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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25, 1847.

NORTHERN CANDIDATES.

it is expected of Anti-Slavery mon, party of Massachusotts, that they grateful sense of the homage paid [ples, by that party, in maming r as a suitable candidate for the follow a Northern man, and not a re long, perhaps, the Democrate of will put in a si proposing Lacence . person of Judge W

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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. LONDON CORRESPONDENCE, SON SQUARE, LON ill he glad to he

J. G. W.

signs of national in-lt, and with quite as ty of Government." * * * * * * ond part of Mr. de Bocanegra's com is stated: 'No sooner does the Mexi ment, in the exercise of its rights

on usurped the United

day is, for hills under fifteen days, 5½ per it.; for bills heyond that date, and not exceedthe intersection , of the great lawyer and or sky hour, gave it the sancti-would not rob bim of one many nor, wit ing t

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For the National Era. RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE. EY PATTY LE

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COMPARISON OF CICERO AND EDMUNI BURKE---IMPROVEMENTS IN SCIENCE-PROFESSOR MODSE

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NO. 43.

outline on both

From the Feople's Journal THE HOLY LAND.

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P. S.-The present number of the Reporter is deeply interesting. SKETCHES AND ESSAVS.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY

pend that one saw it. The

y little ones things done

THE NATIONAL ERA.

GTON, OCTOBER 28, 1847. ion.—In printing the article, "Aboli-Slavery in the United States," a page of was unfortunately mislaid or over-giving an appearance of ahruptness iteness, and want of sequence to the

Correction.—Our article on "Protection, tents, and the Post Office," in last week's Erra, s proty effectually nullified by two by jograph-d blunders: §6 schould have been what we ote it, \$500; and \$3, \$300.

BATHS-BATHS

BATHS-BATHS, is the season when our city hogins to devin the trangene, they will be glad to f, for a news triffe, at any time, they may barry of every variety of bathing, at by establishment, on Losisiana Arente, ore east of Sixis fared. we winted many bathing rooms, but none was all constrained as this. Hiot or cold, all water baths are always ready. Every-um and constrained to ach the origonia the establishment is not seen the test and the set of the origonia. The movies the set of the s

correspondent has furnished ue reports of the proceedings of the ion at Buffalo. We notice, too publication in the Era, an ex-n the Buffalo Daily Courier, a rof the Conservativo elass. Tho

number of delegates wore in attend-

hundred delegates were present. receedings are known to ne, we are with them. The nomination suits I the principles avowed, as reported as we can cheerfully sustain.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

of New York, remember next mber 2. Be at your posts. Let account of you. Could there be a Here it is:

Here it is: Here it is: Liceit count Governor, of Wyoning: Secretary of State, Wortshester, Comptroller, Lew-tew York; State Tressurer, Chao of Washington; State Tressurer, Chao of Washington; State Engineer, of Washington; State Engineer, cound Comunission-Moore, of Mooree; John Thomas, Moore, of Mooree; John Thomas, more Adult Print, of Cayne, State model and Comunission-thing of the State State

VOTE IN OHIO AND PENN-SYLVANIA.

oto this year in Ohio and Penn-

e they did not s In other counties they did not seem to think it worth while to cognize, reserving their efforts for the Presidential carvass. This must have been the case in both Fittburg and Chichmaid, the Liherty men in neither polling one-third of their usual namber of votes. We have gleaned some returns, however, which may as well be presented. In Ohio, as there was no Gubernatorial election we generally give the vote for Reresentatives.

no Gubernatorial election we general voie for Representatives. OHO, Knox coanty, Representative -Lorain coanty, Representative Gubernation, Representative Cayabage, coanty, Representativo Cayabage, coanty, Representativo - Ashkabuh, coanty, Representativo - Morean coanty. Representativo

ity, Representation ounty, Represent ounty, Representation are meager retu:

PENNSYLVANIA Fayette Pitteburg a Delaware Mercer Bradford Lancaster Berks Chester Washingto Erio and Alleghany -Indiana -



Waterman's Exchange, Philadelphia, Oct. 20.

CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION-"THE LAW OF MAJORITY."

