

MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"ETERNAL ENMITY TO ALL KINDS OF OPPRESSION."

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1848.

NUMBER 5.

Lines

Occasioned by the sight of some late Autumnal Flowers.

Those few pale autumn flowers
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store
How lovelier far!
And why? They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
Oh by that little word
How many thoughts are stirred,
That sister of the past!

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things,
Types of those better moments
That fit like life's enjoyments
On rapid, rapid wings.
Last hours with parting dear ones,
(That time the fastest spends)
Last tears in silent sobs,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would feign compass
A life into a day
The last day spent with one,
Who ere the morning sun
Must leave us and for aye.
Ah! precious, precious moments,
Pale flowers ye're types of those
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because like them the nearest
To an eternal close.

Sketches of Dr. Lyman Beecher.

BY "JOHN SMITH."

In this connection I am tempted to report from memory a passage from Dr. Beecher's lectures on Butler, combining all the singularities of his style. "Reveries is a delightful intoxication into which the mind works itself by this power of retiring from the real world to one of fancy. Reveries is an extempore making of novels. It destroys the power of God's moral government over us; it blots out the beauty and excellence of holiness; it eclipses the fearful ideas of God, eternity, heaven and hell; and shuts up the soul against all motives to correct action. I knew a person who, by the power of this habit, for a year battled conviction and delayed conversion. When truth cut too closely, he would open this back door and retire into the elegant garden of fancy, thus stifling unwelcome facts with pleasant fictions. I told him he must break up the habit or be damned, for God's Spirit would not seek for him in that garden."

Somewhere in the same course of lectures, he spoke of "laziness deranging the nervous system, and rousing a tyrant within capable of making hell on earth. And it is most remarkable how stoutly nature resists all intrusions upon her rights, always hanging out the flag of distress before she yields."

And by the way, I am reminded how much we used to be amused by the Doctor's questions on Butler. He would construct questions of such a leading character even on the most profound ideas of the book, that the answer was indicated, and a child could have replied. It required no study to keep square with this examination. But when he began his own development of Butler in continuous remarks, no mind could flag and yet keep up. He pressed forward like a panting war-horse. Never did that knotty old book appear so grand, as when this master commentator took it to pieces, showing us the intricate and splendid mechanism which so skillfully had fitted home to his bone, and fleshed it into perfect form. Now he would take an isolated idea compressed as with a hydraulic press by Butler, and then expand and illustrate it in its relations to a great scheme, until our minds would glow with excitement. Now he would fathom some chapter, and prove it not bottomless, but on the contrary, a sea of condensed thoughts from which common minds may draw their fill without exhausting it. Now he would take his position as a man in a quarry of this primitive granite, and roll down thence huge blocks out of which to construct the eternal temple of truth. And with his mighty torch illuminating the perfection of God's government, and of the means He has instituted to secure the highest good of all his creatures never did we realize more forcibly that "Satan is an intermeddling squabbling, who has thrust his hand maliciously into the perfect chronometer God had made to guide his creatures to heaven. Wretchedness and death ensued. And yet was God to be blamed?"

These lectures on Butler abound in most splendid passages, which make me long to see them published. I cannot refrain from quoting one, although it must be imperfect, having been written from memory. It was delivered with the greatest energy. The Doctor had closed his book, and laid his spectacles up on his head. "The infidel demands, why did not God so create man that he must be happy? Because He is benevolent. Mind, to be happy, must be voluntary. God never intended to peopled this world with machines, and then create another order of beings to wait on them! Had this been done, that fountain, the affections would have been dried up. Affection for a wife, a child, or a friend, would then have been impossible. The exercise, free and joyous, of reason, conscience, will, is necessary to happiness. Yet the infidel wishes God to blot out all this. All the happiness resulting from the restless activity of mind, which may roam from object to object, collecting something new from everything in nature, and then soaring from world to world, enraptured with the new displays of wisdom and benevolence it everywhere beholds; all the happiness gushing like a well of living water within the heart of a being voluntarily holy; the tender sympathy which now thrills the souls of friends in prosperity and adversity; all these must be annihilated to satisfy the cavils and sneers of cold-hearted infidelity! But it cannot be. God's plan is the best. It diffuses heavenly joy if unperverted, even if it does hurl thunderbolts on the transgressor."

I have no doubt but hundreds of the Doctor's most brilliant thoughts, having been flung out as the friction of excitement has elicited them, will perish. They have been like brilliant meteors, rushing in a track of light down to darkness. And no more striking illustration of the fact can be made, than the series of lectures he preached to the mechanics of Cincinnati, the first year after he went to the west. The circumstances were so peculiar, that they called out all the Doctor's power. A young

man, of devoted piety, was employed by some pious ladies of Cincinnati as city missionary. Somewhere in the city he had found a clique of infidel mechanics, who frequently assembled to discuss their common disbelief in Christianity. He managed the case with so much adroitness, that they consented that he should meet with them on one condition. They were to propose their difficulties in writing, and he should have a week to prepare his answer, which was to be delivered to the club assembled. For a short time he acquitted himself remarkably well, but it was not long before they drove him into deep water. He tried to fathom it, but it was too deep. On his way to the place of meeting he met Dr. Beecher going to his weekly lecture in his own church. He unburdened his difficulties, and besought the Doctor to go with him.

Forthwith, without any more notice, the Doctor started to grapple with these subtle opponents. The place of meeting was a workshop, and his rostrum a carpenter's bench. More auspicious circumstances could not be summoned to arouse his mind. The entire novelty of the scene, its suddenness, and, withal, the hand-to-hand fight he had now engaged in with actual men, who were no "men of straw," all combined to rouse every energy, and string every nerve. Those eager and earnest men, crowded around him, waiting his reply to their inquiries, moved the internal power of the man, and gave it momentum, which bore him triumphantly through the difficulties. Those who heard him, agree in this, that he drove, like a giant, at the heart of every objection and sent every man away silenced. Another meeting was appointed at the same place, which was so numerously attended that all could not be admitted. The Doctor was none the less a giant because of having girded his mind with the meditations and researches of a week. The whole ground was now laid open, and the work of refutation commenced in earnest. No objection could be started, but this luminous mind would search it through and consume it. But he was not content with mere defensive war. Like a bold warrior he made aggression. The heartlessness of infidelity was shown up in clearest light. Then the hopeless darkness which infidelity would bring, made all shudder. Then the fruits of the system were drawn out in flaming fire, as seen in the lives and deaths of particular infidels, and especially in the horrid catastrophe of infidelity in the French Revolution. Men wondered and quaked, and felt the fimsiness of every system save Christianity, as a strong man grappled the difficulties and dissipated the objections relied on.

By this time the affair had become notorious, and as the original place of meeting was insufficient to accommodate the crowd, it was determined to hold the meetings in the Doctor's church. But the charm was broken. The men who most needed the lectures would not go to a splendid church, and they being gone, the real living men, and in their place being found men of straw, the Doctor's mind lost its interest. To be sure, he lectured with great power in the church, but not with such power as in the shop, surrounded with actual infidels. It was a pity that so good a beginning should have become so popular as to mar it.

