

Emigrant Aid Society imported into Kansas. If they are so destitute of the necessities of life as to appeal to the sympathies of a benevolent public, they were not the persons to undertake the enterprise of subduing the rugged antagonisms of an uncultivated region. They were unequal to the hardships of frontier life. They were vagabonds and paupers—the refuse of the redundant population of New-England. The Yankee who embarks upon the world in quest of fortune, whether as pedagogue or peddler, whether to vend some machine of fabulous powers, to retail rags in a remote village, or to preach the Gospel among the heathen of the South, is as well distinguished by the energy of his character and the fertility of his resources, as by his lank locks and nasal twang. To him the apparently impossible achievement of accumulating wealth on a sand-bank is an agreeable pastime. He only wants an opportunity for the free play of his smooth tongue and nimble fingers. The Yankee whom the Emigrant Aid Society have sent into Kansas, is a very different individual. He is utterly helpless, and clamors for succor in the extremities of cold and hunger. A vagrant and outcast in the first instance, he did not go to Kansas to earn a subsistence by the labor of his hands. He went there to vote, and not to work. His mission is to manufacture a Free State, not to dig the earth. He contracted to drive away the bona fide settler by the terrors of arson and burglary—not to become a peaceful, law-abiding, self-sustaining citizen himself. For a while he subsisted on the uncertain resources of petit-larceny; but now that an energetic administration has repressed the productive play of his faculties, he cries out for bread and clothing. The tender heart of Vermont is touched by the appeal, and she responds by a donation of twenty thousand dollars.

This is the formal action of a State in its sovereign capacity. This is a contribution by a member of the Confederacy to the necessities of an organized opposition to the supremacy of the Federal authority. Meanwhile, the scheme of excluding Slavery from Kansas, through the agency of the Emigrant Aid Society, is zealously promoted by individual exertion. The defeat of FREMONT has not moderated the ardor of the Abolitionists in New-England. If the "wrongdoers of Kansas" have lost anything of their pathetic impurity, the deficiency of interest is more than supplied by the promising prospects of a speculation in land. The stockholders in the Emigrant Aid Society want nothing to the realization of a splendid fortune but an adequate supply of labor on their extensive domain. Slaves will not answer, because of the constant care and provision they demand of the master. White men and white women, capable of work for fourteen hours a day, and claiming no solicitude or expense in case of sickness—this is the sort of machinery with which the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts proposes to extort an interest on its capital from the bowels of "bleeding" Kansas. Above all things, the Emigrant Aid Society must create a demand for labor. To this end—of which the ultimate object is the enhancement of the lands of the Company—steam-engines must be purchased, saw-mills erected, hotels built, and other such schemes be set to work in Kansas. "Men must be hired to go there." Money is wanted for this purpose. "The strongest feature of the society is their money basis; and they should develop it, for it is the backbone of the society." ARTHUR saw the object of the society, and inflicted an effective blow upon "their money interest," when he destroyed the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence. "But notwithstanding all their losses, the stock was now worth more than their original investment, and if the society had only a fair chance, they would do all they had promised." This is the style in which a Yankee philanthropist appeals to the compassion of the Yankee heart. The money interest is the backbone of a benevolent institution, and an enterprise of pure humanity is promoted by the sordid impulses of a selfish heart. Admirable Emigrant Aid Society, thus to harmonize the venal instincts of the individual, with the angelic aspirations of the company!

