary. It menaces the people of Kansas with a threat, that the President will be the provision of the president will be "overcome and suppress" them. It mocks then with a promise, that, if they shall hereafter deport themselves properly, under the control of authorities by which they have been disfranchised, in determining institutions which have been already

termining institutions which have been already forcibly determined for them by foreign invasion, that then they must be protected against "interference by citizens of any of the States."

The President, however, not content with a statement so obscure and unfair, devotes a third part of the annual message to argumentative speculations bearing on the character of his accuser. Each State has two and no more Senators in the Secate of the United States. In determining the apportionment of Representatives in the House of Representatives and in the electoral colleges, among the States, three-fifths of all the slaves in any state are enumerated. The slavesholding or Representatives and in the electoral colleges, among the States, three-fifths of all the slaves an any State are enumerated. The slaveholding or non-slaveholding character of a State is determined, not at the time of its admission into the Union as a State, but at that earlier period of its political life in which, being called a Territory, it is politically dependent on the United States, or on some foreign sovereign. Slavery is tolerated in some of the States, and forbidden in others Affecting the industriat and economical systems of the several States, as Slavery and Freedom do, this diversity of practise concerning them early the several States, as Siavery and Freedom do, this diversity of practice concerning them early worked out a corresponding difference of conditions, interests, and ambitions, among the States, and divided and arrayed them into two classes. The balance of political power between these two classes in the Federal system is sensibly affected by the accession of any new State to either of from. Each State therefore watches jealously the settlement, growth, and inchoole slaveholding and non holding coaracters of Territories, which may ultimately come into the Union as States. It has resulted from these circumstances, that Slavery, in

great tame. What one corporate or social evil is there of which she is conscious, and conscious also of inability to heal it. Is it ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, vice, crime, public disorder, poverty or disease afflicting the rainds of the bodies of her people. There she stands. Survey her universities, colleges, academies, observatories, primary schools, Sunday schools, penal codes and penitentiation. blocity, vice, crime, public disorder, poverty or disease efficing the values of the bodies of the b

When and on what occasion has Massachusetts or New York officiously and illegally intruded herself within the jurisdiction of sister States to modify or reform their institutions. No, no, Sir. Their faults have been quite different. They have conceiled too often and too much for their own just dignity and influence in federal administration to the querulous compaints of the States in whose behalf he arranges them. I thank the President for the insult which, though so deeply unjust, was, perhaps needful to arouse them to their duty in this great emergency.

The President, in this connection, reviews the acquisitions of new domain, the organisation of

There is no law of comity which forbids nations from permitting and encouraging emigration, on the ground of opinion. Moreover, Slavery is an and arrives at results which must be as agreeably surprising to the slave States as they are astounding to the free States. He finds that the former have been altogether guiltless of political ambition, while he convicts the latter, not only of unjust territorial aggrandisement, but also of false and fraudulent clamor against the slave States, to cover their own aggressions. Notwithstanding the President's elaborated misconceptions, these historical facts remain, namely—that no acquisition whatever has ever been made at the instance of the free States, and with a view to their aggran. the President's elaborated misconceptions, these historical facts remain, namely—that no acquirition whatever has ever been made at the instance of the free States, and with a view to their aggrandisement; that Louisiana and Florida, incidentally acquired for general and important national objects, have already yielded to the slave States are states of their own class, while Texas was avowedly annexed as a means of security to alavery, and one slave State has been already admitted from that acquisition, and Congress has stipulated for the admission of four more; that by way of equivalent for the admission of California, a free State, the slave States have obtained a virtual repeal of the Mexican law which forbade slavery in New Mexico and Utah; and that, as a consequence of that extraordinary legislation, Congress chence of that extraordinary legislation, Congress has also rescinded the prohibition of slavery, which, in 1820, was extended over all of that part of Louisiana, except Missouri, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 of north latitude. Sir, the real crime of the Northern States is this: they have 40 degrees too much of North latitude.

the Northern States is this: they have an aegree too much of North latitude.

I dismiss for the present the President's first defense against the accusation of the new State of Kansus.

On the 24th of Jan., 1856, when no important event had happened which was unknown at the date of the President's annual message, he submit-

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made good its atrocious threats, by violence against the property, peace, and lives of anoffending citizens of Kansas But the President of the United States, so far from denouncing it, does not even note its existence

The majority of the Committee on Territories ingeniously enhances the President's charge and

them point out in these pages this law of comity There is no law of comity which forbids nation

became settled convictions of the people of weatern Missouri."

Missouri builds railroads, steamboats, and wharves. It cannot be therefore, that the mere "largeness of the numbers" of the Eastern travelers offended or alarmed the borderers. I confess my surprise that the sojourners used violent language. It seems unlike them. I confess my greater surprise that the borderers were disturbed so deeply by mere words. It seems unlike them. Which of the domestic institutions of Missouri were those against which the travelers manifested determined hostility? Not certainly her manufactories, banks, railroads, churches,

legal result, if, nevertheless, the result attained was indeed a truthful and legal one? On what was indeed a truthful and legal one? On what evidence does the President ground his statement, that after that election, there were mutual complaints of usurpation, fraud and violence, when we hear from no other quarter of such complaints made by the party that prevailed? If there were such mutual accusations, and even if they rested on probable grounds, would that fact abate the right of the people of Kansas to a government of their own, securing a safe and well ordered free dom? Why does the President argue that the Governor (Mr Reeder) alone had the power to receive and consider the returns of the sheefier of

States? Why does be plead, that "whatever irregularities may have occurred, it is now too late to raise the question?" Is there nothing left but endurance to citizens of the United States, constituting a whale political. ance to citizens of the United States, constituting a whole political community of men, women, and children—an incipient American State—subjugated and oppressed? Must they sit down in peace, abandoned, contented, and despised? Why does he plead, that "at least it is a question as to which, neither now, nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States?" Did any magistrate ever before make such an exhibition of ambitious imbeelinty? Cannot Congress clothe him with power to act, and is it not his duty to ask power to remove usurpation and subvert tyranny in a Territory of the United States? Are these the tone, the tenor, and the staple of a defense, where the accused is guiltless, and the crimes charged were never committed? The President virtually confesses all the transactions charged, by thus presenting a connected system of maxims and principles, invented to justify them.

I proceed, however, to clinch conviction by direct and positive proofs:

[Mr. Seward proceeds to give the testimony of

[Mr. Seward proceeds to give the testimony of Gen. Pomercy and others, in regard to the atroci-ties committed by the border ruffians, suuch of which we have lately published. He continues:] eneral Stringfellow addressed the invaders in court, on the eve of the election of March 30.

Missouri, on the eve or the 1855, thus:

"To those who have qualms of conscience lating awa State or National, the time has c lating awa State or National, the time has c

dent openly lent his official inflaence and patronage to the slaveholders of Missouri, to effect the abrogation of the probibition of slavery in Kansas, contained in the act of Congress of 1820. He knew their purposes in regard to the elections in Kansas. He never interfered to prevent, to defeat or to hinder them. He employed his official patronage to sid them. He now defends and protects the asurpation and tyranny established by the invaders of Kansas, with all the influence of his exalted station, and even with the military power of the Republic; and he argues the duty of the people there to submit to the forcible establishment of slavery, in violation of the national pledge, which he concurred in giving, that they should be left perfectly free to reject and exclude that fustly obnoxious system. It thus appears that the 'resident of the United States holds the people of Kansas prostrate and enslaved at his feet.

To complete the painful account of this great crime, it is necessary now to add that there has not been one day nor night, since the Government of Kansas was constituted and confided to the President of the United States, in which either the properties, or the liberties or even the lives, of its citizens have been secure against the violence and vangeance of the extreme foreign faction which he upholds and protects. At this day, kansas is becoming, more distinctly than before, the scene of a conflict of irreconcilable opinions, to be determined by brute force. No immigrant goes there unarmed, no citzen dwells there in safety unarmed; armed masses of men are proceeding into the Territory, from various parts of the United States, to complete the work of invasion and tyramy which he has thus begun, under circumstances of fraud and periodices of the people of the United States, to complete the work of invasion and tyramy which he has thus begun, under circumstances of from the people of Kansas, must be determined by statesmen from their knowledge of the courses of civil commotions, which have involved q

"He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of the people, unless they would relinquish the right representation in their Legis abuse, a right inestimate to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together legistation. He has called together legistative bodies at a place unusual, uncomfo table, and distant from the depositor of their public records. for the sole purpose of intigring them into compliance with his measures: the bas prevented Legislative Houses from below elected, for no other cause than his conviction that they would oppose with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

held in October, 1856, and the Assembly should meet in January, 1857, so that none of these in war could be changed until the lower House might be changed, in 1856; but the Council, which is elected for two years, could not be changed so as to allow a change of the laws or officers until the assion of 1856, however much the inhabitants of the Territory might desire it. How forcilly do these laws illustrate that old political maxim of the English nation, that a Parliament called by a conqueror is itself conquered and enslaved? I do not wonder that a Senator who has defended these laws here, deemed it necessary, at the some time, to assin the New York Tribune. If the transactions is like these had occurred in old Rome, some similar denunciations would have fatien on the beads of the Gracch, the Tribunes of the people. Who but foreigners, usarpers and tyrants, could have made for the people of Kansas—a people "perfectly free"—such laws as these. Antomis a will describe the instrument, and even the force of the blow, if only you show them the wound.

Behold the proofs on which the allegations of lavasion, usurpation, and tyransy, made by the new State of Kansas, rest. They are, first the President's cown virtual admission, by defenses in direct, irrelevant, ill-tempered, tophstical, and evasive; second; absolute agreement, concurrence, and harmony, between the statements of the conflicting parties who were engaged in the ransactions involved; third: the consequences of the conflicting parties who were engaged in the conflicting parties who were engaged in the resident's completity in these transactions, and to establish his responsibility therefor. The President of the proofs on which the subject or citizen will be added, to bring more distinctly into view the President's completity in these transactions, and to establish his responsibility therefor. The President of the proofs of the subject or citizen will be voluntary, chee fal, and president's completely in these transactions, and to establish his responsibilit

money, or of armed men, to enforce obscurence to law, when you shall have redressed the wrongs of which the people complain. Even under Governments less free than our own, there is no need of power where justice holds the helm. When justice is impartially administered, the obedience of the subject or citizen will be voluntary, chee ful, and practically unlimited. Fr e-lom justly due cannot be conceded too soon. True freedom exists, the utmost bounds of civil liberty are obtained, only where complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily redressed. So only can you restore to Kansas the perfect freedom which you pledged, and she has lost.

