

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

...the white and colored races. It is even stated that there is an implied willingness to promote such a state of things on the part of those who are in favor of striking the word "white" from the Constitution. I used to hear of this objection some years since, and it was supposed it was a joke. If any one had told me, before I came to the Legislature last Winter, that I should hear a grave and experienced statesman urging the objection in all seriousness upon the floor of this House, I should have laughed at him. I never could discover any meaning in such an objection. If there is a law of our nature impelling us to marry every body whom we wish to benefit, or whose political rights we wish to protect, it makes philanthropy a pretty dangerous business in the present high prices of provisions. I hope that such a state of things would be a blessing to the nation with all its faults, for the head of a family to give to those dependent upon him only his blessing. How it should follow, that because I wish Patrick O'Brien or Pompey Caesar to enjoy the elective franchise, I should wish to marry the daughter, the sister, or the widow of either of them, is more than I am able to comprehend. There seems to be no connection between the premise and the conclusion. Our German friends sometimes call a bad attempt at reasoning, inconsequent, and if it is not so, I am not sure that I should despair of finding a well marked case of that sort of thing. But perhaps, sir, I am not as much alarmed at this matter as I ought to be. Never having perceived, either in myself or any of the friends that I esteem slightly, a disposition to marry, I do not think it natural that I should not be as much frightened as those who have had a different experience. I intend to have a mind open to light from any quarter on this subject. But, sir, to be serious, the tendency of giving the colored man the right of suffrage, would be directly the opposite of that which has been mentioned. The amalgamation between the races which has thus far taken place in this country, has been the fruit of the colored man's degradation. It is not the man who has the rights and dignities of a citizen, and thereby teaches him to respect himself and to respect and honor his own fireside, and he will be as averse to the distasteful commerce as you can possibly be.

4. I will notice but one objection to the amendment that I should like to see adopted. A countless immigration of colored people would be emptied upon us from all quarters. The impression seems to prevail that the National Road, the Railroad, the Canal, the Common Highways, and perhaps the Telegraph wires would all be covered with a multitude of this class, all setting their faces towards some portion of our plains and valleys. It seems to me, sir, that gentlemen are nervous on this subject. I am convinced that such a result as this would follow. In Massachusetts and other New England states colored people have been allowed to vote for many years, but I never heard it complained of, that there were more of them there than could be usefully employed in the various branches of business in which they engaged. But suppose it should turn out to be true, that a few colored families, attracted to us by having heard that in Ohio the people were willing to give them their rights irrespective of color, should come among us to reside. Would that be any objection to us? Would it be any dishonor to the State of Ohio that men should come here to find a refuge from oppression in other states? Why, sir, how often have we heard it mentioned as the proudest distinction of our State that it opened an asylum for the poor, the persecuted, and the oppressed of every land! How often have we seen the wings of that much abused bird, the American Eagle, spread upon this subject! And why should not that which is honorable to the whole nation, be honorable to the State of Ohio? If colored people should be induced to immigrate into our State for the reason before mentioned, what class of them would it be? What sort of men would they be that would abandon their homes, gather up their little property and journey with their families perhaps hundreds of miles, at considerable expense, to reach a land where their manhood would be recognized, and a portion of the honor and power of the commonwealth be confided to their keeping. It would be men of such heads and hearts as would do us most credit when they got here. Those who most prize the elective franchise, or any other privilege, are those who can most safely be trusted with it. I have had opportunity to observe how this principle operates. I happen to live in a neighborhood where perhaps greater advantages, in some respects, are offered to the colored man, than in any other place in the country, and this has drawn around us a more substantial class of colored people than can be found elsewhere. Colored men have come from Oberlin from North Carolina to educate their children and secure the advantages of religious instruction. Men who emigrate with their families a thousand miles to send their children to school and hear the gospel preached, are not men whose presence you need to fear in your country.

