WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

LINES TO FREDRICKA BREMER.

BY LUCY.

Lady, I may not join the throng
That press around thee now;
I may not look, with throbbing heart,
And eyes wherein sweet tear-drops start,
Upon thy gentle brow.

I've pictured in it summer hours,
When step and heart were light;
When the dear birds, in air and tree,
Were kindred things with the heart in me,
And my sky with hope was bright.

Then wert by my side, and thy words were glad,
Full of hope, and tones of cheer;
Thou told me of good in the gift of life,
And my heart beat high for the coming strife,
Nor knew one thought of fear.

But there came an hour of woe, ere long;
My sky grew dark and dread.
The summer sun, and the soft blue air,
The joyous birds in the forest fair—
Their light, their song, was dead.

And my heart was a weary and desolate thing,
And its tones were of woe and sorrow;
Tears, burning tears, in that long, lone night,
Swept over my soul, a withering blight,
And I looked to no hopeful morrow.

But, lady, thou with thy words of hope
Wast my soul's sweet sister then;
With healing hopes my heart grew light,
With a fairer dawn my sky grew bright,
As I turned to thy page again.

And I saw how love and a purpose high
May arm the soul with power
To walk in faith life's darkest ways,
To hymn 'mid the shadows high thoughts of praise,
And light life's parting hour.

'Twas joy to walk with the spirits pure
That thronged my pathway then,
And I longed to fill a nobler part,
With Edla's strength, with Nina's heart,
To live and love again.

To live and love! And when, at last,
This earthly life is done,
To dwell 'mid joys of purest birth,
Where the sweet love we know on earth
And heaven's high bliss are one.

For the National Era.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

OR,

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. JEFFERSON'S CORRESPONDENCE—VOL. IV.

[*To Jared Sparks.*—Continued.]

I do not say this to induce an inference that the getting rid of them is forever impossible; for that is neither my opinion nor my hope, but only that it cannot be done in this way. There is, I think, a way in which it can be done—that is, by emancipating the after-born, leaving them, on due compensation, with their mothers, until their services are worth their maintenance, and then putting them to industrious occupations, until a proper age for deportation. This was the result of my reflections on the subject five and forty years ago, and I have never yet been able to conceive any other practicable plan. It was sketched in the Notes on Virginia, under the fourteenth query. The estimated value of the new-born infant is so low, (say twelve dollars and fifty cents) that it would probably be yielded by the owner gratis, and would thus reduce the six hundred millions of dollars—the first head of expense—to thirty-seven millions and a half; leaving only the expenses of nourishment while with the mother, and of transportation. And from what fund are these expenses to be furnished? Why not from that of the lands which have been ceded by the very States now needing this relief?—and ceded on no consideration, for the most part, but that of the general good of the whole. These cessions already constitute one-fourth of the States of the Union. It may be said that these lands have been sold, are now the property of the citizens composing those States, and the money long ago received and expended. But an equivalent of lands in the territories since acquired may be appropriated to that object, or so much, at least, as may be sufficient; and the object, although more important to the slave States, is highly so to the others also, if they were serious in their arguments on the Missouri question. The slave States, too, if more interested, would also contribute more by their gratuitous liberation, thus taking on themselves alone the first and heaviest item of expense. In the plan sketched in the Notes on Virginia, no particular place of asylum was specified, because it was thought possible that, in the revolutionary state of America, then commenced, events might open to us some one within practicable distance. This has now happened. St. Domingo has become independent, and with a population of that color only; and, if the public papers are to be credited, their chief offers to pay their passage, to receive them as free citizens, and to provide them employment. This leaves, then, for the general Confederacy, no expense but of nurture with the mother a few years, and would call, of course, for a very moderate appropriation of the vacant lands. Suppose the whole annual increase to be of sixty thousand effective births; fifty vessels, of four hundred tons burthen each, constantly employed in that short run, would carry off the increase of every year, and the old stock would die off in the ordinary course of nature, lessening from the commencement until its final disappearance. In this way, no violation of private right is proposed. Voluntary surrenders would probably come in as fast as the means to be provided for their care would be competent to it. Looking at my own State only—and I presume not to speak for the others—I verily believe that this surrender of property would not amount to more, annually, than half our present direct taxes, to be continued fully about twenty or twenty-five years, and then gradually diminishing for as many more, until their final extinction; and even this half tax would not be paid in cash, but by the delivery of an object which they have never yet known or counted as part of their property; and those not possessing the object will be called on for nothing. I do not go into all the details of the burdens and benefits of this operation. And who could estimate its blessed effects? I leave this to those who will live to see their accomplishment, and to enjoy a beatitude forbidden to my age. But I leave it with this admonition, to rise and be doing. A million and a half are within their control; but six millions, (which a majority of those now living will see them attain,) and one million of these fighting men, will say, "We will not go."

