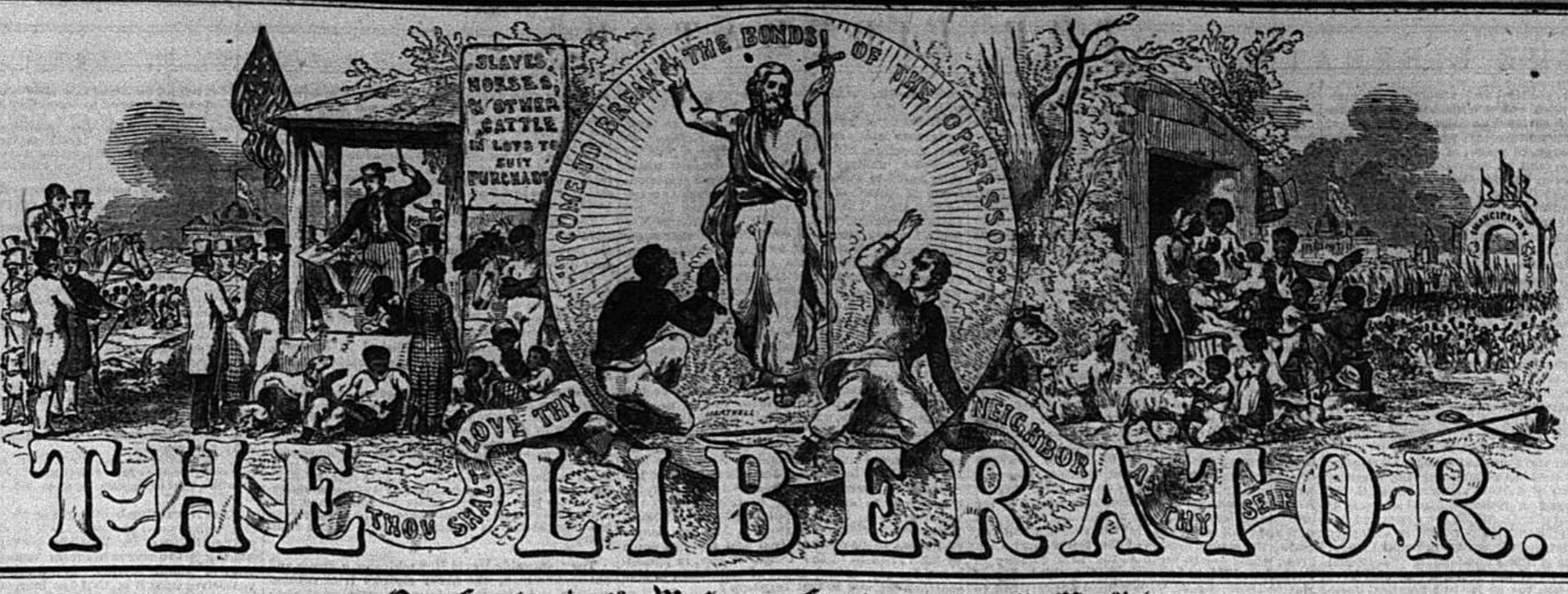


THE LIBERATOR
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.
Terms—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,
in advance.
Five copies will be sent to one address for THE
DOLLARS, if payment be made in advance.
All communications are to be made, and all letters
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are
to be directed, (NOT PAID,) to the General Agent.
Advertisements making less than one square in-
serted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-
thorized 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, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and
WESLEY PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



No Union with Slaveholders!
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.
'Tis I, IT CANNOT BE 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 FUGITIVE SLAVES—an
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 merchandise, under
the name of persons. . . . In fact, the oppressor repre-
sented 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 PERPETU-
ATION 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.

REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION.

