

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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As a general credit hath always hitherto been given to the *National Intelligencer* for the matter out of which we make up our notices of the proceedings of congress, &c. it is but justice to say that, during the present session of congress, we have about as frequently used the *National Journal*, and oftentimes have reference to both for details and papers. There is a laudable competition between those establishments—and, though it costs the proprietors much labor and money, the public good is eminently subserved by it; as it is not uncommon for them to give us eight or ten columns of matter, from manuscript, relative to things which happened the day precedent to their publication!

**PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.**  
From the following letter, received from col. Peter Little, it appears that the proposed exhibition, to be held in Washington in February next, will be in the noblest apartment of the capitol:

Washington, December 23, 1824.

Sir: The manufacturers can have the use of the rotundo of the capitol, a circular room, 90 feet diameter. Temporary counters can be erected—the commissioner of the public buildings will give every aid in his power to have the room prepared for the exhibition. Rooms can also be had in the capitol, where goods and manufactures can be deposited until the day or days of exhibition. If, perhaps, would be advisable for some gentleman to come on and superintend the preparation of the room, and take charge of the goods. Any further service I can render, will be given with pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER LITTLE.

**MANUFACTURES.** The Massachusetts Register, for this year, contains a list of the incorporated manufacturing establishments in this commonwealth, which we believe will astonish most of our readers, both by their number and the amount of capital invested in them. The number of factories enumerated is 161—with capitals, varying from 650,000 to \$20,000, and the whole amount of capital invested is \$21,465,000. Extraordinary as this amount may appear, and not less gratifying than extraordinary, it probably does not comprise the whole sum invested, by a considerable amount. It cannot be denied that our manufactures have become one of the leading interests of the country, and all due encouragement and protection should be extended to them.

**COAL.** Philadelphia has been abundantly supplied with this valuable article during the last year, and great quantities were exported to New York and other places. The whole quantity quarried and sent to Manch Chunk was 336,000 bushels. The transportation requires a large number of boats, and gives employment to many persons. The supply may be said to be inexhaustible.

**FAMILY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.** Gen. Lafayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington Lafayette, is now in this country; the daughters are Madame Maubourg and Madame Lasteynie.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daughters—Mrs. Brigade, Misses Louise and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteynie has three daughters—named Paulina, Malanie and Octavia—and one son named Jules. George Washington Lafayette has three daughters.

named Natalia, Matilda, and Clementina—and two sons, named Oscar and Edmond.

Mrs. Brigade has two daughters, Georgiana and Gabriella.

All these all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and, we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of that farm.

[National Journal.]

**THE LATE MR. WHITNEY.** Died, at his residence in New-Haven, on Saturday morning, the 14th inst. after a long and most distressing illness, Eli Whitney, esq. aged 57 years. Mr. Whitney was one of the most distinguished men whom our country has produced, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented throughout the nation. He was a native of Westborough, Mass. and was graduated at Yale College, in 1785. His inventive genius rendered him one of the greatest benefactors of the age, and was the means of changing the whole course of industry in the southern section of the union. Previous to the invention of his cotton gin, in 1793 or 4, scarcely a pound of upland cotton was raised for exportation. In the short period of twelve years, the export amounted to about 12,000,000 dollars. Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, speaking of this invention, in 1807, says, "The whole interior of the southern states was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once opened views to them which set the whole country in motion. From childhood to age, it has presented to us a lucrative employment. Individuals, who were depressed with poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid, our capitals increased, and our lands trebled in value. We cannot express the weight of obligations which the country owes to this invention: the extent of it cannot now be seen."

The mechanical ingenuity displayed by Mr. Whitney, in the invention of the cotton gin, was next directed, at the instance of the government of the United States, to the manufacture of fire arms. He undertook the execution of a contract to a large amount, before he had ever attempted to make a single musket. Here, as in every other instance in which the power of his mind were directed to the accomplishment of an important object, he was eminently successful; and the benefit of the great improvements suggested by his genius, is now felt and appreciated by the government, in the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Whitney was a gentleman of extensive literary and scientific attainments, of liberal and expanded views, benevolent in his feelings, and mild and unassuming in his manners. While his death will be regarded by the nation as a public calamity, it will be felt in the circle of his private friends as a bereavement of its brightest ornament.—*Connecticut Herald.*

**THE LATE GEN. HARPER.** In Baltimore county court, January 15, 1825—When the court met at the usual hour, Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, announced the death of general Harper, in substance, as follows:

