

church is compatible with the allegiance due their adopted country. If we find that combinations for political action exist, composed of members of a church throwing their entire vote one way or the other, as the wishes, feelings, or interests of those controlling it may dictate; and, further, if we find these combinations be but instruments in the hands of demagogues, then a strong reason is formed why longer residence should be required before the alien can be naturalized."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

DON'T FORGET

That the National Era will be sent to clubs of five or more, from the first week in April to the last in December, at the rate of \$1 a copy for each subscriber. Every subscriber is a liberty to constitute himself an agent for raising a club.

WE KEEP IT STANDING.

We keep standing the form of the first number of Facts for the People, so that we may supply subscribers from the start. We wish those who intend to take it, would make haste. Why cannot every subscriber who has received a specimen copy, order half a dozen, or more? Can he find anything in that line at once so good and so cheap?

UNDERSTAND IT.—A friend out in Iowa, sending me a club for the Era, says—"After doing all I can for the Era, I will see if I can do anything for Facts for the People."

That is the right way. First, the Era, then Facts.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE WILL BE ISSUED ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.

"THE MINISTER'S DINNER PARTY."—We are reminded by a correspondent that the "Minister's Dinner Party," which lately appeared as an original contribution in the Era, was read by him when a boy. A literary friend, who read it before its appearance in our paper, remembered it of old. We had a dim recollection of it, but neglected to mention the fact at the time.

LEAVE MEET TO REPRESENT.—A subscriber in Livingston county, New York, says: "Having been zealously instrumental in elevating General Pierce to the station he now occupies, I am anxious to atone for my error in spreading Facts for the People, so as to mitigate the evil of his exaltation, so far as in my power."

This is "bringing forth fruit meet for repentance."

TRUTH TECHNICALLY DECLARED.—"Let us," says a subscriber in Ohio, "strive to get Anti-Slavery once more on the main track, and not switch off for fear of collision—for, freighted with Humanity, we have a right to the road, as all other parties are freight or merchant trains only, and it is their business to clear the track when they hear the whistle of the passenger train."

CONTRASTS IN CLIMATE.—A subscriber, writing from Pekin, Niagara county, New York, says: "The ground this morning (May 8th) is covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches, and a storm of rain and snow, unusually severe for this season, is still going on."

Another subscriber writes to us, February 11th, from the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, lying two or three degrees further north than Pekin, says: "It is a beautiful and healthy country, great for grazing, can be heat for wheat, oats, and all kinds of vegetables—cabbage, lettuce, and onions, grow here all winter—and strawberry vines are in bloom with large fruiting."

Who would freeze in Pekin in May, when he might eat strawberries and cream in Willamette in February?

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held no public meeting this year, but a business meeting took place in the Society's rooms, Tuesday, the 9th.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday evening, in the Metropolitan Theatre, the principal speakers being Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, Theodore Parker, Miss Browne, &c.

The range of discussion, as usual, was very comprehensive; the audience was thronged; and the most severe denunciations of the Union were applauded. Captain Rynders not being on hand to protect the Constitution.

NO CHOLERA IN KANSAS.—The suspicion we have expressed in another column, that the rumor of cholera in Kansas was set afloat to check the tide of Eastern emigration, is confirmed, we see, by a communication in the New York Tribune, from M. T. Conway, of Kansas, now in Baltimore, who does not hesitate to pronounce it utterly false.

"BELL SMITH ABROAD."

J. C. Derby, of New York, has at last issued in a handsome volume, beautifully printed, with spirited illustrations from Paris, the brilliant Letters of "BELL SMITH ABROAD," which our readers have been entertained with from time to time within the last two years. We need not say any word to them of their merits. In freshness, piquancy, and delightful episodes, it illustrates of foreign life and manners, they have rarely been equalled.

GOVERNOR GARDNER AND THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

The National Intelligencer and the Southern Whig and Know Nothing Press seem to have penetrated the character of Governor Gardner. Their praise of his unworldly independence and ability is most extravagant. Daniel Webster himself hardly ever received more high-flown compliments. Nothing so many, so loyal, so heroic, so grand, has been done since the time old John Adams defended, as counsel, the British soldiers. In fact, it is difficult to say who will hereafter be more honored by posterity, Governor Gardner or Judge Loring.

