

galized. Men of desperate characters will rush into this work of rapine and blood; and they will continue in this work for years and years after the agitation of the conflict shall have ceased. Our merchantmen will long be the prey of piratic vessels sailing from our own ports; and the horrors of piratic warfare will for many years infest the seas.

“Such will be some of the inevitable results of this anticipated war. And what are the benefits? Shall we recover the few millions which are our due? The idea is too preposterously absurd to be entertained by any one. He must be a simpleton indeed, who thinks that we can forcibly take that from France which she will not voluntarily give. What then will be the result of the contest? Every one knows perfectly well. After we have fought till we are both tired, after we have expended millions of money and poured out rivers of blood, after each has experienced many victories and defeats, it will be deemed time to form a treaty of peace. France will cede to us some island, and we shall grant to her some privileges, and both nations will shout “Glorious Victory!”

“What then shall we do? Shall we tamely submit to wrong? Yes. We had better submit to trifling wrong from others, than inflict one a million times greater upon ourselves. Revenge is very dearly indulged in, when it brings a heavy calamity upon a whole nation. Do not let us inflict the most terrible punishment upon ourselves, because others have slightly injured us. France helped us in the time of our greatest need; let us therefore forgive this her dishonourable conduct. Lafayette was a Frenchman; for his sake let us not wage war with his countrymen. We have nothing to fear from the imputation of cowardice. The day has gone by for the Americans to be called cowards. Let us love too much our national prosperity and happiness to hazard it in war.

“A dignified relinquishment of the claim, upon the ground that we will forgive present dishonourable conduct out of regard to past favors, will more deeply touch the pride of France than all the thunders of our battle ships. It will leave our dignity unsullied, and will elevate our national character in the eyes of the wise and good of the whole civilized world.”

Intelligence.

PEACE SOCIETIES, &c.

ENGLAND. We acknowledge the favor of the 51st number of the Herald of Peace, received from the London Peace Society, since our last number. We hoped also to have had the pleasure of laying before our readers letters expected from Europe; but we are obliged to put this number out without waiting for them.

From the Herald, the cause appears certainly to be gaining ground in England. We rejoice to know from other sources, also, that this is the fact. We count upon much good fruit to the cause of Peace, springing up in the communion of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, from the more awak-

ened interest on this subject in the minds of many of the ministers of that body, and particularly those who recently visited this country.

The Herald contains an account of an auxiliary society formed at Hitchin, in consequence of a lecture delivered by the Rev. *James Hargreaves*, a clergyman of the Baptist communion, and, we are informed, a man of fortune, who has devoted himself very much to this cause. The following brief account is given of a tour in the north of England, by this gentleman :

“The Rev. James Hargreaves has, at the request of the committee of the Peace Society, taken a journey northward, as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He left home the 30th of June last, and proceeded to Sheffield, where he delivered a lecture. From hence he proceeded to Doncaster, Pontefract, York, Bridlington, Scarborough, Whitby, Gisborough, Stockton, and Gateshead, at each of which places he delivered lectures. On the 18th of July he attended a public meeting of the Newcastle Auxiliary, an account of which we have already given. From Newcastle he went to Bradford, Todmerton, Bromley, Upper Mill, Saddleworth, Staley Bridge, Greenacres near Oldham, Rochdale, and Coventry, delivering lectures at each place. We have before us only printed reports of the meetings held at Sheffield and York.”

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY. We have before us the 19th Report of this Society, made at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 21st, 1835. The officers of the Society chosen at that time, are the following :

REV. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D. *President.*
 RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq. *Vice-President.*
 HENRY J. OLIVER, Esq. *Treasurer,*
 REV. JACOB ABBOTT, *Corresponding Secretary.*
 MR. JOSHUA P. BLANCHARD, *Recording Secretary.*

REV. HENRY WARE, JR. REV. HOWARD MALCOLM, ROBERT WATERSON, Esq. THOMAS VOSE, Esq.	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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The Report, though brief, contains an interesting outline of the principles, measures, and exertions of the friends of peace, and the progress of the cause. We have room only to quote the following passages :

“We contemplate no extreme or merely hypothetical cases; but, viewing wars as they have generally occurred, from the most insufficient reasons, or on the most frivolous pretences; believing that their professed objects are seldom or never accomplished by their instrumentality; considering them as the most tremendous social evil with which our race has ever been afflicted, spreading around them an amount of suffering, and crime, and desolation, which no human tongue can describe and no human imagination can conceive; and above all, beholding in them a state of hostility between brethren of the same blood, standing in open and awful violation of the benign authority of the Almighty, and the benevolent injunctions of his revealed religion,—we propose by the legitimate but powerful means of moral influence only, so to impress governments and people with these solemn truths, that, by the divine blessing, a period may be put to this scourge of the human race; and we cannot but believe that in these views thus explained, all intelligent and benevolent Christians will concur, and in the promotion of them be ready to lend us their efficient co-operation.”