LAW OF MAJORITY." PULADIATION, (PA.) Od 9, 1847. DRAN DOCTO: 1 with to propose aquestion for you to solve for me. It is this: Have we a moral right to sware: to sappert a Coustitution, which requires us to carry out the emainments of a mo-tant to evandment is an immoval one? And is this required by the Constitution of the United States?

this required by the Constitution of the United States? This query is suggested to my mind upon read-ing the speech of Mr. Webster, recently reported ing a witched and, and yet argues that his each to support the Counstitution binds hin to earry out the decisions of the majority. Now, if this be correct, I confers I and quite mistaken in my own apprehencing and the statement in the state of a statement of the majority. Now, if this be correct, I confers I and quite mistaken in my own apprehencing of my obligations to the Constitu-tion of that instrument. I do not now perior how a Christian can agree to sustain such a Can-stitution.

now a constraint can agree to summa rown a Constraint of the co

to consider the nature of which we live. There must

and, Br; to common the weight of the second second

dvert to this, ... ty signs somewhat ot a gree that all power may re resistance, whether it King and Parand harvery merce-net operating sectors and the community signs somewhat of a non-energy of the sectors and the sector and the farmage sectors and the sector and the sec-rest of the sector and the sector and the sec-red sector and the sector and the sector and the political right under the Constitu-outry, but the accretion of a natural all here to-day, to ach here and char-and the sector and the sector of the sector of the sector and the sector of the sector of the sector and the sector of the sector of the sector and the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector and the sector of the

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Webster set out with

wrong; but ts logical in-

e of a hill re-ie objections, o-thirds vote:

, in the provision which makes a vote of two-ds of each House necessary to the proposition constitutional amendments. Congress, too, in ming rules for its own proceedings, may modi-or suspend the "law of majority." Thus, it is tomary to require a vote of two-thirds to susframing fy or su obstommy to require a new period of the special rule. But perhaps Dr. Brisbane may still desire an-swers to his question, though, on reading the re-marks of Mr. Webster, he should concur in this

pend a preciar rule. Ent y perkaps Dr. Brishane may still desire an-swars to his quastian, though, on reading the re-marks of Nr. Webstep, he should comer in this tier of them. ¹¹ How we as morel right to swars to support a ¹¹ How we as morel right to swars to support a ¹² How we as morel right to swars to support a ¹⁴ How we as morel right to swars to support a ¹⁵ How we as morel right to swars to support a ¹⁵ How we as morel right to swars to swars worst on about the that the ematchen is an im-moral one? And is this required by the Connary disc naver be given? I have we as morel right to do avoid P Hare we as mored right to prove a word or source or support, the swars we have the ranset we be to do average 1 should be plain is the path of Duty on this subject, that such questions and any how the swars we assure the swars more theory of the "on earry orithe emacmment of a majority result on your convisions and how that the emachanesi is an immered non-Pitch, by the origination operson of englisheard more many out what he willowed to be an "immoral" emathentic of a difficult of the same a position in which by cost or efficient on the swards end where non-more that of do rough 2 would be bound to arry out what he behieved to be an "immoral" maximum of the sward end end the star would be broason to [Hin to assume a position in which by cost normality to the law of God. If, then right your syntax the length end morel" enderment 10 on that is repagnant to morality; but marxily is shaple conversive to the law of God. H, then the public will in a Democracy acting the sward is subject of the Consti-tion of the Consti-

ority, assorialized by the forms of the Const-on, cnact an immorality, in other words, non-formity to Divine Law, the only question for coontable heing to lecide is, who is Supreme-to runn? The decision of this question, if he man of conselence, will make him a non-conan of conscience, will make him a non-con-t either to the Divine Law or the Huran If to the latter, he shows that he acknow-the supremacy of the Creator; if to the t, he demonstrates that he is a practical, if correctical, Athelist.

Atheist. e, a question of the highest ima question of the mysters ma-sacertain what the Constitution does the office-holder. Let us take the case er elect of the United States House of tives. He is called npon to swear to *Federal Constitution*. What does the

? the will recognise, what is assumed as wight in the Constitution, the right of ascertained by constitutional forms, to this principle, as a general one, rec-necesary? he will not only abatain, himself, from surves against the Constitution, but op-

e will not only anseas, ures against the Constitution, but op-measures directed by others against this reasonable, and enjoined by the this reasonable, and enjoined by the this reasonable, and enjoined by the this is official course he will confine descrete in his official course he will confine descrete as a second by the same p

