**DECISION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.** *Liberator (1831-1865)*; Apr 10, 1857; 27, 15; American Periodicals Liberate pg. 0\_1

Prom the New Hamoshire Democratic Standard.

DECISION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Court decided that negroes are not citizens—that the Ordinance of 1787 had no force after the adoption of the Constitution—that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void—that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject in the States or Territories—that the master may travel and sejourn temporarily with his slave in any State or Territory in the Union.

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That this is the most momentous decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States, since the organization of the Federal Government, no intelligent man will deny. Two of the points settled materially affect the society, sentiments, and prejudices of the people of the free States, viz., 1st. That negroes are not citizens, and, consequently, have no right to vote or hold office in any State of the Union. 2d. That the master may traced with his slave, and sojourn temporarily in any free State in the Union. This is the law as promulgated by the highest judicial tribunal of the land. Will our Black Republican friends submit to this decision? They probess to belong to the party of conservation; to be

judicial tribunal of the land. Will our Diack ac-publican friends submit to this decision? They pro-less to belong to the party of conservatism; to be especially devoted to the maintenance of Law and Order; and to entertain a peculiar veneration for judicial tribunals, and especially the Supreme Court of the United States. Will they now, like good, loval, and Union-loving citizens, submit to the deof the United States. Will they now, like good, loyal, and Union-loving citizens, submit to the decrees of that august and illustrious tribunal, and especially to this decree which pronounces against the citizenship of niggers, and proclaims the right of the master to come with his slaves, into our very midst, if he comes as a traveler or visitor, on the friendly errand of peace and good-will? Or will they rebel? It is true this decision knocks from under their feet the only planks upon which Black Republican abolitionism can stand; but we expect to see the professors of that political faith bow in submission to the decree which annihilates them as a party, and pronounces the warfare which they have party, and pronounces the warfare which they have wag d against their brethren of the slaveholding States as, in substance, unconstitutional and trea sonable.

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One of the first results of this decision will be, to disfranchise all the negro vaters in the free States. The decision pronounces this Government to be one of White men, and not Africans, nor Chinese. And no State law can make them citizens.

Another result will be, to bring among us a great many of our Southern friends, with their slaves, to sojourn temporarily; to spend their money amongst us; and to interchange the kind offices of hospitality and humanity. We should not wonder, if, within ten years, the shores of the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, and of Lake Winnepsseegee, were lined with the residences of Southern planters, who will spend their summers in the North, and their winters in the sunny South.

with the residences of Southern panters, non one spend their summers in the North, and their winters in the sunny South.

And, what of it? Would it not really be a good thing? Would it not tend to interfuse and intermingle the sentiments, customs and habits of all our country, and make us a more homogeneous and united people than we now are? Would it not tend to remove the prejudices and hostilities of the different sections, and to cement and consolidate the Union? And to come to the Yankeeism of the matter—to descend from the sublime to the ridiculous—to come down from the lofty statesmanship of the subject to the vulgar matter of 'speculation'—would it not put dollars into our pockets?

And, in this state of things, we have consolation for our negrophilist friends. Would it add one more to the present number of slaves, or reduce one more negro to slavery? It would not. Besides, it would tend to make the master mere tender and careful of his slave. He would be among a watchful and jeal-

negro to sixtery? It would not. Besides, it would tend to make the master mero tender and careful of his slave. He would be among a watchful and jealous people, who would look after him if he abused his bondman—if he administered more than necessary or salutary discipline. For these reasons, and many more which we have not time to state at present, we advise our Black Republican friends to acquiesce, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes their particular friend, the black man—their tub to the abolition whale—which proclaims this to be a republic of white men; and authorises the master, with this poor slave clanking in his chairs, to come amongst us, and visit us, to break our bread, taste our slave, and public of white men; and distinct while, and he had feel better after they read, and understand, and inwardly digest this decision of the Supreme Court. It is a potent dose, we confess, and hard for them to take. hard for them to take.