

I feel to say in my heart, O Lord, chasten me, let thy chastening hand be upon me, if thou seest there is no other way of escape. I would much rather be chastened than to heap up an abundance of this world's goods, and neglect some of the most important duties of my religion. Hence, when I pray in relation to myself, my prayer is for the Lord to chasten me, and also in relation to this people my prayer is, O Lord, let thy chastening hand be upon this people, until they learn to obey those good and wholesome counsels that are poured out from this stand by those who preside over us.

They are clear, their garments are clear, and I am a witness, for I have been here, except on a few occasions, and have witnessed these things. And I have heard some of the most touching and forcible discourses and arguments from our Presidents, calling upon the people to be more economical, and faithful in keeping the commandments of God; and they have exhorted us to these things with all their energies and powers.

I have also seen that many, who have had those teachings drop into their ears, would go away and say, 'what a blessed sermon we have heard to-day,' and that be the last of it. Many of you are witnesses to this many of you have heard that saying and seen it followed by that conduct, many of you who have been witnesses to the instructions I have alluded to.

If those instructions be not observed, will not the good have to suffer with the careless and disobedient? Yes, they generally do; but a truly good man or woman will not be forgotten, neither will they be tormented.

If they have not a handful of flour, and no potatoes, yet they feel well, and if they die all is well; but the man whose heart is not right feels the smart.

How much better it would be for the Lord to chasten us, even to send us down to our graves, than to suffer us to live in carelessness, with our minds given up to the vanities and foolishness of this life instead of attending to the things that are of real value and importance.

In ancient days the righteous had to suffer with the wicked, for we learn that Achan took the wedge of gold and hid it in the earth, contrary to the instructions given by the Lord, and in a day or two the Israelites were smitten and driven before their enemies, and no doubt many of those who perished were good men. There was sin in the camp, and when they found it out that it was with Achan, and he was punished, they prevailed against their enemies, because the sin was put away from their midst.

It was similar in the case of Korah, Dathan, Abiram and some 250 others who rose up to be presidents, they were usurping authority which did not belong to them, and the fire of the Lord broke out and swept off upwards of 20,000 of the righteous and wicked.

Soon after, when Moses had separated the righteous from the wicked, the earth opened and swallowed up the leaders of the rebellion. In this case the righteous suffered with the wicked, and it was done in order to show that the righteous, or the people of God, could not have wickedness in their midst without suffering, and also to show how the Lord hated rebellion, wickedness and that which was evil.

In another instance, when the fire of the Lord was kindled, the only thing that would stay the plague was for Moses and Aaron to run in between the living and the dead. But do you suppose that all on one side of them were wicked, and those on the other side righteous? No, this is not probable; but there was wickedness in the camp of Israel.

Are we all strictly righteous and obedient?—No, for there are many, even in this community, who take the name of God in vain. How often have I heard the President of this church speak against profanity in the strongest terms; and yet there are some who will continue to indulge in this evil practice.

In ancient times when a man took the name of the Lord in vain he was not only cut off from the church, but a severer punishment than merely cutting him from the church was inflicted; those who were found guilty of that crime were taken without the camp and put to death.

I do not say that that would be wisdom now, but I mention this one practice on the part of some to show that the Lord abhors wickedness.

Aside from the profane there are others who are guilty of other sins, and there is room for all of us, as br. Kimball has often said, to become a great deal better; room and opportunity for us to study the oracles of God and to regulate our lives by them, that we may become righteous men and women.

We should do this not only for our own sakes but that our children may grow up an honor to humanity, and not as children who will be unfit to associate even with the world, to say nothing about associating with saints and angels.

I have now spoken freely upon the subjects which I have touched upon, though when I arose I had no idea of speaking as I have. It was my intention to have spoken upon the spiritual gifts, upon tongues, visions and revelations, and to have shown the necessity and importance of searching earnestly after those gifts, as we are commanded, but I have been led in a course directly from that subject. Why it is I know not, unless the Lord wants us to overcome that we may be prepared for the things that are coming upon the earth, which may be granted for his Son's sake.—Amen.

[From the Ohio Statesman, Feb. 6.]

