

## DANGER AND SAFETY.

SLAVERY—DANGEROUS; EMANCIPATION—SAFE.

IN this little tract we propose to show, *from authentic documents and unquestionable authority*, that slavery is a system full of peril, and that immediate emancipation is, in all respects, safe.

A few years ago the editor of the Richmond Enquirer said, "We had forbore to touch the subject for twenty-seven years. \* \* \* The press broke the silence of fifty years." He then quotes approvingly the language of a South Carolinian, just returned from the North, who says; "We may shut our eyes if we please, but there is the dark and growing evil at our doors. Of this I am very sure, that the difference, nothing short of *frightful*, between all on one side of the Potomac, and all on the other, is owing to that cause *alone*. The disease is at our heart's core, it has all along been CONSUMING OUR VITALS. What is to be done? Oh! my God, I don't know, but SOMETHING MUST BE DONE:" and the editor adds: "Means must be adopted for reducing the MASS OF EVIL, which is pressing upon the South."

The Richmond Whig said: "We did not, could not, DARE to breathe a syllable on a subject *ever nearest our hearts*, and of TRANSCENDENT MOMENT to the country." In the same article,

the editor says: "In our estimation, ALL OTHER QUESTIONS which have engaged the attention of the people of Virginia, since the Revolution, are by the side of this comparatively *insignificant*. War embraces in its ruin a few only; SLAVERY, in its *moral* consequences, extends its CURSE TO EVERY INDIVIDUAL of the state where it exists. War is temporary—slavery MULTIPLIES ITS EVILS and increases the probability of its perpetuation, IN EVERY INSTANT of time it is tolerated. There can be no question embracing such multitudes in its decision, for weal or for wo, and reaching in its effects so far down the stream of time. Not Virginia only is interested, not whether her sons shall be relieved of the *reproach*, the AWFUL and INCALCULABLE OPPRESSION, and the piecemeal POLITICAL DEATH of slavery. But the question \* \* comprehends all the southern states, and all the inhabitants, and not the living only, but all succeeding generations."

Mr. Broadnax, in the Virginia Legislature, said: "Life became a burden, and it were better to seek a home in some distant realm, than *endure* so precarious a condition."

Mr. Moore, another member, spoke of "the curse of slavery," its "monstrous consequences," its "IRRESISTABLE TENDENCY TO DESTROY EVERY THING LIKE VIRTUE AND MORALITY in the community," and said; the slaves "being restrained by no moral or patriotic considerations,

will ever be ready to act as guides to an invading foe, and to flock to his standard, whenever he may tempt them to it, by the STRONGEST TEMPTATION which can EVER be presented—the possession of LIBERTY.” He considered the following conclusion “OBVIOUS.” “It is, that, at no distant day, we shall be involved in a servile war, which will not end till the land shall EVERYWHERE BE RED WITH HUMAN BLOOD.”

Volumes might be filled with the language of slaveholders, fully confirming the following graphic description, written by a gentleman who had resided and travelled much at the South.

“The influences of slavery upon slaveholders and the slave states, are, an abiding sense of insecurity and dread—the press cowering under a censorship—freedom of speech struck dumb by proscription—a standing army of patrols to awe down insurrection—the mechanic arts and all vigorous enterprise crushed under an incubus—a thriftless agriculture smiting the land with barrenness and decay—industry held up to scorn, and idleness a badge of dignity.”

Mr. Moore, the Virginia legislator, said, in the speech before referred to; “I think that slavery, as it exists among us, may be regarded as the HEAVIEST CALAMITY which has ever befallen *any portion of the human race.*”

Can emancipation be worse!

In 1822, a portion of the slaveholders in the

West Indies addressed the British House of Commons in the following language: "The alarming and unprecedented state of *distress* in which the whole British West India interest is at this time involved, justifies them in imploring parliament to adopt prompt and effectual measures of relief, in order to preserve them from **INEVITABLE RUIN.**"

In view of the horrors of slavery, emancipation (the only remedy adequate to cure the evil) has been looked upon by slaveholders with dread, and *immediate emancipation* with feelings little short of dismay. Even many, in the free States, who abhor slavery, have, without due examination, looked upon this remedy as worse than the disease. Let the **FACTS** now presented be duly considered, and we venture to predict that such apprehensions will be entirely dissipated. The inhabitants of the free States not only, but slaveholders, must acknowledge that immediate emancipation will ensure the welfare and happiness of all concerned.