“Although the health of the General Agent of the American Peace Society, (Mr. Ladd,) is not yet perfectly re-established, he still continues his useful labors. In the State of Maine he has delivered several addresses to attentive audiences, and produced very favorable impressions elsewhere. He has also furnished several articles on the subject, to seven or eight religious papers. It is his opinion that the object is decidedly gaining ground on the attention and respect of the people of the United States, an opinion in which we fully concur; and, judging from the criterion we have laid down, the pacific tone of our public journals and speeches, the increased respect for

Peace Societies and their operations, and the more frequent and bold denunciations of military delusion, we infer that our cause is proceeding in that gradual but steady progress which, under all circumstances, is quite as encouraging to us as the more rapid revolution of sentiment of which some other benevolent societies have had occasion to boast."

MEETING AT HARTFORD. The largest and altogether the most interesting meeting of the friends of peace ever held in this city, took place on the 25th of December last. The music on this occasion was of a very superior order, and contributed much to the high interest and effect of the meeting,—particularly a hymn for the meeting, by Mrs. Sigourney, music by Mr. Wade, composed expressly for the hymn and for the occasion, and sung by this gentleman as a solo, in beautiful style.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, the following resolutions were presented, and adopted by the meeting with unanimous voice :

I. "That we consider the cause of Peace a necessary auxiliary to the benevolent operations of the day."

II. "That we deem the principles of National Warfare to be incompatible with the Gospel of Christ."

III. "That the Connecticut Peace Society deserves the co-operation of this community ; and that in the spirit of this resolution, the American Advocate of Peace, as an important auxiliary to the cause, is worthy of public patronage, and that we will contribute to aid in its more extensive circulation."

These resolutions were supported in able and eloquent addresses. A collection of 84 dollars was taken up to aid in circulating publications, and the services were then closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis.

The gentlemen who offered addresses on this occasion, were the Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Rev. Mr. Stanwood, Henry Barnard, Esq., Rev. Mr. Fitch, and Rev. Mr. Hickok.

We are sorry not to have room for a full report of addresses then delivered. We can only give a brief sketch of them.

The *Hon. Mr. Ellsworth* said, in supporting the first resolution :

"War is the greatest scourge that ever afflicted the human race. The earth has been desolated by pestilence, by famine, by earthquakes, by volcanoes, by deluges, and inundations ; but no desolation has ever been so terrible, so bloody, so destructive, as that of war. And, as an aggravation of the evil, it does not, like the others, result from the operation of the great laws of the physical world, but it is the invention of man. The heart of man, raging with the fiercest passions, prompts the hand of man to whet the sword against the life of his own brother. The history of the world is little else than the history of wars and of heroes. Whether you open the records of ancient or modern times, almost every page presents you with a picture of human contention and of human blood. Those who figure most on the historic page, and who are held forth as almost alone deserving the admiration of mankind, are the great conquerors on the altar of whose ambition millions of human lives have been offered up in sacrifice. Alexander, Julius Cæsar, and Bonaparte, are computed to have destroyed by their wars not less than two millions each. The Russian campaign of Bonaparte affords a most signal example of the dreadful ravages which warlike ambition has made among the lives of human beings. The hero left France with an army of five hundred thousand men, the flower of the youth, the strength of the country. This army was augmented on the march, to six hundred thousand. With such a force he entered the dominions of the Imperial Autocrat ; and yet, in the space of one hundred and seventy-three days, the mass of this mighty army lay stiff and lifeless beneath the snows and the rigors of the Russian climate. Not twenty thousand men ever returned to relate to their families and their friends the story of their unparalleled sufferings. What a spectacle in Bonaparte himself of the destructive power of war ! He left his royal palace with all

