





There has been in town a conspiracy of the negroes. At present it is kept pretty private, and was discovered by one who endeavoured to dissuade them from it. He being threatened with his life, applied to Justice Quincy for protection. . . . I wish most sincerely there was not a slave in the province; it always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have.

--Abigail Adams,  
Boston Garrison  
22 September 1774

# Conspiracies and Uprisings

Cuba: 1795, 1798, 1802, 1805, 1809

Curacao: 1795

Dominica: 1791, 1795, 1802

Grenada: 1795

Guadeloupe: 1789 (French)

Jamaica: 1791, 1795, 1806

Louisiana: 1811 (largest in US history)

Martinique: 1789-1792 (French)

Tobago: 1801, 1807

Tortola: 1790

Trinidad: 1805

Venezuela: 1795

# Haiti in the United States

## Restricting the Slave Trade

*US Constitution* (Article 1; Section 9): “The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.”

South Carolina: 1792-1801

Georgia: 1793

Kentucky: 1794, 1798

North Carolina: 1795

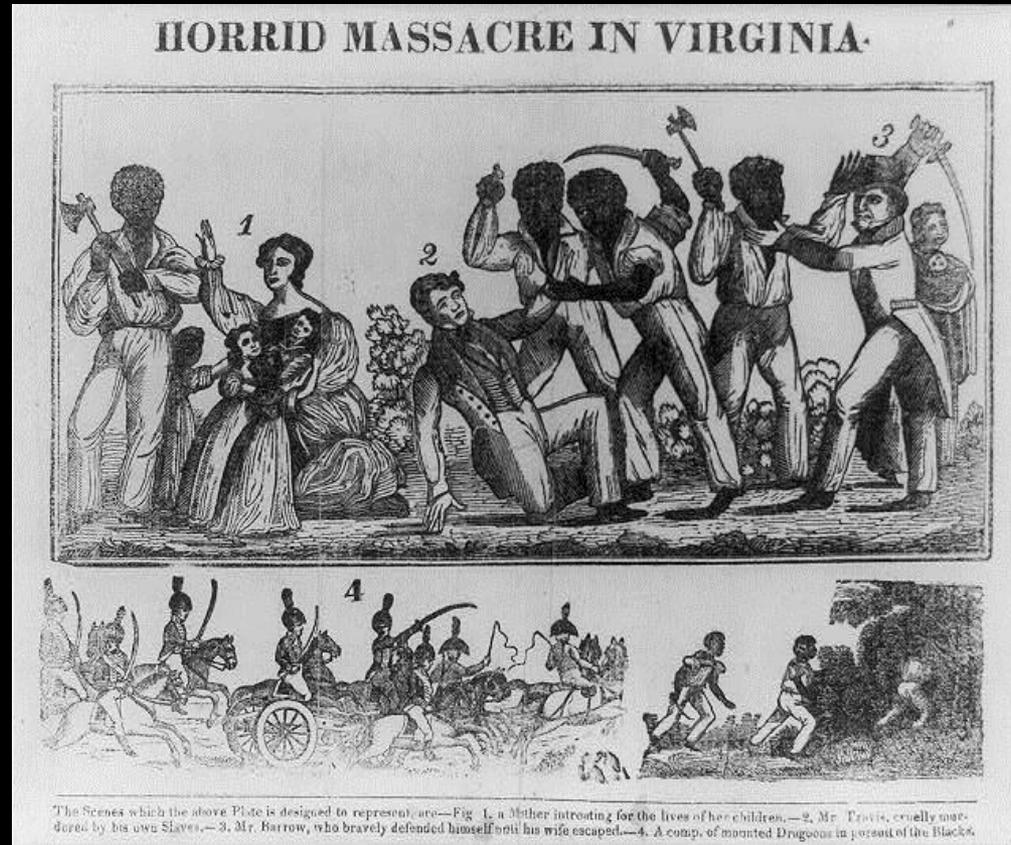
Maryland: 1796



The chief of the servants here who are good for any thing are Negroes who are slaves. The white ones are all Foreigners & chiefly vagabonds. I really now know more than ever how to Prize my English servants.