These operations of New-England philanthropy are apt to excite disgust in an honest bosom, but they convey a lesson which the South should not despise. From the beginning of the Kansas controversy, the South has demanded nothing more than the impartial protection of the laws, and the quiet enjoyment of its rights under the Constitution. By the repeal of the Missouri restriction, the South was simply reinstated in the possession of a privilege of which it had been despoiled by the arbitrary and illegal legislation of a less enlightened day. The Kansas-Nebraska bill removed an unjust restriction on the development of the South, and covered its institutions with the ægis of the Constitution. It restored the Slave States to an equality in the Confederacy, and offered atonement for their violated dignity. That was enough. We did not ask any special favor for Slavery. We did not want the Government to stimulate its expansion by any artificial agency. Its exclusion or extension was remitted to the decision of the people, declaring their will through a legitimate organism. But at this stage of the game the Emigrant Aid Society interposed to repel Slavery from Kansas, and to deny the South any participation in the common Territory. To counteract the machinations of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, and to vindicate the rights of the South, our people prepared to dispute the possession of Kansas by whatsoever argument the adversary might select. New-England chose to stake the issue on the efficiency of its Emigrant Aid Society; and the South summoned its own adventurous sons to the rescue of Kansas from the grasp of Abolitionism. The South was successful. The scheme of forcing Kansas into the Union as a Free State was defeated, the South maintained its priority of claim and possession in that Territory, and Slavery made good its position against the creatures of the Emigrant Aid Society. But the victory is not yet completely won. The Emigrant Aid Society is still in the field, and the people of the South must now decide whether they will resign their great advantages, or make good their conquest. Who will aid Kansas?

**Southern Preparations for the Subjugation of Kansas.**

**LARGE SOUTHERN MEETING AT WESTPORT, MO.**  
A large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern men, for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating Southern emigration to Kansas, was held at Westport, Mo., on Friday, Sept. 18, 1856.  
Col. B. F. TREADWELL was appointed President; Maj. MOON, CHARLES MCCORD, Mr. BLOUNT, Wm. BEARD, Capt. BROWNING, and F. RICHARDSON, were appointed Vice-Presidents; and J. H. DANFORTH and EDWARD HOWARD were requested to act as Secretaries.  
Col. TREADWELL, on taking the Chair, requested Col. H. D. CLAYTON to state the object of the meeting. Col. CLAYTON said a crisis of great importance in the affairs of Kansas had arrived. Whatever had been achieved in the past, was of little consequence, if the present was suffered to pass unimproved. True, many of you have been driven from your homes, and your houses burned to the ground by highwaymen and banditti, but you have not been deprived of your citizenship.  
The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary for you to return to the Territory, and there exercise that boasted highest privilege of an American. To do this successfully, immediate action—united and harmonious action—is necessary. Let there be no dissension in our ranks. Alabamians, Georgians, Missourians, Carolinians, or from whatever other State we may happen to come, as a few days past we went forth upon the tented field, and the enemy disappeared before our advancing columns, so now let us go forth into a common cause against a common enemy, and a peaceful, though not the less glorious victory will be ours. All the glories of the past, all the joys of the present, and all the hopes of the future conjure us, if we have any petty jealousies, to let them sink, at least for the present, into the grave of the past, and, united in heart and hand, let us set about the work that is before us, if need be, with a glorious self-denial, and in its successful confirmation generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed. It is for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of action that we have met to-day.  
We cannot undertake to give Col. C.'s remarks in full, nor do him justice in the brief sketch of his speech here given. He concluded by offering the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed in proportion to the number of persons present, originally from each Southern State, represented to draft resolutions and determine upon some plan of future action.  
Which resolution was unanimously adopted and the following Committee appointed under it:  
From Alabama—Capt. Browning, S. G. Read, J. C. Sims and Chas. McCord.  
From Georgia—M. R. Murphy, Q. A. Jernigan.  
From South Carolina—Wm. Beard.  
From Kentucky—J. A. Reynolds.  
From Mississippi—S. J. Brown.  
From Florida—W. R. Deter.  
From Maryland—F. X. Richardson.  
From Virginia—J. S. Rucker.  
From North Carolina—J. W. Kelly.  
From Delaware—Benj. Dawson.  
From Missouri—C. M. Oliver.