the pomp and circumstance of the highest military splendor, to guide an immense army to fame and to victory: he returned to it at the dead hour of night, a fugitive, with one solitary attendant, to knock at the door for admission. How different was Bonaparte crossing the threshold of his palace to place himself at the head of his army, from Bonaparte re-crossing it to seek for refuge! But where were those six hundred thousand men? Alas! this was the least of the conqueror's concern. But the waste, the mad expenditure of human life, is not the only evil of war. What a history involved in every war, of families broken up, of hearts torn in pieces and bleeding, of bad principles disseminated, of vice set loose with the freedom of licentiousness, of religion desecrated, of national energies broken down and exhausted!

"But what practical mode of averting the evil can be found? Is there any remedy? Yes!" said Mr. Ellsworth, "there is a remedy. What has been the great cause of war? Is it not to be found in the absorption of the interests, the happiness, the political and almost the individual existence of the many in the ambitious projects and the despotic power of the few? Is it not to be found in the absolute predominance of the rulers over the ruled? There is a remedy. Let free principles be disseminated. Let the people become instructed in their rights. The aspect of the times is now fast changing. The cause of Constitutional, Republican liberty is rapidly progressing. France and Great Britain exhibit examples of the increasing strength of the true principle of political government. Those who wield the powers of the government, are becoming daily more and more accountable to the true source of all political power. Let those who are truly interested in the case, those whose industry is to be taxed, whose estates ravaged, whose sons impressed, whose own persons subjected to a slavish service—let them once have a voice in the matter, and one great cause of war will be abolished.

"In another point of view there is something to be done. I trust I am not behind any of my fellow-citizens in my attachment to my country, but there is one form of patriotism which I cannot raise my voice to sanction. The sentiments of national pride, the desire to be the most mighty in physical force, the most chivalrous, the most valorous,—there is a great error committed here. There is here something akin to the spirit of the duelist. I cannot subscribe to the sickly sensibilities of honor. Let correct principles and feelings in these respects be diffused. Let the praise of martial achievements—that praise for which Lord Nelson declared that he fought, the object of his ardent desire—be suspended. Let the admiration of military talents be shown to be founded on a false basis. Let them be shown to have their appropriate place in savage, rather than in civilized life. Let the philanthropist, the man whose great aim is the elevation of his species, ascend to his proper degree in the scale of the world's estimation; let him be brought from his silence and his obscurity, and let the conqueror and the hero supply his place; and much will have been accomplished.

"Finally, let the value of human life be shown in the light of that revelation which declares it to be a life of moral accountability, on whose character the felicity of its eternal existence is dependent. Let the immeasurable value of man, as the Gospel exhibits him, be fully set forth. In this light he will appear, not as a mere play-thing for the ambitious, not as a being whose false honor is every thing and whose life is nothing, not as born to destroy and to be destroyed; but as destined by his Maker to employ that existence which he has given him in preparing himself and his fellow-men for another and a better existence in a future world.

"I need not remark, in conclusion, that an association formed for promoting all or any of these objects which I have mentioned, is deserving of public regard; and that the cause which it has espoused is a necessary auxiliary to the benevolent operations which distinguish the present age."

We regret exceedingly our inability to give any thing like a competent sketch of the remarks made by the other gentlemen. Some notes upon which we depended have unfortunately been mislaid. We can only recollect the topics.

The Rev. Mr. STANWOOD, in supporting his resolution, showed in a very convincing manner the fallacy of the reasoning which attempts to vindicate national warfare by adducing examples from the Jewish history. The Jews were expressly commissioned by God to make war upon certain idolatrous nations. It was a special case. Those who would make it support all cases, would reason quite as correctly if they should say that one executive warrant was a sufficient authority for executing all judicial sentences, or even for inflicting civil punishment without a sentence.