--Abigail Adams  
Richmond Hill  
28 April 1790

# Gabriel Prosser



The failed assault on Richmond, Virginia,  
30 August 1800

# Denmark Vesey



**The conspiracy in Charleston, SC, 1822**

# Louisiana Purchase



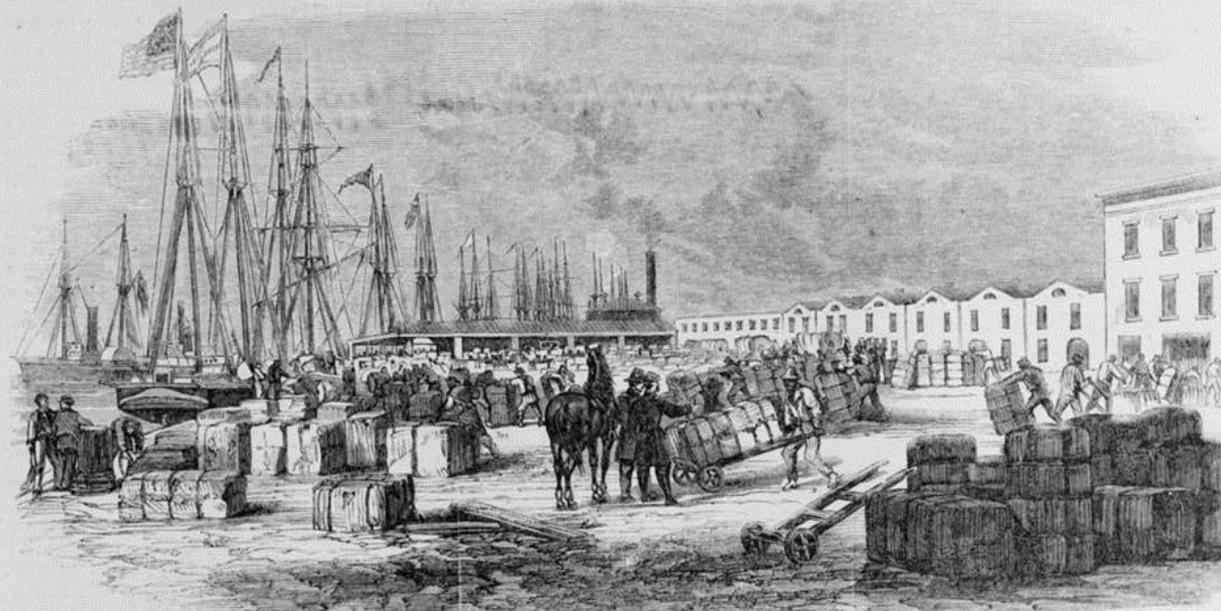
The fates of the Southeastern Indians

# Cotton at the Port of New York

FEB. 25, 1865.]

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

357



SHIPMENT OF COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANNAH, F. R. SEWELL, OF ACCOUNT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CHASE.

## A MOTHER'S PRAYER FOR HER SOLDIER BOY.

BY ADA VROOMAN.

FATHER! I kneel,  
Not for myself, but for my boy, I pray!  
Oh, nerve his soul upon the battle day,  
And guide his steel.

Thus says the voice:  
"Freedom to all, from Florida to Maine;"  
My gallant boy, you have not fought in vain!  
Rejoice! rejoice!

O'er earth and sea!  
Soldier of God! I'm proud to call thee son.  
Father! I thank thee—now the victory's won!  
My native land is free!

## THE PHYSICIAN OF MONTPELIER.

day at the same place, and in accordance with secret understanding with the landlord of the Golden Cross, who had now already made his appearance, like a falcon for his prey. The traveller, a man with tawny wrinkled face, sinister expression, and dressed all in black, from his peruke even to his beaver shoes, with silver buckles, had alighted from the coach. The landlord obsequiously offered his services, but got in return only cross looks and abusive words. Nothing daunted, however, he went straight to the coach, and began again to extol the delights of his inn.