THE WAY THE SOUTH IS INFLAMED.
The Columbia (S. C.) Banner publishes a long, ma-
gnificent, and most inflammatory letter from one of the
Columbia settlers in Kansas, dated "Leavenworth City,
Feb. 15, 1856," from which we make the following ex-
tracts:
From its inveterate, resolved to crush the pro-
slavery, if possible, bent on mischief, and consistent
in their known opposition to law, to justice
and right—the abolition party avowed through its
newspaper organs, its speakers and meetings and
conventions, its determination to resist the laws of
the Territory—thus exemplifying the rottenness in
its true colors, and showing the rottenness of the
corruption and the fanaticism of the abolition party
in every part of the Union, in being the agitator
of the peace and quiet of the nation—the
enemies of the country—the only enemies of the
Constitution—and their determination to subject
and vandalize the South, or sink our great ship
of State. Led on by Redder, Lane, and other
unprincipled men, these abolition dupes, ignorant
and blinded by fanaticism, have persevered in their
opposition to law and order, and have refused to vote
on the day prescribed by law for the election of a
Congressman. Knowing their weakness—convinced
that in a fair and open contest, they would be
overwhelmed—and knowing that the pro-slavery
party numbered the majority of voters—they traitor-
ously and cowardly set a different day on which to
vote for their candidate for Congress.
There being no law or precedent for their revolu-
tionary procedure, their Judges of election not being
sworn by any one, and their abolitionists adminis-
tering fraud, however gross and unwarrantable; that
they could vote ten times as well as once, and that
they could write down as many names as they
desired proper to accomplish their villainous pur-
pose, which was, to make it appear to the country
that abolitionism was predominant in Kansas.
But this was only the beginning of the reasonable
and revolutionary movement of this reasonable,
negro-loving and rationally political organization,
being themselves the direct and Northern agents,
the seam and offset of the North, the offspring of
clashed houses and prisons, the disciples of Gar-
rison and Parker, sleek with the slime of villany
and outlawry, knowing no restraint of either
justice or morality, holding nothing sacred, they ad-
vanced in their traitorous career. They appointed
what they called an Executive Committee, a kind
of directory clothed with supreme powers. This
body of men called together a convention of aboli-
tionists, known everywhere as the Topeka Con-
vention; 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
they termed State officers. Now, all of this is in
violation of the laws of our territory, revolutionary
and treasonous, and should subject the actors to a
trial by court-martial. Was any impediment cast
down? Was any impediment cast down? No!
And was ever such contemptuous authority for the
laws and the legally constituted authorities? No!
Not content with this, they went so far as to offer
frivolous resistance to the officers of law. In Dou-
glas county, where they have the ascendancy, they
perpetrated every conceivable wrong and outrage;
they stealthily killed the stock of pro-slavery men,
burned their houses, and offered insult and injury
to persons when perchance they could get
into their power. In these proceedings 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
avowedly rebelled against the Territorial Govern-
ment, to quell which, Governor Shannon was com-
pelled to order out the militia. The people every-
where responded to the call of the Governor, and
were marched to Lawrence to aid the sheriff in
enforcing the laws. The cowardly Yankee, al-
though boasting of his manly and patriotic for-
titude, and entrenchments at Lawrence, and
although well armed with Sharp's rifles, yet hu-
miliated themselves when our gallant boys re-
ached 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 of
every 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 citi-
zens who had responded to the call of the Govern-
ment, and they denounced in still more unmeasured
terms the laws of the Territory, and declared their
purpose to resist them; and since, have been at-
tempting to carry out the same, and purposes of
the Topeka Convention, by holding their bogus
elections for members of the Legislature, &c. In
this part of the Territory, we have prevented these
elections, not only because they are in violation of
the law, but because they are in violation of the
faith to abide by the laws. Thus things exist in
this Territory.

copy of heaven. They come here for the sole pur-
pose of voting for the exclusion of negro slavery;
they come here the hired tools and agents of their
masters in the North. They have been taught that
negro-stealing is a virtue, and that it is their duty
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 dem-
agogues; these are the men which we have to con-
tend with, cowardly, unprincipled and ignorant,
abject and degraded, with no mind of their own,
no principle of honor; reason and argument can
accomplish nothing. The better part of Northern
people here are pro-slavery men; they recognize
the equal rights of their Southern brethren, and
hence advocate slave institutions upon principles
of justice as well as conviction. To good men
comes and the despises of the Emigrant Aid
Society, nor do they want good men to come. The
deluded fanatics, followers of Garrison, men of
no morality or sense of virtue, with only one an-
ti-slavery idea in their brain—these are the men who
compose the rank and file of the so-called Free
State party of Kansas. Such a population is a
curse to any country, a drawback to its settlement
and prosperity. Can the Southern people express
surprise at our difficulties and commotions? Can
they expect otherwise than that we should have
violent conflicts with these men? Can they expect
that we will live on terms of intimacy and peace
with the pauperism and hirelings of the Emigrant
Aid Society, or that they will conduct an honora-
ble political fight, with all their demoralizing prin-
ciples and fanaticism!