Your honors are apprized of the shock which we have just sustained, in the sudden death of general Harper. It has been less than three years since our deceased brother, in the hall of the supreme court of the United States, announced the sudden death of

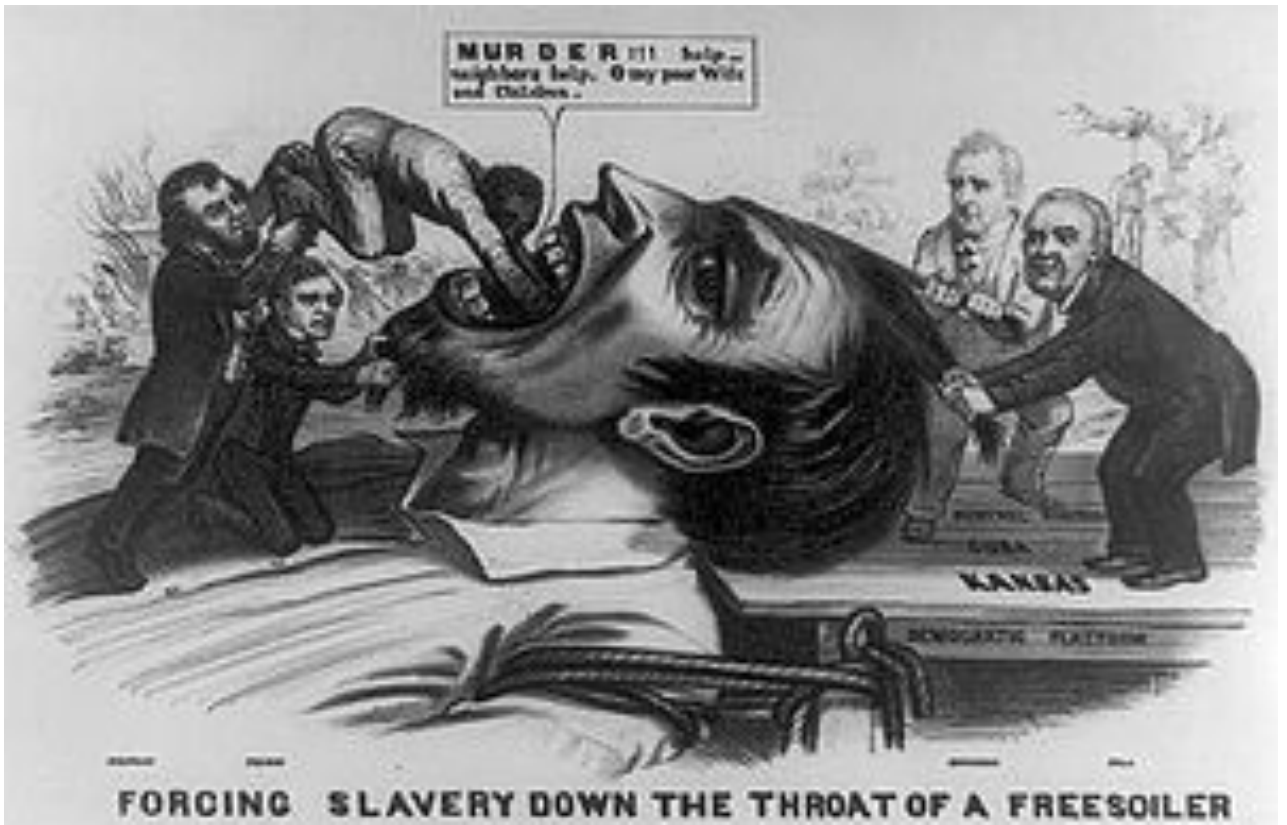
The late Mr. Whitney. Died at his residence in New-Haven, on Saturday morning 8th inst. after a long and distressing illness, Eli Whitney, esq. aged 57 years. Mr. Whitney was one of the most distinguished men whom our country has produced, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented throughout the nation. He was a native of Westborough, Mass. and was a graduate of Yale College, in 1792. His inventive genius rendered him one of the greatest benefactors of the age, and was the means of changing the whole course of industry in the southern section of the union. Previous to the invention of his cotton gin, in 1793 or 4, scarcely a pound of upland cotton was raised for exportation. In the short period of twelve years, the export amounted to about 12,000,000 dollars.