The Constitution does not prescribe 93,700, or any other number of people, as necessary to constitute a State. Besides, under the present ratio of increase, Kansas, whose population now is 40,000, will number 100,000 in a few months. The point made concerning numbers is therefore practically unimportant and frivolous. The President objects that the past proceedings by which the new State of Kansas was organised, were irregular in three respects: First. That they were instituted, conducted and completed without a previous permission by Congress, or by the local authorities within the Territory. Secondly, That they were instituted, conducted and completed, by a party, and not by the whole people of Kansas; and thirdly, that the new State holds an attitute of defiance and insubordination towards the Territorial authorities and the Federal Union, I reply, first, that if the proceedings in question were irregular and partisanilike and factions, because no act of Congress has unlimited discretion to waive them. Secondly, the proceedings were not thus irregular, partisanilike and factions, because no act of Congress forbade them—no act of the Territorial authorities or the government of the Union. Thirdly, there can be no irregularity who f.vored them. But they were prosecuted and companisment of the Territorial authorities or the government is regulated, not by preceden

sed and admitted, subject to the same alleged in egularities.

The majority of the Committee on Territories The majority of the Committee on Territories, a behalf of the President, interpose one further bjection, by tracing this new State organisation of the influence of a secret, armed political seciety. Secrecy and combination, with extra-judicial atha and armed power, were the enginery of the dissouri borderers in effecting the aubignation of the people of Kansan, as that machinery is always manloyed in the commission of political erimes.

How far it was lawful or morally right from the ple of Kansas to employ the same agreement of their lives and liberies, any set of certainty is any set. I can freely confess, however, my deep not secret societies for any purpose whatesome within the Republic; and it is my have a coxperience which we have now so distant they can be but too evally adjusted that they can be but too evaluations and dangerous catteries to bring down susy cion and centure serves being down susy cion and centure that they can be identified with a lawful. Will the Senate hesitate for as I Will the Senate hesitate for as the alternatives before them? The American people find healthful the ful colonizations, and the construes and the buildind up and multiplyin institutions. The Territory of his the path through which railreads and along which such institutions ed, without delay, in order to pre rity of our Empire. Shall we say so benevolent and so hashiful. country with that fever of mi exhausts and consumes not me strength than the virtue and fre Shall we confess that the procia sovereignty within the Territo sovereignly within the Territory not merely a failure, but was a fraud? Or will Senators now cospeople of Kansas, destitute as thy lature of their own, of Excentre their own, of judicial authorities of militia of their own, of rereases subject to disposar by themselves. prived as they are of as jurors, and of writ

quate either to enable the miching through the operation of opinions, wo or to give security to the citzen as and domestic violence? to relinquish our simple and beats republican government, and to sates place the machinery of usurpations will not re'inquish the slavery into the new T come to that stage of demoralization eracy so soon? We, who commenced existence and gained the sympathic of been giving way, as well in the county a se-islands and on the main land throught this isphere. The political power and peop-slavery in the United States are pushed as The slave States practically governed to to directly for fifty years. They govern as a indirectly, through the agency of Northerna temporarily collisted in their support. So nowing to the decline of their power, they have ready conceded to the free States. It will, if they persist in their present curse, while re-sumption and exercise by the free State is control of the government, without sed one sions as they have hitherto made to built Throughout a period of nearly twest week. Throughout a period of nearly twent send defenders of slavery screened it from dense the national councils. Now, they statisfy promise, and worn out that one which a

up your votes in the two Houses? Have a culated how long these who shall cast so will retain their places in the National ture?

But I will grant, for the sake of the arms
that with Federal battalions you can carry she
into Kansas, and maintain it there Arepus confident that this republications of gainst can then be upheld and preserved! To well yourselves have introduced the Tojan bore republican government ever his reduced, standing a mies mantained in its bean a force submission to its laws. A people who once learned to relinquish their right, under pulsion, will not be long in foreston tist ever had any. In extending strery had an therefore, by arms, you will salven the life of the people.

Believe ye the prophets ? I also no know, then, that Slavery neither varis mass quarries, nor founds cities, nor leels ship, if levies armies, nor mans navies. Why has if you line set on clossing up this ber Tenter also you line set on clossing up this ber Tenter also you insist on closing up this new Tertary dissis against all enriching streams of insurant
white you pour into it the turbed set posses
waters of African Slavery? Which need pair
whether of Connecticut, or of Pennylma, of
Illinois, or of Michigar, would causet thus
the graph of the chief light of civilinates which
State in which your own fortunes in on, and
which your own posteriy are to live? By
your pursue a policy so unkind, as agreemen
so unjust, towards the helplors, delenses as
gling T-rritory of Kansas, lababled is By
your own brethren, depending on you for
the wealth or power of your ears Sate, as at
the wealth or power of your ears Sate, as at wealth, power or giory of the adverse know that it will diminish all of thes. In fess a desire to end this national delar slavery, which has become, for you indeal it not tune to reinquish that hope? In exhausted the virine, for that purpos, has in compacts and platforms, in the asymmethe right of petition and in arbitrary paramy laws, and in abnegation of Federal sub-over the subject of Savery within the forest the subject of Savery within the Territories. Will you even the added by binding Kansas wi h chais, for the sill Slavery in Misseart? Even then you mad over Utah to Slavery, to make it seem of mannet in Kansus; and you must ge early and Washington to both Polyguny and Save and Washington to both Polyguny and sar hose peculiar domestic institutions in Linkows you must go on, sacrificing on the seem of the subject of the subject

inst automaticy of received anomalies, which, hitherto vainly hoped Almignly wisdom move from among you without your errence, shall become the controlling cheek Republic. He who found a river is he pis ant down to wait for the flood to pay an other with the controlling cheek the controlling cheek and the controlling cheek the cheek the cheek than he who expects the controlling cheek the cheek the cheek than he who expects the cheek the cheek than he who expects the cheek the Rocky Mountains. Then that pos-be intolerably supreme in this fe-would strike for independence of a nation. Then the free States and a the Atlantic, divided and warring w would disguss the free States of the would disguss the free States of the they would have abundant cause an for withcrawing from a Union produ-of peace, safety and liberty to thems longer holding up the cher shed hop Mr. President, the Continents

longer holding up the cher shed noyMr. President, the Continental.
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BOSTON, APRIL 18, 1856. TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE American Anti-Slavery Society

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Amerjess Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSIMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNES-DAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be conpart, the same place during the remainder of the day, and on Thursday, 8th. Addresses are expected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, OF Cincinnati, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, C. L. REMOND, and others to be hereafter announced.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make . Liberty national and Slavery sectional '-nor to prevent the acquisition of Caba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new stave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eterna everthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect secks to purchase peace or success at the expense of humus liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, ' No Exion with Seavemolders, religiously or politi-

In behalf of the Executive Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMEND QUINCY, SIDNET HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

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SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

To the exclusion of much other matter designed for air present number, we publish entire, (with the exception of a small portion of the testimony which he adduced in support of his positions, as given by both parties in Kansas,) the very able, eloquent, comprehensire and statesmanlike speech of the Hon. WILLIAM H. Seward, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the Kansas question. We are sure our subscribers will be eager to perase it. Its arraignment of the President is bold. direct, explicit-worthy of the days of '76.

LIFE OF SCHAMTL; and Narrative of the Circussian War of Independence against Russia. By J. Milton Mackie, Author of 'Cosas de Espana.' Boston John P. Jewett & Co. 1856.

The larger portion of this volume relates to the history, customs, manners and religious rites of the Circussians, which are delineated in a very lucid and excellent style-the best authorities having been consulted by Mr. Mackie. Little appears to be positively known respecting the earlier days of the Circassian 'hero,' to whom a romantic interest has attachel for the last fifteen or twenty years, on account of his unconquerable spirit of independence, his love of country, his lion-like courage, and his wonderful achievements as against the colossal strength and grasping tyranny of Russia. He was born in the year 1797, and is consequently about 59 years of age. The place of his birth was Himri, a village in the district of Arrakan, and in the northwestern part of Dughestan, a territory lying on the Caspian. He deserves to be racked with the world's 'heroes' and 'patriots,' and his exploits will long be celebrated in song and story by his countrymen. But how incomparably superior are the philosophy, spirit and aim of a Jesus, a Paul, a Penn, or an Oberlin, who sought to save men's lives not to destroy them ! To every narrative, like this of Schamyl, should be appended a strong disclaimer of his retalistory and exterminating spirit, and a clear moral discrimination between a just love of country and the bloody excesses resorted to in its defence. The youthful mind, in the perusal of such a work, will never imbibe any thing of the teaching of Him who laid down his life for his enemies, and whose country was bounded by no degrees of latitude or longitude.

THE ROMAN EXILE. By Guglielmo Gajani, Professor of Civil and Canon Law, and Representative of the People in the Roman Constituent Assembly in the Roston . J. P. Jewett & Co. 1856

This is an intensely interesting autobiography of one whose life has been highly eventful, and who, an exile from his native land for his love of liberty, and his resistance to the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of Italy, has won for himself the sympathy and esteem of a large and most respectable circle in this country. He has dedicated his book to Prof. Silliman, of Yale College. It is written with remarkable ease and command of the English language, and from the first to the last page possesses a fascinating power. That portion of it, extending from the death of Pope Gregory XVI. to the siege and subjugation of Rome by the French army, will particularly interest the American mind. Gajani juned the Italian patriots, under Mazzini, in endeavors to give freedom and independence to Italy, and gives a most graphic sketch of that great historical struggle. Of Mazzini he speaks in the highest terms :- He showed the espacity of a great statesman : his wise, moderate, and dignified conduct silenced the calumnies even of his most bitter enemies: the great services rendered by him on that momentous occasion will never be forgotten in Rome or in Italy.' During the brief existence of the Republic, behold how great and salutary were the changes, and how wide is the difference between the spirit of liberty and that of despotism ! Even our most bitter enemies cannot deny,' says Gajani, 'that from the flight of Pius the Ninth to his res toration, there was in Rome a period of six months during which perfect order and the most absolute lib erly were maintained by the people themselves, as we had no standing army. No one was imprisoned, exiled, r deprived of his property, in consequence of his political opinions or aversion to our government. There was a newspaper, called Constituzionale, which openly advocated the return of the papal domination, and this newspaper was never persecuted; for the entire liberly of the press was secured by our Constitution. The former anarchy of the papal government had given cocasion to the rising of numerous band of smugglers, highwaymen, and other wicked characters; but as soon as the self-government of the people was adopted all these wicked characters left the State, or reformed their conduct.' This excellent state of things was all everturned, and the reign of superstition and despotism again brought back, with all its wees and borrors by the perfulious usurper of the liberties of France Louis Napoleon, whose servile army conquered the struggling Romans, and betrayed the cause of liberty universally. How much he deserves to be execuated and yet, how passive is all France in his hands! Gajani concludes his work as follows :- " On touch

ing the land of freedom (!) I felt my health renewed and my courage refreshed. America looked to me much like home, and I found every where friends and benevo lent brothers. O LORD! BLESS AMERICA!' Surely. by this time, he knows that there are roun millions of chattel slaves in this country, who are held and treated as brute beasts, and whose cause can be pleaded eren here at the North, only at the expense of reputation, influence, station, and worldly success, and at the South, even of life itself. A 'land of freedom'-yet asserishing a form of despotism not to be matched by any thing in Italy, Austria and Russia! In this single panegyrie, how purely national, as pertaining to his we country-and how selfish, with regard to his own safety and freedom-is such a ' patriot' seen to be ! We fear that very few indeed, of all the European 'cham-Pions of freedom, would be found on the side of the oppresel in this man steeling Republic, if they should make it the place of their abode