I am aware that this subject involves some constitutional scruples; but a liberal construction, justified by the object, may go far, and an amendment of the Constitution the whole length necessary. The separation of infants from their mothers, too, would produce some scruples of humanity; but this would be straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel.

I am much pleased to see that you have taken up the subject of the duty on imported books. I hope a crusade will be kept up against it, until those in power shall become sensible of this stain on our legislation, and shall wipe it from their code, and from the remembrance of man, if possible.

I salute you with assurances of high respect and esteem. TH. JEFFERSON.

[*Page* 388.

Extract from a letter, written by Thomas Jefferson, addressed to Edward Coles.

I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become, as it were, the vital spark of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it.

But my intercourse with them, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made, towards this point, the progress I had hoped. Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has brought this sound to my ear; and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to every hope. Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing, in the march of time. *It will come;* and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the *oppressed*, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient, on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age.

I am sensible of the partialities with which you have looked towards me as the person who should undertake this salutary but arduous work. But this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle the armor of Hector: "*Trementibus aevo humeris et inutile ferrum cingitur.*" No, I have overlived the generation with which mutual labors and perils beget mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young—for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation.

It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man; but, in the mean time, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think not.

My opinion has ever been, that until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, require such reasonable labor only as is performed by free men, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good; and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage to them we cannot control. I hope, then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition, and that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your proportion from the mass; that, on the contrary, you will come forward in the *public councils*, become the missionary of the doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily, through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in your labors, and, when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment. It is an encouraging observation, that no good measure was ever proposed, which, if duly pursued, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this, in the history of the endeavors of the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought *this evil on us*. And you will be supported by the religious precept, "Be not weary in well-doing." That your success may be speedy and complete, as it will be of honorable and immortal consolation, I shall fervently and sincerely pray, as I assure you of my great friendship and respect,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The people of North Carolina are justly proud of the fame of the wise and good Judge Gaston. He was distinguished alike for talents, attainments, and moral worth. They will therefore receive, with attention and respect, his warning admonition upon the subject of Slavery. In an address to the students of the University at Chapel Hill, in June, 1832, he used the following language:

On you, too, will devolve the duty, which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the Southern part of our Confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer; for on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is Slavery which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and providence; it discourages skill, impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is, indeed, a difficult and delicate inquiry, which this is not the time to examine nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty without referring to this subject, as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation, and firmness, of those who, sooner or later, must act decisively upon it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF SENATOR CHASE—NO. 1.

We have long thought that justice had not been done to the official acts of Mr. Chase by the press of Ohio. Being a member, at the time of his election, of a party who had but few established presses, they have not been able to keep the people of the State generally informed of his doings as Senator. Respecting these doings the Whig and Democratic papers have, for the most part, maintained a studied silence. In one respect, this speaks well for his course. *They have found nothing to condemn in his official conduct.* Had they, it would have been trumpeted from one end of the State to the other. Their very *silence*, therefore, *speaks* volumes in his favor. But this is not enough. As a representative of the people of the State in the United States Senate, his official acts should be spread before the people, that they may examine them, and pronounce judgment upon them and him; that, if faithful to his trust, they may say "well done;" if unfaithful, that they may say, "depart." We have had occasion, of late, to examine the proceedings of the Senate during the time he has been a member of that body, and have been highly impressed with his industry, his talents, his independence, his judicious management, and, in many cases, his meritorious success; and we have concluded, in a few brief editorials, to refer to his official course, to spread it before the public, as an act of justice to them and him, believing that the people of all parties are now in a proper state of mind to examine into and appreciate his acts.