principles of Christianity 7 3. That in the official course he will earlied denserves himself to the sphere of duties assigned to the Representative by the Constitution, discharging the the particular duties it inposes upon him, and using the discretionary power it vests in him, necorriding to his own heat judgment. If a man of any duty repugnant to morality be positively im-posed upon him, and, as one of the independent Representative of the Sovereign People, while vaniling this of the sover heat of the independent decide for himself, *with entire independences*, regu-lating that set solely by his own convictions. If the first a duty, in his deliberato judgment, pos-in three could with his courticions of right, there is but one course left for hims an housen man-le this resign; for, if he savar to support that Goostitution, he must knoose a numest and be in the source left for hims an housen tam-be that be must housen as numbers that be that be independent on the bit of the dispendent of the three-fold oblightion is all that is implied. Hairon on far as we can see, in an oth or affirmation, to be difficult the the transmitter of the savar to the the the save the save on a poset that the the the the number house a transcription that the the let him resign; for, if he savar to support that Goot three-fold oblightion is all that is implied. Hairon on the the the transmitter of the the let him one of the three-fold oblightion is all that is implied. Heat him the the transmitter of the the limit of the the the save the himself is the the course of the himself is the save the save of the limit of the the limit of the limit of the find the the the the limit of the the limit of the limit

tion of the United States, tepresentative to "carry out majority" against his own emetments of a majority' against his own fictions, wen though they relate merely to discover a start of the start of the start g. He is to dedde on the merits of a hill historic first house to start of the start instant of the black is a start of the start instant here and the start of the start is gained by the start of the start is start of the start is start of the start of the start of the start is start of the start of the start of the start is start of the start is start of the start is the signature of the start of the start of the start of the start is the start of the star pass his f

would no longer be a deliberativo, free His single duty, under this aspect or is, submitzion to the enantment, when it ro: j tut this is the duty of the Citizen is the Representative-a duty enjoined a and religion; unless indeed the cir-ser such as to justify a revolution, the thich no Government recognises, though

of Nations alone can judge. We have dwell upon the case of the Represent-ative. There that of the Persident of the United States. Both lounces pass a bill, by gravater or less majorities. No matter fit and the resident it to power issuitation itself conferes on the President it to power to sign it, or veto it, juan to the prove of the power issuance the state of the state of the power of the gn it, or veto it, just as he may "approve" or prove; that is, it gives him express power revert the encement of a majority from heing ied out. But should two-thirds of each ase take up the rejected bill and pass it, it be-es a law, and the Preddent is bound to see e laws faithfully excented." Suppose it be

noro simple. t the Constitu immemorial usage, they le upon the constitutional

hant the Court will not be determined by circumstance. If, in their opinion, the law nonstitutional, their decision is rendered as ingly. They may annul, instead of earrying the encoment of a majority. Whether be beaux constitutional provision repugmant to dity, which they are hound by oath to earry is a question not belonging to this discus-

For many years past, the Liberty men, in their powentions, through their journals, by their pub-c addresses, have been insisting that Slavery is purely local institution; that it is an exception

For addresses, have been indisting that Slavery is a purely load insightsion; that is in an exception to natural right, and eannot exist except by posi-tive law; that the Constitution of the United Slates recognizes the slaves as "persons," musian-ing predura relations; that Congress has no pow-er to invitute alavery, or to continue it in territory under its scatability jurisdiction. They have argued these principles, and illus-timated them in every conceivable way; they have appealed to the highest judicial authorities in the Old and Xew Working, they have quoted the deci-sions of the coarts in the slave States and the frees, of airwholding statemans, of the Supreme Coart of the United States, and especially the opinions of Judge McLnax. part of the United States, and especially the inions of Judge McLasa. The first practical inference they deduced from one principles, was, that any provision in the ometitution, designed to secure certain claims of is local institution, this exception to natural ght, must be construed with the utmost strict-

tional in any territory under the exclusive juris-diction of Congress. Another was, that the coastwise slavo trade was nal; that a slave possing out from l sovereignty of a State, upon the der the flag of the Union, hecame

high area, under the flag of the Union, hennies cinited to freedom. And another was, that Slavery could not be in-troitoucal ind by five territory, acquired by the United State—the laws of the States creating it having no extra-territorial forces, and Congress having no power to institute it—so that the Will-inot Provido was properly nobling but a define-tion by Congress of a principle which would have the same lagit forces, though not the same pract-tion by Congress of a principle which would have the same lagit forces, though not the same pract-tice by the same lagit that so few of the state-ment of the ourser have a source of the same pract-differy mea, is to have become almost tritor. What is extraordinary is that so few of the state-ment of the ourser have region of the same pract-latesty mea, is to have become almost tritor. Work, several years ango, yawa condensed expres-tion to the great principle—the locality of Sla-very, and the vant of powers in congress to insti-tute it—when he octalismed, that Congress could deserred a give than a sing. Mr. Gidding deserred servit, and her verschuler have they and have mined in a source of the sing. Mr. Gidding with hydron, on the introduction of the Provise, way year ang hydro the outpy to princip and with hydron, the sinterduction of the Provise. Mr. Biding that Shavery ould not be re-instituted there.