LETTER FROM DR. BROOKE, OF OHIO. MARLBORO', (Ohio,) April 10, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER:

Neither you nor I have time to spare in unne words, and I shall therefore very briefly express the pleasure I have derived from your criticisms upon the course of Messrs. Beecher, Parker and Smith upon the Kansas question, and my entire sympathy with the principles you avow, and the arguments you adduce in the discussion. It is entirely incomprehensible to me how intellectual men who are governed by unselfish and philanthropic motives, as are these and many others ooth in the West and with you, who are alike incensistent in this matter of expecting good to result from the use of violent and unrighteous means, can overlook the existence and operation of an immutable Divine law, which renders impossible the good they anticipate shall result from the means they employ. It is selfevident that each event which occurs in nature becomes immediately a cause operating to produce effects in the coming future. It is equally self-evident that each cause reproduces its own likeness in the effect which is to follow. That like must produce its like is an universal law. How the enlightened individual can fail to perceive these relations as inexorably certain between cause and effect, or, perceiving, how he can anticipate good to result from the employment of physical violence against an equal fellow-being, is a mystery beyond my understanding. Nor can I any more clearly comprehend how the whole of the experience of the past in the history of mankind can be lost upon such persons. No one who will observe can be mistaken in the matter, Love begets love as naturally as the oak reproduces the oak. Hate as uniformly reproduces itself. The great error consists in the unequal value with which men estimate the body and the spirit. To protect the former from seeming danger, they do violence by their own act to the latter, which is of immeasurably more importance to be kept safe, and even then fail to secure that physical preservation which they seek.

Equally surprising is it that men can mistake the teachings, by precept and example, of Jesus Christ. Do they really mistake them? It seems uncharitable to deny that they do, and yet very difficult to imagine that language so plain and explicit, and acts so unequivocal, can be misunderstood.

I took up my pen merely to express my sympathy with you, and gratitude for the freedom with which you have dissented from those eminent and estimable men. Slowly do those great truths obtain a reception in the minds of men, which are to regenerate mankind ; but let us hope on, labor on.

A. BROOKE. Yours, affectionately,

GOOD-BETTER-BEST

Good Christians, Better Christians, or Best Christians-which should we be? The best are none too good. Good mechanics, better mechanics, or best mechanics-to which class should we prefer to belong Talking Christians, eating Christians, practising Christians-which should we be? We are good, better, or best Christians, according as we do as Christ commanded. It is something to preach Christ crucified. In that, many show their goodness. It is better to abstain from human slaughter, as Jesus did at the Cross. Much as we admire an eminent preacher in Brooklyn, we admire more the Editor of THE LIBERATOR. We rejoice in both. We think the latter nearer to God and Christ on the Kansas question. Of two evils, it may be better to choose the less, but it is better to choose neither. The best Christians are those who never resist a greater evil by a less evil, as, for instance, slavery by war, or insolence by a taunt. The best Christian is he who never justifies unrighteousness, whatever the circumstances may be. If our forefathers did the best they could under their circumstances, when they made a compact between freeholders and slaveholders, that is no reason why we should justify what they did. Infirmity and sin may have a claim upon our mercybut they never have a claim upon our approbation and reverence. Which shall we worship, the Good, the Better, or the Best? Not a single human being, in heathen or Christian land, that does not worship what he thinks good; but where are the Christians who worship and practise the best, as Christ did ? Many there be, who say perfection should be the aim of the Christian, who do nothing to change our Federal Constitution, so as no longer to be spotted and blemished by its provisions for slavery. Did not our great man worship the Constitution as Divine and Supreme? Granting it to be a good Constitution, in most respects-granting it to be a better one than that of any other nation-is not the best Christian be, who seeks to make a perfect one, having no iniquity in it at all? And yet, the one who has been striving for many years to purify the Constitution, by dismissing its contract with unrighteousness, is accounted an infidel. I call him the best political Christian

LETTER PROM COL. PREMONT.

We copy from the Boston Atlas the following letter from Col. Fremont to Gov. Charles Robinson of Kansas It is the first authoritative exposition which has been made public, of his opinions upon the Kansas question and clearly expresses the sympathies of the writer with the Free State party in Kansas :-

New York, March 17, 1856. ?

176, Second Avenue. My DEAR SIR-Your letter of February reached me in Washington some time since. I read it with mucl satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to find your retain ed so lively a recollection of our intercourse in California. But my own experience is, that permanent and valuable friendships are most often formed in contests and struggles. If a man has good points, then they become salient, and we know each other suddenly.

I had both been thinking and speaking of you latter-ly. The Banks balloting in the House, and your move-ments in Kansas, had naturally carried my mind back to our one hundred and forty odd ballots in California, and your letter came seasonably and fitly to complete the connection. We were defeated then; but that con the connection. We were defeated then; but that contest was only an incident in a great struggle, and the victory was deferred, not lost. You have carried to another field the same principle, with courage and ability to maintain it; and I make you my sincere congratulations on your success—incomplete so far, but destined in the end to triumph absolutely. I had been waiting to see what shape the Kansas question would take in Congress, that I might be able to give you some views in relation to the probable result. Nothing yet has been accomplished. But I am satisfied that in the end Congress will take efficient measures to lay before has been accomplished. But I am satisfied that in the end Congress will take efficient measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what verdict the people will pronounce upon a truthful expo-sition. It is to be feared, from the proclamation of the President, that he intends to recognize the usurpation Kahsas as the legitimate government, and that i sedition law, the test oath, and the means to be taken to expel its people as aliens, will all, directly or indirectly, be supported by the army of the United States. Your position will undoubtedly be difficult; but you know I have great confidence in your firmness and prudence. When the critical moment arrives, you must act for yourself—no man can give you counsel. A true man will always find his best counsel in that inspiration which a good cause never fails to give him at the instant of trial. All history teaches us that great results are ruled by a wise Providence, and we are but units in the great plan. Your actions will be determined by events, as they present themselves; and, at this distance, I can only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that, as you stood by me firmly and gensedition law, the test oath, and the means to be taker

miner by evens, as they per the control of this distance, I can only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that, as you stood by me firmly and generously, when we were defeated by the nullifiers in California, I have every disposition to stand by you in the same way in your battle with them in Kansas.

You see that what I have been saying is more a reply to the suggestions which your condition makes to me, than any answer to your letter—which more particularly regards myself. The notices which you have seen of me, in connection with the Presidency, came from the partial disposition of friends, who think of me more partially than I do of myself, and do not therefore call for any action from us. Repeating that I am really and sincerely gratified in the renewal of our friendship, or rather in the expression of it, which I hope will not hereafter have so long an interval,

I am yours, very truly,

J. C. FREMONT.

Gov. Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kansas.

Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

EF The 'Refuge of Oppression,' in our present number, contains a number of articles on Kansas, illustrative of the Southern spirit on this subject.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall at Fitchburg, on Fast Day, April 10th, commencing at

the afternoon and evening. The following committees were appointed :- On nom ination of officers for the ensuing year-A. A. Bent George Miles, Goodwin Wood. On business-Wm Lloyd Garrison, Goodwin Wood, Frances Drake, Joshu T. Everett, Wm. Wells Brown. On Finance-Benja

The committee on nominations subsequently reporte the following list of officers, which was accepted :-

min Snow, Jr., Frances H. Drake, John Sawin.

President-Joel Smith, of Leominster. Vice Presidents-Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton Moses Smith, of Holden ; George S. Flint, of Rutland Albert C. Howe, of Princeton ; Benjamin Snow, Jr. of Fitchburg ; William Babcock, of Harvard.

Directors - Noah Humphrey, of Barre, George Miles, of Westminster; Elvira G. Thompson, of Lancaster ; James A. Waite, of Hubbardston ; John Sawin, of Gardner; Elvira Kimball, of Fitchburg.

Sec'y and Treasurer-D. M. Allen, of Westminster

Auditor-Benjamin H. Rugg, of Gardner.

Mr. Garrison, chairman of the Business Committee eported the following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That we believe in no outward cermonial fast, appointed by the Chief Magistrate of this or any other State, as either acceptable to God or obligatory upon man; hence, we are not assembled together this day, in compliance with the proclamation of Goy Gardner, but simply to avail ourselves of this occasion to 'cry aloud and spare not,' against the all-abounding sin of our land, CHATTEL SLAVERY, and to call the nation

2. Resolved, That if the people of Massachusetts should this day keep the fast which God has chosen (see Isaiah, 58th chapter,) to-morrow would find them with all their religious relations with the South dissolved, and outside of the present blood-stained American Union.

3. Resolved. That while the North is willing to the accomplice of the South, in guarding and perpetuating slavery under the Constitution, and to recognize as Christians those who buy, sell and enslave their fellowmen, it is manifestly hopeless to expect the Southern slaveholders can be reached by any appeals we may make to their hearts or their consciences. Hence,

4. Resolved, That the field of anti-slavery labor here in our own State-in New England-in all the nominally free States; and until it be thoroughly cultivated, and subdued to the purposes of liberty, the inquiry, 'Why do you not go to the South?' can neither be pertinent por sensible

5. Resolved, That the church which does not exclud slaveholders from its religious fellowship, and the pulpit which fails to bear a faithful testimony against the horrible practice of making man the property of man, are not worthy of the Christian name.

6. Resolved, That it was a wild, desperate, and futile experiment which our fathers attempted, in the formaion of the Constitution, to unite Freedom and Slavery in one compact; that the results of it have naturally been the demoralization of the whole nation-the multiplication of half a million of slaves to four millions, of six slave States to fifteen, covering two thirds of our national territory-the subjugation of the entire North to the will of the Slave Power-the invasion and conquest of foreign territories for slaveholding purposes -the enactment by Congress of the Satanic Fugitive Slave Law, and the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise-and ten thousand other atrocities and horrors ;-involving the people of the North in all the danger and guilt of slavery, while taking from them all their manhood and self-respect :- therefore,

7. Resolved, That this is the language of God alike to the North and the South- Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand.' And, therefore, the cry of every friend of God and the slave should be, 'No Union with slaveholders, religiously or politically."

