

Mr. P. then commenced with a preamble of some considerable length, very carefully worded. He wished the audience to receive kindly what he might say on the subject of slavery. He thought he should refer to the position of the North in their relation to this subject, so as not unnecessarily to say any thing to offend any of the church or clergy. *He first wished it expressly understood, by all, that he was not connected with that class of abolitionists, or reformers, called infidels.* He hoped, therefore, that fact would secure to him a candid hearing!

He wished to speak of the Northern Church, in reference to their silence and inactivity on this all-important subject. He thought they did not design to avoid it, but they had not given the subject proper thought. It was rather a want of consideration of its effect on the colored people! He wished them to see the necessity of constantly remonstrating against the system of American slavery; to take the Friends for example; it could do no harm, and might do much good, for they have borne their testimony against this wicked institution from the beginning, and it has had a good effect. He thought such action on the part of other denominations would exert a great influence among the people, the results of which would be felt by the oppressor.

He then spoke of the political parties, and showed their position to be antagonistic to the interests of the slave; but not designedly so, for they were much misled by individuals who wished only the loaves and fishes, or had their eyes on the Presidency, or Secretaryship, or some office of the department of Washington. He hoped they would consider the slave more, and try to do something to weaken the oppressor's grasp, and give encouragement to the future prospects of the

Mr. P. then commenced with a preamble of some considerable length, very carefully worded. He wished the audience to receive kindly what he might say on the subject of slavery. He thought he should refer to the position of the North in their relation to this subject, so as not unnecessarily to say any thing to offend any of the church or clergy. *He first wished it expressly understood, by all, that he was not connected with that class of abolitionists, or reformers, called infidels.* He hoped, therefore, that fact would secure to him a candid hearing!

He wished to speak of the Northern Church, in reference to their silence and inactivity on this all-important subject. He thought they did not design to avoid it, but they had not given the subject proper thought. It was rather a want of consideration of its effect on the colored people! He wished them to see the necessity of constantly remonstrating against the system of American slavery; to take the Friends for example; it could do no harm, and might do much good, for they have borne their testimony against this wicked institution from the beginning, and it has had a good effect. He thought such action on the part of other denominations would exert a great influence among the people, the results of which would be felt by the oppressor.

He then spoke of the political parties, and showed their position to be antagonistic to the interests of the slave; but not designedly so, for they were much misled by individuals who wished only the loaves and fishes, or had their eyes on the Presidency, or Secretaryship, or some office of the department at Washington. He hoped they would consider the slave more, and try to do something to weaken the oppressor's grasp, and give encouragement to the future prospects of the

slave.

He then spoke of the commercial and mercantile interests of the country, which, he said, were much more interwoven with slavery than he was aware of, until, in his visit to Europe, he had there seen clearly through it, and all its bearings on American slavery. He found it a great monopoly, and very disastrous to the slave, and converted the cotton lords into pro-slavery persons, who had but little sympathy for the slave and much for the oppressor, not because they were naturally worse than others, but because it was for their interest to promote the commercial interest of the merchants and slaveholders of the South for their mutual benefit. He hoped there would be a change on this point, and that the Northern merchants, and all men, would see it for their interest to cut their connection with the South, and not foster, encourage and abet their despotic designs, in enslaving their fellow-creatures, and rendering them mere chattels.

Though he was a member of the church, yet he was independent, and would have no intercourse with them himself, nor allow a slaveholder to sit at his communion table. If all would do this, he thought they would feel it at the South. He thought, also, they ought to make slaveholding disreputable, as well as unprofitable, and do all they could to lessen the value of the slave; for as cotton advances in price, so in proportion does the slave, and he is also in such cases worked harder, and even worked up, in seven years, (on an average.) This great sacrifice of life is completely covered to the owner by the increased price of cotton. He thought the great remedy was to abstain from Southern products—cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c.—

slave.

He then spoke of the commercial and mercantile interests of the country, which, he said, were much more interwoven with slavery than he was aware of, until, in his visit to Europe, he had there seen clearly through it, and all its bearings on American slavery. He found it a great monopoly, and very disastrous to the slave, and converted the cotton lords into pro-slavery persons, who had but little sympathy for the slave and much for the oppressor, not because they were naturally worse than others, but because it was for their interest to promote the commercial interest of the merchants and slaveholders of the South for their mutual benefit. He hoped there would be a change on this point, and that the Northern merchants, and all men, would see it for their interest to cut their connection with the South, and not foster, encourage and abet their despotic designs, in enslaving their fellow-creatures, and rendering them mere chattels.

Though he was a member of the church, yet he was independent, and would have no intercourse with them himself, nor allow a slaveholder to sit at his communion table. If all would do this, he thought they would feel it at the South. He thought, also, they ought to make slaveholding disreputable, as well as unprofitable, and do all they could to lessen the value of the

slave; for as cotton advances in price, so in proportion does the slave, and he is also in such cases worked harder, and even worked up, in seven years, (on an average.) This great sacrifice of life is completely covered to the owner by the increased price of cotton. He thought the great remedy was to abstain from Southern products—cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c.—

and use that of free labor in its stead, which could be easily procured, he thought, by a little exertion, paying a trifle more, and being contented with a rather inferior article. He said he used nothing of the kind, and wished the colored friends present, and all Northern men, as far as practicable, to do the same. This would have a good tendency in the right direction, and would be felt by the South in the diminished value of slaves, and they would be willing to let them go.

He hoped, also, that the politicians would pass laws to prevent the domestic slave trade. There was no question but that they had the power to do this, and might easily. Petitions should be immediately circulated to assist Chase's bill now before Congress for the prohibition of slavery in the territories.

He also spoke of the great evils of slavery, and of their bearings on the North, and their deleterious tendencies.

and use that of free labor in its stead, which could be easily procured, he thought, by a little exertion, paying a trifle more, and being contented with a rather inferior article. He said he used nothing of the kind, and wished the colored friends present, and all Northern men, as far as practicable, to do the same. This would have a good tendency in the right direction, and would be felt by the South in the diminished value of slaves, and they would be willing to let them go.

He hoped, also, that the politicians would pass laws to prevent the domestic slave trade. There was no question but that they had the power to do this, and might easily. Petitions should be immediately circulated to assist Chase's bill now before Congress for the prohibition of slavery in the territories.

He also spoke of the great evils of slavery, and of their bearings on the North, and their deleterious tendencies.