The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." *ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.*

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Tribune.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republicans are now urged from various quarters to surrender or waive their demand that slavery be legally excluded from the Federal Territories, and take their stand instead upon the platform of Popular Sovereignty, so called—that is, of the right of the People inhabiting any Territory to establish or interdict slaveholding as they shall think proper. We cannot comply with this requisition, for these reasons:

I. When Mr. Clay, in 1850, undertook to settle this dispute by a compromise which should preclude any positive prohibition of slavery, he laid down, as his first premise, that slavery, in the absence of affirmative legislation, had no legal or rightful existence in the Territories; secondly as to those just acquired from Mexico, that there was no probability of its going thither. On this basis, it was not difficult to assent to the policy of non action or non-intervention by Congress. But the Dred Scott decision has radically changed all this, by establishing, as a judicial doctrine of our government, that all territory of the United States from which slavery has not been legally excluded is legally slave territory—that any slaveholder may carry slavery practically thither and require the government to protect him in the use and enjoyment of his human property. This novel and monstrous doctrine imposes on those who would save the Territories for fee labor the duty of active and vigilant resistance to the encroachments of slavery.

II. We find that Popular Sovereignty, with respect to the Territories, is rendered by this decision a snare and a delusion. The Supreme Court decides expressly that the Territories can do nothing in the way of excluding or protecting it. So that, while Messrs. Douglas, Forney and others are appealing to us to leave this whole matter to the people of the territaries the Supreme Court has taken the whole ground from under their feet by deciding that the People of the Territories shall have no power over it whatever *When they shall have ceased to be people of a Territory*, and become people of a State, *then* they may act in the premises, unless the Supreme Court should give the screw another turn, and decide that the rights of property acquired under the Federal Constitution and laws are sacred and indistructible, and that Slaves already in the embryo State must, with their posterity, remain slaves forever. No man who defers to the Dred Scott decision as law has any right to talk of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, so far as slavery is concerned. It has clearly no existence; and those who talk of it use words without definite meaning or use them for purposes of deceit.

III. When a Territory throws off the Territorial condition, forms a State Constitution, and applies for admission into the Union, she of course makes such a constitution as she will, and is morally certain to be admitted with that Constitution. We may favor or resist her admission, but practically and historically we know that she will not be excluded because she is or is not slaveholding. Everything depends, therefore, *on the character impressed on her while she retains her Territorial condition.* "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined;" or, as the wise king expressed the idea, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The slave Territory in fact becomes a slave State, while the free Territory matures into a free State. How vast the issues, how momentous the consequences, depending on the impress originally stamped on a new Territory! A few years of infancy decides its character for an infinite term—perhaps for generations. Let us be faithful to the duties of the day.

IV. The practical interpretation given to the Popular Sovereignty doctrine by its votaries is *indifference to the triumph of free or of slave labor in a Territory.* Mr. Douglas insists that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State because that is her deliberate and overwhelming choice, not because the choice is intrinsically right and beneficent. Were she struggling to come in as a slave State, he would support her demand with equal energy and emphasis. Indeed, he clearly intimates that, while he considers free labor probably best *for her*, he considers slave labor as decidedly preferable for other and more tropical regions. There is nothing wrong, according to this view, in making one man work for another's profit all his life, leaving his children to follow in the same dreary round; it is only a mistake to do this where the mercury often sinks below zero. We cannot assent to this view. It is not that of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, slaveholders though they were.

V. If the free States should consent to regard, with Mr. Douglas, the westward progress of free and of slave labor with equal favor or equal indifference, the slave States manifestly will not and do not. Their ruling classes have a great pecuniary and political interest in the extension of slavery.—Every new slave State increases at once the value of their live stock and their political power. The annexation of Texas instantly enhanced the price of slaves throughout the breeding region, as the purchase of Louisiana had previously done. Gov. Wise estimated that prime Virginia slaves would have netted their owners $5,000 each, could they have been set to work in the California mines—which the admission of California as a free State precluded. A new California seems about to open in the Debatable Land on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Arkansas will vie with Kansas in occupying its *placers*. Is this a time to disarm a Free Labor party?