another and another abolition State, and where is
the Southerner who could or would live in the
Union?
The abolitionists will pursue one of these two
courses in regard to Kansas, and the South must
be prepared for either. They will either back out
and leave, or they will pour in their hordes upon
us like the locusts of Egypt. We have nothing
to fear, if our Southern friends do their duty.
We have every advantage, and let us keep it. We
have the law and the government on our side; let
us steadily pursue that course which will secure
both. We are on the defensive, and able to defend
ourselves at the polls, and in the field, if need be.
The idea of the abolitionists now being able to
outvote or overrun us, with all in the Territory, is
gaming the government, and murder and drive out
pro-slavery men, and even on the first boats they are
coming, and bringing their Sharp's rifles and can-
nons, marked "Carpenter's Tools." Let all Mis-
souri towns act like Lexington—and Missouri and
every other slave State in the Union is now just-
ified in coming to Kansas, and if need be, hang-
ing every abolitionist in it. Shall it be said that Mas-
sachusetts and other States may with impunity
smuggle into this territory men and arms to over-
turn the government, and murder and drive out
pro-slavery men, but our Southern friends must
remain quiet? We know this will not be the
case; we want our Southern friends to come, and
to come early; but come as we know they will,
openly like men, and peacefully, yet determined to
sustain the laws of our country, and protect them-
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.

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-
constitutional.'
How we hate such cant and such inhumanity! Let
a man break his leg in one of our public streets,
and half the city will rush to his aid out of sym-
pathy; but let that same man be robbed of wife,
children and himself—let him be borne off to the
land of whips and thumb screws, and made to pick
cotton or hoe sugar-cane for life—let him be made
a beast of burden, and his soul of manhood blotted
out forever—and the mountebanks who make
high pretence, and by their life burlesque Chris-
tianity and Democracy, will stand back cool as an
iceberg, 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 band of this COMPROMISE, falsely called a
UNION, was signed with the blood of innocent
and helpless manhood. As well call that man and
woman married, who live and cohabit together
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 better.

inadequate to the support of the institution. The
cotton of the Carolinas and the tobacco of Vir-
ginia 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 humiliated; and on its ruin,
Abolitionists would erect the commercial and po-
litical despotism to which it aspires. The plun-
der of pirates, the monopoly of the market in
the purchase of cotton and the sale of manufac-
tures, 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 Brit-
ain.
The belligerent tone of the Abolitionists, habitually
to speak and to act with violence, as if we
of us in this conjuncture to pursue a policy of
pacifist moderation. They act, not from impulse,
but from calculations of the profoundest policy;
and when we hear Seward, Sumner, 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 destruc-
tion of the South. They contend not for the sanc-
tity of public faith, but extol the particular
treaty which sets arbitrary bounds to the expansion
of slavery.
Against a contingency of such fatal portent to
the South, it is proper that the Legislature of
Virginia should oppose all the influence of a for-
mal expression of the popular sentiment of the
State.
Recalled, 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 slave-
holding power, and her power was never so great
as when she was a slaveholder. An involution of
American slaves to raise the standard of revolt
might have reacted fearfully upon her own
subjects. But her hands are now untied; slavery
has long since ceased in her colonies, and her
policy is, Emancipation. Kossuth and his sym-
patizers denounced the Allies, because they re-
fused to raise the standard of revolution in their
struggle with Russia, and appeal to the oppressed
millions against their common oppressor. Our terms
in the event of hostilities, propose to appeal to
the Canadians, to revolt against the mother coun-
try, and enlist under the American banner. Would
Britain hesitate to enlist on her side, if she could,
the subject rests of the South! When such a paper
as the Enquirer broadly refers to this contingency,
the opponents of slavery may be excused for bring-
ing it into notice.

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 freight 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
hole" tragically, 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 dough-faces,—men of the New York Ex-
press'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 Eng-
land, view these proceedings with abhorrence. So
long as the North is cursed with doughface politi-
cians and newspaperers, 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.