I have now said all that I intended to say in the form of direct argument for this Bill and in reply to objections. I have shown that this amendment to the Constitution is demanded of us by sound political philosophy—by the prosperity of our commonwealth, and by humanity to the colored people. I have also shown that the objections, that the colored people are not sufficiently intelligent to enjoy the right of suffrage—that to confer the right upon them would be to disregard our delicate relations to our Southern brethren—that it would result in distasteful social intimacies, and that it would injure the State by encouraging undesirable immigration—that these objections are without any proper foundation. Men who confidently ask every member of this House who loves justice, loves freedom and loves his country to give his vote for this Bill!

Do not suppose that the colored race have not qualities which make them a valuable acquisition to the State. We have done much to encourage a development of the higher attributes of their nature, but with all the disadvantages under which they have labored, they have given the world some noble assurances that they are naturally free and patriotic. Men who are endowed with a martial enthusiasm which makes them both ardent and steady in battle. No race of men that God ever created has furnished better soldiers. They distinguished themselves by their valor and their patient endurance of hardship during the first war of the Revolution. In the second they were living, and probably there are living still, colored men with certificates of honorable discharge from the army signed by the Father of his Country. According to the historian Botta, the first man who fell in the Boston Massacre of March 5th, 1770, was Crispus Attucks, a colored man. They fought at Bunker Hill, at the Brandywine, in all the great battles of the Revolution. When the traitor Arnold attacked Fort Mifflin, and Major Montgomery, a British officer, was lifted upon the walls by his soldiers to lead the assault, the first man who met him was Jordan Freeman, a colored man who pinned him dead to the earth with his bayonet. Jordan Freeman it is an amazing name, and it is not a negro characteristic. Jordan Freeman! It is almost makes us smile to hear it pronounced. But there was nothing ludicrous in Jordan Freeman to Major Montgomery, when Jordan Freeman's bayonet pierced his heart. A few years since I stood by Graton Monument upon the site of old Fort Griswold, and saw the names of Jordan Freeman and Samba Latham engraved upon the marble tablet, at the bottom of the tablet, and some distance from the names of the white men who suffered there, as if there might be some contagion in the names of these brave men. But the vulgar engraver has given them an honorable prominence without intending it. The eye of every visitor turns to them, for isolation has made them conspicuous, and among the traditions of that barbarous massacre, still cherished by the people of Groton and New London, it is one to the effect, that when some of the white soldiers were surrendering their arms only to be battered, like sheep, Jordan Freeman and Samba Latham, standing at bay, struck manly right and left, never yielding, until they remained, and their last breath was poured out in a gasp for their country. They can afford to stand alone upon the monument, for every man who gazes upon their names knows that of all the blood that was spilt at Fort Griswold there was none more heroic than theirs. In the year 1812, some of the most efficient soldiers were colored men. At the battle of New Orleans they numbered 430 out of the little army of 3,000. General Jackson issued a procla-

mation just before the battle, inviting them to fasten their arms to his standard, and after the battle, in another proclamation, he publicly complimented them on their fidelity and valor. He declares that he had expected great things of them, knowing that they had many admirable qualities for soldiers, but that his expectations had been more than realized. He stationed them near him on the field of battle. He felt no objection to their stalwart forms among his men, black though they were, when the columns of Packenham thickened in the distance.