Some one at the time wrote out meagre reports of these lectures for the "Cincinnati Journal," and these bare outlines are all that remain of a course of intellectual efforts, which those who heard them, pronounce to be the nobles Dr. Beecher ever has made in the Queen city, which is saying not a little.

And while speaking of this, it may not be out of place to say that when Dr. Beecher is inspired to speak in such a manner as has been described, never was there a more natural speaker. He gives himself up to his own thoughts, which bear him forward naturally as a strong, rapid river. There is no straining after great things, but his genius is an Aladdin's lamp, summoning at a touch thoughts and images more wonderful than magic creations. Sometimes his mind will become kindled in prayer, and perhaps sublimer petitions were never uttered. I look back with intense delight to the chapel devotions, in which he took a conspicuous part, as among the most precious privileges of my life.

Dr. Beecher had a most singular faculty of attaching young men to himself by a friendship more personal than that of instructor and pupil. He was regarded as a father, and yet sometimes he could scold as with a rod of iron. I shall never forget one young man, no doubt now in heaven, who had a singular mania for denunciation. The whole church was corrupt. The clergy were dumb dogs. The laity worshipped Mammon and not God. On one occasion this young apostle delivered a speech, at the regular time of seminary declamation, in which he arraigned the whole church, and condemned it most magisterially. When the Doctor made his criticisms, he did it mildly, reminding the speaker that he was young yet, and that such words would hardly become the aged apostle to the Gentiles. He admonished him to cherish a more kindly spirit, assuring him that as the spirit of true love should reign in his heart, would this spirit of denunciation be banished. All felt the justice of the remarks, and admired the spirit which dictated them.

But the culprit could not give it up so, and after the exercise was finished, confronted the Doctor with the demand to soften what he had said as unchristian and unjust. This touched the old man to the quick, and he forthwith put off "bowls of mercy." He scoured the poor fellow till he wept like a child, and begged forgiveness. Poor W—! his mind was peculiar, and needed greatly a balance wheel. He worked with untiring devotion for Jesus, and yet once in a while would fly off in a tangent into some wild aberration. He did much in spite of this, and has left on earth the record that he had not lived in vain. He died at his post, a much wiser man, I am told, than when he was a gray-haired instructor bastinadoed him so him so justly and so mercifully.

In his family, Dr. Beecher is a most amiable man, and his friends always meet a welcome. The happiest New Year's evening I ever spent was at his house. Myself and a friend found the Doctor unwell, and rather taciturn, comforting himself with scripping a violin. Not much was elicited from him above a bare civility for some time. We were drawn up around a bright fire, and a variety of pleasant

remarks was made by the different persons present. Among them was his eldest daughter. The conversation of Miss Beecher was filled with striking thoughts, and at the same time was unusually sparkling. All at once the Doctor was observed to lay aside the old violin and straighten up in his chair, as he always does when interested. We could see the fun laughing in the corners of his eyes, and the whole movement was accompanied with a peculiar blowing through the nose. This last is always the precursor of something dr—ll. I will not attempt the description of an incident which had occurred only a few nights before. Gough himself might have envied the pantomime power displayed, as this cheerful veteran stood in the centre of the circle and acted out the scene. The horses in the night had been kicking up a great racket, and the Dutchman had gone out to quiet matters. The Dutchman went into the stable, one of the boarders happened to see him, and he screamed out, "Horse thieves!" That roused the Doctor in another part of the house, and out he sallied to the rescue. But the brave man had a hindrance from behind, because his wife had fast to his morning-gown with the searching expression, "Now don't go, Doctor! oh don't go! you will be killed! you will be shot!" But he shook her off, and by this time all the ladies were screaming with fright; and lo, just then poor John the Dutchman, having regulated things at the barn, came in just in time to save from fits those especially concerned, and to relieve the courageous Doctor farther demonstration of his valor!

Indeed he is as kind and noble a man as one can meet, and I trust I have violated no propriety in entertaining numerous readers with some facts, which will make them better acquainted with one of the giants of our age now fast passing away. Perhaps some of these facts may stimulate others to recall scenes of personal intercourse, and of public life, which otherwise will be lost. These will be needed by the man whose lot it may be to sketch the life of this veteran when he is gone. May this event be long deferred, and the prayer of one who loves him as a father, and who loves to recount the past, as bright spots in his own history! [Parlor Magazine.]

Lines

Occasioned by the Author's being reproached for not weeping over the corpse of a friend.

Cold drops the tear that flames common woe,
Some callous rock retains its crystal rill,
Nev'ry will the softened mould its liquid show;
Deep sink the waters, that are smooth and still.
Oh when sublimely agonized I stood,
And memory gave her beauteous frame a sigh,
While feeling triumphed in my heart's warm blood,
Grief drank the offering, ere it reached the eye.

Read the following, Presbyterians,—Methodists,—Christians! And remember that by the principle of fellowship, of religious communion, you aid to perpetrate the monstrous crimes of inhumanity here disclosed! And so far as you have political power, and wield it not for the slaves deliverance, in so much are you verily guilty of the crimes which the letter below discloses. Mr. Slingerland is the Member of Congress from Albany district, and his word will be taken, not as that of an "abolition fanatic," but a Member of Congress, from one of the most respectable Districts in the State. We say read the letter, and then if you have nothing to do with God, with humanity, with republicanism,—you may turn away and say, "we have nothing to do with slavery!" We honor Mr. S. for daring, over his own name, thus to rebuke hypocrisy, and thus to expose the villany perpetrated at our National Capital. [Utica Liberty Press.]

Horrors of Slavery.
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848.
FRIEND WREED:—Last evening, in passing the Rail Road Depot, I saw quite a large number of colored persons gathered round one of the Cars, and from manifestations of grief among some of them, I was induced to draw near and ascertain the cause. I found in the car towards which they were so eagerly gazing, fifty colored persons, some of whom were nearly as white as myself. A large majority of the number were those who attempted to gain their liberty last week, in the schooner Pearl. About half of them were females, a few of whom had but a slight tinge of African blood in their veins; they were finely formed and beautiful. The men were ironed together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end of the car stood a ruffian looking guard, with large canes in his hands. In the middle of the car stood the notorious slave-dealer of Baltimore, who is a member of the Methodist Church, in good and regular standing. He had purchased the men and women around him, and was taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old grey headed dealer in the bodies and souls of men, the Chaplain of the Senate—a Methodist brother entered the car and took his brother Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heart rending scene before him with as little concern as we would look upon cattle! I know not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, or pronounce the parting blessing; but this I do know, that he justifies Slavery. A Presbyterian Minister, who owned one of the fugitives, was the first to strike a bargain with the Slave Dealer, and make merchandise of God's image. Some of the colored people outside, as well as in the car, were weeping most bitterly. I learned that many families were separated. Wives were there to take leave of their Husbands, and Husbands of their Wives; Children of their Parents, and Parents of their Children. Friends parting with Friends, and the tenderest ties of humanity severed at a single bid of the inhuman Slave Broker before them. A Husband, in the meridian of life, begged to see the partner of his bosom. He protested that she was free—that she had free papers, and was torn away from him, and shut up in the jail. He clambered up to one of the windows of the car to see his Wife, and, as he was reaching forward her hand to him, the black hearted Slave Dealer ordered him down. He did not obey.—The Husband and Wife, with tears streaming down their cheeks, besought him to let them speak to each other. But no; he was knocked down from the car and ordered away.—The bystanders could hardly restrain themselves from laying violent hands upon the brute.