These resolutions were earnestly and effectively advocated by W. L. Garrison and Wm. Wells Brown, whose speeches were listened to with absorbing intereft, and made a very gratifying impression. The difference between the fast which God approved, and that which Gov. Gardner had appointed, was foreibly depicted-the duty of dissolving all religious, political and governmental relations with the South, and the becessity of making an uncompromising war upon slavery wherever it exists, were ably demonstrated. Remarks were also made by Rev. Elnathan Davis and Joshua T. Everett, which were well calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the oppressed in our guilty land. Upwards of thirty-two dollars were collected to defray expenses, and in aid of the cause.

JOEL SMITH, President. D. M. ALLEN. Secretary.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society held a quarterly meeting at the Universalist church in East Bridgewater, on Fast day, April 10th, the President, BOURNE SPOONER, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. SAMUEL MAY. Jr.

Excellent addresses were made by Messrs. Max WENDELL PHILLIPS, and ANDREW T. Foss, during the morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and we trust a good impression was made in this place. We only re gret that our friends in the neighboring towns did not exert themselves a little more to be present. If they knew how much they lost by their absence, they would not allow another occasion of the kind to pass unimproved.

A collection was taken to defray the expenses of the meeting, amounting to \$7 98. S. DYER, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AMONG THE COLORED CITI-

ZENS. Several meetings, social and public, have recently

been held among the citizens of Boston, with a view to ascertain and remove the barriers to their more general improvement, and much good is anticipated from the discussions. The opportunity to hear Rev. HENRY H. GARNET at these meetings, and especially the narration of his experience and observation of emancipation in Jamaica, was gladly embraced by many, who were deeply interested in his remarks. During the past winter, many Lyceums have been debating the results of British West India emancipation. Could they but have listened to Mr. Garnet at the Music Hall and elsewhere, all their doubts would have vanished, and they would immediately adopt the sentiment, that it is always expedient to do right.

We learn that the Social Anti-Slavery Party at Leominster, on Fast Day evening, was quite success ful, and must have encouraged the hearts of those faithful few who for so many years have labored in behalf of the colored race, in the face of stolid indiffer ence or open opposition. The meeting was held in the Town Hall, which wa

filled with an intelligent and attentive audience. javenile choir sang some liberty songs in a very accep

WM. C. NELL, of this city, was the first speaker. He depicted the evil influences of slavery upon both color ed and white, North and South, and vindicated the col

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. In the Massachusetti House of Representatives on Friday of last week, Mr.
Briggs, of Pittsfield, in behalf of the Committee on this
subject, submitted a lengthy and able report, accompanied with an Act 'to protect the rights and liberties of
the people of Massachusetts.' The Act retains nearly
all the provisions of the law of Jast year. The 9th,
10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sections of that Act half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and continuing through

are stricken out.

The second section is so modified as to meet the objection of the Attorney General, that the law of 1855 attempts to declare the meaning of the Revised Statutes. Voluntary service in the militia, in aid of the Fugitive Slave Act, is prohibited. These are the essential alternation. ial, alterations.

Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, submitted a minority

report, five or six columns long, signed by himself, Senator Brown, of Hampden, and Stephen Tilton, of Boston, recommending an entire repeal of the Act of 1855. (!!!)

1855. (!!!)
Messrs. Raymond and G. W. Warren, of the Senate, and Messrs. Thomas, of New Bedford, and Marble of Charlton, of the House, submitted a third report, closing with an order that the Judges of the Supreme Court be requested to give to the Legislature, during the present session, the opinion of the Court as to the constitution-ality of the provisions of the Act of 1855.

We are quite sure that the people of Massachu setts are for the Personal Liberty Bill as IT STANDS.

THE NICARAGUA FEVER. The news brought from Nicaragua by the Daniel Webster has created no little stir in this city, and large numbers of restless fellows, tired of 'these piping times of peace,' are making preparations to go by the first ship to the relief of the chivalric Walker, against whose government the neigh-boring States are now waging such a causeless and unjust war. Those who go now will doubtless have plenty of sport in the way of hard fighting, but there plenty or sport in the way of hard agents, according to the result, provided that foreign squadrons on the coast do not interfere in the contest. With the two thousand American ridemen whom Gen. Walker has under his command, he will be whom Gen, watker has under his command, he will be able to defy all Central America in arms. Now is the time for those to go who would win laurels on the field of glory; and such as brave and survive the present dangers and hardships, will be likely to find a rich reward when peace is restored to that splendid but misgoverned and distracted country.

The brig Eureka is to sail for San Juan to-morrow,

and, we are informed, as many men as she can conver will go out in her; and the steamship Charles Mor gan, of the Texas line, will be dispatched by her own gan, of the Texas line, will be dispatched by her owners for the same port on the 10th inst. In the meantime, the brave Gen. Hornsby, Walker's second in command, who led in the attack at the battle of Rivas, and who greatly distinguished himself by his heroic conduct in that severe action, will be in the city raising men to go to Central America on the last-mentioned vessel. It is rumored that the Government will take measures to prevent the sailing of any more reinforce-ments, but the agents here of the Nicaraguan Government do not apprehend that the emigrants will be mo lested .- New Orleans paper.

ANOTHER PRO-SLAVERY SCHEME. The Souther Standard, published at Charleston, S. C., deserves the palm for having conceived the most gigantic of all the schemes of filibusterism and 'manifest destiny' yet pro jected. In a late article, it boldly advocates the seizure of Cuba, the conquest of Hayti, and the entering into a close alliance with Brazil to control the Amazon, the West Indies, and the rest of the American tropical rerions. It also defends the re-establishment African slavetrade, as a measure of 'wise and Chris-tian philanthropy.' The Standard thinks, that with Brazil and the United States united in the common policy of cultivating the tropics by slave labor, the wealth assed would be so great, and the power of the nation to to such a pitch, that the whole world might be defied. The plan has, at least, the merit of being clossal. No Roman emperor, in the plenitude of h ambition, ever conceived a project more stupendou Yet there is nothing strange in this, for the power which threatens to conquer the United States may be expected to attempt the conquest of the world.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette, of the 15th ult.

By late letters from the Rio Grande, we learn tha a strong demonstration is about being got up in Sono ra and Coahuila, in favor of independence from Mexico and annexation to the United States, and that the worl is privately going on of preparations for a formal decla-ration of independence at a time not far distant.

POLITICAL. The following Call has been issued by the National Committee of the Republicans, lately con-vened at Washington, for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention on the 17th of June next

*To the People of the United States:—The people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into the territories; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Gov State, and of restoring the action of the ernment to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee appointed by the Pittsburg Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three delegates from every Congressional District, and six delegates at large, to meet in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

KANSAS. The bill introduced by Mr. Seward, of New York, in the United States Senate, for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, entitles the new State to two Senators and one Representative in Congress, on express condition that the people of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within that Territory. It provides also for the submission to the people of Kansas of the following propositions: That two sections in each township shall be set apart for a school fund; that seventy-two sec tions shall be set apart for the support of a State University; that ten entire sections be devoted to the erection and completion of public buildings at the seat of government; that a number of salt springs, not exceed ing twelve in number, with six adjoining sections of land, be granted for the use of the State; and that five per cent, of the net proceeds of all public lands sold by the United States shall be devoted to public improve-

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Harlar presented an affidavit made by Col. Lane, in relation to the Kansas legislative memorial, which was pre-sented to the Senate by Gen. Cass, and subsequently rejected by the Senate on the technical ground that it contained various interlineations, and that the signatures to it were all in the same handwriting. Mr. H. said that respect for the Senate called upon him to explain why he should present the second time the memorial of the Provisional Legislature of Kansas. He alluded to the charge made on Thursday last, that the pa-per was a forgery, because the signatures were all in the same handwriting, and said that to him it was the same thing whether his name was attached to a paper by his authority, or in his own handwriting.

Senator Douglas opposed the reception of the memorial. It was finally laid upon the table.

Judge Butler, of South Carolina, declared in the senate, on Thursday last, that he would go out of the Union, rather than submit to an interdiction of the right claimed for Southern gentlemen to carry their slaves into the national territories. The Union of Saturday parades the declaration under its editorial head with parades the declaration under its editorial bead with great delight. Such language from Seward or Hale would be abolition treason. From the quarter from which it now comes, it is merely a manly outburst of lofty chivalry. These Southerners, who crack their whips on their plantations, wish to crack them occasion-ally in Congress. They feel towards the North as our friend in the song feels towards his ass:

' Things have come to a very fine pass When a man cannot wallop his own jackass.

Expense of Returning a Fugitive Slave. The Cincinnati Gazelle says: 'We have received from a reliable source the following facts:—During the late slave case trials in this city, four hundred persons were sworn in as special or Deputy Marshals, to each of which a certificate has been issued for twenty-eight days' service, at two dollars a day, which makes in the aggregate twenty-two thousand and four hundred dollars? We have further learned that shees certificates of service have been purchased at sixteen dollars discount each, which gives the saug sum of six thousand four hundred dollars, which goes into somebody's pocket. These statements are made on good authority.' EXPENSE OF RETURNING A FUGITIVE SLAVE. The Cin

ed and white, North and South, and vindicated the colored American from the libels of the enemies of his clevation, protested against pro-slavery parties in Church or State, and commended the women for their anti-slavery faithfulness.

REV. THEODORE PARKEN followed, and, notwithstanding he had in the morning spoken nearly two hours and a half at the Music Hall, he seemed as fresh as ever in his presentation of the power and aims of the slaveholding oligarchy, and the duty of Northern citizens to resist their encroachments. He was listened to with marked attention, and those who should know say that the exercises of the evening will greatly contribute to the advancement of the cause of equal rights.

Large Fire in Boston—Loss \$250,000.—
The Gerrish Market Building, at-the junction of Portland and Sudbury streets, was entirely destroyed by frelast Saturday afternoon. It was a large brick structure, six stories high, occupied on the lower floor as a domestic market—second only to Faneuil Hall Market in extent. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. Sanborn. Carter & Bazin, book publishers, who employed about sixty hands, and who have lost \$40,000 in stereotype plates, presses, paper, &c.; Messrs. Barnard & Dillingham, furniture manufacturers; Messrs. Barnard & Dillingham, furniture manufacturers; Messrs. A. & M. Lowe, plano-forte makers; A. H. Allen, cabinet farniture; Mrs. Bolles, sewing machines; Messrs. Boyce, Shore & Co., painters, and others. Geo. W. Gertish's loss, the principal owner of the building, is about \$100,000; insured one-half. The falling of the walls crushed two adjoining wooden buildings. The steam engine was brought out after the fire had made good headway, and proved to be very efficient. Large Fire in Boston-Loss 8250,000 .-

headway, and proved to be very efficient.