VI. We have proved in the glorious example of Kansas, that free labor, backed by a strong public sentiment and active, self-sacrificing exertions in the free States, can wrest a Territory out of the immediate grasp of the Slave Propaganda, though backed by the Federal Executive, Senate, Judiciary and Army. We shall probably never again have to fight the battle under greater disadvantages, Kansas lying along the western border of Missouri, which was occupied by the most vehemently pro-slavery portion of the Missouri people. The spirit and the devotion evinced by the better portion of the People of the free States must triumph in any future contest.

VII. Finally, the future struggle cannot be a long one. Kansas free, covers Nebraska, Dacotah and all the West and North-West. It blocks the advance of slavery across the whole breadth of Missouri and northward of its southern boundary. We can well afford to lose a Presidential election for such a result as this. One more breadth is all that remains of our present Territory to be struggled for. Should we loose what is now Indian Territory, we must draw the line west of it, saving New Mexico, Arizona and all beyond. If to secure this, it shall be necessary to lose another Presidential battle, who would grudge the cost? But it may not be necessary.

We care only for results. Let an advocate of Popular Sovereignty shows us how we are to do better for free labor on his platform than we have done on our own, even with power in every department against us. The Slavery Propaganda have had the help of Pierce and Buchanan, Taney and Breckenridge—to what end? If we are doing well as we are, we ought not to shift our ground without a clear conviction that we shall thereby do better. What will Popular Sovereignty do for the expansion and ultimate universality of free labor that the Republican platform has not done? Let us understand.

DISPOSITION TO SERVE THE SOUTH.—There is a prevailing disposition among the Democrats North, to do whatever their southern masters desire. And, in many cases we have thought the Northern Democrats were more subservient than the South wished them to be. This was certainly manifested by the acts of the last Ohio Legislature, in which the Democrats held a controlling power. They set themselves about, though unsolicited, and repealed all laws prejudicial to the interests of the slaveholders, except a clause in the State Constitution, beyond their reach. We are not only compelled now to run down and catch every runaway nigger that comes into the State, but our civil officers are subject to the call of slave drivers, and our jails and prisons are at their service, to be appropriated in the future as slave pens to confine human chattels. And all this is done in the name of Democracy, and by those who claim to be Democrats!—*Steub. Herald.*

A fugitive slave case occurred in New London, Conn., on Friday. A coasting vessel arrived from North Carolina with a fugitive on board. The Captain, discovering the negro, went ashore at New London and apprised the Federal officials, who went to the vessel, but the man had taken alarm, jumped overboard, and swam ashore. Collector Mather instituted a search, found "Joe" concealed in a clothing store, and captured him; but Dr. Miner interfered, advised the negro to run, and he did. The Collector got out a handbill offering a reward of $50 for his arrest, but the man escaped and is supposed to be on his way to Canada.

EMANCIPATION.—In the Probate Court at Cincinnati yesterday, (Sept. 29th,) Mary Johnson had a deed, executed by Martin Johnson, emancipating her from slavery, entered on record. The consideration stated was the payment of one dollar and natural love and affection, the emancipator being her father.

Hannah Turley had also a deed of manumission recorded, with the consent of her former owner, Thomas Askew, of New Orleans.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SLAVERY EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—Chatham, C. W., Oct. 5.—The greatest excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being issued against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and taking forcibly therefrom a negro servant, belonging to Mr. Merlin, of St. Louis.—Ten or twelve of the negroes were bound over for trial at the next assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

A little son (thirteen years old) of Mr. Brack, of Wheeling, having witnessed the execution of Burns, had an uncontrollable desire aroused to know what sort of a sensation hanging produced. The other day he procured a rope, made a noose, and adjusted it around his neck, threw the weight of his body on it. He was discovered in time to saved his life, but not before he had become insensible. He afterwards tried the experiment on a younger brother. He seems possessed of a hanging mania.