This is but a faint description of the scene which took place within a few rods of the Capitol, and under enactments recognized by Congress. Oh, what a revolting scene to a feeling heart, and what a retribution awaits the actors. Will not their wailings of anguish reach the ears of the Most High? "Vengeance is mine—I will repay, saith the Lord."
You have already heard of the fugitive case and the mob here. A very exciting discussion has been going on in the House for the last two days, growing out of these riots.—The galleries were thronged, and the most intense interest was manifested while Northern and Southern members were discussing.
I have the honor to be your sincere friend and servant, JOHN I. SLINGERLAND.

Debate in the United States Senate.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. HALE asked leave to introduce a bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia. Mr. HALE. I wish to make a single remark, in order to call the attention of the Senate to the necessity of adopting the legislation proposed by this bill. The bill itself is nearly an abstract of a similar law now in force in the adjoining State of Maryland, and also in many other States in the Union. The necessity for the passage of the bill will be apparent to the Senate, from facts which are probably notorious to every member of the body. Within the present week, large and riotous assemblages of people have taken place in this District, and have not only threatened to carry into execution schemes utterly subversive to all law, with respect to the rights of property, but have actually carried these threats into execution, after having been addressed, upheld, and countenanced, by men of station in society, whose character might have led us to suppose that they would have taken a different course, and given wiser counsels to those whom they addressed. It seems to me, then, that we have approached a time when the decision is to be made in this Capitol, whether mob law or constitutional law is to reign paramount. The bill which I now propose to introduce simply makes any city, town, or incorporated place, within the District, liable for all injuries done to property by riotous or tumultuous assemblages. Whether any further legislation on the part of Congress will be necessary, time will determine. But to say, that at the present moment we present a singular spectacle to the People of this country and to the world. The notes of congratulation which this Senate sent across the Atlantic to the people of France, on their deliverance from thralldom have hardly ceased, when the supremacy of mob law, and the destruction of the freedom of the press, are threatened in the Capitol of this Union. Without further remark, I move that this bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BAGBY. I rise for the purpose of giving notice, that whenever that shall be reported by the committee—if it ever should be—I shall propose to amend it by a section providing a sufficient penalty for the crime of kidnapping in this District. I was struck by a remark made by the Senator from New Hampshire. He adverts to the rejoicing of the People of this country at the events now in progress in Europe, and thence infers that the slaves of this country are to be permitted to cut the throats of their masters. I shall certainly, sir, attend to this matter.

Mr. HALE. To avoid misapprehension, I purposely abstained from saying a word in regard to anything that might even be supposed to lie beyond the case, which it is the object of this bill to meet. I did not make the most distant allusion to slavery. I refrained from it purposely, because I wanted to present to the consideration of the Senate the simple question of the integrity of the law and the rights of property, unembarrassed by considerations of the character alluded to by the honorable Senator from Alabama. I shall cordially unite with that honorable Senator in favor of a law against kidnapping; because, if I am correctly informed by individuals upon whose testimony I place the most implicit credit, one of the most outrageous cases of kidnapping was committed within sight of this Capitol, no longer ago than yesterday, and that, too, in the case of an individual having in his pocket an injunction issued by the highest judicial authority in this District, the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, restraining all persons from molesting him. Yet, in violation of this injunction, he was forcibly seized, not only in utter neglect, but in flagrant contempt, of the most sacred guaranty of the Constitution.—This outrage was perpetrated within the limits of the city, in the very neighborhood of this Capitol. I will go then, with the Senator from Alabama heart and hand in the adoption of any legislation for the prevention of such outrages; but I must say that is very foreign to the object of the bill which I have introduced.

Mr. BENTON. There is some very pressing business awaiting the action of the Senate, and I do not know that the remarks that have been made are applicable to any motion pending at present. May I ask if there be any question pending?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, "Shall the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to introduce his bill?"

Mr. CALHOUN. What is the bill?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

THE SECRETARY then read the bill, which is as follows:

"A bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, if in any county or incorporated town or city of the District of Columbia, any church, chapel, convent, or other house, used, occupied, or intended for religious worship, any dwelling house, any house or building used or designed, by any person or body politic or corporation, as a place for the transaction of business of deposit of property, any ship or vessel, ship yard or lumber yard, any barn, stable, or other out-house, or any articles of personal property, shall be injured or destroyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured, or des-

troyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured or destroyed, by any riotous or tumultuous assemblage of people, the full amount of the damage so done shall be recovered by the sufferers, by suit at law against the county, town, or city, within whose jurisdiction such riot or tumultuous assemblage occurred.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in any suit instituted under this act, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may declare generally, and give the special matter in evidence."
Mr. CALHOUN. I suppose no Senator can mistake the object of this bill, and the occurrence which has led to its introduction. Now, sir, I am amazed that even the Senator from New Hampshire should have so little regard for the laws and the Constitution of the country, as to introduce such a bill as this, without including in it the enactment of the severest penalties against the atrocious act which has occasioned this excitement. Sir, gentlemen, it would seem, have at last come to believe that the Southern People and Southern members have lost all sensibility or feeling upon this subject. I know to what this leads. I have known for a dozen years to what all this is tending. When this subject was first agitated, I said to my friends, there is but one question that can destroy this Union and our institutions, and that is, this very slave question; for I choose to speak of it directly. I said, further, that the only way by which such a result could be prevented, was by prompt and efficient action—that if the thing were permitted to go on, and the Constitution to be trampled on—that if it were allowed to proceed to a certain point, it would be beyond the power of any man or any combination of men to prevent the result. We are approaching that crisis, and evidence of it is presented by the fact, that such a bill, upon such an occurrence, should be brought in, to prevent the just indignation of our people from wreaking their vengeance upon the atrocious perpetrators of these crimes, or those who contribute to them, without a denunciation of the cause that excited that indignation. I cannot but trust that I do not stand alone in these views.

I have for so many years raised my voice upon this subject, that I have been considered almost the exclusive defender of this great institution of the South, upon which not only its prosperity, but its very existence, depends.—I had hoped that younger members who have come into this body, who represent portions of the country at least as much interested as that from which I came, might have taken the lead, and relieved me from the necessity of ever again speaking upon the subject.—I trust we will grant no leave to introduce this bill—that we will reject it, and that if anything be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, it will be to make penal enactment to prevent these atrocities—these piratical attempts on our rivers—these wholesale captures—these robberies of seventy odd of our slaves at a single grasp. Delay is dangerous on this question. The crisis has come, and we must meet it directly, and I will add, we have ample means to meet it. We can put the issue to the North, if they disregard the provisions of the Constitution in our favor—if their sea-going vessels cannot safely come into our ports, we can prevent them from coming there at all, and thus make the issue at once. If the stipulations in the Constitution in our favor are not to be respected, why should we respect those in favor of others? I do not intend to make a long speech on this occasion, but I would have felt myself to be lacking in my duty to the people of this District, to the people of the South, and to the people of the United States, had I not raised my voice against the introduction of such a bill on such an occasion.