About 600 bales of cotton were nearly destroyed by fire on Lewis' Wharf in Boston, on Thursday afterneon, 10th inst. It belonged to Messrs, Goddard & Pritchard, whose loss is estimated at \$25,000—partially covered by insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary—the storehouses, being set on fire in three different places.

Fire in Philadelphia.-There was a grea fire in Philadelphia, on Friday last, when the Artizan building, entirely occupied by artizans, was consumed, with tools and stock on hand, involving a loss of \$350,000. The greatest destruction was on the floor occupied by Blank Duval, lithographer, whose loss is stated at \$100,000, which includes plates of Perry's Japan Expedition, insured at \$80,000. He had 40 steam presses in operation.

Fire at Enfield, N. H .- On the 10th inst. fire broke out in the machine shop of the Shaker Village at Enfield, N. H., which destroyed that building and ten or eleven others before it could be stayed. The wind blew a gale at the time. Loss about \$6,000 to 7,000.

Advices from Galveston of the 8th in stant, represent the Indian depredations in Northern Mexico as continuing without abatement. Col. Senagua had surprised a camp of the Lipans, killed 40 of the Indians, and taken 200 prisoners. Family of Slaves Emancipated .- We are

informed that a wealthy cotton-planter from Tishomings county, Mississippi, named Josiah Sittles, is in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, with a family of nine slaves which he purposes to set free. He also intends to educate and otherwise prepare them to sustain properly their new relation to society. The family consists of mother, with six sons and two daughters. Three of the boys are good mechanics, and another acted as an over seer. Mr. Sittles is still the owner of many slaves.— Cin. Com.

Miss Martha Burwell, of Bottetourt Co. Va., recently deceased, emancipated thirteen slaves and made provision for their removal to Liberia.

Manumission of Slaves .- Seventeen slaves were manumitted yesterday in this city. They were from Logan and Simpson counties, in Kentucky, and most of them were freed by James and Gracy McIlvane. - Cincinnati Gazette. A correspondent of the American Bap

tist writing from Kirtland, Ohio, communicates the fol lowing :-

New Orleans, came to my house for protection last even-ing. He had escaped from Louisville to Cleveland. The slave was taken to the watch-house by a wretched trai-tor, but the citizens broke in and rescued him, and we hope he will soon be beyond the reach of his pursuers.'

We learn from the Canton (Miss.) Commonwealth, that Chas. Wheelock, by trade a plasterer, was tarred and feathered in that place on the night the 19th ult., and then ordered to vamose the ranch It appears his offence was tampering with slaves, and propagating abolition sentiments.—Louisville Journal. [What 'a glorious Union 'is ours!] Major Buford's Kansas Company .- A tel

egraphic despatch from Columbus, Ga., dated April 3 says :- ' Major Buford has arrived in this city with 70 men, and has been joined by Capt. Bell's company of 29. They were greeted with an enthusiastic public reception, and some of our citizens joined their ranks. They will probably leave Montgomery with at least 200

A Boy Torn to Pieces by a Cuban Blood hound !- Ephraim Whitehead, son of R. Whitehead, who lives on Cedar street, was missing on Saturday, about 11 o'clock. After dinner, the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. Whitehead discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound slut, owned in the neighborhood. The poor little fellow only lived half an hour after he was found. When he was found, the question was asked whether it was the bloodbound that attacked him. He had only strength enough to half-articulate 'Yes.' The boy was about eight years

old, and was a general favorite with the family.

The hound is of the same breed used by Southern slaveholders to hunt runaway slaves. She was imme diafely killed .- Cleveland paper.

Election in Connecticut .- We have returns from every town in the State for Governor. The whole vote is 66,600—the largest vote ever cast in the State. Ingham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks 1554 of an election by the people. The House stands 104 Democrats to 127 opposition; one to hear from. The Senate—9 Democrats to 12 opposition. The K. N. State ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint

ballot. The Legislature will be strongly anti-Ne

Philadelphia, April 13 .- A Tornado. The tornado, last night, unroofed 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life so far as heard from. Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler house of the Franklin Iron Works, 160 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton Railroad depot, at Kensington, was partially unroofed. The Western Telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

April 14th.—Accounts from towns in the vicinity of this city, give additional information of the ravages of the tornado. A lady was killed at West Chester by a shutter, while she was endeavoring to close the blinds. Innumerable dwellings and barns have been unroofed in

every direction.

A train of loaded freight cars, standing near the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia, was blown from the track. Ten loaded cars on the Reading road were driven an hundred yards from the place where left, and five of the number blown off the

The storm of Saturday night did great damage along the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. A church and 15 houses were demolished at Alliance, Ohio. and one man was killed. A large number of trees wer blown across the track between Salem and Damascus and much other damage was done.

SERIOUS LOSS TO THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION AND FREE DOM. NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST, late Principal of th State Normal School at Bridgewater, died at his residence in that town on Thursday morning, 10th instant He was graduated at West Point in 1824, was assistant professor of chemistry in that institution from 1827 to 1830, and of ethics from 1830 to 1834. He left the mili tary service in 1836, and in 1840 took charge of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, on its opening, continuing there until ill health compelled him to resign about two years ago. Though constitutionally cautious and circumspect in all his acts, he was at the same time nobly progressive in his spirit, and took a deep interest in the cause of Elucation, of Anti-Slaver, of Peace, and of other beneficent and reformatory move ments. His loss will be widely deplored. He had long been a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR, highly appreciating and eagerly perusing it to the last.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER, on Fast Day, delivered thorough and able discourse on the Present Crisis, with particular reference to the state of affairs in Kansas. He spoke over two hours, and was listened to with uninterrupted attention and deep interest by a very large audience. We are glad to hear that the discours will ultimately appear in print.

New Music. G. P. Reed & Co., 13 Tremont Street Boston, have just published the following pieces of music:—Lorimen Marunka. Composed by H. S. Sa ronl.—Rerun Galor. Composed for the Piano by F. R. Proehl.

The expressions of approval of our recent arti-

les on the subject of Non-Resistance, from various es teemed friends, contained in our present number, are extremely gratifying. We very much like and duly appreciate the candid spirit exhibited by our unknown Congregational friend at Worcester.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts. Richard Edwards, Salem, Mass., John Calkins, S. Wilbraham, Reuben H. Ober, Greenwood, 0 50 2 00 1 00 0 56 1 00 0 50 0 85 0 50 0 50 2 50 11 00 L. Vanderwood, L. vanderwood,
Friend, by R. F. Wallent,
Miss Fidelia Blanchard, Lebanon, Ct.,
Valentine Belknap, Ceresco, Wisconsin,
Edwin Hosmer, Bedford, Mass.,
David Mack, Belmont, Mass.,
Vance, Willis, Syanast, N. V. Henry Willis, Syosset, N. Y., 2 50
Dovgr, N. H., 11 00
Henry Gould, New Ipswich, N. H. 1 00
Mrs. L. P. Courtauldt Clemens, Middleport, O., 0 50

DONATIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections in Michigan, by Aaron M. Powell, \$44 92 Do. Ohio, " "
Mrs. Louis P. C. Clemens, Middleport, O.,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas. TION.—A Convention of all persons in the State of Rhode Island, opposed to Slavery and in favor of its Immediate and Unconditional Abolition,—and to that

end the friends of a thorough and persistent agitation against its multiform cruelties, its incessant encroachments, and its daving usurpations,—will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE on SATURDAY and SUNDAY. April 26th and 27th, at Westminster Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., of Saturday.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, STEPHEN

S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers will be present. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Friday, April 18. Sunday, (all day,) 20. Monday, April 21. Tuesday, 22. Wednesday, 22. Plympton, Kingston, Duxbury, West Duxbury, Thursday, Friday, Sunday, (all day,) 27. Sunday, April Scituate, South Scituate,

West Scituate.

South Hanson, Friday, 2.
Abington Town Hall, Sunday, (all day,) 4.
In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Russell's Mills, Mass., Friday, April 18,

Tuesday, Wednesday

Thursday, May

Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Fair Haven, West Dartmouth, " 20. " 22. Dighton, Thursday, SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will I Tuesday, April 29. Friday, May 2. Sunday, "4. West Cambridge,

Weymouth, Clappville, S. Wilbraham, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Springfield, Sunday, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the Ameran Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at PAWTUCK-

11

ET. R. L. on Sunday, April 20,

Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Rock to lecture, should address him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston.

DIED-In Wrightstown; Bucks Co., (Pa.) Susan CHAPMAN, aged 57 years. A beloved sister and cherished friend has left us.

. Fold her, oh Father, in thine arms, And let her henceforth be A messenger of love between Our human hearts and thee! And grant that she who, travelling here, Distrusted all her powers, May welcome to her holier home

The well-beloved of ours.' In this city, April 4, RICHARD H. SAVOY, aged 54.

First Time of Exhibition in America.

PILGRIMAGE THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.

AT THE MELODEON.

THE GREAT DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. From St. George's Gallery, London; Exhibiting the Sacred Localities of Scripture; the Mountains and Riv-

ers celebrated in Bible Hisjory or Poetry; and the Scenes most memorable in the Life of our Savior and Painted under the direction of Mr. W. Beverly, from

Painted under the direction of Mr. W. Beverly, from drawings made on the spot, during repeated journeys in the East, by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, author of 'Walks about Jerusalem,' 'Forty Days in the Desert,' etc. etc. The Figures life-size, forming a series of Moving Pictures on an unequalled scale of magnitude and gran-

deur.

Every Evening, at half-past Seven o'clock, and Morning Representations on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.

Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Descriptive

Hopedale Home School: FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

This School, established in 1854 by M. L. and S. L. Bloom, under whose superintendence it has been until the present time, will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, who hope, with their attainments and past ex-perience as Teachers, to prove themselves worthy of the

perience as Teachers, to prove themselves worthy of the confidence and patronage of their friends and the public generally. It is located in the pleasant and quiet Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term, and thereby so far fit those who may attend it for any useful and truly honorable calling among men, as its purpose and facilities will allow.

Particular attention will be given to the social, moral and religious influence exerted at all times upon those who may avail themselves of the privileges hereby offered them.

Physical health and comfort, so often neglected in

Educational Institutions, will receive proper care.

The Discipline of the School is intended to be strict and impartial, but kind and parental. No pupils taken under seven years of age.

Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant
and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

EXPENSES. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

For Tuition in common English branches, board and care, including washing, mending, &c. per Quarter of

care, including washing, mending, &c. per Quarter of ten weeks,

For Taition in higher English and Select Branches, Languages, Painting, Music, &c., an extra but reason-able charge will be made.