At an election held in Jefferson city, Mo., a short time since, for the election of an Alderman to fill an existing vacancy, the Free Soil candidate was elected on purely anti slavery grounds.

"THE FREE SOUTH."

This is the new name assumed by the journal known to our readers heretofore under the title of *Kentucky Weekly News*. The editor Mr. William S. Bailey, whose self-sacrificing perseverance in maintaining an unshackled press on slaveholding soil entitles him to the thanks and liberal support of the friends of freedom in every part of the country. His paper is conducted at once in a spirit of boldness and and catholicity, which the polical anti-slavery papers at the North might profitably imitate.—While the organs of the Republican party in the Free States, with rare exceptions, either ignore entirely the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the utterances of its faithful and eloquent champions, or refer to them only by way of abuse or disparagement, *The Free South* does not hesitate to lay before its readers the bravest utterances of Garrison and Phillips, or to copy strong articles from the Liberator and the Standard.—Naturally sympathyzing with those whose anti slavery activities are chiefly employed in political channels, it still appreciates the fidelity and usefulness of those Abolitionists whose consciences keep them from the polls, and who wage an unceasing moral warfare against slavery and its supporters. Vermont is a Republican State and full of hereditary anti-slavery sentiment and yet when the great leader of the modern Anti-Slavery Movement went to that State recently to address the people on the subject of slavery, the Republican journals were too cowardly, or too much under the influence of unworthy prejudice, to show him any countenance, or treat him even with common civility. They took no pains whatever to apprise their readers of his coming, nor did they report one of the eloquent and masterly speeches which he delivered in the State. The contrast between the spirit which rules such journals and that which presides over the *Free South* is very suggestive. Men may dally with anti-slavery in the Green Mountain States, and use it as the rallying cry of a triumphant political party, without being baptised, in any way, into the spirit of genuine abolitionism; but he who encounters slavery face to face in the slave States can hardly fail to appreciate the labors of the American Anti Slavery Society and its friends.

The spirit of the *Free South* is much broader than that of the Republican party, as may be seen by the following extract from an editorial article upon "What the Free States have Done for Slavery."

"The slave States never could have perpetuated Slavery by extending its domain without the aid of the Free States. They have been the aiders, abettors and conspirators in this crime against God, against the Constitution of our Country and the rights of man. Without free State votes, the Slave Power never could have carried a single measure in Congress; it never could have added a single slave State to the Union, or elected a President to serve its purposes. On the other hand, the free States, might have consecrated every foot of our territory to freedom, and might have made every new State come into the Union with a free constitution. But instead of this, they have enabled the slave States to do what they could not accomplish alone—to add more slave States to the Union and to open our territories to the slaveholders with their herds of human cattle.

"See what the free States have done for slavery! They could have done for freedom all that they might have desired, though all the slave States had in a solid phalanx, opposed in every measure. But without help from free States, the Slave Oligarchy was and is now utterly powerless. It could not now keep Kansas out of the Union three months longer, nor could it for a longer term keep the territories open to slavery: or visit wilh fine and imprisonment the citizen of a free State who gives food and shelter to a brother man, seeking for that liberty which is the common birth right of every human being.

"Yet we hear men in the free States saying, 'We have nothing to do with slavery *in the slave States.* We reply, and the charge is susceptible of the clearest proof, in nine of those States, men in the free States have established slavery; they have invited slaveholders with their human chattels to take possession of the territories; they have enacted a tyrannical Fugitive Slave Law, and they are at this moment, in political speeches, in resolutions of Conventions, and in the columns of newspapers, *both Democratic and Republican, pledging themselves to the Slave Power, that if it can make any more slave States out of the free territory it shall have their aid in bringing them into Union.*

"'The free States have nothing to do with slavery in slave States!' Never was a more egregious fallacy imposed upon the human understanding.—The free States perpetuate slavery in slave States by extending it where it did not previously exist thus creating a fresh market for slaves and increasing their value in the old slave States.