Mr. WESTCOTT. I am not going to make a speech on this, for the simple reason that I intend, after a few observations, to move to lay this motion for leave to introduce the bill upon the table, to stop debate and ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CALHOUN. The bill is not yet introduced.
Mr. WESTCOTT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks leave to introduce the bill, and I move to lay it upon the table.
Mr. CALHOUN. I would greatly prefer to meet the motion directly, and reject it.
Mr. WESTCOTT. I have no objection to that, and had taken another mode of attaining that object. In answer to the suggestion of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that it was the duty of other Senators, respecting the South, to speak on this matter, I will state one reason only why I could not do so. I could not trust my own feelings when I heard the Senator from New Hampshire introduce this bill. Sir, there has been no outbreak, no violence in this District. There has been no disturbance, except on the part of a set of men who, it seems, have come into this district for the purpose of assailing slave owners in the peaceful enjoyment of their property, secured to them by the Constitution, which we have all sworn to support. There has been public indignation manifested by an assemblage of those who have been thus wronged; but has there been any violence as yet?—any destruction of property? No. It may be wondered that there has not been. And, when the Senator from New Hampshire proclaims that there is danger of this, I call upon him for his testimony in relation to this matter. Where does he get the evidence that any portion of the property of citizens of this District is to be burned down or destroyed? I was present last night as a spectator, at a large assemblage of citizens of this District. I heard law officers of this District and other gentlemen speak on this occasion, but I heard nothing by any means so incendiary as I have heard since that the honorable Senator from New Hampshire took his seat upon this floor. It is true, indignation was expressed, but leading citizens of this District, and slaveholders, declared that they were averse to any act of overt violence; indeed, this assemblage which has been called a tumultuous mob, peaceably appointed a committee of fifty citizens, to wait on the editor, and request him to remove what they supposed to be an incendiary publication, which had provoked this excitement. I have only to say, sir, that I readily yield to the suggestions of the honorable Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. The Senator from South Carolina has remarked that he expected that younger members of this body would notice the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire to introduce a bill the purpose

of which is the protection of incendiaries and kidnappers. I have only to say, it is from no want in feeling with that honorable Senator, but from difference to him who has so long and so nobly stood forward in the defence of the institutions of the South, that I remain silent. It was rather that I wish to follow him, than that I did not feel the indignation which he has so well expressed. The time has come when, if this District is to be made the theater of such contests, Congress should interpose the legislation necessary for the punishment of those men who come within our jurisdiction, acting in fact and in morals as incendiaries—coming here to steal a portion of that property which is recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States. Why is it that in this body—once looked to as the conservative branch of the Government, once looked to as so dignified that it stood above the power of faction—we find the subject of this contest so insulting to the South—so insulting always when it is agitated—introduced on such an occasion? Is this debatable ground? No!—It is ground upon which the People of this Union may shed blood, and that is the final result. If it be pressed any further, and if this Senate is to be made the theater of that contest, let it come—the sooner the better.—We who represent the Southern States are not here to be insulted on account of this institution which we inherit. And if civil discord is to be thrown from this chamber upon the land, let it germinate here; and I am ready for one, to meet any incendiary, who, dead to every feeling of patriotism, attempts here to introduce it.

Mr. FOOTE. On the 4th of March, 1837, the American people of all parties assembled at this Capitol for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of a President of the United States. That President was a Northern man. I had the honor of listening to his inaugural speech, and in it he wisely and patriotically asserted a principle of which I approved at the time, which I still admire, and which has a close affinity to the question so suddenly presented to this body. Martin Van Buren dared to declare, in his inaugural speech, that though it was his opinion—and it certainly is not mine—that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he conceived that the act could not be done without the most odious and unpardonable breach of faith towards the slave States of the confederacy, and especially Maryland and Virginia.—This declaration, not altogether unexpected, gave temporary quiet and satisfaction to the South. I had thought, until recently, that there were very few men in the Republic, claiming anything like a prominent standing among their fellow-citizens, who entertained a different opinion from that thus expressed, or who, if entertaining it would undertake to express it in the National Councils of this Republic. But the Abolition movement has not been quite so successful as some desired it to be, and now we see plain indications that individuals—for I cannot conscientiously call them gentlemen—asserting themselves to be champions of freedom—have resolved to carry into execution a scheme—an attempt to remove by any means whatever all the slaves now within this District, so that those who have been in the habit of retaining slaves in their possession will be discouraged from bringing others here, and that citizens who may hereafter settle here will of course, on the principle of obvious pecuniary policy, decline bringing such property with them; and that, then, in this covert and insidious manner, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia may be accomplished.

The attempt to legislate directly upon this subject in the national councils is at war with the constitution, repugnant to all principles of good faith, and violation of all sentiments of patriotism. With whomsoever it originates, this movement, made directly or indirectly, within Congress or out of it, which has been so justly denounced by my colleague, is simply a nefarious attempt to commit grand larceny upon the owners of slaves in this District. I undertake to say that there is not a man who has given his countenance to this transaction, in any shape, who is not capable of committing grand larceny, or, if he happened to be a hero, as such men are not, of perpetrating highway robbery on any of the roads of this Union. He is not a gentleman. He would not be countenanced by any respectable person anywhere. He is amenable to the law. I go farther, and I dare say my sentiments will meet the approbation of many even who do not live in slave States, and I maintain, that when the arm of the law is to short to reach such a criminal, he may be justly punished by a sovereignty not known to the law. Such proceedings have taken place, and there are circumstances which not only instigate, but justify such acts. I am informed, upon evidence on which I reply, that this very movement out of which the bill originates has been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high station. It is even rumored, and it is believed by many—I am sorry, for the honor of this body, to say so—that a Senator of the United States is concerned in the movement. Certain it is, that a member of another body, not far distant, meeting in a certain hall, was yesterday morning engaged in certain reprehensible contrivances; and that, but for his slight flight from the place of his infamous intrigues, he would have been justly punished—not by the mob, but by high-spirited citizens convened for the purpose of vindicating their rights, thus unjustly assailed.

Why is it that this question is continually agitated in the Senate of the United States—that it is kept here as the subject of perpetual discussion. Is it simply that gentlemen wish to be popular at home? I suppose so. Is it because of their peculiar sympathies for that portion of the population which constitutes slavery, as recognized in the South? What is the motive? Is the object to attain popularity? Is it to gain high station? Is it to keep up a local excitement in some portions of the North, with the view of obtaining political elevation as the reward of such factious conduct? But I care not for the motives of such acts. I undertake to say, that in no country where the principles of honesty are respected, would such a movement as that now attempted be promoted, or even countenanced for a moment. I feel bound on this occasion to say, that the bill proposed could not have any good object. What does it declare? It declares that any attempt on the part of the people of

(Continued on Fourth page.)

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY FRANKS HUNSEY. DATTLE CREEK, M., MAY 12, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

Scenes at Washington

The scenes recently enacted at the Nation's capital, ought to arouse our country from her long National slumber. It speaks in a voice of thunder!