BORDER RUFFIANS AND NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

The Tallahassee Floridian publishes a letter,
which is attributed to Hon. Sterling G. Webb, one
of the Senators 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
and retiring gentleman, one who is not hasty in
his judgment, nor violent in his feelings. His state-
ments are entitled to the highest credit, because
of his high sense of honor and strict regard for
truth, as also because he has always been remark-
able for a calm, dispassionate judgment. In
regard to the conduct of the Border Ruffians,
he is of the opinion that the only good or-
der to be such, that he would not sanction any
such outrages as are charged upon the pro-slavery
men in Kansas."

another and another abolition State, and where is
the Southerner who could or would live in the
Union?
The abolitionists will pursue one of these two
courses in regard to Kansas, and the South must
be prepared for either. They will either back out
and leave, or they will pour in their hordes upon
us like the locusts of Egypt. We have nothing
to fear, if our Southern friends do their duty.
We have every advantage, and let us keep it. We
have the law and the government on our side; let
us steadily pursue that course which will secure
both. We are on the defensive, and able to defend
ourselves at the polls, and in the field, if need be.
The idea of the abolitionists now being able to
outvote or overrun us, with all in the Territory, is
gaming the government, and murder and drive out
pro-slavery men, and even on the first boats they are
coming, and bringing their Sharp's rifles and can-
nons, marked "Carpenter's Tools." Let all Mis-
souri towns act like Lexington—and Missouri and
every other slave State in the Union is now just-
ified in coming to Kansas, and if need be, hang-
ing every abolitionist in it. Shall it be said that Mas-
sachusetts and other States may with impunity
smuggle into this territory men and arms to over-
turn the government, and murder and drive out
pro-slavery men, but our Southern friends must
remain quiet? We know this will not be the
case; we want our Southern friends to come, and
to come early; but come as we know they will,
openly like men, and peacefully, yet determined to
sustain the laws of our country, and protect them-
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 eminent instructor in the second
College Institute of the North, follows up the
action of the Board of Trustees of the first Uni-
versity, (who expelled Judge Loring,) by contrib-
uting rifles to murder Southern men, it is time
for the South at least to make an effort for protection.
When the schools for education are prostituted for
the basest political purposes, and the young are
counselled to oppose the Constitution of the Govern-
ment, it seems almost a forlorn hope to expect
that the youth to come to Kansas will be any
other than the unwelcome and unwieldy
The South seems to be 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 further
submission or temporizing, when our vital in-
terest is at stake, will brand us as recreant to the
principles of '76, which were once the basis of our
government.
We learn from Washington, that this Kansas
question is considered the hinge upon which turns
the future continuance of the Union; and, if so,
as we believe it does, let the issue come, and let
us see what we are to expect. Let us
enjoy equal rights in the Union, or independence
out of it.—Columbia (S. C.) Banner.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay writes to the editor of the
Kansas Herald of Freedom as follows:—
WHITFIELD, (Ky.) Feb. 12, 1856.
G. W. BROWN, Esq.:
'DEAR SIR—I have long since and deplored
your troubles, have denounced publicly the re-
pealers of the Missouri Compromise as worthy of
death—not impetrate violence, but grading the
guilt of those who cause so great calamities! The
question of your territory, by the efforts of Mis-
souri, has been most gallantly repulsed. I re-
vered through all the North last winter, and I
everywhere 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 strength-
ening of slavery, and then to throw it aside—if
they could! 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 my words, and when the captain is ready to go
to repel force from slaveholders, you will never
have peace! I have tried them for twenty years.
They have no magnanimity, no remorse, no mercy!
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 my feeble
strength in person, or means; but alas! I am too
depressed in spirit, and weary by the long and soli-
tary 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
glory. What I can do, however, will not be re-
luctantly acceded. You will yet conquer, and
millions in long futurity will bear in grateful mem-
ory the deeds of your sacrifice and triumph in the
cause of humanity.
Your friend,
C. M. CLAY.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is from the New York Journal of
Commerce of Saturday:—
'The following extract of a letter which has been
handed us for publication, shows how the materials
of the modern slave trade—the Chinese Coolies—are
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
Chinco Islands, which soon destroys the remain-
der. We are credibly informed that a person who
has some days near those islands, saw seven (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,
and when the captain is ready to go on board,
we are 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
of ship. They are bought for fifteen and twenty dol-
lars per man, and when the captain is ready to go
on board the junk, the mate sings out, "Lay aft
here," calling the boys by name, and they have to
keep the boat away from the junk for fear of some
of the Coolies' friends coming and taking them
away. We have one Cooley who has run away
from 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 that, 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
made it known, they would have taken the ship.
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.'