"Here on the soil of a slave State, we appeal to men in the free States to cease from meddling with slavery by perpetuating it in the States where it now exists, and to assist in undoing what the free States have done for slavery. Will men in those States cut themselves loose from the shackles of party and dare to interfere a little in favor of liberty and human rights? There are some noble souls, we know, in every free State, who are determined that the interference shall not all be for slavery, and it is these noble men and women, and to such as they, we look for that substantial aid that shall help free the South from that withering blight which the North has enabled her to bring upon herself and also upon the whole Union."

On some points the *Free South* differs from us but its anti-slavery spirit is so genuine and hearty that we do not hesitate to commend it to the patronages of Abolitionists. Address Wm. S. Bailey, Newport, Kentucky.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

TRUE AS PREACHING.—The eccentric John Randolph of Virginia, once said from his seat in Congress:

"THE SOUTH IS AS SURE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH, AS OF THEIR NEGROES!"

A son of A. G. Talbot, member of Congress from Kentucky has made his *debut* in the ring as a clown. The family is one of the wealthiest in Ky.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that Cotton can be largely cultivated in Central Africa. The Rev. T. J. Bowen, an indefatigable missionary and explorer of that region, has set this question at rest. Not only is cotton of a superior quality grown there, but it is so adapted to that soil that it springs up spontaneously. It is also a perrennial, and requires much less labor than it does in our own country. From the accounts which have recently been published it appears that it has become an article of export to Great Britain. If this culture should be greatly enlarged there we see no reason why the slave trade may not thus be peacefully extinguished. If this result can be thus reached, the civilized world will rejoice. It seems that already the cultivation of the cotton and the trade in palm-oil, have extirpated the Slave trade from many Districts in Central Africa. The export, of palm oil from the Bight of Benin last year, were to the value of $10,000,000. It is thus by the development of lawful commerce that the traffic in slaves will cease.

This truth is gaining access to the minds of intelligent colored men at the north, and an organization has been already formed to carry out their views. An expedition to explore Yoruba will start this Fall, and it is hoped that ere long a civilized community of enterprising colored Americans will be engaged in the cultivation of cotton, sugar rice, coffee, &c., and the production of palm oil, in that healthful and fertile country. All will rejoice at such manifestations of enterprise among our colored population. Yoruba is situated west of the Niger and north of the Bight of Benin.

A Description given by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, who has been five years a resident and Baptist missionary in Yoruba, is as follows: "Between Abbeokuta and the Niger, that is, within a distance of 160 miles, there are more than a dozen large tows, some of which are even more populous than Abbeakuta. Central African houses are built in Moorish style, large and low, with many rooms opening into an interior court. The walls are made of clay, which bakes hard in the sun, and the roofs are generally thatched with grass. In some respects the Soundanese are considerably advanced from barbarism, whether heathens or Mohommedans, they are clad in trowsers and tunics. They are remarkably courteous in their social intercourse. Several rude arts are commonly practiced, as the smelting of iron, and in some places of copper, and lead; the manufactures of hoes, axes, adzes, knives and swords; the spinning of cotton and silk, weaving and tailoring, both of which are regular professions; dyeing blue, yellow and red, soap making; brewing corn and millet; making palm and grass hats, also saddles, bridles and sandals, and a sort of boots and shoes. Three towns in Nufe have the art of working on glass. But the great business of the people is agriculture, in which they are far more skilful and industrious than we have supposed. The principal crops are Indian corn, the same as our own, and the tropical yam. But they also plant cotton, sugar cane, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, ground peas, ginger, red pepper, &c., and the country is admirably adapted to coffee and other tropical productions, of great value to the civilized world.