Text Books, Reference Books and Stationery, requi-site for the School, furnished without additional cost.

A Normal Department, for those proposing to teach, is consumated.

is contemplated.

The next (Summer) Term will commence on the Third Thursday (15th) of May.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals, Milford, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD.

LAND FOR SALE,

THIRTY-TWO acres of good Land well wooded, and near a flourishing village in the central part of the State of New York, will be sold or exchanged for New England village property. Apply to R. F. WALECUT, 21 Cornhill.

For the Liberator. TO THE LIBERATOR.

Thoughts suggested on receiving No. 13, Vol. XXVI. BY MARY WARD WELLMAN. Ah! my good friend, thou'rt come again! Welcome alike to th' eye and heart ! And through the land, with rapid flight, Speed thy good message to impart ! And as I read thy pages o'er, I strive to check the rising sigh,

To think in this enlightened land Foul priesteraft lifts its standard high. And thou, * whose life has all been spent In deeds of mercy, acts of love,-Who, at the serpent's poisonous hiss, Returned the cooling of the dove,-Unfurl thy banner to the breeze; Let priestly bigots feel the smart, Until thy truth shall be received

Into this great republic's heart. Avaunt, ye tyrannising mobs! Ye flatterers of wrong, give way ! And let the blessed light of truth Throw o'er the world a healing ray. Oh! bring the hour, the wished-for hour, When man to man shall love impart : And spread thy mantle, gentle Peace, Over America's proud heart ! Let man become the friend of man, As 'twas designed by his Creator ; Till then, thy mission herald forth-Go on, thou dauntless LIBERATOR ! North Woburn, 1856.

. The Editor of the Liberator.

For the Liberator. SPRING.

I heard a little bird this morning telling that the Spring Oh, how sweet the joyous carol fell upon my listening

ear ! Well I love the glorious Summer, and the dreamy Autumn light,

And the frosty air of Winter, with the earth all snowy white ; Most of all the pleasant seasons, do I love the budding

Spring, Sense of such exquisite gladness to my spirit doth it bring !

Brilliant as, a new creation is the fresh and blooming earth.

With the wondrous life unfolding, such entrancing thoughts have birth : Thoughts of an immortal growing, struggling for the

true and right : Thoughts of joy that find no language-only eyes may flash their light.

Syosset.

THE RIGHT MUST WIN.

[AUTHOR UNKNOWN.] Oh! it is hard to work for God, To rise and take his part Upon this battle-field of earth. And not sometimes lose heart ! He hides himself so wondrously,

As though there were no God ; He is least seen when all the powers Of ill are most abroad. Or he deserts us at the hour

The fight is almost lost ; And seems to leave us to ourselves Just when we need him most. Ill masters good ; good seems to change

To ill with greatest ease ; And, worst of all, the good with good Is at cross purposes. It is not so, but so it looks ;

And we lose courage then ; And doubts will come if God hath kept His promises to men. Ah ! God is other than we think :

His ways are far above, Far above reason's height, and reached Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways Love's life-long study are ; She can be bold, and guess, and lact, When reason would not dare.

She has a prudence of her own ; Her stop is firm and free : Yet there is cautious science, too, In her simplicity.

Workman of God ! O lose not heart, But learn what God is like : And in the darkest battle-field Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh, bless'd is he to whom is given The instinct that can tell That God is on the field when he Is most invisible!

And bless'd is he who can divine Where real right doth lie, And dares to take the side that seems Wrong to man's blindfold eve!

Oh, learn to scorn the praise of men ! Oh, learn to love with God ! For Jesus won the world through shame, And beckons thee his road.

Most strange in all its ways, And of all things on earth, least like What men agree to praise. Muse on his justice, downcast soul !

God's glory is a wondrous thing.

Muse, and take better heart : Back with thine angel to the field ! Good luck shall crown thy part ! God's justice is a bed where we

Our anxious hearts may lay, And, weary with ourselves, may sleep Our discontent away.

For right is right, since God is God ; And right the day must win ; To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin !

LITTLE MAUD.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. O, where is our dainty, our darling, The daintiest darling of all? O, where is the voice on the stairway-O, where is the voice in the hall? The little short steps in the entry-The silvery laugh in the hall? O, where is the dainty, our darling. The daintiest darling of all?

The peaches are ripe in the garden. The apricots ready to fall ; The blue grapes are dripping their honey In sunshine upon the white wall : O, where are the lips full and melting, That looked up so pouting and red, When we dangled the sun-purpled bunche Of Isabells over my head ? O Mand ! little Mand ! say, where are you? (She never replies to our call !)

O, where is our dainty, our darling, The daintiest darling of all ?

THE LIBERATOR.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

WM. L. GARRISON: lines to you anonymously, though sincerely and honestly intended to encourage rather than discourage you in the views which you entertain upon a very important subject pertaining to the cause of humanity. I re- and Christianity is a delusion. fer particularly to your remarks in reply to H. W.

and externally written by divinely-taught messengers.) not Christianity overleap all geographical boundaries your argument in defence of the non-resistance of injuries, commends itself to the conscience irresistibly. trymen all mankind ? Why, then, appeal to patriots Though I am not prepared to receive as an infallible maxim, that ' the cross of Christ is nothing more and vine principle involved here—one of momentous internothing less than the forgiveness of enemies,' yet cer- est to mankind-the right to line, the right to be? upon this subject, (excluding any extreme views which rights and interests of humanity. Surely, this is the are sometimes imputed to you, either truly or falsely,) dootrine that 'crucifies us unto the world, and the is the only one which is either Christian or safe.

Certainly, you have taken the literal meaning of Christ's words on this subject, and his Apostles also, heavenly principle for the last fifteen years; and, so as the true meaning, in distinction from a secondary, qualified, or tropical sense, suited in any way to the firmly maintained, that the spirit and practice of war convenience of a perverted mind or the gratification of disordered passion

Now, the question is, Can Christ's words be literally obeyed, or is such obedience impracticable on this subject? I infer the former. First, because Christ delivered his precepts to plain and unlettered men, who called for his defence 'more than twelve legions of angels.' Third, the Apostles of Christ on no occasion and I think that they would not be at a premium after used carnal weapons, except once; and on that, the the victory is won. use was rebuked by Christ himself, when, if ever, it could have been justified. Fourth, if a qualified sense True; neither could Christ nor the martyrs; but we is to be put upon Christ's words on this subject, then can die, as they did. But has martyrdom for conscience such a sense may be put upon every other touching his sake ceased to be a virtue? Is it of more consequence precepts, until they are made to mean their very opposites, or any thing else ; so that there is nothing pecu- do right ? liar or better in the Christian system than in the antivourers of each other, whenever a fitting occasion oc-Christ while his principles are construed antagonistically to themselves. The light of Christian truth becomes darkness; the lantern is shut, and a benighted race will continue to grope its way to its dismal future.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that you have my best wishes for your success in the maintenance of that Christ-like position which you have taken on the subject of peace. I am a reader of the Independent, and admire many things which I there find in reference to American slavery; but I cannot assent to the views which it attempts to maintain on the subject of war. A reform is needed among the professed followers of Christ on the subject of peace. Who will carry it forward with a moral courage that will not yield ?

I am also an occasional reader of THE LIBERATOR for, although I am a member of the Congregational the day. I am not so much disappointed in Bro. Church of Christ, against which THE LIBERATOR often says hard things, as against all other church organizations, yet I shall not quarrel with it on that account, or shut my eyes against its reproofs, which it must be confessed are often justly administered; but I shall consider myself justified on the principle, ' Fas est doceri ab hostibus.' Of course, I cannot assent to many things which I find in THE LIBERATOR. I cannot as- the vials which you and Bro. Griswold have poured sent to those views which it attempts to maintain on the Divine authenticity of what are termed 'the sacred Scriptures.' While it professes to believe that the teachings of Christ are of divine authority, and draws its most powerful weapons of reform from this great wit: 'The views of Mr. Garrison as a non-resistant are spiritual armory of the Son of God, yet it is often a premium bid on rascality and tyranny,' and that found assailing the armory itself as an antiquated structure, unfit for further use, and treats the whole Beecher gives the devil a much better character than I subject of 'inspiration' with a flippancy which is well thought orthodoxy was wont to give him. I have been calculated to divest the mind of all reverence for any taught that he was rather a quarrelsome old gentleman thing of a deeply serious or religious kind. This seems and I thought he belonged to the other side of the ques like a beating down of the platform on which rest the tion; but if he has got converted, and now preache feet of the 'Great Teacher' and the 'Heavenly Dove, the doctrine of peace, I surely rejoice at it, and I hop while dispensing supernal blessings to our fallen race. it will make some of the professed ministers of Christ But I can never persuade myself into a belief of such blush in shame. a necessity, because evil spirits, infernal or human, will But to the charge of Bro. Beecher, that the doctrines hide under it, or seek to cloak their horrid deformities of non-resistance are a pren under the shadow thereof, and while the humble learn- tyranny. The first case I shall quote is from the Irish ers of Jesus are willing to listen to his heavenly messa-

That the God of peace may guide you into all truth, and make you strong and invincible in its defence, is the earnest desire of an

INHABITANT OF WORCESTER April 8th, 1856.

TESTIMONY FOR PEACE. EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., April 6, 1856.

ESTREMED FRIEND GARRISON:

You say it is time for the friends of peace to speak out. I claim to be of that number, and therefore deon the position and course of H. W. Beecher and Theo- ference, and the principle that made the difference? dore Parker, in Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 14 of THE LIBERAteen centuries before them, with their broad and com-prehensive views, can stand up by the side of the self-mium for rascality and tyranny.' pel, and his teachings would lose much of their signi- on rascality and tyranny." ficance and transforming power. If, then, Christ is our One thought more, and I will stop. Bro. Beecher example in the treatment of enemies, how can we ad-Lord, and do not the things I say?'

Why does Mr. Beecher refer to Cromwell instead of Thorndike, April 5th, 1856. Christ, in justification of his teaching on this question? Why this reference to Moses, even? Are we Moses's disciples? Moses says, ' When Christ comes, hear him.' Then why not come to Christ, and learn of him who teaches as never man taught. Even the Puritan Fa- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : thers of New England,' to whom Mr. Beecher alludes I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thank —why refer to them? Were they infallible? Why for your defence of Christ and his Gospel, in your no not at once come to Christ, Mr. Beecher, and if you ble reply to H. W. Beecher, Theodore Parker, and oth think He was a great military chieftain, say so, and, surely, your present position will be proof that you have not mistaken the spirit of your captain. But I, verily, 'have not so learned Christ.' When we are led and governed by the spirit of Christ, we shall do as He last Liberators have been deeply interesting to me. I

right, any more than it proves hanging to be right, because the clergyman prays on the scaffold before that barbarous deed. It hurts the criminal just as much barbarous deed. It hurts the criminal just as much to break his neck after as before that prayer. What darkness! what infatuation! Truly, 'darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people, and it will continue so, as long as the moral and religious teachers thus lead the people astray, and 'teach for dootrines the commandments of men.'

