

J. M. Bennett

GREEN-MOUNTAIN FREEMAN.

"Give me Liberty—or give me Death!"

VOLUME I.

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Tract No. 1.

THE SLAVE POWER.

FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO.

We have frequently declared before you that a single interest, represented by a comparatively small body of men, rules and has ruled for many years in the State and Federal Governments. This is the slaveholding interest, and its political influence we have usually termed the "Slave Power." We cannot insult your patriotism by an argument to show that a small body of men should not control a Government founded for and by the people; our object will be simply to demonstrate the fact.

As we assert that slaveholders govern us, let us first inquire into their numbers. It is a vulgar error to suppose that every white man in the Southern States is the owner of slaves.

The number of owners is very small, compared with the free adult population of those States, and insignificant compared with that of the whole Union. No statistics give the number precisely; but as the census returns state the number of slaves, we may, aided by our knowledge of Southern Society and agriculture, obtain, with convenient certainty, the number of masters. The great staples of the South are cultivated on large plantations demanding, each of them, a large gang of negro laborers. Many of you have seen gangs of more than a thousand on single plantations. Gen. Wade Hampton is said to have had this number, at least, on his estate on the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Pollock, of North Carolina, died recently, leaving, according to the newspapers, fifteen hundred. Dr. Mercer, of Adams county, Mississippi, has an immense number; and being religiously inclined, he has created for their use, if we may rely on the Gospel Messenger of August, 1842, a "plantation church" costing over \$30,000; and keeps an Episcopal Minister employed among them at a salary of \$1200. In the "slave-raising States," many of the proprietors own large numbers. Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore, a late President of the Colonization Society, has been repeatedly referred to by the papers of that Society as the owner of a thousand.

In the fertile farming Districts of the South, the slaves are gathered in large numbers, and each proprietor owns a large "gang;" while in the hilly or barren districts, slave labor being unprofitable, there are very few. In the adjoining State of Kentucky, there are scarcely any slaves in the hill county of Grant; while the fertile Fayette is crowded with them. In South Carolina, what are called the "sand hill counties," covering nearly half of the State, are comparatively unproductive and contain very few slaves; while the rich counties on the coast and in the interior, the "Sea-land cotton" counties among them, contain but few whites in comparison with the slaves. In Georgetown district in that State, there are more than thirty slaves to one grown white male; so that, if we take the proportion of masters to the whole number of grown white males as one to five, each master would own more than one hundred fifty slaves. In hilly Western Virginia, and Eastern Tennessee, there are few negroes; they are owned in other parts of those States. In Brook county, Virginia, the proportion of whites to slaves is eighty-five to one; in Yaney, North Carolina, as twenty-two to one; in Union, Georgia, as thirty-five to one; in DeKalb, Alabama, as sixteen to one; in Fentress, Tennessee, as forty-three to one; in Morgan, Kentucky, as seventy-four to one; in Yapey, as eighty to one; in Arkansas, as three hundred and eleven to one; in other counties of the same State, the proportion is as follows: the slaves are numerous and the whites few.

With these facts before us, should be sustained by most of you in founding our institutions on the basis of twenty slaves to each owner; which, for a population of slaves is 2,487,113, would make the number of masters but a little over one hundred and twenty-four thousand. But as we wish to avoid the charge, from any opponent however embittered, of exaggeration, we will reduce this average number of twenty to less than thirteen, so as to make in round numbers, Two Hundred Thousand Slaveholders.

These are not all voters, many of them are minors, aliens or women. The slaveholding voters, then, constitute but a small portion of the four millions and a half of free persons in the slave States, and are not as numerous by some fifty thousand as the voters of the State of Ohio.

But the slaveholders control the policy of their own States. A glance at Southern Society and institutions will make the manner of effecting this perfectly plain.

They have all the influence which every where attaches itself to wealth; for the wealth of their States is concentrated in their hands.

