

FOR LINCOLN AND FOR HUMANITY.

TO,

Am—"Dunlap Times."

Come forward all of your crew,
As Freedom's cause gives me hand,
And from Columbus' land with speed,
Fly out that dark and dancing land!
For Lincoln, and for Brazil, too,
Fly lowest men with wings of blue,
And shout—"as they went to it."
For noble Henry of the West!

Republicans, you planas flow,
The contest fairly has begun,
You want a glorious work make wars,
Victory doubtless shall be won.
For Lincoln, &c.
Your platform is both firm and strong;
You stand in both good and wrong;
You must once comprise the Union,
Your leader, Lincoln's hero, too.
For Lincoln, &c.

Life high the seal, the order plant deep;
The rolling party close in train, among
And then away, with our grand sweep,
But January B. and his tra!
The names of "Abel," and "Hamilton,"
Now proudly bend each neck to the
Just as in '30 we'd do, to do,
In the "W" of our gallant "Tip".

CLAYVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1858.

JEFFERSON ON THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Could there be a more appropriate period than the present for the republication of your columns of the enclosed letters of Thomas Jefferson, on the all-above topic of the free color, than his professed followers there is no much ignorance respecting his real opinions on the subject of African slavery? It was mainly through the instrumentality of this apostle of liberty—the founder and the chief leader of the old Republican party—that every step of the formation of the Constitution was conserved to freedom; and it was during the last month of his glorious administration that the noble State of which you and I are proud to call ourselves citizens, was constituted a separate territorial government, with Edward Coates, of Virginia, as its first Governor. J. MONTICELLO, Aug. 24, 1814.

DEAR SIR—Your edition of the 31st was duly received and was read with peculiar pleasure. The sentiment breathed throughout is full of honor both to the head and the heart of the writer. Min, on the subject of slavery of negroes, and the color, has been in possession of the public, and time has only served to give them stronger force. The eye of justice and the love of country prompt you, in the cause of these people, and it is a moral approach to us that they should have pleaded so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort, nay, I fear not such serious willingness, to relieve them and ourselves, from our present condition of moral and political reproduction.

From these in a free nation, who were in the fullness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England raged on paper only, I saw nothing was to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degradation of the colored body and mental, of those unfortunate beings, not reflecting that the degradation was wholly of their own making, and that their fathers, few or many, had yet doubted but that they were as legitimate the owners of negroes as their horses or cattle. The quiet and undisturbed course of education was not distinguished by the least, and little return of the value of liberty. And when the alarm was taken of an enterprise of their own, it was not easy to carry them to the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves.

In the first or second session of the Legislature after I became a member, I drew to this subject, the attention of Col. Bland, then the best, eldest and most respected member, and he undertook to move for certain moderate amendments to the existing laws to this purpose. I seconded his motion, and, as a young member, was more spared in debate, but he soon met with an enemy in his country, and was treated with the greatest indecorum on an early session of the Legislature, other and more distant dates

were assigned to me, so that from that time till my return from Europe, in 1792, and in fact, up to the time to reside at home in 1800, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject.

I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions of the color, had not been kindled in every breast, and had become, as it were, the vital principle of every citizen, even your generous temper of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and the vigor of their passions, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their strength. But as you are now, I shall be, with, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they were made towards this point the progress I had hoped.

Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has rung through this sound to my ears; and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject, as indicating an apathy and indifference on every mind, which hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come to be a subject of every day's anxious energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, and the horrors which that country has taken place since; but what did the wise and great men of all parts of the world, that I am sure you are, hold it at the time when this Constitution was adopted? I am sure you are, if we carry ourselves by historical research back to that day, and ascertain some opinions by authentic sources, consisting among us, that there was no great diversity of opinion between the North and the South, on the subject of African slavery. And it will be found that both parts of the country held it equally an evil. The South, as I have already mentioned, did not hold that, either at the North or at the South, there was much, though there was some, inventive and untruthful as human agents. The great ground of objection to it was political; that it weakened the strength of the country, by the loss of free labor, society became less free, labor and society were less productive, and the interest of the free man of the time the clearest expression of their opinion that slavery, in all its forms, was a political evil, its existence here, not without truth, and not without some acerbity of temper and force of language, to the misapprehension of the free country, who, to favor the navigator, had entailed these evils upon the colored man. I need but refer you particularly to the publications of the day. They are matters of history. The contrary is the same sentiments that slavery was an evil, a blight, a pest, a mildew, a scourge, and a curse. There are no terms of reproberation of slavery so vehement in the North of that day as in the South. The North was not so much excited against it as the South. They thought they were, because there was much less of it at the North, and the people did not feel it to be so much a political evil, so prominently as they were, or thought to be seen, at the South.