i hutmantg una convey ad there. Biair, before the Jackson Association of y, also affirmed the principle; but whether all its hearings, we do not know. Dalas followed with a similar declaration, aborg. Cogress, he said, could not create . Did he understand the legitimate con-cess of the principle? — 10 he was an end of the semanthered.

wen, as while be leaded his communication in last ery was local; that it could California, where freedom was the fundamental law, unless by positive legis-lation on the part of Congress. Right so far. But he did not crycess any ophision on the point whether Congress had power thus to legislate. The extract of the letter from a distinguished Southern statemana, quoted from the New York Trömes, took similar ground, but went one step furthers, and, with a little hesitation, gave utter-anos to the principle we have insisted upon-Con-gress cannot create or institute slavery. With these ecosptions, we know of a public document, Whig or Democratic, no arcicle of the Press, Whig or Democratic, no arcicle of the Press, Whig or Democratic, and there we shall refer to directly, which indicates any appresition of this principle. Nay, even the Litter Press, with

Denoserative years that we man-eventing cave on that we man-hich indicates may appreciation of Nay, even the Liberty Press, with a base field to give it the premi-ies great Importance desarves. moved from this dessification, one at it, the Cancional Durity Generic, the While paper of the West, the primal-which is Jadge Wright, a politikian which is Jadge Wright, a politikian which is Jadge Wright, a politikian do see a leading editorial, fully and do see a leading editorial, fully and do see a leading editorial, fully and do see law the distribution of the set of the which have charac-tars. Liberty ahly su

The interval of the substantial and up we suppose, it is true that slavery is it is character, and ean only he same-held by State authority---if the Gov-of Unied States can have, properly, with it, it seems inevitably to fol-gress has no power to institute sla-does not already exist, and, there-subablish it in *free* territory, should on may becalter to formed in such wy do, is another question. Congress e the provisions of the Constitution in ronal likerty, but Congress e canol in-very into a Sinte or Territory, unless o do so can be found in the Constitu-hat instrument expressly declares-article X-that and

, or to the people." exist in any part of Mexico by law. Should it unfortu new oy iaw. Should it unform-hen, agoins the strong and de-of a large portion of the people ates, than Mexican territory shall be by any means brought within it will be *free territory*—territory y does not estis—territory into has not the power to introduce ound, then, shall we stand in re-

And if it

the law of the land. en. it has been shown, as we think it

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While the Government General is enacting reat deeds in Mexico, the Government organ is horing with great world in Washington.

The homeonetwork except by positive inter-"2. This decays has no power to mask such a "4" follow that, in this case, as in the one re-dificult of the prohibition in the specing the principle of the prohibition in the that Congress, as a legislative hole (yi, nuclet to its no other than a decloratory trutcion, which may iter exclusion in the probabilities of the pro-very is local, and that the Government of the very is local, and that the Government of the very so local, and that the Government of the very so local, and that the Government of the very so local, and that the Government of the very so local, and that the rest vertice is one ground for those opposed to alavery to comy if the to very shall eve to made done territory, if one north-tory shall eve to made done territory, if one north-concurses. To direct the change, a size rote on the orthous the second second second second second to read match the new vertice of an angle of the propels of the territory and of the to itoms on the concurses. To direct the change, a size rote on the new the mean second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second second the second se great deeds in Mexico, the Government ergna is labering with great words in Washington. "We have stricken down," says the Union, "the Mexican cagle, standing upon the priody pear, with the ratilesanks in its mouth." This is grand. Our cilitors are made of in-provable staff. They are growing sublinely rhetorical. We suppose Mr. Polk is anchose it prove to the Mexicaus that we are not the harbs rians they take us for, but can discharge figure of speech with as much skill as bomb-shells. SANTA ANNA,

h the following resolution, passed recont-Anti-Slavery meeting in New York, con-substantially, in a condensed form, the tipresented by us in our thirty-uinth num-tho article entitled "A Danger to be