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# Kansas Nebraska Act: Image Analysis



# COME TO THE RESCUE!!

**TO THE CITIZENS OF COOPER:**

We have just arrived from Kansas, having been ordered to return home by Col. Reid, for the purpose of raising a Company, of at least SIXTY men, to join him at Westport on the 13th inst., and in order to effect this object, we propose to hold a meeting at the Court House in the city of Boonville, on

## MONDAY NEXT.

Let every man attend, and give us his counsel and advice; we want men who can be relied upon, men with strong arms and patriotic hearts, to stand by the gallant REID, and those who are now with him, upon the border of our State, to resist the aggressions of the lawless bands of abolitionists in Kansas.

J. W. DRAFFIN, H. H. BRAND,  
SAM. COLE, BOB. McCULLOCH,  
JNO. HOWARD, JNO. SHANKLIN,  
AND MANY OTHERS.

Boonville, Sept. 6, 1856.

Thirty-third  
Congress of the United States

At the First Session

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

in the District of Columbia

on Monday the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

AN ACT To organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to-wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining

### ***Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) decision (excerpt)**

Now . . . the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution. The right to traffic in it, like an ordinary article of merchandise and property, was guaranteed to the citizens of the United States, in every state that might desire it, for twenty years. And the government in express terms is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words—too plain to be misunderstood. And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property . . . than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner of his rights.

Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the Court that the Act of Congress [Missouri Compromise] which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that neither Dred Scott himself, nor any of his family, were made free by being carried into this territory; even if they had been carried here by the owner with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

Upon the whole, therefore, it is the judgment of this Court that it appears by the record before us that the plaintiff in error [Dred Scott] is not a citizen of Missouri in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution; and that the Circuit Court of the United States for that reason had no jurisdiction in the case, and could give not judgment in it.

*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1856). Full text of the decision is at <http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=US&vol=60&invol=393>.

## **Denmark Vesey (official account)**

On Thursday, the 27th, DENMARK VESEY, a free black man, was brought before the court for trial,

Assisted by his counsel, G. W. CROSS, Esq.

It is perhaps somewhat remarkable, that at this stage of the investigation, although several witnesses had been examined, the atrocious guilt of Denmark Vesey had not been as yet fully unfolded. From the testimony of most of the witnesses, however, the court found enough, and amply enough, to warrant the sentence of death, which, on the 28th, they passed on him. But every subsequent step in the progress of the trials of others, lent new confirmation to his overwhelming guilt, and placed him beyond a doubt, on the criminal eminence of having been the individual, in whose bosom the nefarious scheme was first engendered. There is ample reason for believing, that this project was not, with him, of recent origin, for it was said, he had spoken of it for upwards of four years.

These facts of his guilt the journals of the court will disclose—that no man can be proved to have spoken of or urged the insurrection prior to himself. All the channels of communication and intelligence are traced back to him. His house was the place appointed for the secret meetings of the conspirators, at which he was invariably a leading and influential member; animating and encouraging the timid, by the hopes and prospects of success; removing the scruples of the religious, by the grossest prostitution and perversion of the sacred oracles, and inflaming and confirming the resolute, by all the savage fascinations of blood and booty.

The peculiar circumstances of guilt, which confer a distinction on his case, will be found narrated in the confession of Rolla, Monday Gell, Frank, and Jesse, in the appendix. He was sentenced for execution on the 2d July.\*

As Denmark Vesey has occupied so large a place in the conspiracy, a brief notice of him will, perhaps, be not devoid of interest. The following anecdote will show how near he was to the chance of being distinguished in the bloody events of San Domingo. During the revolutionary war, captain Vesey, now an old resident of this city, commanded a ship that traded between St. Thomas' and Cape François (San Domingo.) He was engaged in supplying the French of that island with slaves. In the year 1781, he took on board, at St. Thomas's, 390 slaves and sailed for the Cape; on the passage, he and his officers were struck with the beauty, alertness, and intelligence, of a boy about 14 years of age, whom they made a pet of, by taking him into the cabin, changing his apparel, and calling him, by way of distinction, Telemaque, (which appellation has since, by gradual corruption, among the negroes, been changed to Denmark, or sometimes Telmak.) On the arrival, however, of the ship at the Cape, captain Vesey, having no use for the boy, sold him among his other