They have, too, all the influence of superior intelligence. Educating their own children at the Colleges of the North, the Academies and High Schools of the South, or by private tutors at their own mansions; they establish no common schools for their poor neighbors, the laboring whites. Chancellor Harper, of South Carolina, advocates slavery in the Literary Messenger, of October, 1838, on the ground that it exempts slaveholders from bodily labor, and therefore he says they "have leisure for intellectual pursuits, and the means of obtaining a liberal education." But among the poor non-slaveholders there reigns the most deplorable ignorance. In 1837, Gov. Clarke, in his message to the Kentucky Legislature, says, "By the computation of those most familiar with the subject, one-third of the adult population of the State are unable to write their names." Governor Campbell makes a confession equally extraordinary, in a report to the Virginia Legislature. He states that it appeared from the returns of 98 clerks, that of 4614 applications for marriage licenses in 1837, 1047 were made by men unable to write their names. By the last census, there are fewer scholars at the public charge in the thirteen slave States than in Ohio alone! They have 35,590, Ohio has 51,812. Kentucky, just across the river from us, has 420! The Richmond Compiler contains an interesting summary from the census returns. From this, it appears that the persons who cannot read and write are: in Connecticut one to five hundred and sixty-eight; in Vermont, one to four hundred and seventy-three; in New Hampshire, one to three hundred and ten; while in Louisiana, the most intelligent slave-State, it is one to thirty-eight and a half, and in North Carolina, it runs up to one to seven! No wonder then that an uneducated and aristocratic rule the masses of the South, who are kept in ignorance by its political and social influence. No wonder that, in the South, the politicians lead the people; not the people the politicians, as in the North.

A third element of the political power of slaveholders is the vast constitutional privileges they enjoy, procured by their anti-republican action, wealth and intelligence. In all the slave States, with but one exception, slave property is represented in the Legislatures. This rule may give a District composed of one hundred voters with their slaves as many representatives as another of five thousand free voters. It enables Eastern Virginia, with a miserable numerical minority of voters, to control Western Virginia with her large free voting population.

In addition to this, some of the States grant the privilege to a slaveholder of voting in every District in which he may own land. Some of the large proprietors, therefore, may have a dozen votes.

In all of them it is difficult for a non-slaveholder to obtain office, but in some, he is made incompetent by the fundamental law. For instance, in South Carolina, he is excluded from the Legislature by the Constitution. The qualification of a Representative is made, the ownership of slaves or else, to use the language of that instrument, "of a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes." By this, it is made impossible for any other interest than that of the planters to be represented in the State Councils. The fabric of South Carolina aristocracy is as compact and as well protected by law as the English nobility.

The enormous political privileges we have mentioned are rendered overwhelming engines against the non-slaveholding classes when backed by the modern "gerrymandering" which, though used in the North by whigs against democrats, and democrats against whigs, is used in the South to crush in the germ

the spirit of Freedom, and is carried to the most oppressive extreme. To be satisfied of this, let any one examine the apportionment laws of South Carolina, which give the Representative majority to a small minority in the planting counties.

These laws are aided by others requiring property qualifications, and by the tone of Southern Society which has no tendency to inspire the laboring whites with an interest in public affairs. They do not go to the polls as we of the North do. Examine the returns of the votes at the last Presidential election if you doubt this, and compare them with the census returns.— You will find the number of white males in the slave States and Territories over 20 years of age, was 1,017,307, while the vote for President, at that exciting election, was only 682,583. With these 682,583 votes the South elected 126 Presidential electors; that is, one elector to 5,935 voters.

The Free States gave 1,726,737 votes, and chose 168 electors; that is, one elector to 10,278 voters. Two northern voters had a very little more political power therefore, than one Southern. About 300,000 Southern whites should have voted who did not. To what cause can you attribute this, if not to those we assign?

The natural consequence of the exclusion of the laboring whites of the South from opportunities of education and from political privileges, is their social degradation. They are little esteemed by their lordly neighbors, and are known among slaves by the name of "poor white folks." Those of them whose manliness of spirit is broken down by years of endurance of contempt and insult, speak and act more like the serfs of Russia than like free born sons of America. To aid this class of our fellow citizens to recover their lost rights, is one object we stand pledged to accomplish. The non-slaveholders of the South will be, in a few years, the strongest wing of the Liberty party.— They have wrongs

"To stir a fever in the blood of age,
And make an infant's sinews strong as steel."

Southern newspapers teem with abuse of white men who labor for their subsistence. Robert Wickliffe, a prominent Kentucky politician, and a member of a large and influential family, says in a speech published in the Louisville Advertiser, "Gentlemen want to drive out the black population that they may obtain warring negroes in their place. White Negroes have this advantage over black negroes, they can be converted into voters; and the men who live upon the sweat of their brow, and pay them but a dependent and scanty subsistence, can, if able to keep ten thousand of them in employment, come up to the polls and change the destiny of the country."