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following passage is from the speech of Hon.
John A. Bingham, of Ohio. It is said to have
produced a thrilling sensation 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 pub-
lish in that Territory anything calculated to induce
slaves to escape from the service of their masters.'
Hence it would be felony there to utter the strong
words of Algernon Sidney—Resistance to tyrants
is obedience to God; a felony to say with Jerf-
son, '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 sturdy soul of Henry—Give me liberty, 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 utter those
other words, blazing in letters of living light upon
the great written charter of our national Govern-
ment—'We the people of the United States, in
order to establish justice, the attribute of God,
'to secure liberty, the imperishable right
of man; to '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 homeless, to clothe the naked,
to feed the hungry, and to help him that is ready
to perish; a felony to give to the famishing a cup
of water in the name of our master. Oh, sir, be-
fore you hold this enactment binding on an Amer-
ican Congress, tear down that banner of freedom
which floats above us, for stirring reminiscences
linger in its folds, and the stars upon its field
of azure have gleamed upon the field of 'poised bat-
tle,' where the earthquake and the fire led the
charge, and where American virtue and American
valor maintained the unequal conflict against the
mighty power of British tyranny and oppression.
Bare you hold this enactment to be law, bare
our immortal Declaration, our free British
Constitution, fetter our free press, and finally pen-
etrate the human soul, and put out the light of
that understanding which the breath of the Al-
mighty hath kindled.'

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE SELF-SATYLED STATE OF KANSAS.

To admit the self-satylated State on the first ground
is to sanction rebellion. To admit it on the second
ground is to concede that a part of a commu-
nity 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
precedent and against law. If the black republi-
cans choose to stand upon this issue, they will
find the democracy as firmly united for their over-
throw as on any other phase of the Kansas ques-
tion 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 discus-
sions 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 warned until the evidences show
that further resistance is fruitless. Hence it is,
with more of adroitness than honesty, their
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 substi-
tute 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
constitutional authorities. The principle of consti-
tutional popular sovereignty, however, and such
no such resort to rebellion, but acts in strict
conformity with the government provided by Con-
gress for the Territory. This false principle of
popular sovereignty which is now sought to be
enforced, is no better than mob law, or rebellion,
or treason, as the case may be. It bears the same
relation to true popular sovereignty that Phari-
saeism 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 Swatow, China. The
writer says that his ship, which was about to sail
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-
pression.—Atlas.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Ad-
ministration 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 ques-
tion on the peculiar interests of the slaveholding
section, it says:—
'In the event of a great national emergency, it
is 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 the disaster of
a war with one among the foremost Powers of
the earth. War is absolutely an evil of 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 Brit-
ain, at this particular juncture, might strike the
prosperity of the South with so terrible and ir-
retrievable a ruin, that we may well appeal to the
Legislature of Virginia to interpose a voice of
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. Whether their confi-
dence in the defection of our slave population
prove a foolish or a wise calculation, it is certain
that the effect of a war with Great Britain on the
general interests of the South will involve man-
ifold and irreparable injury. It is very doubtful if
the conservative spirit of our State Rights Gov-
ernment could survive the conflict. It is not ab-
solutely certain that some extreme States of the
North might not be detached from alliance with
the South, and be seduced into a crusade of arms
against slavery. In any event, the productions of
slave labor would be reduced to a value altogether

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, APRIL 18, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Anti-Slavery Society!

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (440 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.) in the city of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be continued on the next day during the remainder of the day, and on THURSDAY, 8th. Addresses are expected from WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. THOMAS PARKER, Mrs. LUCY STONE BARKWELL, 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 declare 'Liberty national and Slavery sectional'—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—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 slave State into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and unconditionally, to effect the immediate, total and eternal emancipation of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY.'

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDWARD QUINCY, Secretary. EDWARD HOWARD GAY, Jr., Treasurer.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

To the exclusion of much other matter designed for our present number, we publish entire, (with the exception of a small portion of the testimony which is adduced in support of his positions, as given by both parties in Kansas,) the very able, eloquent, comprehensive 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 peruse it. Its arraignment of the President is bold, direct, explicit—worthy of the days of '76.