At the time of Mr. Chase's election to the United States Senate he was forty-one years of age, and had emphatically been the architect of his own fortune. His father died when he was but a lad, leaving his mother with a farm and ten children. He was, therefore, probably fortunately, obliged to support and educate himself. This he did, and had for many years been doing an extensive law business when he was elected. Up to that time he had no experience as a legislator, never having previously been a member of any legislative body; but his habits, the natural constitution of his mind, and his acquirements, all contributed to pre-eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties appertaining to his new field of labor.

He has always been in the habit of doing his own thinking. Disciplined to thoroughly investigate every subject on which he is called to act or express an opinion, he avails himself of every source of light within his reach, and then views it in all its aspects, and forms his own opinion and confidently acts upon it. He never was made blindly to follow the lead of any, or be a slave to the dictates of any party. "It is enough for me," said he, in a debate in the Senate, "that the opinions which I maintain are commended to the approval of my own judgment by the force of reason—enough that I am *myself* satisfied that those opinions are sound, just, and constitutional."

On no occasion does he fear to avow and defend the opinions which he adopts. In defending them he is always courteous and candid, but firm and decided. He quails before no earthly power. Soon after he entered the Senate, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon him, charging him with holding the doctrine that a person might take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and at the same time make a mental reservation of those clauses which refer directly or indirectly to slavery. He could not have touched Mr. Chase in a more tender point. He has no *mental reservations*. He despises deception in every form. His firm, dignified, and indignant reply, gave him an immediate standing in the Senate, elevated him in the eyes of his brother Senators, and made such an impression on Mr. Butler and other slaveholding Senators, that they have cautiously refrained from any more such attacks.

As a debater or public speaker he makes no pretensions to eloquence; but his deliberate and candid manner, the clearness of his thoughts, and the ability with which he makes others see them, never fail to make an impression upon the intelligent. Sometimes, when aroused, he is exceedingly forcible. We once heard him startle an audience by exclaiming: "Think, friends, what a horrible thing it is to be born a slave—to come into this world a helpless infant, without a father, without a mother, without a God; *with nothing but a master;* never to have a thought of your own, a will of your own, a choice of your own; but to think, and will, and choose, as your earthly *master* dictates; never to seek your own happiness, but his pleasure; never to seek God's glory, but his glory; never to have the light of knowledge shine in upon your intellect, or the light of Heaven upon your soul, but to walk in darkness all your days, and finally go down to the grave forbidden by law, from the cradle to the tomb, to spell out the name of God." None but a master hand and humane heart can draw such a picture of slavery.

Mr. Chase never fails of success for want of perseverance or attention to business. In the Senate, he has often succeeded in carrying through measures in which his constituents and others were deeply interested, by presenting them, again and again, after they had been rejected. To learn his attention to business, let any one search the records of the Senate—especially the yeas and nays—since he has been a member. It is a remarkable fact, but nevertheless true, that every bill which passed the House, in which Ohio was particularly interested, or any of its citizens, while he has been a member, has not only received the action but the favorable action of the Senate.

There are some who suppose that if a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives from a free State maintains, on the floor of Congress, firmly and unflinchingly, the principles of freedom, he will lose all influence with members from the slave States, and will be unable to obtain such legislation as the interests of his constituents demand. This is a great mistake. So far from this, slaveholders sincerely respect and esteem the representative from the free States who defends the institutions of these States as zealously as they defend that of slavery. Slaveholders rarely oppose a measure beneficial to a free State constituency because the representative of that constituency is true to liberty. They do not do it, because it might react upon themselves and their own constituency. Nor do they feel any disposition to do it; for in their hearts they respect such representatives, while they loathe the doughface. It is true in this as in all other cases, that while "they love the treason they despise the traitor." We have been surprised and gratified, while reading over the proceedings of the Senate, to see with what uniform courtesy they have treated personal requests made by Mr. Chase, and how successful he has been with measures of his own introduction, and amendments he has offered to bills introduced by others. In this respect his official action will compare favorably with that of any prior Senator from Ohio.