Yoruba is a healthy and fertile region; that it is well adapted to the cotton and sugar culture; that it is the key to Central Africa, and the yet unvisited *gold regions* of Soudan; that it is wide open to missionary influence, and that there is room for hundred of thousands of enterprising colonists. The mere enunciation of these facts opens out a vast field for contemplation. We wonder that enterprising men of color do not perceive the directing hand of Providence in all this. Here is a field for the development of Anglo-African energy and talent. Why should not the inexhaustible riches of Soudan be brought into use at some future time? The natives would soon supply any demand which a legitimate commerce would create. Untold wealth exists but a few hundred miles in the interior of Africa, which can all be developed upon the introduction of a Christian civilization.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

From The (London) Daily News.

Our Colonial Secretary is probably aware that the best explanations of the errand of Mr. Dalton to Jamaica will be found not in any speeches made at Kingston, but in the newspapers of Mr Dalton's country. Some half-dozen paragraphs in the American journals before us make Mr. Dalton's aims, or those of his employers, as clear to us as if that gentleman were seated before us, with a window in his breast. The *Trenton Guzette* informs us that in Cleveland County, North Carolina, a grand jury recently presented free negroes as a nuisance to society. The method of abating this nuisance is precisely the same as that proposed a quarter of a century ago, when a champion of the Colonization Society said of the free negroes—"Here they are nuisances; there they will be missionaries." The North Carolina reformers "recommended that all the free negroes within the State be compelled to leave its borders, or be sold for the benefit of the literary fund." The slave States are forever trying to compel the free negroes to leave their borders; and the neighboring States as often try to push them back again. It would be an immense relief to drive them all to the West India islands, or anywhere out of eye and ear shot of the slaves. The cool proposal to sell these free people shows the local pressure of the embarrassment. It is an empty threat, so far as open sale in the slave market is concerned; but something might be made, even in hard cash, of deporting them to Jamaica. But what can the Literary Fund be which is to be supported at the cost of selling free men and women into slavery?

This, we believe, is one of the remarkable features of the case. The institution of slavery is in so ricketty a condition, through the slanders of all free countries, that the rising generation must have a special education to fit them to sustain it under its adversities. They must have a special literature, because there is scarcely an European, Canadian or New England book which does not suppose men to be men, under all conditions. A committee of Southern doctors is, therefore, organized to create and foster an indigenous literature which shall not put embarrassing ideas before the minds of young slaveholders. The South will grow its own books, as England once grew her own corn, and as New England likes to weave her own "domestics." The difference is that in the corn and calico cases the production was the private enterprise; whereas, in the literary case, society is to be taxed to raise the capital required for the production. North Carolina is extremely poor, by her own account. According to others, she has little taste for literature. Again, she finds herself visited by a considerable number of European emigrants, who make a fair living out of her waste land and pine forests; and such laborers, though dangerous neighbors to a slave plantation, are less troublous than free negroes. Putting all these things together, the grand jury of Cleveland County may naturally suppose that they would mend their case on every side, if they could sell off the free negroes of New Orleans, and raise thereby the tax due from their State for the creation of a new literature.