This is precisely the kind of income offered to Northern men, great enough to overcome their prejudices in favor of Liberty—income which has turned the heads of many better men than these two worthies, who were never deemed men of mark, till they had done an act peculiarly acceptable to the Slave Interest.

The Independent is the title of a new weekly paper at Indiana, Pennsylvania, conducted by James and J. W. Moorehead, father and son. Human Freedom, Education, Temperance, and General Morality, are the objects it seeks mainly to promote. Ability, usefulness, and prosperity, are impressed upon the very appearance of this paper, and our best wishes are with it.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on the 12th, a bill was introduced incorporating Donald McKay, Geo. B. Upton, Enoch Train, B. Hall, and James, M. Beebe, their associates, successors, &c., as the Boston and European Steamship Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has published a long letter, declining a re-election to Congress, and expressing his strong opposition to the Know Nothings.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng has become one of the editors of the Protestant Churchman.

THE CONFLICT IN KANSAS—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

The conflict continues in Kansas. The pro-slavery filibusters have resolved that Kansas shall be a slave State, and they stand ready to maintain the resolve by force of arms. The election to fill the vacancies announced by Governor Reeder, takes place on the 22d of this month; the Governor will not be there; and the scenes of the 30th April will doubtless be repeated, if necessary. As it is, only one Anti-Slavery man is returned to the Legislature, MARTIN F. CONWAY, formerly of Baltimore. Even should all the vacancies be filled with Anti-Slavery men, an event not to be expected, the great majority of the body will be pro-slavery, and we know enough of the unscrupulous character of the Party to represent, to know that the first business will be to elect Mr. Conway; for the claim set up is, that the whole power of deciding on the qualifications of the members, already vested by the act organizing the Territory in the Governor, resides in the Legislature.

Mr. Conway received majorities in five districts, but there was a small precinct, about 150 miles distant, on the Santa Fe road, containing not more than twenty-two settlers, all Missouri pro-slavery men. The Association that planned the invasion of Kansas, directed an armed band of three hundred imported voters to pass by the five districts, where the judges of election were known to be impartial men, and to proceed at once to a distinct precinct, where, as all the settlers were pro-slavery, the judges appointed were of the same character. Of course, their votes were admitted, and the returns in consequence showed an apparent majority against Conway. On examining them, however, the Governor, observing that each voter's name was set down opposite to the candidate voted for, knew at once that the voting had been done *in loco*, and not by ballot, as prescribed by law. He accordingly threw out all the votes thus given, and issued his certificate to Mr. Conway, whose competitor intends to contest the seat.

The main business of the Legislature will be to provide in some way for the recognition of what is called the "free property." No doubt, the scheme has been finished by men skilled in such work, and is already agreed upon. Possibly a decent regard may be paid to appearances, but the thing to be done is, to assure Slaveholders that they may carry their slaves into the Territory without danger from legal process. The Governor may exercise a qualified veto upon any act of the Legislature, so that the pro-slavery party may yet encounter some difficulty in passing a pro-slavery measure. Meantime, the Propagandists, apprehensive that, after all, however, the steady flow of free-State immigration may sweep away whatever Slavey legislation they may initiate in the Territory, seem determined to establish a Reign of Terror, for the double purpose of ejecting the Anti-Slavery men already in Kansas, and preventing the ingress of others. It is charged that they are really organized as Know Nothings, and it is easy to see what facilities for diabolical acts would be secured by a secret, irresponsible, out-bound organization.

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Shall the lesson, taught by such conduct as this, be returned to the People of the Free States? Will the President a just man, truly national, the vassal of a base Sectional Interest, and he will be the courage simply to do his duty, the fearful border conflict, now in progress, would be arrested, violence would cease, the People of Kansas would be able to exercise their rights