Governor Chase on Kansas—Debate in the Ohio Legislature.

The following message was received from the Governor, containing a communication from certain civil officers in Kansas, which was read at the clerk's desk.

WAR—MESSAGE OF GOV. CHASE.
To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:
I transmit for the consideration of the General

Assembly a communication from certain gentlemen holding official positions in Kansas.

The urgency of the appeal, made by the communication herewith transmitted, induces me to lay it before the General Assembly without delay.

It is authenticated by the signatures of James A. Lane, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, of Charles Robinson, the Governor, and George W. Deitzler, the Secretary elected by the people under the recently adopted State Constitution.

It represents that an overwhelming force of citizens of Missouri is organizing upon the borders of Kansas, with the avowed purpose of invading the Territory, demolishing its towns, and butchering its Free-State citizens.

It appeals for prompt assistance in terms which cannot fail to command your most earnest attention.

The object of the contemplated invasion of Kansas is to compel its inhabitants to submit to the establishment of slavery.

The progress of slaveholding aggression is very remarkable.

In 1820 the slave power insisted on the admission of Missouri as a slave state, and effected its purpose by engrafting on the bill for its admission a perpetual prohibition of slavery in all the remainder of the territory acquired from France, north of the south line of Missouri, extending westward to our frontier.

In 1854 the slave power demanded the repeal of the prohibition of 1820, and effected its object by engrafting on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which provided for the repeal, an express declaration that the people of the Territory should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

In 1856, the slave power insists that under this declaration the people of the Territory have no power at all to exclude slavery until, under an enabling act of Congress, they proceed to form a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

That this pretension would be advanced was foreseen and predicted, when the Nebraska-Kansas bill was under discussion; and it was, indeed, indirectly sanctioned by the refusal of its supporters to adopt an amendment to the bill, expressly recognizing the right of the people to exclude slavery.

Whatever construction, however, may have been intended by the slaveholding supporters of the bill, and whatever countenance to that construction may be afforded by the phraseology of the act itself, it is certain that throughout the free states the conviction is nearly universal that the people of Kansas, deprived of the prohibition of 1820, have and ought to have, complete right and full power to protect themselves against the evils of slavery.

To prevent the people from exercising this right and power armed bands, from the neighboring state of Missouri, invaded the Territory at the time appointed for the first election of members of the Territorial Legislature, (March 30, 1855) and, having taken possession of the polls, and excluded the legal voters, selected themselves the persons who were to constitute the Legislature, without regard to their place of residence, whether in Missouri or in Kansas.

The acts of this spurious legislature were worthy of its origin. Having excluded the few free-state members who held certificates of election, they proceeded to promulgate, in the forms of law, a series of pretended statute which have no parallel in the annals of legislative usurpations. The Governor of the Territory, who attempted, ineffectually, to restrain their excess by his executive veto, was removed from office by the President of the United States; and thus full scope was given to their utmost extravagance.

As if disposing of a conquered province they proceeded to decree the establishment of slavery, and to secure it against popular opposition by providing for the appointment of sheriffs and other officers by commissions of their own creation, without allowing to the people any voice whatever in their selection, and by imposing on the exercise of the right to vote at future elections of members of the legislature, conditions with which none but the supporters of slavery could comply.

It was impossible for men, not themselves prepared to be slaves, to admit the validity of this spurious legislation. The people of Kansas refused to submit to disfranchisement by the usurpers. Left without valid laws, and remitted to the original right, inherent in every community, to provide for its own safety and good order, they proceeded, in regular convention, to appoint a day and prescribe the manner of electing a delegate to congress, and to provide for holding a convention to frame a constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union as a state.

On the 9th of October last, the day designated for election of a delegate to congress, Andrew H. Reeder was chosen to that office; and on the 23d of the same month a state constitution was promulgated by the convention elected for that purpose. On the 13th December, this state constitution was ratified by the people, and on the 15th of January, just passed, an election was held for the state officers and members of the state legislature. The governor and secretary, whose signatures are affixed to the appeal herewith transmitted, were chosen at this election.