Dr. Bailey's deportment throughout the whole affair has been admirable and will do much, toward giving the principles he advocates a passport to every candid mind.

In the debates in the Senate (a part of which we give on our first and fourth pages) drawn out by these circumstances, John P. Hale has acquitted himself with dignity and talent.

The Post Office Department.

The estimate below as given by the New York Sun, proves that the cheap postage system, has not diminished the avails of his department.

During the past year 52,173,480 letters have passed through the Post Office, producing a revenue of \$4,313, 157. The expenses during the same time was \$4,099,206, leaving a surplus of \$213,951.

In one of the debates in Congress upon the French question Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, said: "That he was not aware that there were any French colonies in which slavery existed."

The Honorable member disclaims any knowledge of the existence of slavery in the French Colonies.

Table with 3 columns: Population of the French Colonies, Free Whites, Slaves. Total: 82,546 Free Whites, 219,917 Slaves.

A very important message from the President of the United States, with reference to Yucatan, recommending aid from our Government, etc., was read in Congress on the 29th, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Van Arman.

Cordova, (Mexico), March 29, 1848. We arrived at this city on Sunday, one week ago last Sunday, at evening, and received a very cordial welcome from the five companies of our regiment, which were here.

Cordova contains six thousand inhabitants, and stands in a valley surrounded by mountains. The valley is about forty miles in diameter and is one of the most fertile, healthy and delightful sections of country in the whole world.

The moral character of the people is even worse than their political condition. Theft, robbery, &c., are the common employment of large classes, while the constant political revolutions and consequent interruption and disorder in every department of legal administration has constantly deprived the well-disposed citizen of all safety in the enjoyment of his rights.

Northern Press-Approval of Hale's Course.

The late mob violence in the Capitol of our Republic, and the effort of southern feeling to sustain it, have called down the just and generous indignation of nearly the entire Northern Press.

Whereas the course of the Evening Post in continuing to discuss the Abolition question, in our opinion meets the decided disapprobation of the Democracy of the city and county of New York, and a overwhelming majority of the people of the North, and is decidedly contrary to the expressed opinion and views of this Committee; and whereas, the manner as well as the matter of its publication upon that question are in our opinion dangerous to the personal safety of the good people of the South, we therefore in the family of this great Republic—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Democratic Republican General Committee be no longer published in the Evening Post, and that the resolution be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Times, Truth Teller, J. Freeman, and the Common paper, the New York Gazette.

Mr. Hale remained master of the field, completely triumphant. He could, indeed, be voted down, but his was a triumph still. This debate is instructive and significant. It has exhibited the spirit of Slavery in its true character.

every if it does not appear to publish the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—denies the protection of the Laws to the men who presume to exercise the Freedom of Speech and of the Press—unchains the Mob and halloo's it on to wreak its vengeance on any hapless victim who may have ventured its displeasure—and meets, in the Hall of the Nation's Legislature, the expression of sentiments that have made a Lamartine and an Odillon Barrot immortal, with threats of assassination.

Beebe of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who, in the language of the Uta, Press, is well known to be no "fanatic" says, with reference to the mob at Washington, and of Mr. Hale:

What a humiliating spectacle is here presented at the capital of a great Republic boasting of its freedom! What less is it than a great slave mart, where human beings are bought and sold under the windows of the capital the same as on the coast of Africa? And who dares but to say the wretches engaged in this traffic would as readily embark in the slave trade on the coast of Africa as at the city of Washington, if the business was attended with no less peril.

Literary Notices.

THE EDINBURGH PERKNOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for April, republished in New York by Fowler & Wells, has appeared. The paper and typographical execution are remarkably neat.

The leading article is by George Combe, and is upon the "Relation between Religion and Science." The views, indicated by this article, are in accordance with those already promulgated by Mr. Combe in his other works.

Verily, there is not another so inconsistent a nation upon the face of the earth. But a day for expiation must come. The suffering in California alone, occasioned by this war, is enough to "sink a nation!"

Our Mexican war has been dwarfed considerably by the recent startling events in Europe and the boundless vista they open, so that I am sure I cannot be wrong in asserting that if our troops were all safe at home there could be but a very small vote raised for sending them back into Mexico.

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at every turn of our path through this world, in the situation of God's intellectual and immortal beings. The Bird of Paradise is a splendid colored engraving, and contributes much to the beauty of this number.

Mexico.

No recent accounts from Mexico, which can be relied upon with much confidence. One correspondent thinks the Treaty will be ratified, another that there is no prospect of such a result—all this is only private opinion.

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Treaty need not cover more than half a sheet of paper, stipulating that the Rio Grande Valley should be Mexican, all this side be ours, with the Bay of San Francisco and all North of a point ten miles South of it, as indemnity for the Spoilations of our commerce by Mexicans, with the balance of California should be left free to govern itself, and that on these terms there should be perpetual amity between the two Nations.

GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.

Three hundred Buildings burned!—Three to four hundred Families homeless!—Loss from \$200,000 to \$300,000 at a low estimate!

The city of Detroit was yesterday visited with a most disastrous conflagration. It is estimated the loss cannot fall short of \$250,000, and at least 300 families are homeless.

Verily, there is not another so inconsistent a nation upon the face of the earth. But a day for expiation must come. The suffering in California alone, occasioned by this war, is enough to "sink a nation!"

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1848.

SENATE.—Various memorials were presented. Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the California bill. Mr. Hale asked that a vote might be taken on his motion previously made, to introduce a bill preventing riots in the District of Columbia.

The motion of Mr. Cass was decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 9. The bill in relation to the California claims was then debated at large, on the amendment to substitute Colonel Fremont and two other officers for the Commissioners to examine the claim &c.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, obtained the floor, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the resolution was carried—yeas 130, nays 42.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill relating to the Soldier's Bounty Lands, or the bill to secure bounty lands to soldiers who have been promoted from the ranks during the war with Mexico.

SENATE.—The Senate, after some discussion, passed, by a vote of 26 to 15, a resolution directing the Reporter of the Senate to supply each member of the House of Representatives with a copy of his report of debates in the Senate for the present Congress.

Mr. Cass moved to proceed to the consideration of the California bills, but Mr. Hale remarked that, as the morning hour had not yet expired, he would like to have his request for leave to introduce a bill disposed of.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to call up the Territorial bills the first moment after the California bill was disposed of. This bill was then debated at some length, when the Senate went into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Numerous reports were made from the committees. Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the proviso to the act of June 18, 1846, for raising a military force, &c.