The Committee then retired, and during their absence, Colonel H. C. PATE and others entertained the meeting with appropriate and patriotic speeches.  
The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:  
*Whereas*, The condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, and the action of the new Governor, demands the prompt and speedy action of all law and order men who are in favor of securing to the South and to southern settlers in Kansas their equal rights; and  
*Whereas*, as law and order emigrants, we are unable to enter the territory as armed, organized companies; and, by our action, having met for the purpose of exposing our views as to the best policy to be pursued under existing circumstances, but  
*Resolved*, That in defiance of Yankee guerrillas and LANE'S banditti, we will make claims and occupy them.  
*Resolved*, That we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to aid and support at all hazards and to the last extremity, each other in all efforts to colonize Kansas with pro-Slavery population.  
*Resolved*, That with heartfelt gratitude we recognize the sterling patriotism of the gallant Missourians, and tender to them our thanks for their efforts to sustain our rights; and, although for a time disappointment has been the result, yet we should remember that patriots are never without their reward; although success may not now attend sacrificing exertion, yet the Missourians have done better than succeeded—they have deserved success.  
*Resolved*, That those persons from the South, who have settled in Kansas, or intend doing so immediately, organize themselves into companies or colonies, consisting of not less than 25 nor more than 50 men, and that those different companies settle at convenient distances from each other, so as to afford mutual protection.  
*Resolved*, That this meeting appoint representatives, whose duty it shall be to canvass the Southern States and collect means, so as to secure our colonies in Kansas against want during the coming Winter, and for the benefit of future emigration to Kansas.  
*Resolved*, That the Chair appoint an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to receive and disburse all moneys collected by the representatives in their respective States, for the purposes named in the foregoing resolutions, were made:  
Under the fifth resolution the following appointments were made:  
For Alabama—H. D. Clayton, B. F. Treadwell, C. R. Cord, W. L. Moon, M. A. Brondot, J. C. Sims and W. S. Wyatt.  
For Kentucky—J. C. Reynolds and J. O. Shelby.  
For Virginia—W. R. Welch, J. S. Rucker, H. C. Pate, T. H. Roesser and R. Ridgeway.  
For Georgia—Q. A. Jernigan, R. Ellis, R. H. Cook, M. J. Crawford and M. R. Murphy.  
For South Carolina—Wm. Beard, E. B. Dell, P. S. Brooks, O. M. Dantzier, Col. Cunningham and W. W. Boyce.  
For North Carolina—James C. Fulton, J. H. Flannor, A. Nixon, Owen Kennan and J. W. Kelly.  
For Missouri—A. A. King, Jos. Higgins, C. M. Oliver and Joseph Anderson.  
For Maryland—F. X. Richardson, T. V. Ward, J. R. Bartol and R. B. Carmichael.  
For Delaware—L. B. Dawson, William Ross, Chas. Jones and John Powell.  
For Florida—Wm. R. Deter, H. T. Titus, W. G. R. Darvis, R. L. Campbell and L. M. Elry.  
For Tennessee—J. G. Zollicoffer, John Eley and Mr. Cannon.  
For Arkansas—Albert Pike, Albert Rust, Judge Watson, W. E. Powell and Cornelius Locker.  
For Texas—J. L. Hunter, F. W. Bowden, N. G. Shelly and G. Turner.  
For Louisiana—J. C. Anderson, Samuel Hayms, J. C. Blackman, Alex. McRae, and editors of the New-Orleans Delta.  
For Mississippi—J. A. Quitman, James Pielan and Hon. Mr. Barkeley.  
Under the 6th resolution, the following persons were appointed the Executive Committee:  
For Westport—A. G. Boone and James Findlay.  
For Leavenworth—William H. Russell.  
For Leavenworth—J. C. Anderson and H. T. Titus.  
On motion of Judge WILSON, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the papers of the South.  
The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to its officers, and adjourned.  
B. F. TREADWELL, President.  
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**Gov. Wise's Visit to Wheatland.**