The following are some of the cases of emancipation for the last fifty years. In St. Domingo, Cayenne, Guadaloupe, and Martinique, in 1794; in Java, 1811; in Ceylon, 1815; in Buenos Ayres, 1816; in St. Helena, 1819; in Colombia and Chili, 1821; in Cape Colony, 1823; in Malacca, 1825; in the southern provinces of Burmah and in Bolivia, 1826; in Peru, Guatamala, and Monte Video, 1828; in twenty pro-

vinces by the British government, Aug. 1, 1834. As this last case has special claims upon attention, we will pass over the others, simply remarking, that though slavery produced many insurrections in those countries, *not one* has resulted from emancipation. In the oft-cited case of St. Domingo, the French historian testified, that after emancipation, "The colony marched as by enchantment towards its ancient splendor; cultivation prospered; every day produced perceptible proofs of its progress." It was an attempt to re-enslave freemen that produced the "Horrors of St. Domingo," to which the enemies of emancipation so triumphantly refer.\*

William R. Hayes, a lawyer from Vermont, well known to many in this country as an unimpeachable witness, in a letter to Gerrit Smith, dated Sept. 20, 1836, gives the following des-

\* After emancipation, Toussaint L'Ouverture, who had been a slave, was appointed governor of the French part of the island. Col. Molenfant says: "The colony flourished under Toussaint. The whites lived happily and in *peace* upon their estates, and the negroes continued to work for them." Albert de Latre, a paymaster in the army sent to restore slavery, and of course, bitterly opposed to Toussaint, in a book published in France, in 1804, says: "The majority of the inhabitants of the towns, (the former slaveholders,) loved the government of Toussaint, because he had GORGED THEM WITH RICHES." What a testimony to the consequences of emancipation, being wrung out, as it was, from the lips of an open opponent!

cription of the “consequences” of emancipation as he witnessed them.

“I went to Trinidad in Nov. 1834; I had heard, at home, of the persevering opposition which emancipation had met with in the islands, and I naturally supposed it would be necessary to be very guarded in my remarks about it. I therefore kept very still, thinking that even a few words might occasion a tumult, as I had been taught to believe, the liberated negroes only wanted an occasion to rise and murder all the whites. I soon found no alarm was felt, people speaking as freely about emancipation as of any thing else. All the negroes appeared cheerful and harmless, *and not seldom did I hear the remark, even from planters, that emancipation was a great blessing! The scales fell from my eyes!* I found that all the predictions I had heard of massacres, insurrections, &c, &c, were no better than nursery tales. Indeed, it was plain to be seen that emancipation had been the very thing to take away, *at once and forever*, all danger of violence on the part of the colored people. I afterwards visited Grenada and St. Vincent. The same may be said of them as of Trinidad. I have resided on this island, [Barbadoes,] (with the exception of a visit at home last winter) constantly since January, 1835. The town contains, say 40,000 inhabitants, and the island 130,000, of whom not more than 20,000 are whites. On the first of August, 1834, the number

of slaves liberated was something over 80,000. What a place for the exhibition of that ferocity which, we are told, exists in the breast of the African! Now I venture to declare that since the 1st of August, 1834, there has not been the slightest popular disturbance, or even the rumor of one, in any part of the island. And this is not because the blacks are overawed. They are themselves a part of the island militia, and are as orderly and as little inclined to violence as any people on earth.

“The general sentiment in this island, I believe to be now in favor of emancipation, as three years ago it was opposed to it. It has done my heart good to hear people of the highest standing here, and those who owned great numbers of slaves, freely admit that their *opposition to emancipation was all wrong*—that it was one of the greatest blessings that ever came upon the country, and that **NOTHING WOULD INDUCE THEM TO RETURN TO SLAVERY**. When I read of the fears of the people in America, in regard to emancipation; of the prejudice against color, and of the way in which they declare against abolition, as something that is going to open the floodgates of war and disunion, my wonder is only second to that which I feel when I reflect upon what were once my own feelings upon these same subjects. If all the opposers of abolition in the United States, including slaveholders themselves, could spend six months, in any part

of the British West Indies, abolition societies might dissolve themselves at once—their occupation would be gone.

“The alarm which was felt in the West Indies, as to a general depreciation of property and stagnation of buisness, has proved quite groundless.\* The Islands have rarely if ever been so prosperous as at present, and in this Island, I think I may safely say, there have been more improvements in buildings, agriculture, &c, in the *last* two years than in any preceding two years. Comfort and happiness have increased, education and religious knowledge been promoted, and public morals greatly improved.