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(Continued from First Page.)

this District, though the only means which they may have in their power to protect their property, and prevent it from being taken from them either by stealth or open robbery, shall subject them to be mulcted in heavy pecuniary damages! It amounts, then, to that which has recently disgraced the District should happen, and the good people of the District should assemble, and proceed to the vessel in which their property had been placed, and the captain of which had become the agent in the nefarious transaction, and should then and there dare to use the only means to prevent that vessel from sailing, and their property from being taken away before their eyes, they would be compelled to pay heavy pecuniary damages. It is a bill, then, obviously intended to cover and protect negro stealing. It is a bill for the encouragement and immunity of robbery! That is its true character; and whatever opinion the gentleman's own self-sufficiency may induce him to entertain of his own conduct on this occasion, I only tell him now the judgment which every honest man will pronounce upon it. If the object of the Senator was as I have described it, and, as is apparent on the face of the bill, he is as guilty as if he had committed high way robbery. I regret that I am obliged to use harsh terms, but they are true. The Senator from South Carolina asserted, with great truth, that the time had come when the South should not only let her voice be heard, but disclose to all her enemies that she not only knows her rights, but, knowing, dares maintain them—maintain them by all constitutional means, by all legal expedients—if necessary, by bloodshed. The Senator from New Hampshire is evidently attempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and is evidently filled with the spirit of insurrection and incendiarism. He may bring about a result which will end in the spilling of human blood. I say to him, however, let him come forward boldly, and take the proper responsibility. Let him say, "Now I am ready to do battle in behalf of the liberties of my friends the blacks, the slaves of the District of Columbia." Let him buckle on his armor, let him unsheathe his sword, and at once commence the contest, and I have no doubt he will have a fair opportunity of shedding his blood in this holy cause on the sacred soil of the District of Columbia. If he is really in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientious man, to pursue his course, which cannot be persevered in without all those awful scenes of bloodshed and desolation long anticipated by good men in every part of this Republic. When, I ask, was it that Southern men ever undertook to invade the quiet and happiness of the North? I hope I may be pardoned in making this suggestion. I do not wish to institute any invidious comparisons. I thank Heaven I have an abiding confidence in the good sense, the virtuous patriotism, and regard for the rights of property of my Northern brethren; and I believe that there are many of them, of both parties, who are perfectly sound upon this question, and who will condemn the act of this morning. The South has been forbearing. She has exercised more than complaisance—more than forbearance. But when, I ask, has any Southern man, occupying a seat in either House of Congress, attempted to interfere with any local interests in the North?

All must see that the course of the Senator from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil the Confederacy—to put in peril our free institutions—to jeopard that Union which our forefathers established, and which every pure patriot throughout the country desires shall be perpetuated. Can any man be a patriot who pursues such a course? Is he an enlightened friend of freedom, or even a judicious friend of those with whom he affects to sympathize, who adopts such a course? Who does know that such men are practically the most enemies of the slaves? I do not beseech the gentleman to stop; but if he perseveres, he will awaken indignation every where; and it cannot be that enlightened men who conscientiously belong to the faction at the North of which he is understood to be the head, can sanction or approve every thing that he may do, under the influence of excitement, in this body. I will close by saying, that if he really wishes glory, and to be regarded as the great liberator of the blacks—if he wishes to be particularly distinguished in this cause of emancipation, as it is called, let him, instead of remaining here in the Senate of the United States, or instead of secreting himself in some back corner of New Hampshire, where he may possibly escape the just indignation of good men throughout this Republic—let him visit the good State of Mississippi, in which I have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will be received with such hosannas and shouts of joy as have rarely marked the reception of any individual in this day and generation. I invite him there and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation.

Mr. HALE. I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments. Though I did not exactly anticipate this discussion, yet I do not regret it. Before I proceed further, as the honorable Senator from Mississippi has said that it has been asserted, and he thinks on good authority, that a Senator of the United States connived at this kidnapping of slaves, I ask him if he refers to me?

Mr. FOOTE. I did.

Mr. HALE. I take occasion, then, to say that the statement that I have given the slightest commencement to the procedure is entirely without the least foundation in truth. I have had nothing to do with the occurrence, directly or indirectly, and I demand of the honorable Senator to state the ground upon which he has made his allegation.

Mr. FOOTE. It has been stated to me, and I certainly believed it, and, in relieving it, I denounced it. I did not make the charge directly. My remarks were hypothetical—I am glad to hear the Senator say that he has

had no connection with the movement; but, whether he had or not, some of his brethren in the great cause in which he was engaged no doubt had much to do with it.

Mr. HALE. The sneer of the gentleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the human family as a brother; and if it was done by human beings, it was done by my brethren. Once for all, I utterly deny, either counsel, silence or by speech, or in any way or manner, having any knowledge, cognisance, or suspicion of what was done or might be done, until I heard of this occurrence as other Senators have heard of it.—And I challenge any one who entertains a different opinion to the proof, here, now, and forever. I go farther than that. I never have counselled, advised, or aided in any way, and, with my present impressions, I never shall counsel, advise, or aid in any way an encroachment upon the Constitution, in any of its provisions or compromises. If the Constitution be not broad enough for the protection that I claim, I will go without it.—I trust that on this subject I have been sufficiently understood. I deny in general and particular, not only cognisance, but all knowledge of any such movements.

Whilst up, let me call the attention of the Senate to the case of a man whom I am proud here and elsewhere to call my friend—the editor of the "National Era." This gentleman, in a card published in the "National Intelligencer" of this day, declares—

"A rumor having been circulated that the office of the *National Era* was concerned, directly or indirectly, in the recent attempt of a number of slaves to escape on the schooner Pearl, it is due to the respectable citizens of this place, and to myself, to give a plain, full unequivocal denial to the report. While determined to yield no right to menace or violence—a concession which no true-hearted American will be ungenerous enough to demand—I feel it to be my duty to do all I can to remove a serious misapprehension, calculated to provoke unpleasant excitement."

The position which he has taken is thus laid down in the first number of his paper, and he re-publishes it in his card.

"Believing that the extinction of slavery can be effected in accordance with Constitution and Law, and that this is the better way, no system of unconstitutional or illegal measures will find in us a supporter. We cannot work with contradictory means. Whenever convinced that such measures as the laws sanction or do not prohibit, are insufficient for the accomplishment of the great object we aim at, we shall frankly say so. The magnitude of the course in which we are engaged, justice to our fellow-citizens of the South, and good sound policy, demand that no movement be made in relation to this important question, except with the utmost openness, frankness, and fair dealing."

The declaration I then made embodied the principles on which I had always uniformly acted in relation to slavery; and in not a single instance have I or any one in my office, so far as my knowledge extends, violated it. I cannot, consistently with my views of what honesty and fair dealing dictate, to say nothing of sound policy, engage, or in any way, directly or indirectly, take part in any movement which would involve the necessity of strategy or trickery of any kind.

"My paper has been published sixteen months in this city. Its columns are open to inspection. Those who have taken the trouble to read it will testify that I have counselled no measures repugnant to the foregoing; that I have abstained from invective and denunciation; and addressed myself to the reason, the conscience, the patriotism, and sense of honor of the slaveholders, many of them being near relatives and personal friends. Not one of my numerous exchanges in the South, however opposed to my views, has at any time impudently to me ill-temper of a clandestine imposture."

"With this plain exposition of my course, it is hardly necessary for me to say that, in the recent transaction which has excited so much feeling, neither myself nor any person connected with me had any share whatever; that the transaction in fact became known to me only through general report."