The perturbed spirit that occupies the executive chair of Virginia, seems determined to "keep moving." A few weeks since, he was at Raleigh, advising with the Governor of South Carolina, as to the most effective plan for a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of FREMONT, and concerting a plan for the capture for Old Point Comfort by the combined fleets and armies of the States over which their Excellencies respectively claim the right to declare martial law. Now, we are informed that he is at Wheatland,—but whether he has gone as the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the fire-eaters of the South, or in merely "doing a little safe business on private account," has not, as yet, transpired. Surely, they are mad, or worse, who bewail the degeneracy of the times, and complain that the intellectual giants of Virginia have all passed away, in the face of the fact that the great author of the Ebochin Letter, besides performing (if he does) all the duties appertaining to his office, for which the State pays him five thousand dollars a year, finds time to contrive and provide for a general smash up of the existing institutions of the Republic, in case the majority of the people do not bid him, and has still leisure to assist FORNEY and JOHN VAN BUREN in their task of "determining the policy of the incoming Administration."  
After all, his Excellency of Virginia is admirably suited for the office of peace-maker between the factions, that, like two packs of hungry wolves with the body of a dead deer between them, sit snapping at each other, in anticipation of a fierce battle over the spoils. The Governor, though ready to hang every Whig or Know-Nothing Free-Soiler as high as Haman, nevertheless is "head and heart, and hand, and all his might" with Cochrane, Redfield & Co., and whilst he was bent on a dissolution of the Union rather than see a sectional candidate of the Republican school elevated to the Presidency, can yet "ask no man at the North to be a Pro-Slavery man," provided *alica* that he shall be a Democrat! He is, therefore, just the man to act as mediator, and we have little doubt that by a conference of a few days duration between Prince John, the Knight of Only near Ounacock, and the author of the Jamison letter, the Knight will be able to arrange matters to the entire satisfaction of his Southern friends. Of course, nobody believes that the suggestion of HUNTER'S name in connection with a Cabinet appointment by some of the quinquages of the press, had anything to do with the hot haste in which his Excellency took the road to Wheatland.

**An Infamous Fact.**

**FREE NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.**  
From the Alexandria (Rapides) American, Nov. 8.  
We have hitherto refrained from noticing the infamous fact that a precinct in this parish is controlled entirely by a colony of free negroes. We have done so, because we were unwilling to expose so foul a spot upon the fair fame of our parish, if other means could be found of removing it; but we are compelled now to announce to the people of Louisiana that a precinct in this parish—famously known as the "Ten Mile Precinct"—gives a large vote, nine-tenths of which are cast by *mulattoes and free negroes*. At the election on Tuesday last that precinct gave one vote for the American ticket and seventy-eight for the Democratic ticket. To this, however, we have not the shadow of an objection. We have no desire that a negro man's vote should be given to American candidates, and we know that the man who cast the single ballot there for FILLMORE was white. But we do protest against decent, respectable men countenancing and winking at the atrocity of negro suffrage, and we also protest against men (whose claims to respectability and decency, if once doubtful, can now no longer be admitted) going among these negroes in the "hail fellow, well met" style, rallying them around a ballot-box of their own, placing the ballots in their hands, and urging them on to outrage the Constitution, break the law and trample upon the rights of legal voters.  
When the fact becomes generally known that free negro suffrage is permitted in a portion of this parish to an extent that often decides the result—as in the case of the last election for sheriff—and we shall take good care to have it published in other Louisiana papers than the *American*—it will startle many an honest voter, in the Democratic as well as in the American ranks, for no honest man can, understandingly, give it his sanction, and no sensible man can fail to see its corrupting and dangerous tendencies.  
We are not prepared to go into the particulars of the matter now, but if circumstances permit, we shall make a thorough expose of it, and show up in connection therewith the conduct of sundry persons in precisely the colors it deserves.  
At the same time, we notify those persons that we are personally responsible for what we say or may say—that we stand ready to give them a white man's chance, although they do not deserve it—and that if they reply to us in terms of blackguardism we shall answer them with similar weapons.