There were in the coach only a young lady in deep mourning and a servant. The lady was

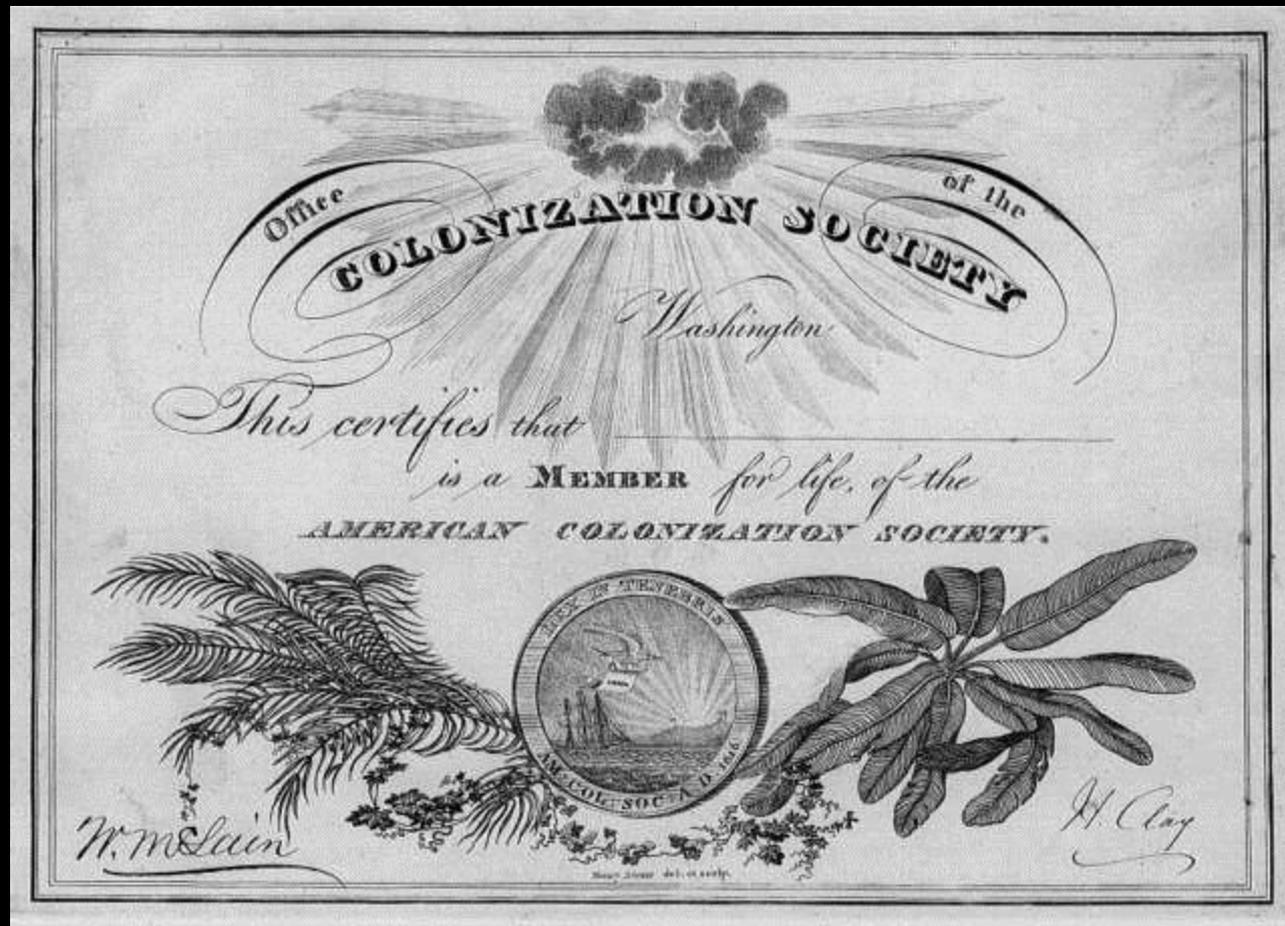
"Eat, madame, and take courage. You are at the end now of all your troubles." "What do you mean, my friend?" asked the mother, surprised.