“When I look at this country, and witness the *blessed changes* which have been brought about by emancipation, and when I contemplate my own country, straining every nerve to maintain a system, so fraught with evil as slavery, my heart is full. Slavery in the West Indies, as every where else, has always stood in the way of the progress of Christianity. Hence the continually repeated complaints against the missionaries in all the Islands. Slavery and Christianity were pitted against each other, the one imploring secrecy and darkness; the other demanding light.

\* Official returns of exports, in 1835, showed an *increase* in the first quarter of that year over the average of the first quarter of the three preceding years, of 20 per cent from Georgetown, (Demerara,) and 50 per cent from Berbice.



Mark now the difference. In this Island, numerous parish churches which have been in ruins since the hurricane of 1831, are rising from their ruins. The Methodist missionaries are extending their stations, and multiplying their preachers and assistants in every direction. The Moravians have just finished a fine new chapel.

“I might say much of the prodigious increase of schools. In this respect the change is just what we should expect it to be, great and truly gratifying to every benevolent mind.

“There is one other subject, which I think bears strongly upon the policy of the American Colonization Society. I believe the main pillar of that society at the North is the idea that the blacks cannot live in peace and on terms of equality in the same community with the whites. How mistaken this idea is, may I think appear by what is now going on in the West Indies. And here let it be remembered, that the people of this country have entertained the very same prejudices against color that now prevail in the United States. The colony of Demerara is comparatively new, and there is a great call for laborers to subdue and bring under cultivation that great and fertile territory.—(I may here remark that Demerara was on all hands, said to be entirely ruined by emancipation, but see how false the notion.) The same thing there is now taking place, as we in America have always been accustomed to see, viz: emigration from

the old colonies to the new. In this way Demerara is to be supplied with an abundance of free laborers, and thereby immensely benefited. A supply which but for emancipation, she could never have obtained in any way short of a revival of the African slavetrade. But that which I wish to have particularly remarked is this: 'The legislature of St. Kitts, and more recently, of this island, have become alarmed at the number of emigrants who are leaving them, all of whom are black, and have passed various laws to restrain it, openly and avowedly with the purpose of keeping their laborers among them! The policy of these laws is condemned by many here, who contend that labor must be left to find its own market, and a discussion is now actually going on in the newspapers, one party insisting that there must be laws to check emigration, and the other contending that the object may be more effectually accomplished by raising the wages, providing better houses for their laborers, &c. The whole dispute being *how they shall best be able to keep among them their liberated slaves!*

“That very thing which the colonizationists of America, are spending their strength and wealth to bring about—the people of the West Indies are laboring with all their might to *prevent*. On the one side we hear the cry, “Begone from among us, for we cannot tolerate your existence here, as a free people” on the other, “Leave us not, we beseech you, we will build you houses,

we will clothe and feed you, we will pay you good wages, only leave us not." Be it remembered, too, that the pretended necessity for the exportation of the blacks from the United States, has a *theoretical* foundation only, whereas the people of this country are acting from a thorough *experience*, both of slavery and emancipation.

"I spent last evening at an estate about four miles from town. It is one of the finest properties in the island, and the resident manager is reputed to be one of the most skilful planters in the country. Such is the character of the estate, that when the French Admiral visited the island last year, the governor made a visit with him for the especial purpose of showing a specimen of Barbadoes cultivation, and sugar manufacture.

"The conversation turned upon emancipation, and, sir, I assure you, it was enough to affect the stoutest heart, to hear the expressions of gratitude and satisfaction with which the new order of things was spoken of.

"As we walked along the noble gallery which surrounds the house, he pointed to a large building filled with lights, situated on a distant elevation, and observed, "there is good work going on; these are the Moravians with their schools for the liberated slaves." From all the members of the family similar language was heard, and especially when they spoke of the comparative comforts of living on an estate now, and during the existence of slavery. *Now*, there is a feeling

of *perfect security*, a sentiment of kindness and mutual good will, whereas formerly there was distrust, jealousy, and the idea, which never could be perfectly eradicated from the breasts even of hereditary slaveholders—that it was a gross injustice to take the labor of the poor negroes without compensation. In regard to the industry of the people, the manager observed that it was enough to say that *the estate had never been in such a high state of cultivation as at present.*

“In the United States a common topic of remark, is the insolence of the colored people.