slaves, and returned to St. Thomas's. On his next voyage to the Cape, he was surprised to learn from his consignee that Telemaque would be returned on his hands, as the planter, who had purchased him, represented him unsound, and subject to epileptick fits. According to the custom of trade in that place, the boy was placed in the hands of the king's physician, who decided that he was unsound, and captain Vesey was compelled to take him back, of which he had no occasion to repent, as Denmark proved, for 20 years, a most faithful slave. In 1800, Denmark drew a prize of \$1500 in the East Bay street lottery, with which he purchased his freedom from his master, at six hundred dollars, much less than his real value. From that period to the day of his apprehension, he has been working as a carpenter in this city, distinguished for great strength and activity. Among his colour he was always looked up to with awe and respect. His temper was impetuous and domineering in the extreme, qualifying him for the despotick rule, of which he was ambitious. All his passions were ungovernable and savage; and to his numerous wives and children, he displayed the haughty and capricious cruelty of an eastern bashaw. He had nearly effected his escape, after information had been lodged against him. For three days the town was searched for him without success. As early as Monday, the 17th, he had concealed himself. It was not until the night of the 22d of June, during a perfect tempest, that he was found secreted in the house of one of his wives.

Hamilton, James. *Negro Plot: An Account of the Late Intended Insurrection among a Portion of the Blacks of the City of Charleston, South Carolina*. Boston: Joseph W. Ingraham, 1822.

### **Evidence Drawn from Trial**

Evidence: William, the slave of Mr. Paul, testified as follows:

Mingo Harth told me *that Denmark Vesey was the chiefest man, and more concerned than any one else*—Denmark Vesey is an old man in whose yard my master's negro woman Sarah cooks—he was her father in law, having married her mother Beck, and though they have been parted some time, yet he visited her at her house near the Intendant's, (Major Hamilton) where I have often heard him speak of the rising—*He said he would not like to have a white man in his presence—that he had a great hatred for the whites*, and that if all were like him they would resist the whites—he studies all he can to put it into the heads of the blacks to have a rising against the whites, and tried to induce me to join—he tries to induce all his acquaintances—this has been his chief study and delight for a considerable time—my last conversation with him was in April—he studies the Bible a great deal and tries to prove from it that slavery and bondage is against the Bible. I am persuaded that Denmark Vesey was chiefly concerned in business.

Evidence: Benjamin Ford, a white lad, about 15 or 16 years of age, deposed as follows:



Denmark Vesey frequently came into our shop which is near his house, and always complained of the hardships of blacks—he said the laws were very rigid and strict and that the blacks had not their rights—that every one had his time, and that his would come round too—*his general conversation was about religion which he would apply to slavery*, as for instance, he would speak of the creation of the world, in which he would say all men had equal rights, blacks as well as whites, &c. *all his religious remarks were mingled with slavery.*

***Excerpt from Anna Hayes Johnson's letter of July 18, 1822***

... I suppose that by this time you are anxious to hear more about the unhappy business which has filled with consternation all our city and nothing but the merciful interposition of our God has saved us from horror equal if not superior to the scenes acted in St. Domingo—The catalogue is not filled up for we thought that it was ended and that the execution of six of the chiefs would suffice. The court had been dismissed and the town was again sinking into its wanted security when information was given that another attempt would be made at such a time, and the states witness gave information of such a nature as to induce the city council to recall the court, and since that period the alarm has spread most widely, and there are now between 50 & 60 of the leaders in our jail—It is said that twenty of them have been convicted & sentenced, and in all probability the execution will not end under 100, but I was told yesterday that the prisoners had been heard to say that even should there be 500 executed there would be still enough to carry the work into execution. Denmark Vesey one of those already executed and who was the instigator of the whole plot acknowledged that he had been nine years endeavoring to effect the diabolical scheme, how far the mischief has extended heaven only knows—I never heard in my life more deep laid plots or plots more likely to succeed, indeed "t'was a good plot—an excellent plot."

But t'was a plot that had it succeeded would have told to after ages a most fearful tale—it would be absurd in me to attempt a detail of all the circumstances real or imaginary which I have heard—this much is all that I know of that bears the stamp of truth: that their intention was to take the city and keep it as long as possible and then carry *us* & the common negro's to St D there to be sold as slaves with as much plunder as they could find. It seems that this Vesey had been to St D adn made an agreement that at such a time so many Vessels should be here to assist—it would have been a complete scene of desolation—as yet thank God none of our slaves have been found in the plot, tho' there are 20 of them in [—? illegible] in the yard.