"I mean, madame, that you will be happier when you pass this way again, turning your back on Montpelier."

"The Lord only knows what you mean. But are you aware, then, of my object in coming?"

"As well as if madame had put it down in black

# American Colonization Society



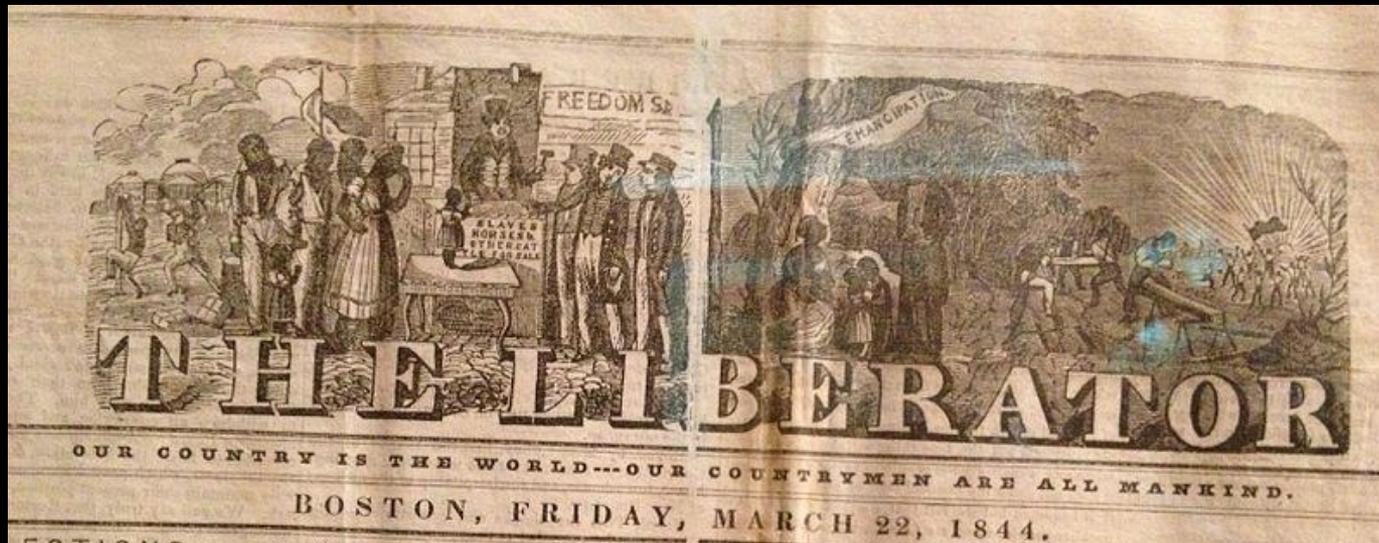
# The Haitian Revolution at Bowdoin College



**John B. Russwurm's 1826 Commencement Address**



# The Liberator, 1831



**LECTIONS.**

the Worcester Spy.

**nt Correspondence.**

our readers, this day, a letter from the important subject of the an-

It was written, as will be seen, from a large number of citizens to asked his opinion on certain with that question. We omit that race of it is embodied in the re- of the signers are annexed there- the reply was received, there opinion of any action measures xation, and it was believed that opportunity might occur for lay- ble. Recent disclosures indi- that the hope of bringing about abandoned, and that the friends not suffer the present session of without a strenuous effort to unless there should be such a n of public opinion in opposi- the attempt manifestly hope- therefore, that the proper time as arrived, and, in accordance t it to the public

\*Now, no such necessity, no such policy, requires the annexation of Texas. The accession of Texas to our territory, is not necessary to the full and complete enjoyment of all which we already possess. Her case, therefore, stands entirely different from that of Louisiana and Florida. There being, then, no necessity for extending the limits of the Union, in that direction, we ought, I think, for numerous and powerful reasons, to be content with our present boundaries.