“Abolitionists are charged with being the abettors of this insolence—and we are generally told that unless the blacks are kept under, they will come to such a state of insubordination that white people cannot live with them. Now, sir, I believe you will fully agree with me, that this *keeping them under* is the very thing which occasions all the difficulty. Kick a dog and he will snarl, and perhaps bite you—speak kindly to him and he is your friend.

“My store is situated on the wharf, amidst a very dense population—swarming with black porters, boatmen, sailors, &c, and these people are entitled to all the privileges and possessed of all the rights of freedom that I am, or any other white man. I am dealing with these people more or less every day, and I have been trying to recollect whether in all my residence

here I have ever received an impudent word from one of them.—Possibly I may have done so, but if I have, it has escaped my memory.”

Let us now turn our eyes to ANTIGUA. On this island there were, before August 1, 1834, no less than 30,000 slaves to 2000 whites. The local legislature accepted the compensation bounty of the British government, declined availing themselves of the apprenticeship system, and, on that day, gave entire liberty to all the slaves. We give a specimen of the results:—

A member of the British Parliament for Lymington, stated, that having for nine years before emancipation, possessed the largest slave property in Antigua, he had lost by it not less than £7000, (\$35,000,) but since the period in question, had let his estate for £1200 (\$6000) a year, for three years, upon unexceptionable security, and after the three years, for £1500 (\$7500) a year, and, moreover, since he had concluded this bargain, he had been offered £2000, (\$10,000.)

The reader is referred to the Anti-Slavery Record, Vol II, No. 11, for a selection from the official reports to the British Parliament. The following from the despatch of Sir James Carnichael Smyth, Governor of British Guiana, dated March 4th, 1835, is a specimen. “Since the 1st of August, there has not been an instance of a white man being struck or ill treated by a negro.”

In the same document, he describes the enthusiasm with which the emancipated slaves labored to defend their masters' property from harm.

In the British House of Lords, Nov. 23, 1837, Lord Brougham said of Antigua, that, "property in that island had risen in value—offences of all sorts, from capital offences downwards, had decreased, as appeared from returns sent to the governor of that colony, and the exports of sugar had increased. During the three years ending 1834, the average yearly export was 165,000*cwts.* and for the three subsequent years, this average had increased to 189,000*cwts.* being an increase of 24,000*cwts.* or one clear seventh. Nor were the last three years productive seasons, for in 1835 there was a very severe and destructive hurricane, and in 1836 there was such a drought that water was obliged to be imported from Barbadoes."

During the year 1837, JOSEPH STURGE, THOMAS HARVEY, DR. LLOYD and JOHN SCOBLE, of England, went to the West Indies, at their own charges, for the express purpose of examining into the condition of the partially emancipated slaves (the apprentices) in the different islands, and the condition of the 30,000 recent slaves, but now colored FREEMEN of Antigua. Messrs. Sturge and Harvey have published the results of their investigation in a handsome volume, and spread before the British public the all-important facts contained in it. Joseph Sturge

is an eminent merchant of Birmingham, son-in-law to the well-known JAMES CROPPER, of Liverpool, and his character stands very high in England. The other gentlemen are also persons of much respectability. Their statements, therefore, may be implicitly relied upon:—

“James Cox, the superintendant of the Wesleyan Mission, (at Antigua,) told us that he thought the most sanguine expectation of abolitionists had been realized. *He did not think there was a man in the island who would be willing to return to slavery.*”

“At first the proprietors apprehended evils from the Emancipation Act, but a persuasion, however, of the superiority of the free system gained ground in future discussions, and now, *the most bigoted adherents of slavery acknowledge that free labor is best and cheapest.*”

“Previously to the abolition of slavery, the market was principally supplied by the agricultural peasantry, with articles of their own raising; but now this class are more generally buyers than sellers; and a large proportion of the merchandize is of foreign growth or manufacture. *The increase of trade thus created is one consequence of the payment of labor in wages.*”

“On the average of estates, Mr. Morrish did not think that the free system was dearer than slavery. Another planter, when we called upon him, told us that the people gave him much less trouble than before emancipation. He mention-

ed one estate in the island (Antigua) which had netted £5000 sterling this year.

“We went to see a part of the Mission property, which had been let off in little plots to laborers on adjoining estates, who esteem it a privilege to tenant them, though they receive no equivalent increase of wages in lieu of the hut and ground which they would otherwise occupy on the estate. One boy of fifteen, who has an aged mother to support, applied for a piece of land, and, when the Minister hesitated, said, ‘O, massa, I can manage to pay the rent.’ He immediately set about clearing it with great spirit, and has now got it into nice order, and part of it planted with grain.