LETTER FROM SCHWELT; and Narrative of the Circassian War of Independence against Russia. By J. Milton Mackie. Author of 'Cassia 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 Circassians, 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 attached for the last fifteen or twenty years, on account of his unquenchable 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 1775, and is consequently about 50 years of age. The place of his birth was Hirmi, a village in the district of Araksan, and in the northwestern part of Dughestan, a territory lying on the Caspian. He deserves to be ranked 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 Schwelt, should be appended a strong disclaimer of his retaliatory 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 year 1849. Boston: 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 joined the Italian patriots, under Mazzini, in endeavoring to free 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 capacity 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, he held 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 restoration, there was in Rome a period of six months, during which perfect order and the most absolute liberty were maintained by the people themselves, as we had no standing army. No one was imprisoned, exiled, or deprived of his property, in consequence of his political opinions or aversion to our government. There was a newspaper, called *Costituzione*, which openly advocated the return of the papal domination, and this newspaper was never persecuted; for the entire liberty of the press was secured by our Constitution. The former anarchy of the papal government had given occasion to the rising of numerous bands 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 overturned, and the reign of superstition and despotism again brought back, with all its woes and horrors, by the perfidious 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 execrated! and yet, how passive is all France in his hands! Gajani concludes his work as follows:—'On touching the land of freedom (I) I felt my health renewed and my courage refreshed. America looked to me much like home, and I found every friend and benevolent brother. O Lord! BLESS AMERICA! Surely, by this time, he knows that there are FOUR MILLIONS of chained slaves in this country, who are held and treated as brute beasts, and whose cause can be pleaded, even 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 nourishing a form of despotism not to be matched by anything in Italy, Austria and Russia! In this single paragraph, how purely national, as pertaining to his own country—and how selfish, with regard to his own self and freedom—is such a 'patriot' sure to be! We fear that very few indeed, of all the European 'champions of freedom,' would be found on the side of the oppressed in this man-stealing 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 unnecessary 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 both in the West and with you, who are alike inconsistent in this matter—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 self-evident 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 left 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 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 the preservation, and even then fail to secure that physical protection 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 dissembled from those eminent and estimable men. Slowly do these great truths obtain a reception in the minds of men, which are to regenerate mankind; but let us hope on, labor on.

Yours, affectionately, A. BROOKE.

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—which class should we prefer to belong? Talking Christians, eating Christians, practicing 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 than 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 freemen and slaveholders, that is no reason why we should justify what they did. Infirmity and sin may have a claim upon our mercy—but 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 heaven 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 he, 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 extant.

LETTER FROM OOL. FREMONT.

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 much satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to find you maintaining 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 latterly. The Banks bill in the House, and your movements 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 contest was only an incident in a great struggle, and the victory was deferred, not lost. I have been carried to another field the same principles, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will result, 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 effective measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what victory will

POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO THE LIBERATOR. Thoughts suggested on receiving No. 13, Vol. XXVI. BY MARY WARD WILLIAMS.

For the Liberator. SPRING. I heard a little bird this morning telling that the Spring is here:

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,

LITTLE MAUD.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. O, where is our dainty, our darling, The daintiest darling of all?

THE LIBERATOR.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Wm. L. Garrison: DEAR SIR,—Though unknown to you personally, and probably so to continue, yet permit me to write a few 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.

From my own standpoint of view, and in the light of God's truth, (subjectively read in the inner man, and externally written by divinely-taught messengers,) your argument in defence of the non-resistance of the Quakers, commends itself to the conscience irresistibly.

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 were incapable of understanding them except in the plainest manner.

Certainly, you have taken the literal meaning of Christ's words on this subject, and his Apostles also, as the true meaning, in distinction from a secondary, qualified, or tropic sense, suited in any way to the convenience of a perverted mind or the gratification of disordered passions.

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 were incapable of understanding them except in the plainest manner.

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 were incapable of understanding them except in the plainest manner.

INHABITANT OF WORCESTER.

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

TESTIMONY FOR PEACE.

EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., April 6, 1856. ESTIMATED FRIEND GARRISON: You say it is time for the friends of peace to speak out. I claim to be of that number, and therefore desire to be heard at this time.

'PEACE ON EARTH!'

SOUTH ABRINGTON, April 6, 1856. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for your defence of Christ and his Gospel, in your noble reply to H. W. Beecher, Theodore Parker, and others, who are now maintaining the duty of armed resistance in relation to affairs in Kansas.

LETTER FROM FATHER HENRY.

BROTHER GARRISON: I am greatly blessed in reading your truly faithful and kind rebuke of Bro. Parker and Beecher, for their war spirit. I am not a little surprised at Bro. Parker, on account of his noble stand in other reforms of the day.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. When will Theodore Parker, and Henry Ward Beecher, 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 to enemies? To be consistent, they should say, 'When all war shall have ceased, and there are no enemies to love, then we will become peace men, and love our enemies.'

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. 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 were incapable of understanding them except in the plainest manner.

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 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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

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 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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

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 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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

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 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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

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 finished the perusal of those articles with a feeling that I was thus confirmed, certainly, spiritually refreshed and strengthened by utterances so needed in this unbelieving age.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.

IS ANY WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

Extracts from Dymond's Essay on 'The Lawfulness of War'. 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 themselves.