\*Gentlemen, we all see, that by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race, by this continent, or add one slavehold- ing State to the Union. When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted, by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery, already, amongst us. The Constitu- tion found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guaranties. To the full extent of these guaranties we are all bound in honor, in justice, and by the Constitution. All the stipulations, contained in the Constitution, in favor of the slaveholding States, must

insuperable objections, even to entertaining any ne- gotiation on the subject of annexation, seven years ago, it seems to me that time and events have served only to strengthen such objections.

The constitutional authority of Congress to admit new States into the Union, formed of territories not belonging to any of the States at the adoption of the present form of government, is an important point in your inquiries.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor shall a State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

It would seem very reasonable to confine this provision to States to be formed out of territories already belonging to the United States, and in regard to which the old Congress, by accepting the cession of territory from individual States, and agreeing to the proposed terms of cession, had already stimulated that they might be created, and admitted into the Union. Any other construction would be forced and unnatural; and it would imply, that the former

happiness of all, it would seem indis- pensable, if not a universal confidence inspired, by knowledge of their character and patriotism. It certainly may be ve- rified, with how much of mutual inter- est how much of a spirit of conciliation of those who live on the St. Lawrence, John, might be expected, ordinarily, to choice of a President, with the inhab- itants of the Rio Grande del Norte, and do. It is evident, at least, that there is no boundary, or some limits to a republic have a common centre. Free and ard- ent passions may lead to the indulgence of such a republic may be extended over a sphere. On the other hand, should it be or more chastened by the examples of fear, that extension often produces weak- ness; and that political attraction, or attractions, is less and less powerful, become more and more distant. In this between ardent speculations, and caution seems to be the wisest wisdom; to abide the present state of things, since that state of things is, on all hands, to be singularly prosperous and honorable. In all points

# American Anti-Slavery Society

**TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY**  
OF THE  
**American Anti-Slavery Society,**  
Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

I.  
C. M.—MARLOW.

1. The land our Fathers left to us  
Is foul with hateful sin;  
Whom shall, O Lord, this sorrow end,  
And hope and joy begin?
2. What good, though growing night and wealth  
Shall stretch from shore to shore,  
If thus the fatal poison-taint  
Be only spread the more?
3. Wipe out, O God, the nation's sin,  
Then swell the nation's power;  
But build not high our yearning hopes,  
To wither in an hour!
4. No outward show nor favored strength  
From thy stern justice saves;  
There is no liberty for them  
Who make their brethren slaves!

II.  
As set to—ITALIAN HYMN.

1. Ye who in bondage pine,  
Shut out from light divine,  
Berest of hope;  
Whose limbs are worn with chains,  
Whose tears bedew our plains,  
Whose blood our glory stains,  
In gloom who grope?—
2. Shout! for the hour draws nigh  
That gives you liberty!  
And from the dust,  
So long your vile embraces,  
Uprising, take your place  
Among earth's noblest race—  
'Tis right and just!
3. The night—the long, long night  
Of infamy and slight,  
Shame and disgrace,  
And slavery worse than e'er  
Home's sons were doomed to bear,  
Bloody beyond compare—  
Reveries cease!
4. Lorn Africa, once more,  
As proudly as of yore,  
Shall yet be seen  
Foremost of all the earth  
In learning, beauty, worth—  
In dignity of birth—  
A peerless Queen!
5. Speed, speed the hour, O Lord!  
Speak! and, at thy dread word,  
Fetters shall fall  
From every limb—the strong  
No more the weak shall wrong,  
But Liberty's sweet song  
Be sung by all.

III.  
BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Men's eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath hoisted the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:  
His truth is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

I have seen him in the watch-towers of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;  
His day is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;  
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;  
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,  
Since God is marching on."  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

IV.  
I. W.—OLD HUNDRED.

1. Praise all that dwell below the skies,  
Let the Creator's praise arise!  
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,  
Through every land, by every tongue!
2. Eternal are thy mercies, Lord!  
Eternal truth attends thy word!  
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,  
Till seas shall rise and set no more!

1399

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New-York Anti-Slavery Society, 1831  
New England Anti-Slavery Society, 1831

# Native Americans on Indian Removal



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Engraving. Library of Congress.

**William Apes, Pequot (1798-1839)**

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21H.001 How to Stage a Revolution  
Fall 2013

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