“We went to the school-room, where we found the teacher engaged with three or four negroes, whom he teaches to write on the Saturday. They were fine, intelligent men. One of them told us, that notwithstanding the hard times and dearness of provisions, ‘he praised God every day for freedom.’ He and his brother had to maintain their aged mother.

“Dr. Nugent states that a purchasing and consuming population is beginning to be formed within the island itself. The sale of ground-provisions to their laborers is already become a source of profit to estates.

“The estate hospitals have become useless. On a Monday morning, during slavery, the doctor would find eight, ten or even twenty in



the sick-house. Now, he has comparatively nothing to do.

“With regard to the general welfare of the colony, he told us that the proprietary body are more prosperous than before. Some estates have thrown off their load of debt, others have passed into the possession of capitalists, by whom their cultivation can be more effectively carried on. An estate was mentioned which cost, ten years ago, forty thousand pounds. *He (Dr. Nugent) would give as much for this very estate now without the slaves, and considered it a safer and a better investment.*

“Another small estate was instanced, belonging to three equal proprietors. Just before emancipation, two of them sold their shares for one thousand five hundred pounds currency each; the third man stands out for more, one proof, amongst many, that property has risen in value.

“An English firm, who before emancipation, were seeking to reduce their securities on estates as much as possible, have since sent out an agent to Antigua, to see if there were any openings to extend them.

“It is due to Dr. Nugent to state, that the whip was disused on the estate on which he resides during the last fifteen years of slavery; one consequence of which humane system is seen in the fact, that only one of the negroes has left the estate since they became free.

“The people are much more easily and pleasantly governed than during slavery. Dr. N. said, ‘he did not believe there was a man in the colony who could lay his hand upon his heart and say, he would wish to return to the old state of things.’

“Our host assured us, that his people worked *more regularly* than during slavery.

“The attention of the people (the emancipated negroes) to the cultivation of their own grounds is a striking proof of their industry and settled habits. Their cottages have been also generally enclosed by neat fences since 1834; and the whole conduct of the people exhibits as much stability, as though their leaving the estate was as unlikely to happen as during slavery, when it was nearly an impossible event.

“Before returning to town, we visited another estate in the same neighborhood, from whose intelligent manager we received accounts equally satisfactory of the favorable effects of freedom. The managers of these two estates were both friendly to emancipation, yet they assured us in strong terms that the *measure had succeeded far beyond their utmost expectations.*

“One of them said, ‘the proprietary body must, with some exceptions, be bettered by the change, allowing the rise in sugar its proper influence. Their credit is better, their capital at stake less; their personal responsibility also less; their properties are increased in value;

their management and appropriation more free and uncontrolled. Bankruptcy was written on us in legible characters as an island; and most of the estates must have inevitably passed into the possession of the merchants.'

"One of the most worthless women on the property, (Mackinnon's estate) and always pretending sickness and inability to work, had become as industrious a laborer as any on the estate. The planter asked her on one occasion the reason of the change in her habits. She replied, significantly, 'Me get no money then, massa.'

"We visited an estate about twelve miles distant from St. John's, in the district called Bermudian Valley. It was purchased by two gentlemen immediately after the 1st of August, 1834; and though a losing concern to its former proprietor, *now yields, as we were informed by one of the present owners, a liberal profit per annum clear of expenses and interest.*

"One of us called this morning, the 12th Dec. upon the Hon. Samuel Warner, President of the council, whose testimony, like that of the Speaker, was decidedly favorable to the results of the emancipation.

"We called on the 15th upon the Governor to take leave, &c. He mentioned to us, that a gentleman, who was a proprietor, and also attorney for sixteen estates, and who had been strongly opposed to emancipation, had lately

told him that *he was at length satisfied with the change, and would be sorry to return to the slave system.*

“Our opportunities of personal observation were extensive. We had also the privilege of free communication with the most intelligent and influential persons in the colony.—*There is one subject upon which all are agreed—that the great experiment of abolition has succeeded beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates.* The measure has been felt to be one of emancipation of masters, as well as slaves. The annual cost of cultivation is believed, by the most intelligent resident planters, to be on the average, one-fifth or one-sixth less than formerly; so that free labor is manifestly advantageous, taking even the narrowest view of the subject. There has been an augmentation of the import trade of the island. Houses and lands have risen in value, *estates are now worth as much as they were, with the slaves attached to them, before the alleged depreciation in their value in consequence of the agitation of the abolition question.* The cultivation of one estate, which had been thrown up for twenty years, and of others which were on the point of being abandoned, has been resumed. *The few sold since 1834 have been eagerly bought up at very high prices.*