"And the long line came gleaming on," He cared not how flat their noses were, if they were only set steadily against the enemy. He liked their high prices or provisions. I hope that such a state of things would be a blessing to the nation with all its faults, for the head of a family to give to those dependent upon him only his blessing. How it should follow, that because I wish Patrick O'Brien or Pompey Caesar to enjoy the elective franchise, I should wish to marry the daughter, the sister, or the widow of either of them, is more than I am able to comprehend. There seems to be no connection between the premise and the conclusion. Our German friends sometimes call a bad attempt at reasoning, inconsequent, and if it is not so, I am not sure that I should despair of finding a well marked case of that sort of thing. But perhaps, sir, I am not as much alarmed at this matter as I ought to be. Never having perceived, either in myself or any of the friends that I esteem slightly, a disposition to marry, I do not think it natural that I should not be as much frightened as those who have had a different experience. I intend to have a mind open to light from any quarter on this subject. But, sir, to be serious, the tendency of giving the colored man the right of suffrage, would be directly the opposite of that which has been mentioned. The amalgamation between the races which has thus far taken place in this country, has been the fruit of the colored man's degradation. It is not the man who has the rights and dignities of a citizen, and thereby teaches him to respect himself and to respect and honor his own fireside, and he will be as averse to the distasteful commerce as you can possibly be.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The National Intelligencer recently had a very excellent article in the progress of human improvement during the past century, and in estimating the changes made in that hundred years, that sketched the state of Europe a single century from the present date. In the year 1756 Washington, then in his twenty-fifth year, had been busily engaged in planning the fort along the frontier of Virginia, then the haunt of prowling savages. Field-marshal the Marquis of Montcalm was reducing Fort Oswego, ascending the St. Lawrence as far as Ontario, and strengthening Crown Point and Ticonderoga. General Loudon and Abercrombie, of the British army, were preparing to march elsewhere, debating when they should have been fighting; for, in 1756, England and France, engaged in a bitter contest, as at present, were engaged in hostilities:—which the theatre embraced both the New World and the Old. The British fleet had long enough King of France to forfeit the title of "long beloved" which had been granted by his royal subjects soon after his accession to Louis the Magnificent. The French was cursed by the spirit of party in her civil affairs, as France by that incipient dissolution of morale which reached its acme in the *Parc-aux-cerfs* and the Court. In England Charles James Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, was the premier of the Cabinet, though closely pressed by the energetic rival, William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who before the close of the year succeeded in displacing the former.

British pamphleteers without number were discussing the expediency of defending the British possessions in America "so far back in the interior parts of North America as the river Ohio, the Great Lake and the Falls of Niagara," and many were found to maintain that territories so remote might better be abandoned to the French as a worthless domain. Politicians were debating the ways and means of prosecuting the war with France, whether by enrolling the national militia or by paying subsidies for foreign troops. In the interior of England men's hearts were failing them for fear of a French invasion, and the abilities and results of which were duly rehearsed in bad prose and worse verse. In the Mediterranean the Island of Minorca was seized by the French, and Admiral Byng, for his impudent error of an unpopular Ministry, who, without French success, or doing ought to command, had led the country to expect most confidently that victory would everywhere follow the British flag.

In literature, the Connoisseur, by "Mr. Town," continued to delight the Londoners, though its perusal was not unattended with disparaging comments on the part of those who had breakfasted on hot rolls and the Spectator. Instead of Edinburgh and the London Quarters, the "Monthly Review" or Literary Journal, by several hands, was the principal organ of the English literati, and assumed to be the critical Rhadamanthus who heard the pleas and appointed the fates of English authors. Hume was publishing his history and Hutcheson was expounding his moral philosophy, while the fame of Bishop Warburton was some object of perpetual assault and to others of perpetual adulation. In France Voltaire was writing pamphlets and books at the rate of a pamphlet a day and a book per month, while his associate, the Encyclopedists, were busy mastering their forces in the cause of Illuminism. Sweden, Linnaeus was analyzing flowers from China and Palestine, the collections of his friend Holoquist.

In many of the villages and market towns of England the clergy complained that the people, by retaining, he old style of chronology, could not be brought to observe the church fasts and feasts; the highways were still beset by footpads; who were looking for "the great comet," whose coming Sir Isaac Newton had assigned to the opening of the year 1757, and tracts were circulated to show from scripture prophecy the connection between that event and the second coming of Christ, which latter, by the "Milerites" of a century ago was deemed close at hand. The experiments in electricity of the ingenious Mr. Franklin were about this time first published in England, and "pointed rods" began to be erected by a few in defense against that medium which to-day we have harnessed and made to carry our thoughts from one end of the land to the other.