SANTA ANNA. Some of our cotemperative are beginning again to play of their with against Status. Ann. Their complaint against him is an old one. If he has fught will, manorreal way, related momer from the achaeuted people, agained arnies out of ma-terials tata doubt not have been different and and marg goins, has kept our forces at lay for months, an has herestalt are will be in the status of the status and people. The status of the status of the more on to askep to arrow will be an ance on the status of a solid re, particit / What more (), he is a mere braggart, henuse he does not permit limet to be taken only its, or expos-timed noollessly on the field of that is! Come, let us to be mem. Let us be generous thrave carrow. If he is a more braggart, what the heenees of the "plations visited" of the taken and people and the status. Let us be generous the status of the status of the status of the trave carrow. If he is a more braggart, what the heenees of the "plations visited" of the taken of States, and find another mong the most it-bustices, a usity boater, who always takes to him betaltes, a usity boater, boates with status of the taken of States, and the always distinguished by brains betaltes, a usity boater, boates and the status of the states on an on always distinguished by brains arouse entried - A Dadger to be 2.1 at the Wilnot Pro-ting a fundamental principle, which a bound, by every consideration of (and policy to subpic and earry out; ery from any territory which may be methods to the United States; that, now unlawful, and has no existence may rank as the common law prohib-herever it is not restricted in its opo-le legislation; and as silvery can exset and its the common law prohib-ment of the set of the set of the set of the all hepitation; and as site very in oc-local legislatory, within the limits urrisultation, and not heyond; and are set on savery heyond their own spe-criting and as decorress has no power in and as decorress has no power in the set of th

WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO.

 The Whig papers are buy in suggesting mit-able men to fill the chair of Speaker in the axet House of Representatives. Messr. Caleb Smith, Winthrop, Vinton, Ashmun, &c, have been recommended. These paulement may save them select the trouble, as the following communication, here as a distance of the following communication. As the Whigs will have a majority in the next base of Representatives, the question, "what Il they do?" is assuming much importance. It much more easily put, than answered. The

constantial. These synthesis may any them, after the trends, as the fibbraic geometricities, from an old either of this place, will show. THE WAY TO DO'T. To the Editor of the Notional Edit. There is as this moment a distinguished Whig, alary Shat, now in this eity engaged in the bank-ness of bragating his party, to secure his own election to the Specker's daily. arr. Wohter in his Massachustia "arr. Wohter in his Massachustia " Unless the President shall make out a case which shall how Cogness that the war is pres-tioned for no purpose of acquisition and work in safety of the Union, then *how only only the massachustic* only further neglets." On the other hand, Mr. Miller, one of the Sen-ators from N. Jersey, in a speech lately delivered to the good people of Xewark, and highly By seemal leading White

while use Correspond, and only out of you can be taken the H is replied (I have seen M_{T_1} —); he walvess his claims in favor of Southern interests, while hat popular Democrit, M_{T_1} ——, promises much that popular Democrit, M_{T_1} ——, promises much party, and thus will searce my election in return for which, we will transfer Whig rotes enough to him to give bin the Clerisatip. E.

word be impraciable. What right have we to compare Mexico, and extinguish pyres her antoniably? The right of conquest is no right at all, except the right of the robber to main or kill be victim who will not surreader his purse. Reason and Christian-ity both stamp it as a *rrise*. We demand from Maxico one-third or one-fourth of her territory, and her refusal to surreader it is rolled upon as our justification for taking the whole, and hol-ting her out from the constellation of antonsof Will the versith justify and a proceedance? Yes

dons from N. Jersey, in a speech lately delivered to be good pools of Neural; and highly stabiled by neural leading While papers, holds the follow-large stability of the stability of the second rest of the stability of the stability of the second rest of the stability of the stability of the second rest of the stability of the stability of the second rest of the stability of the lead of the stability of the stability of the stability of all just war-ble matichones of the stability of the stability of for the war, but by withholding our votes from Matics, but by the stability and the stability of the the stability of the stability when we shall be prepared to sanction the once act of the tyrante of the North in partitioning Poland. The attempt must be destructive of our own free institutions. What security would the as a spring a line work of the solution line work of the solution of the solu are attempt must be destrictive of our own free institutions. What searchty would the States onjoy, what guaranty would be strong coungit to preserve the rights of the people, and der a Gentral Government, logislating for a subju-gated nation of more than nine millions of sould, and lawing under its control on army of seventy-five or one hauded to house all odillers, necessary to enforce its laws? The Demoeracy of such a Government would soon be covered latto a De-potiem like that which terminated the bloody rovolution of Prance. Domeeracy onnot engage in a screer of encoesful conquest, without soon submitting its own node to the polk of a con-queror. But the excention of each a scheme is impre-tiable. Our armies may overrun Mexico, ecen-py her strongholds, lavy, outflutions on her in Hable. Our senies may over a sense a imped-tively. Our senies may over models, our py her starts have been over the main manual sense of the senies of the senies of the would result in the rational revolution of our own Government i, withdrawal would be the signal of a universal uprising of the Maxion people. The inherent curses of a Government of merely herute force is, that is cannot relax its gramp with-out encountering the bordh of a reservice senies. can marrow ourse of a Government of merely brute force is, that it annot relate its grasp with-out accountering the perils of a reactive revolu-tion. If annexation is to be the watchword, there is but one peechd, and can do more all differently. The chronotype away: "The grand preject of the editor of the Na-fission are after preject of the editor of the Na-fission preject and preject of the editor of the Na-fission present and preject of the editor of the Na-fission present and preject of the editor of the Na-fission present and the present and for the pre-tational present in two proposed, a little too much lite a monshine place of but the pre-ent attrack of the war scena to make if the enjy States. The lot is prove and