While these things were in progress, the Territory was again invaded, early in December, by armed bands from Missouri, now called into action by an extraordinary proclamation from Wilson Shannon, who had been appointed governor of the Territory in place of his removed predecessor. The town of Lawrence was actually besieged and its destruction fiercely threatened. The people of the Territory rallied to its defence, and for many days civil war was imminent. At length, however, the governor became sensible of the error he had committed, and succeeded in inducing the invaders to retire.

Their presence had been marked by outrage, rapine and murder. Their withdrawal was angry and reluctant. It indicated a remission of hostilities—not a peace.

Hence it is not surprising that the election of state officers under the new constitution, on the 15th of January, was made the occasion of further hostilities. The Territory was again invaded, and an actual encounter took place between the invaders and the settlers. Sometime after its termination, a respected citizen—an emigrant from Kentucky, of the name of Brown—who had been engaged in it upon the free-state side, was seized and inhumanly murdered by the opposite party.

The communication which I transmit, expresses a strong apprehension that preparations are now making for a new invasion with greater numbers, and more ample provision of implements of destruction than any which has preceded it. Information from other sources confirms the opinion that this apprehension is not groundless.

It is impossible to contemplate these things without deep feeling. They are the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri prohibition. It may not be possible at present to re-establish prohibition. It is perhaps not possible that congress, as at present constituted, will consent to the admission of Kansas into the Union under her free-state constitution. The general assembly of Ohio has, perhaps, no legislative power to redress the wrongs of the people of the Territory; but still something, not unimportant, may be done.

The general assembly can express the sense of the people of Ohio, in resolutions addressed to their senators and representatives in congress—They can recommend the admission of Kansas as a free state; the enactment of a suitable law securing freedom of elections in case the territorial government be not superseded; and, what perhaps is of more importance still, the prompt admission of the delegate of the people to a seat in congress, that he may have the most favorable opportunity of gaining the attention of the national legislature to their wants and their wrongs. The general assembly may also, by suitable resolutions, commend the cause of Kansas to the warm sympathies and liberal contributions of their constituents. They will not, I am sure, invoke the prompt action of the people in vain.

Having thus performed what seemed to me to be my duty, in transmitting to you the communication of the popular authorities in Kansas with such observations as the occasion appeared to demand, I cheerfully submit the whole matter to the superior wisdom of the general assembly.

S. P. CHASE.
LAWRENCE CITY, K. T.
Jan 21, 1856.

To His Excellency the Governor of Ohio:

Sir: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our towns, and butchering our unoffending free-state citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the states as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. LANE,
Chairman Ex. Com. K. T.
C. ROBINSON,
Governor elect of Kansas.

GEO. DEITZLER, Secretary.

A motion was made that the message be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Sawyer rose to express his astonishment and regret that the Governor of Ohio should, to the neglect of other great and all-important questions concerning the domestic interests of our own state, trust into our faces such inflammatory Abolition doctrines and recommendations as are contained in his message. He claimed that the governor was, by this very act, interfering with the rights of the people of Kansas, who ought to be able, and were able, to manage their own business, and encouraging the very state of things which he pretends to deplore.

He had heard the governor, in a public speech, on another occasion, recommend the use of Sharp's rifles to prevent slavery in Kansas, and offered to give \$50 to aid abolitionists to go to Kansas, and shoot down the slaveholding citizens, and now, as governor of Ohio, he is inciting the very difficulties which we all so much deprecated. Why, sir, where was his voice when our own citizens were shot down in the streets of our own cities by a mob, and in a neighboring State?

Not a word was heard from him then! He belonged to a party which respected the white citizen more than the negro, but the governor would embroil the country in a civil war in order to defend the negro! He regretted the introduction of this subject into this body to distract our attention from our own important business.