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE SINGS.

We read it in the volcanic upheavings of the Southern heart, here and there, from Virginia to Texas; we read it in the ominous cloud, yet scarcely bigger than a man's hand, which hangs over the Federal Capitol; we read it in that susurrous which, sighing through the forest, presages the coming storm—we read the prophecy of a sectional convulsion, wider, deeper and more decisive than we have yet seen, and the issue of peace in earnest or war in earnest, more distinct and more practical than has yet been presented, among the events which the next few years is likely to witness. The Southern Right wing of the Virginia Democracy is growing restive at the fate of Kansas

and the inevitable progress of the North in extending the "area of freedom," in disregard of the just past principle; the Bush of mingled shame and indignation is on its brow. The heart of South Carolina palpitates with the suppressed excitement of a coming battle. Texas is ready to bare her brawny arm for the conflict. The slavery of Missouri—the true Southern method which acknowledges Davis and Quitman as its leaders—is prepared for the issue, and only awaits the tocsin's call.

"For land and life, for earth and wife, To do what it can do."

Throughout the South the noblest and most intelligent spirits are oppressed with a sense of vast outrage and anticipated wrong. The rank and file of the Southern Democracy feel an intense desire to see the Southern Confederation, and hope are scarcely anywhere; doubt prevails, treason plots nearly everywhere; and the friends of the South can enjoy no holiday henceforth until the final issue is joined and the great battle lost or won. The Southern extremists in directness, ensured the Delta for its skepticism in regard to the all-sufficiency to the South of Mr. Buchanan, and platform annexed, are beginning now to see and acknowledge, as we long before predicted, that his election decided nothing and that the dark clouds which surround the position of the President's Administration would be deeper darkness under that of his successor. They refuse to join in the denunciation of what was flippantly styled our ultraism, for they perceive that every blow aimed at the heart of Southern extremism is directed against the very heart of the South. There are many others whose blood has not been chilled by the shadow of Wheatland, and who have always refused to acknowledge the Federal capital as the political Mecca of the South. To these men the still lives in the great thoughts of the past, and Quitman and Davis are of the stuff they want in leaders; and while we have such men with us—and thank Heaven, their number, we believe, is increasing—sunlight and dew shall not be wanting to surround us under Gen. Taylor, and a golden future may yet attend her destiny.

Before the contest of 1860 the Black Republican party is likely to absorb the greater portion of the Democracy of the North, or the latter will absorb the greater portion of the former; and, in either case, by whatever name the new combination may be known, it will aim to secure a foothold in the South, a balance of power between the North and the South, and the fascination of Federal office. What, then, should be the course of the Southern Democracy? Clearly to merge itself into a counter organization, call it Democratic or what you will, in the South, and to have its apex extending into the North. Should it be able to hold the balance of power by this means in the North, very well; it could save the South and possibly the Union. If not, then it would be a waste of time to attempt to do so, and would appeal confidently to the justice of its cause and the God of nations in the assertion of Southern independence.

From the St. Louis News.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION SOLVED.—THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

It appears by the recent census of Missouri that while the white population of the State has increased thirty-eight per cent. in the last six years the slave has increased only about two per cent. in the same time. There were 244,340 more white persons in Missouri now than in 1851, and 18,000 more negroes. The addition to the number of slaves since that year, is only 1,823. It is evident that this number, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, does not even represent the natural increase of the number of slaves in Missouri. The fact that the negroes are so numerous in Missouri, and that they are so numerous in all the States, is a proof of the fact that the negroes are a naturally prolific animal, under the circumstances all favorable to their multiplication. Neither is it equal to the number of slaves that have been brought into the State by substantial farmers from Kentucky and Virginia, who have settled in Missouri since 1851. 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