I write this to disabuse the public mind, so that those who do not personally know me may not be imposed upon by any misapprehension of my position. Certainly, I feel a great repugnance to being assailed for what I have never done or dreamed of; but, if illegal violence be inflicted upon me for writing and printing freely about slavery, or any other subject which it may suit an American citizen to discuss, then will I suffer cheerfully, in the confident hope that when passion and prejudice shall have been dispelled, justice will be done to my character. But I will not suppose that they who are rejoicing in the enfranchisement of the press in Paris, will themselves put fetters upon the press in Washington."

Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat.) Does he make any denunciation of the robbery?

Mr. HALE. He had quite enough to do in defending himself, and it was no part of his duty to denounce others.

Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat.) I understand that.

Mr. HALE. I appeal to the sense of justice of the Senate, and ask what justification there can be for assailing character and property of a man who knew no more of this occurrence than any of its members? I appeal to the honorable Senator who spoke so eloquently of the high and chivalric ideas of right which are entertained in his section of the country—

Mr. FOOTE. I ask the Senator, and beg to remind him that twenty millions of people are listening to his answer, in the circumstances of the case, evidently known to him, does he suppose that this occurrence could have taken place without extensive countenance and aid from men of standing in this District, whether members of Congress or others?

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt that those persons could not have got away without some aid. It is enough that I have disclaimed all knowledge of it. I thought, that when the honorable Senator was speaking more than

twenty millions of people were listening. He invites me to visit the State of Mississippi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assassin, and bring an end to my career. He would aid in putting me to public execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in return for his hospitable invitation, I can only express the desire that he would penetrate into some of the "dark corners" of New Hampshire; and if he do, I am much mistaken if he would not find that the people in that "benighted" region would be very happy to listen to his arguments, and engage in an intellectual conflict with him, in which the truth might be elicited. I think, however, that the announcement which the honorable Senator has made on this floor, of the fate which awaits so humble an individual as myself in the State of Mississippi, must convince every one of the propriety of the high eulogium which he pronounced upon her the other day, when he spoke of the high position which she occupied among the States of this confederacy. But enough of this personal matter.

I think, if I did not misunderstand the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that he is surprised at the temerity of the senator from New Hampshire in introducing this bill. Let me ask, what is this bill? What is this incendiary bill that has elicited such a torrent of invective? Has it been manufactured by some "fanatical Abolitionist"? Why, it is copied, almost word for word, from a law on the statute-book which has been in operation for years in the neighboring State of Maryland. It has no allusion, directly or indirectly, to the subject of Slavery. Yet I am accused of throwing it in as a firebrand, and in order to make war upon the institutions of the South. How? In God's name, it is come to this, that in the American Senate, and in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the rights of property cannot be named, but the advocates of Slavery are in arms, and exclaim that war is made upon their institutions, because it is attempted to cast the protections of the law around the property of an American citizen, who appeals to an American Senate! It has long been held by you that your peculiar institution is incompatible with the right of speech; but if it be also incompatible with the safeguards of the Constitution being thrown around property of American citizens, let the country know it! If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, that there is an institution so omnipotent—so almighty—that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it!

Do not let it be said that I have introduced this subject. I have simply asked that the plainest provisions of the common law—the clearest dictates of justice—shall be extended and exercised for the protection of the property of citizens of this District; and yet the honorable Senator from South Carolina is shocked at my temerity!

Mr. BUTLER. Allow me to ask one question with perfect good temper. The Senator is discussing the subject with some feeling; but I ask him whether he would vote for a bill, properly drawn, inflicting punishment on persons inveigling slaves from the District of Columbia?

Mr. HALE. Certainly not—and why? Because I do not believe that slavery should exist here. Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat.) He wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the District.

Mr. HALE. The honorable Senator is alarmed at my temerity—

Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat.) I did not use the word, but did not think it worth while to correct the Senator.

Mr. HALE. The Senator did not use that term?

Mr. CALHOUN. No. I said brazen, or something like that.

Mr. HALE. The meaning was the same. It was brazen, then! That I should introduce a bill for the protection of property in this District—a bill perfectly harmless, but which he has construed into an attack upon the institutions of the South. I ask the Senator and the country wherein consists the temerity? I suppose it consists in the section of country from which it comes. He says that we seem to think that the South has lost all feeling. Ah! There is the temerity. The bill comes from the wrong side of a certain parallel! Why, did the honorable Senator from South Carolina imagine that we of the North, with our backs bowed down to the earth, and with our faces to the sun, had received the lash so long that we dared not look up? Did he suppose that we dared not ask that the protection of the law should be thrown around property in the District, to which we come to legislate?

I desire no war upon that institution of Slavery, in the senate in which the Senator understands the term. I will never be a party to any encroachments upon rights guaranteed by the constitution and the law—not at all. I wish no war but a war of reason—of persuasion—of argument; a war that should look to convincing the understanding, subduing the affections, and moving the sympathies of the heart. That is the only war in which I would engage. But it is said that the time has come—that the crisis has come, and that the South must meet it. In all candor and honesty, then, let me say, that there could not be a better platform on which to meet this question, than that presented by the principle of this bill. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound. Let the free North be told that their craven representatives on the floor of the Senate are not at liberty even to claim the protection of the rights of property! The right of speech was sacrificed long ago. But now it is to be proclaimed, that we cannot even introduce a bill looking to the execution of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and the clearer principles of justice, for the protection of personal rights, because gentlemen choose to construe it into an attack upon that particular institution.

(Concluded next week.)

Blennerhassett and his Island--The Romance of the Ohio.

In 1806, Aaron Burr was denounced, for attempting what in 1836, Samuel Houston attempted, succeeded in, and was glorified for! The transitions of History—the mutations of Opinions—the vacillations in the wave of Human Society, and the tremendous roll and power of that Wave, as it tumbles its tides over the American Continent, were never better illustrated in any thirty years of human existence?

We do not say that the plan of Burr and of Houston were identical, for Burr was charged with an attempt to separate the Union, and whether truly or not, can never be proven. But in their conduct, as to the attempt on the Spanish or Mexican Provinces, they were so nearly alike, that one can never be proved innocent, while the other is guilty. Thirty years made a most wonderful difference between the two! In 1806, the genius of Andrew Jackson was limited to the banks of the Cumberland, but in 1836, it had taken flight and accompanied Houston and his Squatters beyond the Sabine! The spirit of the drama was changed, and the prudent, republican, peaceful policy of Jefferson was exchanged for the doctrines of Annexation, and Conquest, of golden dreams and eagle flights beyond the Sabine, beyond the Trinity—beyond the Rio del Norte, even to the Halls of the Montezumas, the orange-blossoming land of the Aztecs, and the waded shores of the Pacific! Such is vaulting ambition, the circle of whose desires the round globe, and all which it contains can hardly limit!

Burr, with an ambition equal to any of them and with scarcely greater crimes, was far less fortunate than the modern adventurers, and might well lament that his plans, like his sins, were too early for his times! His history, however, was more various, and his life one of a very singular and mysterious interest.—The chief mystery was, that the world could never understand how a man, so eminent in ability, and station, could ever be so wicked! Later illustrations, however, have made it perfectly credible, that one of the most eminent should be one of the worst. The country is in this respect, improving in the number of moral curiosities which it can present to the examination of the moral Physiologist. We wish to speak however, of Blennerhassett and his Story. The "American Review" for April contains a most interesting article on this subject, in which most of the facts, concerning the life and fate of Blennerhassett are correctly given. Burr's Expedition has nothing about it, which is so deeply interesting as this little episode, whose scene was laid on an island in the Ohio.