"How improved will be our condition when we have such white negroes as perform the servile labors of Europe, of old England, and he would add now, of New England, when our body servants, and our cart drivers, and our street sweepers are white negroes instead of black. Where will be the independence, the proud spirit, the chivalry of Kentucky then?"

For these vaporing, bombastic speeches, the "white negroes" about Lexington refused to vote for Mr. Wickliffe at the ensuing election, and he was left at home to nurse the "chivalrous" spirit.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, long a prominent Whig, said in the Virginia Convention of 1820: "Those who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence, can never enter into political affairs; they never do, never will, never can."

Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, in a Congressional speech of January 21, 1836, said, in support of the proposition that the capitalists of a country should always own the laborers, "If laborers ever obtain the political power of a country, it is in fact in a state of revolution."

Gov. McDuffie, in his celebrated anti-free-labor message of 1836, said, "where these offices [i. e. hard work] are performed by members of the political community, a dangerous element is obviously introduced into the body politic."

Chancellor Harper, in the work before quoted, opposes the education of laborers, and asks triumphantly, "Would you do a benefit to the horse or ox by giving him a cultivated understanding, a fine feeling?"

This, then, is the spirit of the "Slave Power;" arrogant, overbearing and cruel, the deadliest foe to our free institutions, and the genius of Republicanism. Heaven protect them from its inroads!

February 1, 1844.

Tract No. 2.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, OR THE EXTENSION OF THE SLAVE POWER.

BY GEN. JAMES APPLETON, MAINE.

Slavery exerted no slight influence over the public mind, at the period when the Federal Constitution was formed; but it has continually increased in power, and become more and more malignant, from that time until the present. In proof of this, I might advert to many of the leading measures of the National Government, and to much of the history of our country, since the adoption of the constitution; but I choose to illustrate this position, by referring to the prevailing opinion of those who framed the constitution, and to a single subsequent act of the government, viz: "THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE." I thus restrict myself, for the purpose of presenting at large, the testimony of several witnesses, who were actors in the scene they describe, and who were competent, in all respects, to form a correct judgment.

In the year 1820, Maine petitioned for admission into the Union. This was refused, except upon the unconditional admission of Missouri, which had also applied for admission. There was no objection from any quarter to the request of Maine; it was fit in all respects that she should be admitted; but not daring to trust the question of the admission of Missouri upon its own merits, the admission of the two States was embraced in the same bill; thus making the admission of Maine, dependent on the unconditional admission of Missouri. "You may come into the Union," said the slave-owner; we shall be glad to receive you; but if you do come in, you must bring with you Missouri—slaves and all—not only those which she now has, but all that she may acquire to the end of time! A great struggle ensued; the members from the slave States, uniting as one man, and carrying with them, as they are always able to do, a few members from the free States, succeeded in their execrable project. This was the first instance, where the admission of a state into the Union, was opposed openly, and in the halls of Congress, on the ground of slavery; but slavery triumphed, and liberty and honor and the constitution, were prostrated to the earth.

In 1787, the Ordinance, for the government of the North-west Territory, was passed by the old Congress, with scarcely an opposing voice. By this Ordinance, which is the fundamental law of that territory, slavery is forever excluded from that vast tract of country. In this feature of that Ordinance, we have the best evidence of the feelings of the American people, at that time, in relation to slavery. This territory was ceded by the State of Virginia, for the purpose of forming new States, and although she was herself a slaveholding State, she consented, that this new country should never be polluted by the footsteps of the slave. This act of the old Congress, was in perfect harmony with the leading principles of the Constitution, which was adopted the year following, and perfectly coincident with the opinion of American patriots, both of the North and South.— The patriots of that age, were inspired with the ardent hope, that the principles of liberty, developed by the Revolution, would every where prevail, to the utter overthrow of slavery. The wise men who framed the Constitution expressed their opinions as follows: Governor Morris, "Domestic slavery is a nefarious institution. It was the curse of heaven on the state where it prevailed." L. Martin. "The privilege of importing slaves, was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution and dishonorable to the American character." Col. Mason. "The poor despise labor where performed by slaves. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. Slavery brings the curse of heaven on a country." Mr. Gerry. "No sanction ought to be given to slavery." Mr. Madison. "It is wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man."—Madison papers.