... Farewell God Bless you Anna

Anna Hayes Johnson to her cousin, Charleston, July 18, 1822. From the Ernest Haywood Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Offices and Officers be instructed to inquire and report as to the propriety of appointing another magistrate for the Kingstree Beat Company, No. 4.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. BLACK introduced

A Bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Board of Commissioners of Fish Sluices, for Broad River.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, and by leave of the House, the SPEAKER recurred to the call for Barnwell.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and were ordered to be printed:

*Whereas*, One John Brown, instigated, it is believed, by the Abolitionists in the so-called free States of this Confederacy, and countenanced by the leading members of the party known as the Republican party—fully cognizant of his plans—has recently attempted to excite a servile insurrection in the States of Virginia and Maryland; *And, whereas*, although not a single slave was seduced to join actually in said insurrection, and the first person murdered in the outbreak, by the conspirators, was a negro opposing them, yet the said Brown and his few associates were able, from the unprotected condition of the border States of the South, and their unsuspecting feeling of security, to capture a town of two thousand inhabitants, and an Armory and Arsenal of the United States; and to hold the same for two days; and several peaceful citizens were assassinated: *And whereas*, although all of the conspirators actually engaged in this attempt have been, it is supposed, killed, or captured and executed, or are to be executed, according to law, after fair trial, it may be reasonably anticipated that others will be instigated to renew, and perhaps to renew frequently, and in stronger gangs, such murderous and treasonable outrages against the peace and safety of the Southern States, and their domestic and political institutions. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

1. That the defence and secure maintenance of the system of African Slavery, as existing in the South, is a cause common to all the Southern States, and that the burden of it should not rest on the border States alone.

2. That at the call of any border, or other Southern State, for a convention of the slaveholding States, the Governor of the State of South Carolina be required to appoint suitable delegates to said convention, who are hereby authorized to pledge this State to furnish her full quota of men, and her full contribution of money, for the fortification of all the necessary points on the northern frontiers of the slaveholding States, and the garrisoning and perpetual support of the same.

3. That while the considerations of safety and security, obvious and paramount, justify and compel such measures of defence, in view of this incendiary attempt of John Brown, and the apparent state of public sentiment in the so-called free States, this Legislature does not hesitate to declare that this Union, at best of doubtful value to the South, would be scarcely an atom in the scale against the perpetual maintenance of our system of African Slave labor; and to advise that, when the continuance of the said Union endangers or seriously embarrasses that system, that the South should discard said Union at once and forever.

4. That the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of all the States of this Confederacy, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. F. D. RICHARDSON gave notice that he will, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce

A Bill to alter the law in relation to the method of counting votes in all elections by the people; also,

A Bill to incorporate a Company for the embankment of swamp lands, lying on the Wateree River.

Mr. MEMMINGER introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the South Carolina College be permitted to use the iron railing taken down from the State House lot, for enclosing the College Hall.

Mr. A. JONES gave notice that he will, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce A Bill to provide compensation for Commissioners of Roads.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that he will, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce A Bill to increase the penalty of the official bond of the Tax Collector of York District.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that he will, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce A Bill to incorporate the Buford's Bridge Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, it was

*Ordered*, That when the House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. MEMMINGER, and by leave of the House, the SPEAKER recurred to the call for petitions and such like papers.

Mr. MEMMINGER presented the report of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parishes of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's; which was referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MULLINS presented the report of the President and Directors of

**Excerpt from *Letters to Catharine E. Beecher in reply to an Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism* by Angelina Grimké (1838)**

The great fundamental principle of Abolitionists is that man cannot rightfully hold his fellow man as property. Therefore, we affirm that every slaveholder is a man-stealer; a man, is a man, and as a man he has inalienable rights he cannot rightfully be reduced to slavery. Our principle is that no circumstances can ever justify a man in holding his fellow man as property.

We hold that all the slaveholding laws violate the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States. So far from thinking that a slaveholder is bound by the immoral and unconstitutional laws of the southern states, we hold that he is solemnly bound as a man, as an American, to break them, and that immediately and openly. Every slaveholder is bound to cease to do evil now, to emancipate his slaves now.

Dost thou ask what I mean by emancipation? I will explain myself in a few words. 1. It is to reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man. 2. To pay the laborer his hire, for he is worthy of it. 3. No longer to deny him the right of marriage, but to "let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband," as saith the apostle. 4. To let parents have their own children, for they are the gift of the Lord to them, and no one else has any right to them. 5. No longer to withhold the advantages of education and the privilege of reading the Bible. 6. To put the slave under the protection of equitable laws.