But there are more facts in other newspapers. The Mobile journal tells us that the Sheriff of Sumpter County, Alabama, has sold great bargains in flesh, the particulars of which are given. Few attended the sale, and fewer wanted to buy, so reduced is the value of slaves at present. When free negroes are pressed upon foreign colonies by the Dalton order of emmissaries, it is a sign that "likely boys" and "valuable laundresses, with healthy infants," are going at a low figure. So we may go on to the next symptom. On the 2d of August, the free people of color held conventions throughout the free States, showing their resolution to make themselves heard and considered at a time of crisis which they well understand It is evident that their neighbors and the public are surprised and deeply impressed by the ability and spirit manifested on that portentious day, and especially in the greatest of the conventions—that of Massachusetts, held at New Bedford. At this moment our business with the demonstration relates to the one particular which we commend to Mr. Dalton's employers in America, and his enthusiastic hosts in Jamaica. There were two resolutions which seem to have been agreed to with devout enthusiasm over the length and breadth of the Northern States—that the free people of color despise and defy the Dred Scott decision, taking their stand on the argument of the dissenting Judge, Curtis; and that they will resist every attempt to drive or inveigle them to any foreign country, whether it be Liberia, Central America, the West India Islands, or any place whatever out of the Union. It is observable that these decisions are sympathized in, more or less heartily, by the journals which record them. It is far from surprising, say the writers, that these people choose to remain where many of them have acquired wealth; where all can rise, if they choose, to a position in which the Dred Scott decision will become a dead letter; where schools and colleges, and the learned professions and higher arts of life are rapidly opening before them; and where patriotism and inclination alike sanction the duty they choose of proving that freedom is its own justification and apology." The work has in fact been achieved by the spirited men of their color who undertook the public school question at Boston. They demanded public school rights for their children—separate schools and white teachers were offered and declined. Then separate schools, and qualified teachers of their own class. That also was declined. As nothing would satisfy them but equal admission to the existing public schools (to which they had a clear constitutional right), the Boston school committee told them that they had thrown away their opportunity, and must now be ruled by the committee. The leaders of the movement gave notice that they should try their strength against that of the committee, and they went round to every house in Boston where there were children of their color, and induced the parents to withdraw them from the seperate schools.

This vigor carried the day. Within six months the schools were thrown open. No mischief has ensued; prejudice gave way under the experiment; and one consequence is that a yet bolder stand is now proposed. The speakers at new Bedford desire that henceforth fugitives who are taking their road will stop there and not think it necessary to expatriate themselves, even in Canada. New Bedford and Boston have an understanding by which the soil of Massachusetts can be kept sacred as a retreat for slaves, all Federal Courts and enactments notwithstanding. As citizens of Massachusetts, these men will Stand by their State; and they invite their suffering co-complexionists to come and try them. This is enough. Nobody will believe that people of this sort will ever be shipped to Jamaica at £4 a head, to be attached to the soil of a plantation for any number of years, for the sake of a plot of land [if they] can get it] at the end of the term. If Mr. Dalton were to send over any of their color at all in that way, they would not be the free negroes but slaves under that name. There might be a good many of that class; for not only are slaves a depreciated property in the market at present, but they are becoming a highly precarious property in the most ruinous way of all. All efforts to conceal the increase of "stampedes" now fail: for the Northern citizens, who used to be silent about the passage of slaves through their territory, now see no necessity for such caution. We observe in a Northern journal a notice of 1,000 dollars having been subscribed to meet the increased expenses of the underground railway," from the rapid increase of its passenger traffic. All that happens tends to augment the exodus. The frontier States, and some others, are growing sick of slavery; and the slaves run away all the more easily and abundantly.—Other States grow more peremptory and and strict for the laxity of their neighbors; and under their aggravated oppression, the sufferers are more eager than ever to escape; and sooner or later thay effect it. As in all time, and under every sort of tyranny songs are the telegraph between the bond and free. Mr. Dalton's best speech at Kingston will hardly carry so many negroes to Jamaica as this verse of a song to Canada:

I heard Victoria plainly say,
If we would all forsake,
Our native land of slavery,
And come across the Lake,
That she was standing on the shore,
With arms extended wide,
To give us all a peaceful home
Beyond the rolling tide.
Farewell, old Master!
That's enough for me—
I'm going straight to Canada,
Where colored men are free.

The Jamaica aspect of the proposed emigration scheme, as illustrated in the American newspapers before us, is perhaps the most striking of all. But we have left ourselves no room for that set of illustrations of the impracticable character of Mr. Dalton's proposal. Our readers will see that the negroes of the United States are not very likely to go to Jamaica; and the Jamaica planters ought to be very glad of it.