A friend of freedom, and knowing that freedom of speech is necessary to its maintenance, he acts upon the principle which he himself declared when he said: "I acknowledge no restriction upon freedom of debate, except the obligations of candor and courtesy." So the right of petition he ever regards as sacred, and not to be limited in its application. On this subject his views may be best known by referring to his own words. "The right of petition," said he, "belongs to the people, and it is not within the constitutional power of this body, or any other legislative body, to abridge that right. It is for the people, to whom the right of petition belongs, to determine for themselves upon what occasions they will exercise it; and when they have determined and have exercised it, and these petitions are presented, they should be received." This love of freedom is not confined to his own race or countrymen. There are some people who seem to look upon liberty as a boon specially bestowed upon themselves, and so long as they can be free, and their children, they care little for the liberties of mankind. He is actuated by no such selfish devotion to freedom. He looks upon liberty as a right belonging to all, born with them, and inalienable, and he hates oppressors, whoever may be its victims, because it robs men of this natural right. When Kossuth's noble letter, returning thanks to the Government for the manner in which it had received him, was laid before the Senate, Mr. Badger, from North Carolina, moved to lay it upon the table. Mr. Chase moved that it be printed, that proper respect might be shown to its author, and that it might be spread upon the records of the Senate. In support of motion, he said "he was in favor of printing it, because he would take every opportunity, legitimately approving itself, to avow his sympathy with Kossuth and his mission, and his concurrence in the great general principle which he proclaimed in the hearing of the American people." It is unnecessary here to speak of his services in the great contest now going on in this country between freedom and the slave power. These are too well known and appreciated to require anything more than a simple reference.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

AN APPEAL NOT SECTIONAL.

We copy from the Newport *News* a letter from Miss Wormeley, favorably known in this community as the daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Wormeley, and the author of "Amabel." It is a touching appeal for aid in behalf of some of the victims of a law of Virginia, which consigns all the free negroes of the State to slavery or banishment.

It is a very delicate subject for us to speak about, as our sympathies would incline us to, for whatever view we take of the cases referred to by Miss Wormeley will bring us into conflict with the Baltimore platform. The letter is, in the first place, sectional. "Miss Lizzie from the North" was the person appealed to in the first instance, and Miss Lizzie promised, *when she came North*, to do what she could for the appellants.

In the next place, we do not know how even to lay Miss Wormeley's letter before our readers, much less to speak of it as it deserves to be spoken of, without agitating the slavery question—an offence against which there is an express commandment.

But there is a greater difficulty than either of these. To express any sympathy with these negroes is to reflect upon the laws and Government of Virginia, the mother of Presidents; it is to teach that the laws of mercy, of justice, of humanity, and the laws of Virginia, are not consistent with one another. To raise money for the objects contemplated by Miss Wormeley, is to assist in converting the subjects of Virginia into criminals, whom her laws punish as the ancient Greeks punished their vilest malefactors, with slavery or banishment; it is to appeal to a higher law than the black law, when every one knows that there is none higher in all the Old Dominion.

Now, we do not see how we can say a kind word for the ostracized John Gordon, or the bereaved Sarah, without stirring up the wrath and rousing the apprehensions of all those disinterested champions of the Compromise, to whose unceasing exertions, it is generally supposed, the Union owes its preservation up to this writing. If we say that a law which compels the separation of a man from his wife and children is unnatural, is brutal, is shocking to every moral instinct, is not tolerated by the law of nations, even between belligerent powers; why, we renew the agitation of a sectional question, that endangers the Union, embarrasses the Administration, and puts in peril the desired result of the August elections. If we ask help to purchase John's family, and set them free, we are guilty of an effort to violate the law of Virginia, which punishes those who may be guilty of getting free, in whatever manner, with hideous penalties; if we defend our appeal to the humanity of our readers, by asserting the inhumanity of the Virginia law, we convict ourselves at once of believing in a higher law than the Virginians are expected to obey. With such difficulties in our path, we do not see how we can do anything for John Gordon. If he wishes to remain with his family, he must have his papers cancelled, purge himself of his freedom, and, by becoming a slave again, bring himself once more under the protection of the laws of his native State. That is the best advice we can afford to give John Gordon and his family. There is nothing, however, in the Baltimore platform, or in the laws of Virginia, to prevent our saying a good word for Mr. Hawes, the heir and owner of John Gordon's family. His kind offices in carrying out the will of his testator, and in protecting John's family from being sold to a slave trader, receive a very just but scarcely a remunerative tribute from the pen of Miss Wormeley. An admirable opportunity is now presented for rewarding his disinterestedness. He had purchased them, Miss Wormeley says, to save them from the slave trader. If now, those who wish to see business tact and philanthropy receive their just reward, will raise enough to pay Mr. Hawes the full value of these slaves, we do not doubt but the public sentiment of the country would sanction the act, though it should incidentally involve the manumission of some half dozen persons to whom, as freemen, the laws of Virginia do not extend their protection.