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Kansas is in fact in a state of siege and, suffering from domestic violence. The facts showing this are notorious. The Slavery men do not pretend to disguise them; their papers in Missouri parade them before the public as evidence of the prowess and triumph of the Pro-Slavery Party. The President and his Cabinet are fully apprised of all this; they know perfectly well that the Nebraska-Kansas Act, empowering the actual settlers in Kansas to elect their own delegates to Congress, and their own Legislature, has been grossly violated, and have every reason to believe that the armed invaders who committed this deed stand ready to repeat it—may that they are regularly organized, with a view to prevent the actual settlers from exercising their rights and enjoying the privileges of the Act. What, then, are their dot? What has the President done repeatedly, on? Evidence being furnished of a design by lawless men to violate our Neutrality Laws, and invade Cuba? Issued his proclamation, admonishing the evil disposed, declaring the penalties of the Law, announcing his purpose to visit them upon the heads of the law-breakers. Are the rights of the People of Cuba more sacred than those of the People of Kansas? And what did he do, when indications of popular resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act appeared in Boston? Put the military and naval power of the United States at the disposal of the Federal Authorities, to suppress resistance and enforce the Act? Is the Fugitive Slave Act, concocted by the name of Millard Fillmore, any more sacred than the Nebraska-Kansas Act, sanctioned by Franklin Pierce?

By his oath of office, he is bound to "take care that the law be faithfully executed." How can he, without violation of his constitutional obligation and oath, neglect this duty in the case of the People of Kansas? His prompt Proclamation in disapprobation of the violence that has been committed, warning the evil-disposed of the consequences, should it be repeated, and calling upon all good citizens to uphold the laws, with the presence of a few companies of United States soldiers in the Territory, to protect the settlers in the exercise of their rights, would be sufficient to prevent the bloody conflict which now seems so imminent.

Governor Reeder, we are assured, has not asked for this. He is aware that the President is fully informed of the state of affairs, and prefers, we presume, to leave the decision to what ought to be done, to his own discretion. He will return to Kansas, taking his family with him, and rely upon the resources for the discharge of his duties as he can command in the Territory. The President, we learn, approves of what he has done, but we apprehend that while Jefferson Davis shall remain at the head of the War Department, the Governor will be satisfied with simple approbation. An attempt to enforce the Kansas-Nebraska Act for the security of the actual settlers of Kansas, by the same means which were so readily resorted to in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act for the benefit of the Slaveholders, would probably be met by stern resistance on the part of that Officer, and, if insisted upon, lead to a rupture in the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce was made President by the Slave Interest, and whatever his private sentiments, he dares not offend it.

Shall the lesson, taught by such conduct as this, be returned to the People of the Free States? Will the President a just man, truly national, the vassal of a base Sectional Interest, and he will be the courage simply to do his duty, the fearful border conflict, now in progress, would be arrested, violence would cease, the People of Kansas would be able to exercise their rights

without molestation, and the question concerning the character of its institutions would be decided only by themselves. But, the Pro-Slavery Party is bold, reckless, lawless—for it knows its advantages. With Senator Aitchison at its head, and the Secretary of War to stand between it and the Federal Authorities, with the President in homage to the Slave Interest, what has it to fear?

Shall the lesson, we again ask, be lost upon the People? Will they stupidly, wickedly surrender themselves to the domination of any Party which attempts to ignore the Slavery Question, and help install in the Presidential Chair, in 1856, a man, pledged in any way to the Slave Interest? Will they not rather cast aside the great majority of the body will be pro-slavery, and we know enough of the unscrupulous character of the Party to represent, to know that the first business will be to elect Mr. Conway; for the claim set up is, that the whole power of deciding on the qualifications of the members, already vested by the act organizing the Territory in the Governor, resides in the Legislature.

Mr. Conway received majorities in five districts, but there was a small precinct, about 150 miles distant, on the Santa Fe road, containing not more than twenty-two settlers, all Missouri pro-slavery men. The Association that planned the invasion of Kansas, directed an armed band of three hundred imported voters to pass by the five districts, where the judges of election were known to be impartial men, and to proceed at once to a distinct precinct, where, as all the settlers were pro-slavery, the judges appointed were of the same character. Of course, their votes were admitted, and the returns in consequence showed an apparent majority against Conway. On examining them, however, the Governor, observing that each voter's name was set down opposite to the candidate voted for, knew at once that the voting had been done *in loco*, and not by ballot, as prescribed by law. He accordingly threw out all the votes thus given, and issued his certificate to Mr. Conway, whose competitor intends to contest the seat.

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