Contrast the state of feeling, indicated by these facts, with that which existed less than thirty-five years afterwards, when Missouri was admitted to the Union. No one can doubt how the Missouri question would have been settled by the fathers of the republic. They would have frowned at the thought of extending slavery. Yet in 1820, the influence of slavery was so great over the American people, that a majority of their representatives, admitted a new State into the Union, with the right of perpetual slavery. Nor can it be doubted, that slavery has been constantly accumulating power, in an increased ratio, from the date when Missouri was admitted to the present time.— Whether any new states will hereafter be admitted to the Union, with the power to establish slavery, time alone can determine. But the hope is fully cherished, that the spirit of patriotism and liberty, which within a few years, has been revived in the slave States, and the wide pervading conviction, that slavery is the curse of the country, will yet stay the onward march of this enemy of our soul, and at no distant period, banish it from every corner of this godly land.

At the time of the Missouri compromise, when Missouri and Maine were admitted into the Union, there were seven Representatives in Congress from Maine; but the conditions upon which it was proposed to admit Maine were so reprehensible and insulting, that five of the number, Mr. Kinsley, Joshua Cushman, Ezekiel Whitman, Enoch Lincoln and James Parker, voted against her admission—preferring that Maine should never be admitted into the Union, rather than to submit to the dishonorable and arrogant claims of slavery. In explanation of their course, these members of the House, published "an Address to the people of Maine." One only of the members survives, the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, who wrote the Address, and who is the present able and upright Chief Justice of the State of Maine. I shall close up this paper with extracts from this Address, which asserts in plain but strong language, the domination of slavery and the means by which it has been secured. If such were the fearful strides of this power twenty-three years since, that statesmen of different parties, united in exposing it, and in invoking their countrymen to awake and resist its further advancement; what must be its present potency and virulence, when, during the whole intervening period, it has been widening the field of activity—gathering new strength from the cowardly submission of its victims; and when also, it is meditating new schemes of atrocity and unrighteousness and seeking new countries for spoil and desolation?

"When the Bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, was first discussed, at an early period of the session, the honorable Speaker, Henry Clay, of the House, avowed his opposition to the admission of Maine, unequivocally, until Missouri should have been admitted, with the privilege of continuing the increase of the slave-holding population; and alleged that this jealousy of power on the part of the South was justified by a similar jealousy on the part of the North, manifested in the admission of Kentucky. He alleged that Kentucky had been kept out of the Union eighteen months, waiting for Vermont to be admitted as a counterpoise in the scale of the Union. This piece of history he stated as having been handed down by tradition, and derived from sources on which he could confidently rely. The same facts were again asserted subsequently by an honorable member of the Senate, (Governor Barbour of Virginia.) On examination, this precedent turns out not to have the slightest foundation in fact."

"Of the question of power or influence, the gentlemen of the North have, heretofore, thought nothing, as between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of this Union, we have had our executive, with all his influence and patronage, elected seven-eighths of the time, since the formation of the government, from the slave-holding portions of the Union. All this has excited no jealousy on our part. But whatever may be our disposition in this particular, it behooves the people of the North not to be inattentive to the signs of the mud and stagnant pool, by the developments which experience and collisions produce, we shall deserve to be considered a besotted and stupid race, fit only to be led blindfolded; and worthy only, to be treated with sovereign contempt."

"Restrictions and impediments, in relation to Missouri, were odious—unconstitutional—invidious—and we know not what. But, in regard to Maine—she might be loaded down with restrictions, or any and every impediment; and to secure what? The interest and welfare of Maine? No; power—a balance of power; and to whom? to slave-holding States. They say to Maine, you may come into the Union; we shall be glad to receive you; you are entitled to admission upon every principle. But, if you do come in, you must bring with you Missouri, slaves and all—not only those which she now has, but all that she may acquire to the end of time! These proceedings and declarations are to be regretted, and to be deprecated. They will have the worst possible effect. The North must, at least, stand upon the defensive. And what may be its solicitude for the best interests of the Union; and however anxious it may be for its happiness and prosperity; such proceedings and such declarations should not be passed without animadversions. To be totally regardless of such—not indignant merely—but positive declarations—over and over again repeated; and from all the prominent characters of the South, will not, and ought not to be forgotten."