Those who are so reckless of consequences as to countenance Miss Wormeley's appeal, may send their contributions and advice to her at Newport, or to Messrs. Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, at Boston; but those law-abiding citizens, who respect the Baltimore platform and the Compromise, those who value the Union, and are anxious for the success of good Democratic candidates for Congress in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas, and who wish to see a deserving Virginian get ahead in the world, may send their contributions to this office, and we will see that they are appropriated in the way we have above suggested, for the benefit of Mr. Hawes.

A SECTIONAL APPEAL.

NEWPORT, R. I., *July* 23, 1853.

SIR: Will you allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make an appeal to the many readers of "*Uncle Tom's Cabin?*" There are thousands, even of those who disapprove the purpose and challenge the fairness of our great American novel, who have their sympathies called forth in behalf of the race it advocates. In the South such sympathies find ready vent; at the North, opportunities are more rare of legitimate action. I have been passing part of the summer in Clarke county, Virginia, where two cases, affecting persons I have known for years, have greatly enlisted my sympathy, and I now venture to make my most earnest appeal to persons richer than myself, to assist me in the attempt to give them freedom, home, and happiness.

The more pressing case is that of a man named John Gordon, a very light mulatto, a blacksmith and paper-hanger by trade, whom I have known since 1842, and who bears the highest character amongst the gentlemen who employ him. He was born the slave of Mrs. Hawes, of Rappahannock county, and received his freedom at her death, when all her negroes were emancipated, and provision made for their transport to Africa. John Gordon, who had recently married a slave woman, to whom he was much attached, preferred to remain in Virginia. He had continued to reside there fifteen years as a free negro, but, under the laws recently passed by the Convention of Virginia, he has been called before the county court, and warned that he must quit the State within two months or return into slavery. It is easy, calmly to read or state these facts; but it was not easy to listen to them calmly when the poor fellow, in deep distress, came up to speak to me. He had an idea that people in free countries would pity him—that "Miss Lizzie from the North" could do something to assist him in the purchase of his wife, and at least some of his eight children, so that they might leave the State together. Was there nothing I could do? he asked; was there nothing he could do to prevent his being separated forever from his family, leaving his wife and children to the uncertain chances of slavery? "Oh! I would do anything," he exclaimed, with a pathos that deeply touched me, "anything on earth for them, Miss Lizzie, but go back and be a slave again." I could not bear to tell him that I had no power effectually to assist him—that I could give him only my own few dollars and my sympathies. I did what I think any one else in my place would have done. I promised—however painful it might be to me to ask assistance—that I would lay his case before my friends when I came North, and see what could be done for him.

The gentleman who owns the family also urged me to interest myself in the case. He is a person of great benevolence, and the heir-at-law of Mrs. Hawes. Instead of opposing the emancipation of her negroes, he took the most lively interest in their welfare, superintended their embarkation, and continues to receive the most grateful letters from Liberia. But he is far from rich, and though he assures me he will gladly sell Evelina and her children (whom he originally bought at the earnest request of John Gordon, to save them from being separated and sold to the traders) for less than half their market value, in order to secure their freedom, the state of his affairs is such that he is not justified in giving them their liberty.

My other case is that of a woman, now about thirty years of age, who was the beloved and devoted attendant of one of my dearest relations. It was her mistress's most earnest wish upon her death-bed to give Sarah the freedom she had long sighed for; and after many difficulties, owing to the arrangement of the property, the family was enabled to give her papers. But, by the same law of Virginia, which operates so harshly on John Gordon, she is compelled to leave the State within a year, or return into slavery. She has a husband, to whom she is devotedly attached. Conjugal affection is (not unnaturally) rare among negroes, but this attachment I have never seen surpassed in any condition; and she cannot bear to leave him. He is a slave of excellent character, trusted and esteemed through all the neighborhood—but, unfortunately, though hired by the family to whom Sarah belonged, and living for the past ten years under the same roof with his wife, he belongs to another master. This gentleman is willing to sell him to his wife for a sum very much less than his market value. They have warm friends at the South, willing to do all in their power to promote their object; and, once free, are secure of employment and the highest wages in Baltimore.