choose better generals, mu more victories, they will President ought tion the main pr Should they in this way

NOT AN ISSUE.

d in last week's pap between the parties dection, so that the testion one way or the Bradford Reresult does not anot the lection, the porter had an able article on this ve ing as follows: "The nrinciples of that 'Proviso'

MORE TERRITORY. "We see hut one Aboliton paper—and that is the National Era, recently established as the next rophilian organ and champion of the fandler-and that paper is pad as waged for non-teritory, or the Union"—Richard Whig: We certainly have no set red by peaceful and

We everantly have no algebra to more torrively periodia and the social set of the periodia and the noneermidel to Free dom, and we would as lief have it on the South as on the North. By the way, the Whig will permit us to suggest that the frequent application of the epithe transition of the south as the standard of the south as the south as the south as the standard of the south as the standard of the south as the standard of the south as the south as the standard of the south as the standard of the south as the standard of the south as the south as the standard of the south as the standard of the south as the south as the south as the standard of the south as the south as the standard of the south as t

The Whig Convention met at Consord, New Hampshire, last Weinsakay week. Delegates were appointed to a National Convention. Strong resolutions were alopted against the war and al-very. Governor Coley, having been nominated as and/date for Governor, deelined, in very handr Governor, declined, in very hand and the Cenvention thereupon nom Berry in his place. Mr. Berry is n, and the candidate of the Libert

danger threatens ! m is not always distinguished hy brains.

ir. will be found effect-

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The process is more than the provided of the the second se

ANNEXATION AND CONQUEST.

FLOBIDA The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 1 Whig majority in the Senate will five, and in the House of Represents from five to nine.

 758
 3,140

 1,190
 4,456

 6255
 3,487

 232
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 313
 2,028

 1,206
 2,002

 851
 1,981

 1,312
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 5772
 3,282

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 541
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 71
 541
2,984 1,199 2,251 2,751 1,353 524 704 320

Total Der

Democratives. Democratives. Adams and Pike Butler - - -Brown - - -Clermont - -Crawford, &o. Coshocton -Columbiana -

Stark Wayne Willio

GEORGIA ELECTION. The last Savannah Republican gives the follow-ing as the aggregate vote of Governor in all the countiee, cave two-Ware and Macon:

1847. 1845. Towns, Dem. - 31,084 Crawford, Whig 32,133 Clinch, Whig - 29,716 McAlister, Dem. 30,511

ber, 1847. Embellishments-Rural Life; Fort Maokenzie aris Fashions; Music, &c. Finely executed. Character, Character & Call? is continued in this

This is a delightful little periodical for your full, issued every month, in an attendive day containing sometimes thirty-two, sometimes for pages, each number being illustrated with for verlve to twenty wood cuts. Frice, one deli is no pressing or seromating about it. It um promised from Mary Howitz, Mrs. S. C. H. E. Tuvitor. adverail German writers.

1,368 GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZIN ber, 1847.

mher. F. J. Grund has a ple atcring Places. Watering Places. THE PLAYMANN. A Pleasant Companion for Spare Ho Boston : W. Creathy & H. P. Nicholson.

J. E. Taylor, and se

Chambers is well a ple by his Cyclopædi is a most industrious, piler. This Miscella a cheap form, select ciully those who are libraries. The Amé

Hear what the Richmond Whig says of the resultions of "the Democracy" of Massachusette "Reading these resolutions headily when the

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rget or fail to de-to this chief tenet

To forget of all of tent acy: adults rated Abolitionism? h to expect in a struggie party which asserts this

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Total De

4,670 1,449 2,342 2,861 1,430 532 729 319

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House of 1 Whig. Ashtab Mag. Ashtabay, Ke. Bolmont Charrhagin -Carroll Carroll Carro

...ake - - -...ogan, &.c. -...orain - - -Muskingum -Medina - -Montgomery -Miami - - -

Pickaway -Proble -Ross and Hocking Summit - -Scioto, &c. -Transcurves -Trumbull - -Warren -Washington -