Herman Blennerhassett was one of those not very uncommon men, who are weak in judgement, but brilliant in abilities. His wife was beautiful, accomplished, graceful, and ambitious. He dealt in philosophy and the Fine Arts; she in taste, elegance and gaiety. He was of an Irish family—she an English. He was related to Emmet—she to British nobles. He inherited fortune, but was a republican. Not finding quite as much freedom to speak in England, as he liked, he came to the United States, to think and speak as he pleased. Soon after, he heard of the beautiful Valley of the Ohio, then the El Dorado of the aspiring Emigrant. He came, and was one of the first of the thousands and millions, who have come to this lovely Western Vale, to seek the Visions of hope, and realize, in part, their Dreams of Terrestrial Beauty. They came, and what they imagined; they made. The garden bloomed; the air was fragrant; philosophy and poetry danced attendance; grace and elegance presided, where Ease and Learning were guests; and, in fine, that fancy colored Creation of the eloquent Wirt was all but realized.

We said that Mr. Blennerhassett was weak in judgement, though possessed of shining qualities. This was manifested clearly enough in leaving all the places in which he was calculated to succeed, to seek, like some Paul and Virginia, happiness in "Nature,"—that is the nature which is found in the sylvan retreats of a new and unsettled country. In such places, the men of hardy habits and vigorous business minds, do well enough while the refined and elegant are lost. Mr. Blennerhassett, however, partook of the spirit of the last French Revolution, and wanted the "anchor of the soul," without which human mind is but an unballasted, unruddered vessel, the spot of fickle winds and waves.

In common with many of the distinguished men of his time, he gave no evidence of that clear religious faith, without which, there can be no true contentment in any condition of life. The works of the French skeptics and enthusiasts, which were his favorites, could not guide his intellect to the simple truths of Christianity. He laid out his plan of existence for the indulgence of every lawful pleasure, but lacked those higher motives of action, which inspire men with firmness and dignity.

Margaret Agnew, then Blennerhassett, was not overrated so much as many people think by the rich coloring of poetic eloquence.—She was, in fact, a remarkable person. All who saw her in her prime and glory know that fact.

The Review says:

A very intelligent lady, who was familiarly acquainted with her in her best days on the island, and has since visited and seen the most elegant and beautiful females in the courts of France and England, as well as Washington city, says that she has beheld no one who was equal to her in beauty of person, dignity of manners, elegance of dress, and in short, all that is lovely and fine in the female person, such as she was when "queen of the fairy isle."

She dressed in brilliant colors, and threw over dress, manners and style, the roseate hues of her own brilliant imagination.

Marietta is fourteen miles below the island and is the place where Mrs. Blennerhassett sought society, and purchased many of the supplies of the family; for Mrs. Blennerhassett was a business woman, as well as an elegant lady. Sometimes she rode down, and sometimes she went in a boat. In her equestrian style, she is thus described:

When she rode on horseback her dress was a fine scarlet broadcloth, ornamented with gold buttons, a white beaver hat, on which floated the graceful plumes of the ostrich, of the same color. This was sometimes changed for blue or yellow, with feathers to harmonize. She was a perfect equestrian, alway riding a very spirited horse, with rich trappings, who seemed proud of his burthen, and accomplished the ride to Marietta, of fourteen miles, in about two hours; dashing through and under the dark foliage of the forest trees, which then covered the greater part of the distance; reminding one, of the gay plumage and rapid flight of some tropical bird winging its way through the woods.

The manner in which Herman Blennerhassett was beguiled of property, reputation and happiness, by that artful and wicked man, Aaron Burr, is well enough known.

We must skip all the intermediate passages of their lives, and come to the closing scene of this elegant woman, this bird of pleasure just skimming through these Western woods, as we have seen the Parquet illuminate the verdure of the forest with the brilliance of its colors.

For a long time we could not discover what had finally become of Mrs. Blennerhassett. The Review gives us the first information of her end. Before however, we attend the death of Margaret Blennerhassett read one verse, written by her own pen, in memory of the lovely island, when that was desolated by a ruffian mob, and she was living at Montreal, in the ruins of the past, with her flowers all withered and scattered

"The blackening fire has swept through her halls,
The winds fly whistling through them, and the wave
No more in spring floods o'er the sand-beach crawls,
But furious drowns in one o'erwhelming grave
Thy halloved haunts, it watered as a slave.
Drive on, destructive flood; and we'er again
On that devoted Isle let man remain,

"Too many blissful moments there I've known;
Too many hopes have there met their decay;
Too many feelings now forever gone,
To wish that thou wouldst e'er again display
The joyful coloring of thy prime array;
Buried with thee, let them remain a blot,
With thee, their sweets, their bitterness forgot!"

We believe there is yet a cabin or two on the island and cornfields where the gardens stood. But the Place of fancy, the home of Philosophy, of beauty and grace, will be reared no more! Burr and Jefferson finished the scene.

Must we relate the last days of Margaret Agnew? Providence has furnished mankind with many lessons, but few more remarkable or instructive than this. We close with the words of the Review, which are apt and touching.

"The reverses in this accomplished woman's fortune, and in that of her amiable husband, illustrate the uncertainties of human life, and unfold the mysterious doings of Providence with the children of men."

"More than forty years have passed away since these events were transacted, and not a vestige now remains of the splendid and happy home of Herman and Margaret Blennerhassett. All has passed away like the vision of a happy dream; while the thousands of passengers who travel up and down the Ohio, in steamboats still eagerly inquire after, and gaze upon 'the Island of Blennerhassett' with wonder and delight." [Cin. Chronicle.]

CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

Cured within the last year over 200,000 persons who had been laboring under the most aggravated complaints, and given up as hopeless cases by the most eminent physicians.



ARE the first and only medicine ever discovered that will positively Cure Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scoury, Smallpox, Jaundice, Pains in the back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Spasms, Dropsy, and all the various ailments of all kinds, Female complaints, Menstrual, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases. They are the truest of the above the Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human frame is subject, originate from Impurities of the blood or disarrangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure health, we must remove the obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state.—This fact is universally known; but people have such an aversion to medicine that, unless the case is urgent, they prefer the disease to the cure, until the impaired Constitution, or a fit of sickness strikes them for the folly of their conduct. Still they know an excess; for heretofore, medicine in almost all its forms was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial. Now, however, the evil is most effectually removed, from the impure and adulterated Blood, by the use of our new and improved Vegetable Purgative Pills, being completely enveloped with a coating of pure white sugar (which is as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut shell from the kernel.) Have no taste of Medicine.—But are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither nauseate or grip in the slightest degree, which is occasioned by the fact that they are compounded on scientific principles and operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region, (which is the case of admitted evil of every other known purgative.) Hence, they strike at the root of disease, remove all impure humors from the body, open the pores externally and internally, promote the fusible perspiration, obviate Flatulency, Headache, Scurvy, and all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby Restore Health, Even when all other means have failed. 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