Mr. Frankin, Chaney and others made remarks, when the report and documents were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:—

"Whereas, The present peace, as well as the future welfare of our country demands that there shall be no further extension of slavery and no more slave States; and

Whereas,—By the reported unlawful invasions of the Territory of Kansas by citizens of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of forcibly depriving the citizens of that Territory of their first political right, and thereby establish slavery therein by force and without authority of law; as a consequence of which invasion, civil war now exists in Kansas; and

Whereas,—The people of the Territory of Kansas have, by a convention of delegates duly called and assembled for that purpose, formed for

themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican, and said convention and the people of Kansas, by their ratification of said constitution, having asked admission into the Union as a State; and believing that such admission of Kansas as a State would exclude slavery therefrom and save that Territory from farther civil tumults and the further effusion of blood, it is hereby

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,—That our senators be and are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors for the immediate passage of an act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall be deemed advisable.

Resolved,—That our representatives be requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. H. Reeder to a seat in the House of Representatives in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas, until such admission of Kansas as a State.

Resolved,—That the governor be requested to cause a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly certified, to be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and that a copy be sent to the governor of each State in the Union.

Mr. Todd offered the following preamble and resolution, which were laid upon the table:

Whereas,—It is a matter of general notoriety, that Kansas Territory is being invaded from time to time by hordes of hostile ruffians, who are plundering and destroying property, butchering the innocent inhabitants in the most cruel and wanton manner, and settling at open defiance all those rules and principles which ought to govern the intercourse of man with man. And, whereas, the Executive of the United States has been appealed to in vain for protection; therefore,

Resolved,—That it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exercise of its popular sovereignty, through its general assembly, to raise, arm and equip five regiments of volunteers; to provide all the necessary provisions, munitions, and pay, for six months' service in Kansas, to preserve the peace and protect the settlers from the depredations of the land pirates who infest that Territory."

Adjourned.

Excitement in Georgia.

Herschel V. Johnson, Governor of Georgia, communicated the Vermont Resolutions concerning Border Ruffianism, etc., to the Senate and House of Representatives of that State on the 23rd of January. His accompanying message opens up as follows:—[Cin. Commercial.

I received a few days ago a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont in relation to Kansas, transmitted by the Governor of that State, to be submitted to the General Assembly of Georgia. I have hesitated to comply with the request of the resolution, for two reasons—first, because I deprecate the humiliation of being made the medium to communicate an insult to the State of Georgia; and secondly, because I equally deprecate a renewal of the agitation of the question of Slavery soaverse to the repose of the popular mind, so destructive to the feelings of unity which should characterize the relations between the States of this Republic and so hostile to the stability and integrity of the Union. But, after calm deliberation, I have deemed it my duty to transmit to you these resolutions, content that the consequences shall be upon the heads of the authors.

The body of the message is a vile Border Ruffian argument on Kansas affairs, and it concludes as follows:

But it is vain to expect that our assailants will voluntarily relent their purpose or relax their efforts for our destruction; They will either conquer the friends of the Constitution and the Union, or they must be conquered. In the latter result the rights of the South will be maintained, but in the event of the former, the South must take care of herself. Such is the awful issue which is now distinctly presented to the country—Whilst you should studiously avoid all rashness, either in expression or action, you will be disloyal to the great first law of self protection if you should fail to adopt such measures of legislation as may be best calculated to avert impending calamities if they may be, and if not, to protect the State against their ruinous consequences. Georgia took her position upon this momentous issue in her convention of 1850. In the fourth resolution adopted by that body, she solemnly announced that she would "resist, even (as a last resort) to the destruction of every tie that binds her to the Union," the acts of aggression she enumerated. But the Convention did not designate the time and mode of resistance, but left it for a future Convention to determine. But such a Convention cannot be assembled without a legislative authority. I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my message to the General Assembly at the commencement of your session, that a general act authorizing the Governor upon the event of any of the contingencies specified in the minutes of the Convention of 1850, to call a convention to consider and determine the time and mode of assistance, thereby contemplated. Should such contingency never arise, the Legislature can do no harm; if it should, it will be notice in advance to our assailants; it will throw upon them the responsibility of consequences, and justify the State in the estimation of mankind. The signs of the times are portentous; it rests with you calmly and firmly to place the State in the best attitude to breast the swelling storm.

EXCITEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—HIGH FALUTIN RESOLUTIONS—VERMONT TO BE SWAMPED.

There was much high feeling and indignation in the House upon the reading of the Vermont