“The advantages which the laborers have derived from emancipation are numerous and com-

plete enough to call for devout gratitude, on their behalf, from all who are interested in the progress of human happiness. The *exuvie* of slavery still hang about them, as well as their masters, but they possess now the capacity of elevating themselves in the scale of being; and they have means in their own power of escaping from oppression, by the choice of masters.

“In the first year (after emancipation) caprice was frequently manifested on the one hand, and a love of oppression on the other; *but in this, the third year of freedom, the records of the police courts show that both have materially decreased.*

“The Sabbath is more strictly observed in Antigua than in England, and the attendance on public worship very exemplary.”

“It may undoubtedly be calculated, that the result of a statistical comparison of the effect of the *abolition* of slavery, upon population, would be favorable, as the negroes are confessedly more careful of their health, and far less frequently require medical aid, than during slavery.

“The amount of imports of dry goods has increased; so also has the import of rice, flour, mackarel, and dried codfish. From the preceding, and from much other testimony to the same effect, we learn that there has been a general increase of import trade.

“Since the emancipation there had been a drought of great severity, and of eighteen months

duration, so that the planters have not derived all those benefits which might have been expected to result from emancipation in a period of agricultural prosperity. This severe visitation has, however, pressed far less heavily upon them than if it had occurred before 1834. The fact of this remarkable drought has been used by the friends of slavery, in the West Indies and elsewhere, as an argument against emancipation. But during slavery, a general failure both of the crops of sugar and provisions, in successive seasons, occurring, as that has done, simultaneously with the scarcity and excessive prices of those imported supplies from British America on which the island depends, *would have given the final blow to the embarrassed fortunes of a majority of the planters.*

“The cultivation of the greater number of estates is carried on at a less expense than during slavery.

“The manager of one estate, states ‘equally good crops are made with free labor. The work is also much more forward. The cultivation of provisions has decreased, that of canes increased. I have been prevented, by a great deal of building, from putting another piece of land in canes.

“‘During slavery,’ our informant adds, ‘we had *three coopers*, who never did supply the estate with hogsheads. We used to hire others on the Saturdays to make them at *four shillings* each. We purchased all our puncheons for molasses

and rum, ready made. We have now *two coopers* who make all the hogsheads and punch-cans we want, at *two shillings* each.'

"There is a more general attendance on the means of grace than during slavery; and there is a manifest improvement in the morals of children.

"The total number of children under the instruction of the United Brethren is about two thousand five hundred; of whom about two thousand two hundred are children of slaves, liberated on the 1st of August 1834. The children's capacities to learn are equal to those of any other class of people. They excel in reading, and the girls in needlework. Five colored persons are employed at present as teachers."

In addition to all the preceding testimony, we have the evidence of JOSEPH H. KIMBALL, of New Hampshire, and JAMES A. THOME, of Kentucky, who visited the West Indies in 1837, and whose "Six Months Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes and Jamaica," is now in the press.\* It contains the copious testimony of those who had opposed emancipation, until it occurred, but are now free to own that it has been a blessing, because, as they agree in saying:

1. Free labor is *less expensive*.

\* It will contain 450 pages 12mo. neatly printed, and be for sale at the American Anti-Slavery Office, and the Anti-Slavery Depositories throughout the country.

2. It is less *trouble* to manage free laborers than slaves.

3. Emancipation has rid the master of a species of property which was very precarious.

4. It has removed *all danger of insurrection, conflagration, and conspiracies.* ♡

The governor of Antigua said: "The planters all conceded that emancipation had been a great blessing, and he did not know of *a single individual* who wished to return to the old system."

The planters, instead of seeking concealment, were very frank, assuring their visitors that "the more thorough their knowledge of facts, the more perfect would be their confidence in the safety of IMMEDIATE emancipation."

"Dr. Nugent said, 'when we saw that abolition was *inevitable*, we began to inquire what would be the safest course for getting rid of slavery. *We wished,*' said he, '*to let ourselves down in the easiest manner possible—WHEREFORE WE CHOSE IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION!*'"

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