By reference to an article in another column, taken from the Alexandria Republican of the 8th instant, it will be seen that there is a Free-Negro Colony in Louisiana, and that the inhabitants thereof exercise the "glorious" prerogative of suffrage with a promptitude and unanimity delightful to hear of in these degenerate days. That Colony is situated in the parish of Rapides, and is familiarly styled the "Ten Mile Precinct." It gives a large vote, "nine-tenths of which," remarks our Alexandria cotemporary, "is cast by *mulattoes and free negroes*."  
We call the particular attention of HORACE GREENLIX, and his brother and sister philanthropists, to this excessively significant and significantly excessive fact. In New-York—a State which has just voted for FREMONT, free religion, free love, Anti-Slavery gods, Anti-Slavery heavens, Anti-Slavery bibles and Anti-Slavery constitutions—a negro, no matter how thick and kinky his wool, cannot vote without he is the lawful owner of divers and sundry dollars worth of property known to and recognized by the statutes of the aforesaid gloriously philanthropic commonwealth. But, as "Ten Mile Precinct," parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, we understand that free darkeys, having "nary red," vote without let or hindrance! Do not these facts demonstrate that the free negro philanthropy of New-York is all a snare and a delusion, when contrasted with the free negro philanthropy of Louisiana? Let SUMNER, SEWARD and BEECHER respond.  
We have not yet heard it rumored that the free negroes of other parishes intend meeting in general Convention for the purpose of asserting their claims to an equality of privilege with their brethren of Rapides. But it would not astonish us in the least to see them moving in the matter. Nothing could astonish us now-a-days. Were the genius of astonishment to call upon us, we would accept a suitable apology with the utmost readiness! Then, again, it strikes us the darkeys would have good grounds of justification. Is a "free nigger" in Rapides better than a "free nigger" in Orleans, Jefferson, Lafourche and East Baton Rouge? Not a particle. Then why should the "free nigger" of Rapides be elevated above his sable brother elsewhere? We can discover no solvent reasons for the invidious distinction.

Here is a theme for humanitarians, philosophers, and statesmen; but as we have no pretensions in either line, we'll just drop the subject. In the meantime, would it not be a good plan for the free negroes of the State to make swift tracks for Ten Mile Precinct, Rapides Parish? We think so. We know of a score or more in this city whose departure would gladden the hearts of the residents of several neighborhoods. Do go, Messrs. free gentlemen of color. You can vote in classic, fertile, generous, philanthropic old Rapides! You can't vote here. White folks won't let you. White folks don't object in Ten Mile Precinct.

**Another Negro Insurrection in Texas.**

A letter to the Galveston *Civilian*, dated Victoria, Nov. 7, says:  
"Another negro insurrection, as I am informed, was gotten up in Lavaca County during the early part of last week. Several white men were implicated in the affair, one of them was severely horsewhipped, and they were ordered to leave the country. Had it not fortunately been detected, it would have been the means of killing a great many persons. It was very extensive, so much so that even the negroes of Victoria and De Witt Counties were informed as regards the insurrection. The negro had killed off all the dogs in the neighborhood, and were preparing for a general attack."

**SOUTHERN POLITICS.**

**Southern View of the Vermont Aid to Kansas.**

From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 20.  
The telegraph advises us that Vermont has come up to the scratch at last, and voted \$20,000 to aid the Free-Soil cause in Kansas. We are glad of this. It settles the question as to whether any of the Northern States are ready to go in an organized capacity into the contest, and it is a point we want to have decided. We can meet them if we have to meet them, but the difficulty has been in determining that a contest is inevitable. But if the States of the North go as States, to determine the social condition of Kansas, then the Southern States, as States, must have a word or two to say on the subject. We have not favored such a course. We have preferred leaving Kansas to her fate, and have not thought it wise, of our own accord, to give unnatural extension to Slavery. But if the North, defeated in her effort to grasp the government of the country, will indemnify herself by grasping the territory of the country, we must meet this as we must any other form of aggression, and drive her back. The amount of effort the State of Vermont proposes to expend upon this work of outrage is not great, and it would have been more creditable if, in exhibiting the purpose, she had more exhibited also the daring of the brigand. But the character of the action does not depend upon the extent of it, and we present the matter as one which demands attention from the Southern States.  
From the Richmond Enquirer.  
Always foremost in the path of infamy, Vermont has taken a step from which its more considerate sisters of New-England shrunk in prudent apprehension of possible consequences. But even Vermont exhibited some hesitancy in placing itself in the unequivocal attitude of antagonism to the authority of the Federal Government, which it assumes by its vote of supplies to the rebels in Kansas. At last the thing is done under the decedent disguise of a charitable contribution to destitute emigrants from the Free States. If this be the spirit of the donation, it justifies our suspicion of the character of the people whom the