Then, sir, when this question of the Convention viewed it—the Convention reflected the judgment of the general community of the men of the South. A member of the other House, whom I have not the pleasure to name, but who has collected extracts from these public documents. They prove the truth of what I say. If, upon the subject, there was, how to deal with it as an evil? Well, they came to this general conclusion, that if slavery could not be continued in the country, if the importation of slaves was made to cease, and therefore, they thought, that if the importation might be prevented by the act of the new Government. They thought that it was necessary to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control.

I hope, then, dear sir, you will retract your proposal to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control. I hope, then, dear sir, you will retract your proposal to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control. I hope, then, dear sir, you will retract your proposal to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control. I hope, then, dear sir, you will retract your proposal to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control.

It is not to be denied that the Convention, when it was held, was a Convention of the men of the South. A member of the other House, whom I have not the pleasure to name, but who has collected extracts from these public documents. They prove the truth of what I say. If, upon the subject, there was, how to deal with it as an evil? Well, they came to this general conclusion, that if slavery could not be continued in the country, if the importation of slaves was made to cease, and therefore, they thought, that if the importation might be prevented by the act of the new Government. They thought that it was necessary to commit them to those whose usage of them we can not control.

tion, insinuate and incenato it, softly, but stealthily, through the medium of education, and convention, and the press, in your labors, and, when the plank is formed, bring on and press it forward, perseveringly, until its accomplishment.

It is an encouraging observation, that no good measure was ever proposed, that did not stand, or prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors, of the United States, to prevent a free trade which has brought this evil upon us. And you will be glad to see that the Convention of 1787, in its proceedings, "is not well in doing." That your success may be as speedy and complete as it will be of honorable memory. But as you are now, I shall be, with, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they were made towards this point the progress I had hoped.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. EDWARD COATES, Esq. EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER IN SENATE.

And now let us consider, sir, the influence of the Convention of 1787, in its proceedings, "is not well in doing." That your success may be as speedy and complete as it will be of honorable memory. But as you are now, I shall be, with, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they were made towards this point the progress I had hoped.

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sentiments and pretensions in which the constitutional provision originated, and the Convention of 1787, was that, if the importation of slaves ceased, the white race would multiply and flourish, and the color, that slavery would gradually wear out and expire.

It may be improper here to allege that I had almost said, celebrated opinion of Mr. Madison. You observe, sir, that the main object of the Convention of 1787, was to secure the perpetuity of the Constitution. The Convention does not require that "fugitive slaves" shall be returned to the States. Madison opposed the production of the term slave, or slavery into the Constitution, for, he said that he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the United States of America that there could be property in man. Now, sir, all this took place at the Convention in 1787; but, connected with this consideration, is another and more important transaction not sufficiently attended to by the Convention for framing the Constitution. It is the Philadelphia Convention of all that time, the Congress of the United States, which assembled in New York. It was a matter of design, as we know, that the Convention should assemble in the same city, that Congress was holding its sessions. Almost all the public men of the country, therefore, of distinction and influence, were on the one or the other of both. In some instances, that we are acquainted with, it is ascertained, that the Convention of both. If I mistake not, such was the case of Mr. Rufus King, then a member of Congress from Massachusetts and at the same time a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution. He was in New York at the summer of 1787, the very time when the Convention in Philadelphia was framing this Constitution, that the Convention of 1787, was holding its sessions on the 12th of July, 1787, and the Convention of 1787, was holding its sessions on the 12th of July, 1787, and the Convention of 1787, was holding its sessions on the 12th of July, 1787.

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vent the spread of slavery in the United States, that power was exerted to the utmost, and the result was, and to the fullest extent. An honorable member, whose health does not allow him the here to quote, in a Senate of the United States, on the 12th of July, 1787, (By Mr. CALHOUN.)

Mr. WEBSTER: I am very happy to hear, sir, that you are so well, and, and in the enjoyment of health to serve his country. The honorable member, whose health does not allow him the here to quote, in a Senate of the United States, on the 12th of July, 1787, (By Mr. CALHOUN.)

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