



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Extract from the recent message of Gov. CHASE to the Legislature of Ohio—

The terms of the Missouri compromise were these; that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territory acquired from France, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, except Missouri; and that Congress should refrain, for the present at least, from legislative prohibition of slavery south of 36 degrees 30 minutes. This last term was only implied; it was not expressed.

This compromise, in substance and effect, was a compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the country, and was universally so regarded. It yielded to slavery absolutely, the territory acquired from France, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and left without effect the prohibition all the residue of territory acquired under the French treaty south of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution, required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this territory, it was to be expected that this adjustment would be received with much dissatisfaction in the free States.

It was so received; but, after a time, for the sake of peace, and the full belief that its stipulations were just, in respect to the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, would be faithful to it, the people generally acquiesced in it.

Concession invites aggression. Having succeeded in establishing slavery in Missouri, the Slave Power soon insisted upon the implied term of the compromise as a positive stipulation for the allowance of slavery south of 36 degrees 30 minutes; not only in the territory acquired from France, but in all other territory, whenever and wherever acquired.

At first the demand was heard with incredulous amazement, and then with unavailing indignation. It availed nothing to appeal to plighted promises.

It is now being asserted that the prohibition was unconstitutional. The power to prohibit territorial slavery had been exercised by the first Congress under the Constitution in the act providing for continuing in full effect the ordinance of 1787.

Such is the repulsive theory. In practical operation it has not proved more attractive. As embodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, it has been fruitful of nothing but evil.

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It is nothing to the 'federal executive' that he is urged on to this infernal mob to their devilish work. It is nothing that those beleaguered citizens call for aid in the name of Law, Liberty and the Constitution.

What but a proclamation to this effect was the removal of Governor Redder, and the appointment of Shannon, the miserable douglassite in all the North? What else was to be understood by the removal of Judge Johnson, the only other Free Stentation in office of S. H. Woodson, as Secretary of the territory—a man who was implicated in the election frauds, and whose whole conduct has shown him capable of committing any crime necessary to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas?

No political duty appears to be more urgent than this. The question of slavery, it is almost universally conceded, transcends in importance all other political questions of a national character.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 25, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, at WILLIAMS HALL, corner of Devon and Washington streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 24th and 25th—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing its sessions through each day and evening.

The fact, that a most encouraging change has taken place in the public sentiment of the Commonwealth, and also of the entire North, on the subject of slavery, instead of inducing a state of repose or a lack of vigilance, should stimulate to greater activity and more determined effort for the utter overthrow of that foul and hideous system, which is the curse and shame of the country, full of danger and woe, and 'the sum of all villainies.'

Among the speakers at this meeting, we may be confidently expected: WM. LEVY GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINSY, CHARLES LEXX REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOX, W. W. BROWN, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, REV. D. A. WASSON.

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My Dear Sir: Allow me to suggest a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultra party are extremely mischievous and are carrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it: Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Colonies. Show how it is introduced to the Federal Constitution.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be, to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate Abolition.

At a banquet like this, we should naturally expect to find, in the various speeches delivered, a frequent reference to the Union as worthy of lasting regard.

Gen. Nye, of New York, very ably and ably delivered. 'The Union, sir, will ever exist'—so there need be no more Union-saving.

This half-crazed, rattle-headed bragart has just sent a letter to the Legislature of Virginia, accompanying the Resolutions on Slavery passed by the last Vermont Legislature, of which the following is an extract.

'In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come, or for a retrograde movement of patriots, reverence for the two great sacred trusts of God's will, and to keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites.

Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, who have sent to us these resolutions, have grown so strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred representatives, to oppose a mere minority who are now defending the constitution.

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'BUDS FOR THE BRIDAL WREATH.'

Allow me to invite the notice of your readers to a little book recently published by Crosby, Nichols & Co. entitled, 'Buds for the Bridal Wreath.'

The contents are—'Marriage—Home—Love—Discipline—Heaven.' The truly pious and affectionate nature of the author appears in every page. It does not profess to treat of the physiological relation of the sexes; but presents in a winning manner, the spiritual, moral and affectional connection between two human souls, truly married.

Woman is not merely the friend, companion, helpmate, equal, but the complement of man,—the completion of his humanity,—the other half of his life, without which it could not bear the pangs of humanity; without which there could be no warm and vital fire of human love or reproducing power.

The chapter on 'Discipline' is of great practical value, embodying ideas often not duly considered. The book, though small, is full of noble thoughts, and eminently suggestive.

Your affectionate letter, my dear Grace, revealing a heart still so full of sadness and tender mourning over the loss of your two precious little children last spring, I got a few days ago in Worcester.

But truth compels me to add, as to Mrs. Emma Stowe, that she may write consolatory thoughts upon their death, I have no confidence in her really loving little children, nor in his being a truly good and Christian man.

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