Total Whig

Total Whig

The section was conclusioned by Charten-transmission of the United The section was conclusion by prayer and an cloquoti address from the Freeident T. Dara Sin: Our Covention has been a most delightful and Mays of the strengest near in the Liberty party wave be-and precise of great pure years doing

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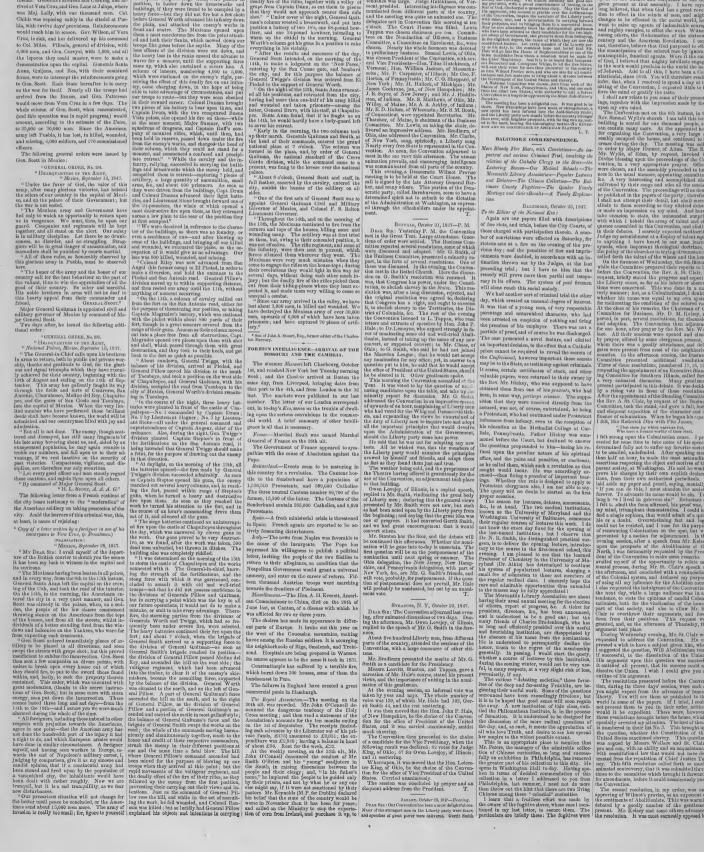
Add to all this, I have been a Columbia 13.0, You When I weater a set of the starts of

Killod, wounded, and missing, in the fonr di-tens of Generals Worth, Twiggs, Pillow, aud itman, 1,623. Periodical Catalogue of Fruit and Ora and Plants, cultivated at the Moredon

Synoi of Cincinnatt, "a Reman, Averanher, 1847, new will be hold on the At the November, 1847, at Ripley, at 11 e'olock, A.M. The name of the "Pressystemin Church of America" has been changed to the "Free Pressy-terian Church of America." D. Gurzan, Santal Clerk, Ripley Pres. M. ACKDON VORSEX-CAMBOR of this submitted M. ACKDON VORSEX-CAMBOR of this submitted M. Santar are now in readings. The description of the

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original subscription price—§1 a copy. We have no surplus copies of the Appendix for that seasion. TERMS. For one copy of the Congressional Globs . §2.00 For one copy of the Appendix . 2.01 For suc copies of either, or part of both . 10.00 Fropristors dimensions who copy this prospectrus before



THE NATIONAL ERA.



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e electoral th. By its e power of the vorus. by any will be avoid. ree States there exists a uni-of slavery. The masses of a ths evil as abhorrent. By sunsion it is denounced as the numan wickedness and crime. Int pervading the community, a free and rul effect, by con-rties in one irresistible and and have basegees the a it in free and full effect, by com-all parties in one irresistible and rement 7 The North possesses the oboose to widd it. Why not, when see upon us, unite in one powerful the staty of the Republic 7 As man, if our direct. The deep settled com-hardrow of references, swaring the public lay to burst forth into action, and war-sernace that any well-directed effort the tide of slavery will be amply as-ison to state of the apply can-ter any state of the apply can be apply apply apply the apply can be apply apply apply apply apply apply apply apply apply any state of the apply ap

ry will be amply sus-s requires the assem-tion, one which may ab may emphatically ato. A harmonious, a agency be effectoi, anajorithe Atlantic, to of the West. Such are an effective direction are an effective direction are an effective direction are accomplishment of desire, it is utilizen-assequence will be, the

anble consequence will be, the i that we are not willing to a fair and henorable ground. bemoerat to surrender one of bich he is firruly attached; we o yield an article of his faith; erty man to desert that cause rolcally adhered through every but wo do beg, entreat, and individually and collectively, means an tremarable defect; iotism urgently require. As Demo-and Liberty men, without yielding iple, and by leaving the election of Jongress, to portray the wants and of the different parts of the Can-ean, by united exertions, secure to t influence in the Government to stly ontitled by its relative populaeffecting a union of a majority of all parties North, a power will be acquired, which