THE CASE OF THE REGINA CŒLI.—The New York Colonization Journal for the present month after recapitulating the history of the affair of the Regina Cœli, adds the following information:

We now have the gratification of saying that by the arrival of the packet M. C. Stevens, and the British mail from the coast, a full refutation is made of the points chiefly used to criminate the Liberian authorities. 1. No passport money was ever paid. 2. No passports were ever applied for by Captain Simons, or given to him by the government of Liberia. 3. A grand jury has indicted the Regina Cœli as a slaver. 4. After a full trial of the ringleaders, who were accused of murder by Captain Simons, they were acquitted, on the ground that being illegally held, they were justified in delivering themselves. 5. President Benson pointedly *contradicts* the statement that he pressed Captain Simons to procure his emigrants in Liberia, and wished it to be declared "*a palpable falsehood.*"

The whole subject is a matter of correspondence between the governments of France and Liberia and therefore it is not at present proper that it should be fully published. Enough however, is known to justify the strong resolutions of confidence passed by the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society as published in August.

The courts of Liberia have done all that could be done in the case, and if Captain Simons is willing to undertake to establish his innocence, and the statements he has made, he of course will answer on the trial of the indictment found against him and his vessel.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE COLORED VOTERS OF NEW YORK.

The number of colored men in the State of New York who possess the amount of property necessary to entitle them, under the Constitution, to the right of suffrage is supposed to be more than 10,000; a body sufficiently numerous, perhaps, in the present nicely balanced state of parties, to determine the result of the next election. It has been supposed that Gerrit Smith would certainly receive the all but unanimous support of this class of voters—that, indeed, they would rally to his standard with great enthusiasm. Such, however, is not likely to be the case. A Convention of colored men, composed of fifty-four delegates and representing eighteen counties, was lately held at Troy. The following resolutions, after a spirited discussion, were adopted, four or five only voting against them:

7. Resolved, That in the ensuing gubernatorial election, it becomes us to act with especial reference to secure the elective franchise. We can accomplish nothing in this direction save over the defeat and ruin of the so-called Democratic party, our most inveterate enemy. In order to secure this defeat, it is absolutely necessary to consolidate the strength of the opposition to said party. And we regard the Republican party, all things considered, as more likely than any other to effect this desirable end, and advise the eleven thousand colored voters of this State to concentrate their strength upon the Republican ticket for Governor, &c., now before the people.

8. Resolved, That in so doing, we do not for a momont endorse all the political tenets of that party; we are radical Abolitionists, and shall ever remain so, but we regard the nomination made by them at Syracuse as calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by electing the Democratic candidate.

The leading champion on the Republican side was Mr. Wm. J. Watkins, late associate editor of the *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, and was appointed by the Convention to travel and hold meetings among the colored people of the State, for the purpose of securing their votes for the Republican ticket. A new paper, *The Voice of the People*, has been started at Albany, by Mr. Stephen Myers to support this movement. We copy from the first number the following paragraphs, showing the line of argument adopted by the colored Republicans:

"Now that the Convention has adjourned, we feel that the battle is fairly begun. And we call upon every colored man to vote for the Republican candidates, for the reason set forth in the seventh resolution in the series comprising our platform. There is not the remotest chance of Mr. Smith's election. MORGAN WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR. The Democracy is divided. A house divided against itself must fall. And we, the 11,000 colored voters of the State, must stand just where we can be of some service in the struggle. If we ever gain any political rights, we must look to the Republican party, for that is to be the dominant party. We call upon you, then, if you wish the elective franchise, to work for it in a direction in which your efforts will tell.

"The Democratic organs throughout the State rejoice in the Gerrit Smith nomination, for they know that if he should obtain any considerable number of votes, the Republican party is defeated, and their party is victorious. It is always bad pol-