Now, why should not all this be done immediately! Which of these things is to be done next year, and which the year after! and so on. Our immediate emancipation means, doing justice and loving mercy to-day—and this is what we call upon every slaveholder to do. I have seen too much of slavery to be a gradualist. I say [the slaveholder] is able to let the oppressed go free. Oh, my very soul is grieved to find a northern woman thus "sewing pillows under all armholes,"\* framing and fitting soft excuses for the slaveholder's conscience, while with the same pen she is professing to regard slavery as a sin.

With regard to the connection between the North and the South, I shall say but little. I deny the charge that abolitionists are endeavoring to convince their fellow citizens of the faults of another community. Not at all. We are spreading out the horrors of slavery before Northerners, in order to show them their own sin in sustaining such a

system of complicated wrong and suffering. It is because we are politically, commercially, and socially connected with our southern brethren, that we urge our doctrines upon those of the free states.

As soon as we rectify public opinion at the North, then I for one, will promise to go down into the midst of slaveholders themselves to promulgate our doctrines in the land of the slave. But how can we go now, when northern pulpits and meeting-houses are closed, and northern Governors are declaring that "the discussion of the subject of slavery ought to be made an offence indictable at common law," and northern women are writing books to paralyse the efforts of southern women, who have come up from the South to entreat their northern sisters to exert their influence in behalf of the slave. To my own mind, the exasperation of the North at the discussion of slavery is an undeniable proof of her guilt.

Thou askest very gravely, why James C. Birney [an abolitionist] did not go quietly into the southern States, and collect facts? Indeed! Why should he go to the South to collect facts, when he had lived there forty years? Thou mayest with just as much propriety ask me, why I do not go to the South to collect facts. The answer to both questions is obvious: We have lived at the South, as integral parts of the system of slavery, and therefore we know from practical observation and sad experience, quite enough about it already.

**Source**

Angelina Grimké, *Letters to Catharine E. Beecher in reply to an Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism addressed to A. E. Grimké by the Author* (Boston, 1838). Edited by Old Sturbridge Village.

Sherman with his victorious troops is on South Carolina soil. - He has nearly reached the goal of his ambition, and expects now, by fire and sword, to glut Yankee vengeance on that naughty State which dared four years ago to set the vile example of contumacy and rebellion to her Southern sisters. He intends that she shall pay dearly for her folly. He is determined that she shall suffer for the crime which, in his estimation, has put her beyond the pale of mercy and justly outlawed her from God and man. Hear what a writer in his army says: "Our troops have turned their faces Charlestonward. Could you have heard, as I did, their shouts of exultation—could you have seen their countenances lit up with enthusiasm and resolve, you would have augured woe and only woe for that stronghold of rebellion." But neither Sherman nor his men are yet at Charleston, nor do I think they will ever get there. Here on South Carolina soil, I believe that that hitherto successful chieftain will get his first great repulse—a repulse that will finally lead to his utter discomfiture and perhaps ruin. The soil of our mother State will again drink the blood of those foes who would, if possible, call down the fire of Heaven to consume her. Do you ask me whence comes this conviction of success which I dare to cherish, while so many are crying out "We are a God-forsaken people?" I answer, because I believe that God will favor a cause so sacred as ours—because, above all, I believe in the power of prayer, and Christians are praying now as they never prayed before; they are enlisting the God of battles on our side. As a true daughter of the South, I intend to pray for the salvation of my country as I plead for the salvation of my soul. "According to your faith be it unto you," is the answer I expect to receive, and as surely as I know to-morrow's sun will rise, so surely do I know that a great deliverance awaits us by the hand of Him who, throughout the Bible, declares himself as the champion of the oppressed among the nations.

Twelve Years a Slave

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt2024544/>

Kansas-Nebraska Act Transcript:

[http://www.ourdocuments.gov/print\\_friendly.php?page=transcript&doc=28&title=Transcript+of+Kansas-Nebraska+Act+%281854%29](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/print_friendly.php?page=transcript&doc=28&title=Transcript+of+Kansas-Nebraska+Act+%281854%29)

Kansas-Nebraska Act (for educators)

<http://civilwarmo.org/educators/resources/info-sheets/kansas-nebraska-act-bleeding-kansas>

Angela Grimke

<http://video.pbs.org/video/2292794012/>

Carolina Campaign of Sherman

<http://www.google.com/#q=sherman's+march+in+south+carolina>