About $3,500 are necessary to accomplish both these objects; a sum so large that I can hardly hope to raise it all. A thousand dollars would set free John Gordon's wife and five youngest children. The cause seems to have been committed to my hands, and I earnestly pray, that though I cannot present the case in such a way at would infuse my own feelings of sympathy into the hearts of others, that some of those to whom I thus appeal may be willing to assist me in an object which I commend itself to every breast that estimates the value of family affection.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours, faithfully, MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY.

Any sums for this object will be gratefully acknowledged, if forwarded to Miss Wormeley, at Newport, or to the care of Messrs. Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston, or to the office of the *Newport News*.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Troy, Geauga co., Ohio, July 18, 1853.—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for another six copies of *Facts for the People*. This is no missionary ground, but is a strictly orthodox township, so far as Anti-Slavery is concerned; and, therefore, is strongly Free Soil. It is one of the strongest Free Soil townships in the county, while Old Geauga is the *banner county* of the State, and, I think, of the United States; yet a distribution of such documents as the *Facts* will do no harm, even here, but may serve to confirm the wavering, if there are any, and convince some of the *very few* who belong in name to the old parties.

This country will do justice, at the coming election, to two of the greatest and best causes that ever agitated human society—the Anti-Slavery and Temperance causes. We shall elect men pledged to the highest interests of both; and I am confident the whole Western Reserve will do the same. R. D.

West Peru, Me., July 25, 1853.—I send enclosed twelve dollars, for which we want 100 of your *Facts for the People*. We are much pleased with the specimen numbers of June and July; they are just the thing. By the way, can you not, in some future number, give us a copy, or a synopsis, of the old "Fugitive Slave Law!" which our Hunkers here are harping upon as being as bad as the one we have now; and "the old one," they say, "was signed by *Washington*." N. K.

Geneva, Kane co., Ill., July 19, 1853.—Enclosed find twelve dollars, for *Facts for the People*, which you may forward to my address. I find it exceedingly difficult to keep up a proper feeling and activity on the subject of reform, when no important election is pending, and yet I think the best time to diffuse light into the public mind is when they are in a calm and reflective mood; but if we go napping along during the present presidential term, I am sure the slavocracy will not; and we may wake up, like Gulliver among Lilliputians, to find ourselves bound with thousands of cords. My doctrine is, Keep wide awake, and keep doing; and the best course I can pursue, is to go to my neighbor, in his shop or by his fireside, and talk to him kindly—be sure that it is kindly; let the whole subject be treated with Christian kindness and affection—and when I leave him, give him a tract, a speech, or a paper, to read. And when I meet him again, if he is not converted, I find him so tender that I can get access to his very heart. Yours, E. C.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 19, 1853.—We think the cause of Human Rights is gaining in this State. We have gained a complete victory in our campaign for the Liquor Law; and as temperance and freedom are twin sisters, we hope ere long to carry the State for freedom. S. B. N.

Jackson, Lusque co., Pa., July 19, 1853.—Enclosed is one dollar, for six copies of *Facts for the People*. We think that, on the whole, the cause is onward here in Jackson. The old parties are ashamed of the Baltimore platforms, and dislike to hear anything about them. There is evidently a willingness among the masses to read on the subject of political reform; and it most certainly becomes the duty of every friend of freedom to put forth an effort in behalf of the cause at this favorable moment. J. W. H.

Fairview, Erie co., Pa., July 20, 1853.—Enclosed find one dollar, for which please send *Facts for the People*. No "people" need "facts" on the subject of slavery, worse than we do. This community has been most wofully ignorant of the motives and movements of the Anti-Slavery party. All the news heretofore obtained came principally from country Hunker presses; purged, of course, of everything appertaining to slavery; or, if by some serving motive, an Anti-Slavery item did pass the rigid quarantine, it was doctored to death, distorted, misrepresented, and mis-stated, in a manner to render it more congenial to the "healthy" atmosphere of the old parties, or the better to serve their purposes. Copies of the *Era*, it is true, were taken here and there, in locations few and *far between*, which, like stars of the first magnitude, cast a bright halo around the families in which they were read. But the light which they shed seemed only to render the surrounding darkness "more visible." Not one in a hundred would read an "Abolition paper," as they were pleased to call it, had they nothing else to do; and if, by chance, they heard read from it some startling fact concerning some Pro-Slavery scheme, they would stretch up, and with a most invincible *sang froid* pronounce it an "Abolition lie."