"We see, here, a principle of Union—a rallying point—a principle which creates in this Union a solid column—an impregnable phalanx, forever united for political purposes, and for the acquisition of political power and influence. While the South are united, and the influence of the North neutralized by their divisions, power, over this Union, must continue to reside where it has done ever since the formation of the government." "It should not be concealed, also, that the power of the Executive, which we would not impair or diminish, in this country, is not inconsiderable. He has under his control, eight or ten thousand officers, distributed over the Union, comprising the most active and influential men, together with perhaps two, or three, or four times that number of expectants of office; all of whom are under an inducement to adhere to him, with their influence and power. Whenever power in this country, then, shall have taken root in a quarter which there shall be found such a common principle of union, it cannot be easily eradicated."

"The lessons which have been inculcated in the course of the discussions of the question, in relation to Maine and Missouri, should forever hereafter be borne in mind. Missouri is now to be admitted as a slave-holding State. Arkansas is next to follow. Thus the principle of Union, this rallying point is to be extended and strengthened."

Let the American people ponder this testimony, and while it is yet within their power, arise and vindicate the principles of their fathers, and drive back the foe of liberty and our country.

LIBERTY VOTES.

	1840.	1841.	1842	1843.
Maine,	194	1,662	3,654	6,351
New Hampshire,	111	2,358	3,110	3,564
Vermont,	319	2,794*	2,091	3,766
Massachusetts,	1,415	3,732	6,432	9,173
Connecticut,	174	1,319	1,777	1,872
New York,	2,808	5,532	7,262	20,000
Pennsylvania,	304	818†	1,144†	2,417
Ohio,	904	2,848	5,423	6,761
Illinois,	159	527	931	1,954
Michigan,	328	868	2,130	3,776
Indiana,			900	1,634
Total,	6,754	20,688	34,814	60,303

*Increased by peculiar local cause.

†Partial.

THREE MORE SLAVE-HOLDING FOREIGN MINISTERS have just been appointed. Robert Wickliffe, Jr., of Kentucky, to Sardinia; Abram Kenner, of North Carolina, to Portugal; and Danley S. Carr, of Virginia, to Turkey. Noble Representatives of a free people.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

BY GERRIT SMITH.

It is necessary to preach politics, if it is only to dispel the delusion that men can, in their political relations, innocently do that which in their other relations they would shrink from as highly criminal. The voters of this country generally act as if feeling that they have a dispensation to do as they list at the polls—as if feeling that God's jurisdiction does not extend to the polls. This notion from the dreadful mistake of drawing a line between religion and politics, and of allowing men to fancy that their religion is better than their politics; that their moral character is better than their political character. I scarcely need say before an enlightened audience, that God requires as much holiness at the polls as elsewhere. I scarcely need say that this is wicked, in point of fact, to make, or refuse to repeal slave laws, and to elect men to office who will make, or refuse to repeal such laws, as it is to build ships for the slave-trade, or to forge manacles and fetters for the victims of that trade.

American Slavery must soon die. The evil can become but little greater, ere it will work its own destruction. If the pulpits of this country shall, without delay, preach Bible politics, the people without delay, adopt, and act upon them; and then through the peaceful power of the peaceful ballot box, slavery will die a peaceful as well as speedy death. We shall scarcely have abolished the national parts of slavery, by which I mean slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and under the national flag, ere State slavery will no longer be tolerated, or countenanced by our national pro-slavery example, will die a quiet death. But let us delay a little longer the remedial application of righteous politics to the gigantic evil, let the politics which lead to our outrage and crush our brother, continue a little longer to be our prevailing politics—and our country will finish the bloodiest chapter in all the book of time. There will be such a reckoning for deep and damning wrongs—such an outpouring of smothered, pent-up revenge, as living man has never seen. Those will be, in Apocalyptic language, "blood even unto the horse-bridles." I close my remarks with the most deeply earnest entreaty to all ministers of the gospel to preach politics—to urge their hearers with all the power of which they are capable, no more to vote the lie on the back of millions, but to vote it out—no more to vote the Bible out of their hands, but to vote it into their hands—no more to vote their continued subjection, but their immediate exemption from, a system of horrid wholesale murder.