HENRY BARNARD, Esq., in an address of about twenty minutes, alluded very felicitously to the liberality and the benevolence of the citizens of Hartford. Monuments of this benevolence environ the city in the beautiful Institutions, of which the object of one was to restore to its authority the dethroned intellect; of another, was expressed in the eye and countenance of mute, silent gratitude; of another, founded by the ladies, was to give a parent to the orphan. He referred also to the nature of the enterprise, and inspired predictions of its certain success; and most eloquently called on the ministers of the gospel of Peace for their faithful exertions. Every church, what should it be but a temple of peace?—every minister at the altar, but a herald of peace? Mr. B. likewise glanced at the natural influence of civilization—the increase of the industrious and commercial interests which are so opposed to war—as affording natural encouragement to our hopes and efforts.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH, in following Mr. Barnard, said, that reference had been made to the well-known liberality of the citizens of this place. He was thankful for it. Their reward would be from on high. "But," said he, "the citizens can afford to be liberal. Time was when a theatre was opened in this city, and for a while maintained at an expense of one thousand dollars a night. It was in a short time, however, suppressed. The saving had been great. Let us have but one night's expenditure caused by the theatre, and we can spread abroad over the country hundreds of thousands of pages, breathing the spirit of the gospel, shedding light on the way of duty, and leading men to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

Rev. Mr. HICKOK said that there was some apathy in regard to the object for which the meeting was convened. It was not, however, an apathy which resulted from the object itself; it resulted rather from a want of examination of its merits. The enterprise too was in its incipient stage. The progress of truth was always slow at first. The course of doing good was always an up-hill course. Mr. H. said that the friends of peace had, however, every encouragement on their side; not only the divinely assured certainty that their cause was the cause of God and destined to prevail, but had on their side some of the strongest and purest principles of human nature, all the affections lacerated and outraged by war, all the miseries inflicted by it. He illustrated this remark at some length, by referring to several principles to which the cause of peace could appeal—the domestic affections—patriotism—humanity—philanthropy—and self-interest, well understood.

Mrs. SIGOURNEY'S HYMN. The following is the Hymn referred to in the above account:

HYMN.

"PEACE" was the song the angels sang
 When Jesus sought this vale of tears;
 And sweet the heavenly prelude rang,
 To calm the watchful shepherds' fears.
 "WAR" is the word that man hath spoke—
 Convulsed by passions dark and dread;
 And Pride enforced a lawless yoke,
 Even where the Gospel's banner spread.
 "PEACE" was the prayer the Saviour breath'd,
 When from our world his steps withdrew;

The gift he to his friends bequeath'd
 With Calvary and the Cross in view.
 Redeemer, with adoring love,
 Our spirits take thy rich bequest,
 The watchword of the host above,
 The passport to their realms of rest.

MR. LADD'S VISIT TO HARTFORD. This city has been recently honored with a visit from the General Agent of the American Peace Society. During the few days he passed here in making some arrangements relative to the publications of the Society, this indefatigable servant of God, who, to use his own words, "counts that day lost in which he has not done something for the cause of Peace," delivered five public lectures, in three instances to large congregations, and contributed much, also, by private conversation, to awaken an interest in this subject. We shall perhaps gratify many of our readers, if we take this opportunity to give a brief sketch of the life and labors of this eminent philanthropist.

SKETCH OF MR. LADD'S LIFE. MR. LADD was born at Exeter, New-Hampshire, in 1777, and graduated at Cambridge in 1796. To gratify his early desire of seeing the world, he sailed in a ship of his father's the summer before he took his degree, and visited London and other parts of Europe. About a year and a half afterwards he took command of this ship, and visited many parts of the world. Getting tired of the sea after a few years, he married and settled himself as a merchant at Savannah, in Georgia, from whence, after a time, he went to Florida, then in the possession of Spain. He there conceived the plan of undermining the institution of slavery by the introduction of the free labor of European emigrants; made arrangements for a large number of Dutch redemptioners, and brought them from Philadelphia. For each of these, the government of Florida granted Mr. L. twenty-five acres of land; and he commenced cotton planter. But the Dutchmen fell sick, deserted, or would not work; and the scheme failed, involving almost the entire loss of Mr. Ladd's property. A moderate estate falling to him by the death of his father, Mr. L. again entered into commerce. About this time he was for a while a supercargo on board a ship, navigated, and partly owned, by the celebrated Capt. Paul Cuffee, a half negro and half indian, manned by a crew of blacks. His object in taking this (as to many it may seem) whimsical step, was not merely to speculate in merchandize, but to speculate *on negro* character. What his conclusions were we do not know.