Kapsas by the assistance and approbation of Rev. Hen-ry Ward Beecher! Of what possible use can the New Testament be there? That will teach them that they cannot serve two masters—that Christ and Belial have DEAR SIR,-Though unknown to you personally, and no concord. It also teaches them to pray that God probably so to continue, yet permit me to write a few would forgive them as they forgive their enemies Can they honestly make that prayer, and then us Sharp's rifles to shoot down their enemies like ' buffa-

Why will Christians and Christian ministers persis Seecher and others, on the subject of peace.

From my own stand-point of view, and in the light

Why do they persist in examining this vital question in of God's truth, (subjectively read in the inner man, the light of patriotism and human expediency? Does Is not the Christian's country, the world, and his coun and the fathers? Is there not a great fundamental, ditain I am, that the main position which you have taken This is the great cardinal truth, the basis of all other

loes '? Then the Gospel has been preached in vain.

world unto us." I have unwaveringly advocated this Christ-like and confident am I of its truth, that I have often said and set aside every principle and precept of the Gospel of Christ.

When will Theodore Parker, and Henry Ward Beech er, and Gerrit Smith, and all the defenders of war and its necessary accompaniments, be ready to adopt the doctrine of peace, in opposition to all war, and love were incapable of understanding them except in the plain- to enemies ? To be consistent, they should say, 'When est manner. Second, Christ practised as he taught, and all war shall have ceased, and there are no enemies to gave his life a ransom for many, when he might have love, then we will become peace men, and love our enemies.' But these virtues will not be needed then,

Again, it is said, we cannot live by this doctrine to preserve our lives, than it is to adhere to duty,-to

This is a time that demands a bold utterance on this Christian ;-one and all may become blood-thirsty de- vitally important subject, when the popular current is setting in so overwhelmingly the other way. Friends curs. Fifth. The world can never be converted to of peace! speak out on this subject, orally and by the pen, until the clash of arms, the tramp of the war horse, and the bellowing cannon, shall be heard no more, and the song once more be sung, 'On earth peace, and good-will to men.'

Yours, for the reign of peace, JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

LETTER PROM PATHER HENRY. REOTHER GARRISON:

I am greatly blessed in reading your truly faithful and kind rebuke of Bros. Parker and Beecher, for their war spirit. I am not a little surprised at Bro. Parker on account of his noble stand taken in other reforms of Beecher, because I think he is not so far advanced i Christianity as Bro. Parker, but I am very sorry that they do not see more clearly the blessed principles o the harmonious Christ. It seems to me they are some what in the condition of mental vision that St. Paul was, when 'he saw men as trees walking'; that they want the second anointing, like him; and I hope that upon their eyes, will produce that much-needed effect.

I think that Bro. Beecher is not so well posted in the non-resistant history as he should be, before he writes such asseverations as he has in his reply to you, to such a doctrine is the devil's doctrine.'

Rebellion, so called. The Quakers were non-resist. ants, and did not use 'Sharp's rifles' on either side. but they fed the hungry soldiers, and dressed their wounds on both sides. That was acting Christ-like, and the account states that not a single house was destroyed belonging to the Quakers, and only one Quaker killed-and not he, till he had forsaken the faith and armed himself; proving the words of Jesus true, ' He that takes the sword shall perish with the sword." would ask if the conduct of the non-resistant Quakers was a premium bid on rascality and tyranny.' Please

say, Bro. Beecher. The next case is that of William Penn in the settle sire to be heard at this time. The times imperatively ment of Pennsylvania. Was his non-resistant treatdemand that it should be known now, as in the time of ment of the Indians a premium bid for rescality and the prophet of old, 'who is on the Lord's side.' Let tyranny '? Now, contrast New England with Pennsylme say, that I have read your remarks and comments vanis; and who is so blind that he cannot see the dif

The next case I shall notice is of later date-in 1812 TOR, with unmingled satisfaction and approval. To during the war between England and the United States me, the principles therein inculcated 'are the power of On Nantucket Island, which is mostly inhabited by God and the wisdom of God.' It is utterly incompre- Quakers, as I understand, they had no Sharp's rifles hensible to my mind, how such men as Henry Ward but weapons of much greater power-I mean, non-re Beecher and Theodore Parker, (antipodes to each other sistant weapons; and there they lived in peace an in theology as they are,) with the illumination of nine- quietude through the war. England somehow did no

denying, self-sacrificing and self-forgetting Jesus of I might mention many more cases of individuals wh Nazareth, and advocate the use of Sharp's rifles in the have tried the non-resistant principles, and found them destruction of their enemies. Jesus was the living empowerful to subdue armed enemies, passing unarmed
bodiment of the Gospel. He at once demonstrated and through robbers safely, while others, who were armed illustrated the great and sublime truths he came to re- were robbed; but I think these sufficient to prove that veal. Leave Christ's life and example out of the Gos- non-resistant principles are not a very great ' premium

vocate their destruction, while admitting that He came herd of buffalors, as it would to read it to the border to bless and to save them? How can He be the ruffians. I will not dispute him, but will just add, that PRINCE of PEACE, and we, having His spirit, and I don't know but it would do as much good to both, as obeying him as our Ruler, be soldiers and military he- it does to read the doctrines of Christ to many of him roes? Truly might He say- Why call ye me Lord, professed ministers, who are such great sticklers for SAMUEL HENRY.

'PEACE ON EARTH!'

South Abington, April 6, 1856.

did, precisely, under the same circumstances.

The advocates of war often refer to Gen. Washington as proof that war is right, because, they say, he prayed before going to battle! That may be evidence of his sincerity and honesty, but no proof that war is award you. I have no sympathy with their position Christianity, and will yet be received and acknowledge universally. You are only ahead of the times in you

H. H. BRIGHAM

Twenty-five Bibles and twenty-five Rifles sent to. LIBERTY AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1856.

My DEAR FRIEND : I have no words to express the satisfaction and joy which your articles on the Peace question, in reply to Messrs. Parker and Beecher, have given me. I do not know that I needed to be confirmed in the belief of the glorious doctrines of the Sermon on the Mount; yet I glorious doctrines of the Sermon on the Mount; yet I finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed,—certainly, spiritually refreshed some of them provided themselves with swords in and strengthened by utterances so needed in this un-believing age. Since the Kansas question has been what then! It appears to me that the apostles believing age. Since the Kansas question has been often the question of the country, my heart has been often sickened by the open expression, by Abolitionists, of distrust in the practical working and the safety of the principles which, even they admit, Christ taught his Master's principles of action were also the same in followers, for the guidance of their conduct towards en-emies. The coolness with which these precepts of for-of; for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's bearance and forgiveness of injury are put aside, not lives, but to save them.' This is the language of colle by the professedly Christian church, but by trueonly by the professedly Christian church, but by truehearted reformers, as not applicable to the present time, (i. e., not to any time when they could possibly be put in practice,) fit only for the millennium, when no

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness

In examining the arguments by which war is defended, two important considerations should be borne in mind—first, that those who urge them are not simply defending war, they are also defending themselres. If war be wrong, their conduct is wrong; and the desire of self-justification prompts them to give importance to whatever arguments they can advance in its favor. Their decisions may, therefore, with reason, be regarded as in some degree the decisions of a party in the cause. The other consideration is, that the defenders of war come to the discussion prepossessed in its favor. They are attached to it by their carliest habits. They do not examine the question as a philosopher would examine it, to whom the subject was new. are discussing a question which they have already determined: and every man, who is acquainted with the effects of evidence on the mind, knows that, under these circumstances, a very slender argument in favor of the previous opinions possesses more influence than many great ones against it. Now all this cannot be predicated of the advocates of peace; they are opposing the influence of habit; they are contending against the general prejudice; they are, perhaps, dismissing their own previous opinions: and I would submit it to the candor of the reader, that these circumstances ought to attach, in his mind, suspicion to the validity of the

The narrative of the centurion who came to Jesus at Capernaum to solicit him to heal his servant, furnishes one of these arguments. - It is said that Christ found no fault with the centurion's profession; that if he had disallowed the military character, he would have taken this opportunity o censuring it : and that, instead of such censure, b highly commended the officer, and said of him, 'have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.'

An obvious weakness in this argument is this that it is founded not upon an approval, but upon silence. Approbation is indeed expressed, but it is directed, not to his arms, but to his 'faith;' and those who will read the narrative, will find that no occasion was given for noticing his profession. He came to Christ, not as a military officer, To observe silence in such cases was indeed the ordinary practice of Christ. He very seldom interfered with the civil or political institutions of the world. In these institutions, there was sufficient CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN WISCONSIN wickedness around him; but some of them, flugitious as they were, he never, on any occasion, even noticed. His mode of condemning and extirpating political vices was, by the inculcation of general rules of purity, which, in their eventual and universal application, would reform them all.

the centurion's religion? He surely was an idolater. And is there not as good reason for maintaining that Christ approved idolatry, because he did not condemn it, as that he approved war, because he did not condemn it! Reasoning from analogy. of the law substituting imprisonment for the we should conclude that idolatry was likely to have death penalty. In New York city, gangs of ruffi-been noticed rather than war; and it is, therefore. ans haunt the streets like hyenas, beating and we should conclude that idolatry was likely to have

taxes to the Roman government at a time when it was engaged in war, and when, therefore, the money that he paid would be employed in its prosecution. This we shall readily grant; but it appears to be forgotten by our opponents, that if this proves war to be lawful, they are proving too much. These taxes were thrown into the exchequer of the state, and a part of the money was applied to purposes of a most iniquitous and shocking nature sometimes, probably, to the gratification of the em-peror's personal vices, and to his gladiatorial ex-hibitions, &c., and certainly to the support of a hibitions, &c., and certainly to the support of a miserable idolatry. If, therefore, the payment of taxes to such a government proves an approbation of war, it proves an approbation of many other enormities. Moreover, the argument goes too far make Christ approve of all the Roman wars, with out distinction of their justice or injustice—of the most ambitious, the most atrocious, and the most aggressive—and these, even our objectors will not defend. The payment of tribute by our Lord was accordant with his usual system of avoiding to interfere in the civil or political institutions of the