Correspondence of the New York Evangelist.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A case lately occurred in Washington City, of attempted escape of a number of slaves, which is likely, in its progress, to yield results of great moment. It is recorded in the National Intelligencer, of Nov. 27th, as follows:

"RESCUED SLAVES.—We understand that on last Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a police officer, a constable and two other persons, aided by Capt. Goddard, of the Auxiliary Guard, succeeded in preventing the escape of several slaves, who were about to travel to Canada without a permit from their masters. The slaves, arrested, ten in number, were on the point of being conveyed out of the District. Four colored women and two children were in a light and commodious spring wagon, which the officer discovered in a stable belonging to John Bush, a free negro, residing on English Hill, in the rear of the City Hall. From the circumstances which transpired at the time of the arrest, there was a reason to believe that John Bush was aiding in the escape of these runaways. A colored man, named Smallwood, now residing at Toronto, in Canada, had, it would seem, written letters to slaves in the District, and otherwise tried to aid them in their escape. Smallwood arrived in this city with a wagon and horses last Tuesday evening. We understand that Bush has been held to bail in the sum of \$500, for his appearance at the next Criminal Court. Smallwood has not yet been arrested. The wagon and horses found in Bush's stable are in possession of the officers, and will so remain until the owner comes forward to prove and claim his team."

It will be observed that this arrest was achieved by an officer of the "Auxiliary Guard," which was established for the protection of the city, and especially of the public buildings, by an Act of Congress, passed in the summer of 1843. The real object of the law, was noted, I think, in your columns at that time. I am informed that nearly all the slaves recaptured by this "Guard," so employed and paid by the United States, have been punished for their love of liberty by being sold to the slave-traders, to be sent to New Orleans, and thence to the slaughter of the sugar plantations of Louisiana. Five of them, a mother and four children, it is said, belonged to Mr. Beale, an assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate. Mr. B. is said, retains the mother and her youngest child, aged 8 years, and has sold the others, a son and two daughters, to the traders. May God in mercy help and comfort that bereaved mother; and may every mother who reads this, make the case her own, and that of her own sons and daughters, and then act by the Golden Rule.

The case of Mr. Bush is a very important one. He is, I am told, a very industrious and respectable citizen, having a little property, and a beloved family dependent on him for support and education. The crime (?) he is charged with is, kidnapping slaves; and this crime, under the old, obsolete statutes of Maryland, which are held to be in force in this District, is a capital offence. The only act that is alleged of him is, that he aided these unhappy persons in their plans for escaping out of the tender mercies of the American Congress, by allowing them to assemble at his house prior to their intended departure. The question for every citizen of the United States is just this, Shall this man suffer death for that act?

It is probable the trial will take place next month. Able counsel will be employed for the defence. On the trial the question will be raised, and carried for adjudication to the Supreme Court—Has Slavery ever had a legal existence in this District under the government of Congress?

The readers of the Evangelist will see at a glance, that this case has a magnitude, and importance, and interest, including and beyond the three cases of the Amistad, Latimer and Van Zandt! I will endeavor to give you a faithful report of the proceedings. It is now confidently reported that the Committee on the amendment of the rules of the House, of which Mr. Adams is Chairman, have agreed five to four, to report in favor of rescinding the 1st Rule, which excludes abolition petitions. J. L.

SIGNS OF COMING TRIUMPH.—When the friends of freedom manifested a determination to carry their principles to the ballot-box, they were told that from thenceforth no concession would be made by the two old parties—that both would combine to oppose any anti-slavery measure or petition which might be proposed in our State Legislature and Congress. How is the fact? The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine, at their late sessions, have gone farther in support of our principles, than they did during our seven years campaign of moral suasion. And now with the exception of three members from New Hampshire, the entire New England delegation in Congress, Democrats and Whigs, have just recorded their votes against the infamous Gag-law. The Resolutions of Massachusetts, which in 1837 were cast unread, undebated, unrecorded, on the table of Congress, are now referred to a committee of which John Q. Adams is chairman. Nay, more, in that very District of Columbia and from that very prison where in 1836, Dr. Crandall of N. York, was confined for eight months for lending copies of an anti-slavery pamphlet, a black man, taken up and confined as a fugitive slave, petitions Congress to interfere in