Mr. Ladd became very successful in commerce, and continued a prosperous course, till arrested by the war of 1812. He retired into the country to a paternal estate in Minot Me. in the year 1814. Having been always fond of agriculture, he entered into it largely and with success. He made a public profession of Christian discipleship about the year 1819. His attention was first called to the efforts to promote the principles of universal peace, by remarks made to him by the late President Appleton, of Bowdoin College, when the latter was on his death bed. From that time he studied the publications on this subject, and particularly the "Solemn Review of the Custom of War," by Dr. Worcester. Thenceforward Mr. Ladd's time, talents and fortune have been all devoted to this great object: in which labors he represents himself to have been most solemnly quickened and encouraged by the special death-bed exhortations of the late Dr. Payson, of Portland.

During the fourteen years that have elapsed since Mr. Ladd's attention was awakened to this subject, his labors have been unceasing and very various.

He wrote a series of Essays in the Christian Mirror, published at Portland, and delivered numerous addresses before the Peace Societies then existing. He published a second series of Essays in the Christian Mirror. He conceived the idea of establishing a National Society; in pursuance of this object, he visited the several Peace Societies and established others on his journey; lectured twice at Hartford, seven times in New-York, six times in

Philadelphia. The "American Peace Society" was formed in 1827. He superintended the publication of the "Harbinger of Peace" and the "Calumet," until the present day, with some assistance from New York; but without expense for editorship, except for eight numbers, during his illness from a paralytic attack, brought on probably by excitement at the anniversary in 1832. With the recovery of his health his exertions have redoubled.

Mr. Ladd's publications which are strongly marked by good sense, vigor, and elevated sentiment, are, besides several Peace Addresses, two volumes of "Essays" by Philanthropes; "Essays on the Bunker Hill Monument," and "Review of Commodore Porter's Voyage to the Pacific," which have been republished in England; a "Dissertation on a Congress of Nations;" "A Solemn Appeal to Christians," &c. &c.

The youthful mind has not escaped the attention of Mr. Ladd. His first effort in this direction was "The Sword, a Christmas present," a fiction founded on fact, designed for a Sunday School Book; but thinking it improper to employ fiction, he afterwards wrote: "Howard and Napoleon contrasted;" "The History of Alexander viewed in the light of the Gospel," and the "History of a French Soldier." Nor in our opinion are these among the least valuable of Mr. Ladd's contributions on this subject. Long may it please a kind Providence to spare him, and give him health and ability to serve his God, his country, and the world in this good cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We give the following extracts from the last number of the London Herald of Peace:

"Peace restored between two African Chiefs, by Richard Lander. Richard Lander was at Atta on the 21st of July. He was making preparations to ascend the river in the Alburka, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen and a medical man. His voyage from the coast in a canoe, occupied him thirty-two days. In a letter to his brother, of the date stated, with an extract from which we are favored, he says:

"You know that when we were here together, Abucco, chief of Damugoo, had been at variance for several years with his brother, the ruler of Atta. On arriving at the former place from the coast, I was sorry to find the brothers, with their respective subjects, still engaged in that petty but obstinate and ferocious warfare which had distinguished the quarrel at its commencement. Determined, if possible, to effect a reconciliation between them, I prevailed on our old friend Abucco to accompany me to Atta, promising to introduce him to his brother, and pledged my life for his safety. The meeting took place on the 22d of November, and a highly interesting one it was, I assure you. Our party were introduced into a large square enclosure. The chief, seated on a kind of throne, was surrounded by all his mallams, and a multitude of his attendants. Abucco instinctively drew back as he approached the throne, but, taking him by the hand, I led, or rather pulled him towards his brother. At this moment his confidence seemed to have forsaken him entirely; his head hung down upon his breast, and I could feel him tremble violently. While I was displaying my presents to the chief of Atta, I perceived him several times bestow a hasty and displeased look on his brother, who had disengaged himself from my hand, and was sitting on the ground. Though seven years had elapsed since their last meeting, neither of the rulers uttered a word. The curiosity of the chief of Atta having in some measure been gratified, I immediately introduced his brother to his notice by paying him a high compliment, which Abucco had certainly deserved. I then expressed the regret I felt on witnessing the bad effects of the misunderstanding which had existed between them for so many years, insisted on the necessity of brothers living together in harmony; and said, I was determined not to quit the spot until I had established a perfect reconciliation between them. The chief was extremely disconcerted, but he made no reply. I then desired Abucco to rise, and, leading him to his brother, I took the right hand of each,