But, Mr. Editor, those times are now among "the things that were." We now have an independent Anti-Slavery press at Erie, well conducted and well sustained. It dates only from last March, and it has a list close on to the oldest papers of the county, fast running up. People are beginning to see things as they are. Whigs, especially, are getting very tolerant of Anti-Slavery views, if I except a few old "hard shells," who will probably die in their sins. In all circles, under all circumstances, Free-Soilers or Independent Democrats can now hold up their heads, with the assurance that their opinions are respected. So, send on your "Facts" like political broadsides, and I assure you they will tell on the already disorganized and flying old parties. P. C. C.

Jerome, Howard co., Ind., July 3, 1853.—Enclosed please find $12, to pay for 100 copies of *Facts for the People*. Direct to David Macy, Jerome, Howard county, Indiana. Several who contributed wished me to request the insertion of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh platforms in the *Facts*. We are situated in the Miami Reserve, in a comparatively wilderness country, and have but little spare time, as well as spare money, and wish to make our contributions in time and money effect as much as possible. There is considerable Anti-Slavery sentiment in our county, and we wish to increase it by every possible, honorable means. We are particularly attached to John P. Hale, not because he is handsome, for we never saw him, but because he is all out a man—no dough there.

Pleasant Valley, Darby Creek P. O., Ohio.—I enclose one dollar for six numbers of the *Facts for the People*. The people want the *facts*, they want light, they want the different platforms set before them, and then they will vote right, for numbers of the old parties have said they have voted with the Whig and Democratic parties for the last time. I do not say this because others have said so, but because it is so I have read the *Era* about three years, and it is read by four of us constantly. W. A.

Point Pleasant, Clermont co., Ohio, July 23, 1853.—Enclosed please find three dollars for two *new* subscribers for the *National Era*. These subscribers have been obtained by a lady who is interested in the cause you advocate, and who has before this obtained many subscribers to your paper, and doubtless will obtain many more. She takes no commission, but allows it to the subscriber. This is the way she exercises women's rights. She says she asks not the privilege of voting, for she can cast more votes by procuring subscribers to the *Era*, for all the subscribers to the *Era* vote her sentiments. L. K.

Dexter, Washtenaw county, Mich., July 25, 1853.—During the space of a little more than one year, I have sent more than fifty new names as subscribers to the *Era*, and also for one hundred and six copies of *Facts for the People*, which are mainly of my own procuring, nearly all of which are taken by individuals of the old political parties.

Being a mechanic, and engaged in a branch of business which of itself is not very lucrative, I have found but little time to devote to an object so worthy as that of circulating the means of *Anti-Slavery* intelligence; still, all the spare time I have, has been, and still is, most cheerfully devoted to that object.

The time is coming, and indeed now is, when every true friend of liberty and humanity should be at his post, to do all that in him lies, to scatter broadcast the seeds of Anti-Slavery truth.

In view of the facts, let the friends of Freedom awake, and prepare for the conflict. Let the machinations of the *Slave Power* and Slavery propagandists be unmasked, and their hellish designs proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let the fact be promulgated, trumpet-tongued, that *Hunkerism*, at least, has no Union to save but the union of Government with Slavery, and of officials with the public crib. This is the only *disunion* about which it has any real fears; and this is about the bulk and scope of modern *Hunker* patriotism. J. L.

The spiritualists of Illinois will hold a convention at Farmington on the 20th inst.

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"The above is the title of a work now in press, founded upon that infamous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison *colored seamen*, of all nations, and even those cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a life-like picture of Pereira, the vessel in which he sailed, the storms she encountered, and her wrecked condition when brought into the port of Charleston, S. C.; together with the imprisonment of Pereira, several seamen belonging to the New England States, and two French seamen; the prison regimen, character of the Charleston police, and the mendacity of certain officials, who make the law a medium of peculation. The work is replete with incidents of Southern life and character, pointing Southerners to the things that call for correction at their own hands, with a force that cannot be mistaken. The work is written by one who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the South, and cannot fail to interest alike the general reader, commercial man, and philanthropist."

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