, a power will be acquired, which ice or many politicians of the free mplating treachery, nor the combin-of slavery, can resist. It will gather potens as it progresses. It will sweep y barriers, and place a man true to be Nutional excited for the subobject for which the contend, they will even expect to Men will

, who is not inimical to the rrests of his country, will on-holce of the candidate of the election. The advocacy of this time of admitted peril, i destructive, final tendency, to freedom. We have seen, his breas which th with the linin by

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The time for action has arrived. In maintain ing the rights to which the North is cutilled, le overy means to employed which the orisis du-prove, presents the employed which the orisis du-prove, presents before the community the injustice time cravities, and the absentiations of that try tem of evil which is sought to be extended, le the private dimen halow for the restriction of the try start of the start of the start of the start of the drawed than death, let the orator make it the string times of bis discourse; let the minimize side, we fearlessly engage in the c that he who hears the prayers of and uerves each heart and hand cause of Truth, will give us streng counter.

contest, assured the oppressed engaged in the gth for the enounter. Mr. Hale was named in a resolution as the first hole of that Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency; and it was voted, that the addross be published in all papers friendly to the Wilmot Proviso.

For the National Era. ECORDS OF A GOLD PEN. COLORED ODD FELLOWS.

il, number

by say that several bands of music the procession, and that they "dis-elightfully." If the improvement the procession and the my di-telightfully." If the immense throng along both sides of the street, as le to the bands, is any indication, I ert that music hath charms for the 's give the refined, and certainly

nials org-nd respectable ade application of the Grand constituted as a dered by

but either under the , and which of Manage-only Order the Crown. which, I am

n favor of Odd Fellowship. f advantsge to white persons, se of a darker skin should be If it promotes kiudly feel-object to have this influence men unless indeed it be ad-

ober 5, 1847.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION --- DIRECT TAX. TION AND TARIFF TAXATION.

e the adoption of the United States Co three-fifths of the persons held in the S

ed. rn freemen for this distribution of or-

biths of the number

pulation of the United States, in de2,566. In gross, there were persons, and 2,487,213 slaves or Add three-fiths of the whole a to the whole number of free per-ve 16,067,665, who constitute the al Representation in the lower is in the electoral colleges for the ident and Vice President. And in order to aseer-m apportioned to n cach State-the erty of any State, question of how

than at egislative and Executive advan-793, by the *electors* of the slave been used by them for their aut through the exercise of the atto spirit of domination, by a licetorial slave-owners, it has d to this hour, to the evolusive

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to inhomit to be ruised in each state and use value of the property, while under a tariff solin the first instance from these bring-ds into the country to sell, and ultimately the course of trade by the consumer—a xeedingly unequal, if not unjust, because lated by the corstances of the necessity of

172

less adoration of these two great n But there is nothing in this which rage Brother Hull, or any other of humanity, in vigorously prosecut enterprise ye shall have the nomination should be de-ring. It seems to me, that if yould be more likely to pre-front to the foe, increase our a far greater moral influence eclpitate matters by an earlier

and if we show a property of the loss minimum. But, as I intended to be brief, I shall close ishing you success and prosperity in your respon-Antous. ation. z, (O.,) Sept. 30, 1847.

For the National Era. COLONIZATION. COLONIZATION. : 1 gave you, some months ago, a m colonization, suggested by a view f things in Kentucky. A more fa-innee with elavery and the state of a here, only serve to confirm the pressel, and to convince me more the greest importance of the subject with the statement of your read

ry to be

or refused to vote at all frem Christian fellowship stand up in conecious self "My skirte are clear from countrymen: I hav such may be ies of the sla ore appro are looking and longing for ry shall cease in our country, at the condition of the unfor-e hottered, I wish to ask two Vhat objections are there to n ? Second. What prospect is n on the coil?

and, in carrying out a colonization only to turu an already the proper channel. here say, (and, if I an same throughout the rid of the slavee." The ance that he would h

who long to obey the ie; bu

r.,) Sept. 20, 1847.

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Half Gaiters, \$1. d Ties, \$1.12 I 2. s to \$1. White \$

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