He that hath no sword, let him sell his garmen and buy one. * This is another passage that is brought against us. 'For what purpose,' it is asked, 'were they to buy swords, if swords might not be used!' It may be doubted whether, with some of those who advance this objection, it is not an objection of words rather than opinion. It may be doubted whether they themselves think there is any weight in it. To those, however, who may be influenced by it, I would observe that, as it appears influenced by it, I would observe that, as it appears to me, a sufficient answer to the objection may be found in the immediate context: 'Lord, behold time he last are any thing until his death was forty-here are two swords,' said they, and he immediately answered, 'It is enough.' How could two be enough when eleven were to be supplied with them! That swords in the sense, and for the purpose, of boring under mental delusion.—New Market (Shean-day). ly answered, 'It is enough.' How could two be enough when eleven were to be supplied with them! That swords in the sense, and for the purpose, of military weapons, were even intended in this passage, there appears much reason for doubting. This reason will be discovered by examining and This reason will be discovered by examining and connecting such expressions as these: 'The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them,' said our Lord. Yet, on another occasion, he says, 'I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword. How are we to explain the meaning of the latter declaration! Obviously, by understanding sword' to mean something far other than steel. There appears little reason for supposing that physical weapons were intended in the instruction of Christ. I believe they were not intended, partly because no one can imagine his apostles were in the habit of using such arms, partly because they declared that the weapons of their warfare were

* Luke xxii. 86. Upon the interpretation of this passage of Scripture, I would subjoin the sentiments of two or three authors. Bishop Pearce says, 'It is plain that Jesus never intended to make any resistance, or suffer a sword to be used on this occasion.' And Campbell says, 'We are sure that he did not intend to be understood literally, but as speaking of the weapons of their spiritual warfare.' And Beza: 'This wholespeech is allegorical. My fellow addiers, you have hitherto lived in peace, but now a direadful war is at hand; so that omitting all other things, you must thinly only of arms. But when he prayed in the garden, and reproved Peter for smiting with the sword, he bimself showed what these arms were.'—See Peace and Warsen Essay. Hatchard, 1824.

often used to imply 'dissension,' or the religious warfare of the Christian. Such an use of language is found in the last quotation; and it is found also in such expressions as these: 'shield of faith,'—' 'helmet of salvation,'—'sword of the spirit,'—'!

have fought the good fight of faith.'
But it will be said that the apostles did provide themselves with swords, for that on the same evennow justifies 'destroying men's lives,' to consider what manner of spirit he is of.

I think then, that no argument arising from the instruction to buy swords can be maintained. This,

be put in practice,) fit only for the millennium, when no one is to have any enemies to love or injuries to forgive, is very sad to witness, and often awakens in me the inquiry, 'When the Son of Man cometh, will he find faith on the earth?' In this time of great temptation and great defection, your strong, good words are 'as cold water to the thirsty soul.' May they establish many a wavering heart, and turn many wandering feet into the right way!

Yours, affectionately,

G.

instruction to buy swords can be maintained. This, at least, we know, that when the apostles were completely commissioned, they neither used nor possessed them. An extraordinary imagination he must have, who conceives of an apostle, preaching peace and reconciliation, crying 'forgive injuries,' and at the conclusion of the discourse, if he chanced to meet violence or insult, promptly drawing his sword and maining or murdering the offender. We insist upon this consideration. If swords were to be worn, swords were to be used; and there is no rational way in which they could have been used. be worn, swords were to be used, and there is no rational way in which they could have been used, but some such as that which we have been suppos-ing. If, therefore, the words, 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one,' do not mean to authorize such an use of the sword they do not mean to authorize its use at all: and those who adduce the passage, must allow its application in such a sense, or they must exclude i from any application to their purpose.

It has been said, again, that when soldiers cam

to John the Baptist to inquire of him what they should do, he did not direct them to leave the ser vice, but to be content with their wages. This also, is at best but a negative evidence. It does not prove that the military profession was wrong and it certainly does not prove that it was right But in truth, if it asserted the latter, Christian have, as I conceive, nothing to do with it: for I think that we need not inquire what John allowed, or what he forbade. He, confessedly, belonged to that system which required 'an eye for an eye, and and the observations which a tooth for a tooth : ' we shall by and by make on the authority of the law of Moses, apply, therefore, to that of John the Baptist. Although it could be proved (which it cannot be) that he allowed wars, he acted not in consistently with his own dispensation; and with that dispensation we have no business. Yet, i any one still insists upon the authority of John, would refer him for an answer to Jesus Christ him self. What authority He attached to John on questions relating to His own dispensation, may be learnt from this- The least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he.'

If it be said, that Christianity allows to individ

not deny it. But if it be said, that the degree of lawful resistance extends to the slaughter of our fellow Christians-that it extends to war-we do deny it : we say that the rules of Christianity cannot, by any possible latitude of interpretation, be made to extend to it. The duty of forbearance, then, is antecedent to all considerations repecting the condition of man; and whether he be under

ing the forbearing rules of Christianity is great in the case of nations than in the case of individ but simply as a deserving man. A censure of his profession might undoubtedly have been pronounced, but it would have been a gratuitous cenopposition to the duty; for he who does this, has sure, a censure that did not naturally arise out of yet to learn one of the most awful rules of his re the case. The objection is, in its greatest weight, ligion—a rule that was enforced by the precepts, presumptive only; for none can be supposed to and more especially by the final example, of Christ, countenance every thing that he does not condemn. of apostles and of martyrs—the rule which re-co observe silence in such cases was indeed the or-linary practice of Christ. He very seldom inter-death.'

A dreadful hue and cry was raised by the advo-cates of the 'blood for blood' doctrine, all over the country, in reference to a murder committed in Wisconsin, and the hanging of the murderer by Lynch Law. Many looked upon this as a natural outburst of an enlightened public sentiment, and idly for the restoration of the bloods code. A bill to restore capital punishment has just been indefinitely postponed by the Assembly in Wisconsin. The truth is, Wisconsin has been of the law substituting imprisonment for th peculiarly and singularly unapt to bring forward the silence respecting war, as an evidence of its lawfulness.

It has sometimes been urged that Christ paid It has sometimes the lawful part of the lawful pa

There are probably ten murders in New York and Philadelphia cities to one in Wisconsin for the same population. Yet they are looked upon in the former places as a matter of course, because the death penalty exists there.
We are glad to see this action of the Legislature

of Wisconsin. We do not believe capital punish-ment is the most effective to prevent crime. It is cowardly for an individual, even in battle, to kill his prisoner; it is still more cowardly for a whole State to do so.

The fact that public executions have proved in jurious is a strong argument against private exe-cutions. If a man could be hung wholly in spcutions. If a man could be hung wholly in specet, how could it deter others from committing a similar offence! Just so far as it becomes public can it operate upon the minds of others. Then why not have public exhibitions! It is admitted they have a degrading effect. But to the extent private excutions are made public, the effect must be degrading also. Abolish it altogether; it is a relic of barbarism, and a disgrace to the age.— Norristown Olice Branch.

Hen Statistics.—According to Rayer's agricultural statistics, the number of chickens in France is 72,556,862, laying on an average fifty eggs per year each, making a total of 3,772,956,824 eggs, valued at 178,331,110 francs. Between fifty-two and fifty-five million eggs are appunally exported, mainly to England. The annual consumption of eggs in Paris alone is 175, 000,000, of the value of 7,724,256 francs.

Death from Starvation .- Mr. Samuel Hendook) Spirit.

Suicide.—On yesterday morning's down train from Chicago, due here at 2 o'clock, a melancholy case of suicide took place. A woman, name unknown, jumped from the window of the seloon. The cars were in full speed, and she was instantly killed. She had with her four-children. At the time she made the fartal jump, the cars were two miles west of Stargis. From a strangeness of manner exhibited by her during From a strangeness of manner exhibited by her during the evening, the passengers think she must have been insane. The children, we are informed, have been properly cared for by the people of this city.—Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, April 2.

Hereditary Drunkenness .- Dr. Freeman, of New York, mys that almost one quarter of the child under ten years of age in that city die of hereditary inchriety. He advocates the erection of an Asylum for Inchriety. He advocates the erection of an Asylum for Inchriates, and says that eighty per cent. of cases can be cured by such an institution. This is asserted on the strength of experiments made by the doctor himself, and the testimony of other distinguished physicians.

The American State Council recently i esion at Milwaukje, repudiated the Fillmore and Dor son ticket, and recommended Speaker Banks for the

Novel Penalty for Murder.—A suit has been commenced at the St. Louis Common Pleas by Mrs. Mary A. Brand, widow, against Robert M. O'Blennia for damages sustained by the murder of her-husband, which she fays at \$20,000.

George W. Hayden, an Englishman to years old, was arrested at New York Just as mabbing the evening train to New Haven and Boden, and Co. is store were found on him, amonating its also \$50,000 worth of diamond jewelry. Among the substance was a diamond necklace, valued at \$600, small bracelets from \$1500 to \$4500 each, and a large bracelets from \$1500 to \$4500 each, and a large brief of diamond brooches, entrings, finger-ring, so riety of diamond brooches, eurings, finger-ingra-lt was his intention to have taken passage in the lon-steamer from Boston.

Miss Mary Cloyes, who was so series ly injured at Framingham on Tuesday of hat say, by falling between the cars, has had her right area, putated below the elbow, and her right leg about the knee, being under the influence of chloroform it is time. There is a prospect of her recovery.

Mrs. Wolf was killed while crossing track near Mt. Vernon, Conn., on Saturday with by the New Haven cars, running at fell speed at place where there are high embankments; J. C. Such place where there are high embankments; J. C. Such place where there are high embankments.

Fatal Accident on the Boston and Men Railroad.—On this road, 7th inst., a brakens to was engaged in shackling the cars at Ballar Tax. Andover, was crushed between them, so that he felt half an hour. He belonged to Lawrence, and was the state of the control of the cont

In the District Court at New York, April 8th, Judge Ingersoll ordered that the school for mouth, seized as a slaver, be condemned and sail to gether with her cargo. No claim for her ma per forward on behalf of any party.

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Dr. H. HALSTED, the proprietor, (formerly of hesester, N. Y..) continues to pay particular attends he Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The successful has attended his method of treating such company by his system of Motorpathy has given him a matutended practice. He discards the usual treatment the day, and makes no use of artificial supports. system is founded on new pathological principle, all by it permanent cures are effected with an energical tainty heretofore unattained by any system of The rapeutics.
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He also devotes himself to the cure of all the union kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been in teny years at the head of a Hydropathe lastituties, as within that time having treated many of the not on plicated cases, he has had an opportunity fee have plicated cases, he has had an opportunity fee have plicated of acquising skill in the control of protratelant difficult complaints.

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I have full confidence in the preceding recommends tion of Dr. Ware and others. J. C. WARREN I concur in the above. I add my name in full confidence to the spinion EDWARD RETSOLDS. the above gentlemen. Boston, March 13, 1856.

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