

forbidden, he resumes his birthright—he becomes a free man. And yet not many months ago, in the State of New York—the Empire State, a bill was introduced into her Legislature providing that Slaves *in transitu* may be carried through the State, and receive the protection of the laws thereof. A similar bill was brought into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but was thrown out on the second reading; and in addition, two other important bills—one to prevent colored persons from acquiring a residence in that State; and the other to prevent fugitives from labour in other States, and Slaves manumitted by their masters, from settling in Pennsylvania.

A bill was lately introduced into the House of Delegates of Virginia, to enable them to sell into Slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, all free negroes, until their labour shall have accumulated enough of money to transport them to Africa.

Section first of a bill introduced into the Legislature of Ohio, reads thus:—

“*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, no black or mulatto person, not a resident of this State, shall be permitted to settle or reside therein.*”

A bill is before the Maryland legislature which provides that all free negroes and mulattoes, who shall be born in the State after the first day of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, or upon their remaining within the State for more than twelve months thereafter, (unless in the hands of the Maryland State Colonization Society,) shall be ordered to be sold as slaves for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the colonization fund of the city of Baltimore.

Oregon also has passed an act, prohibiting “negroes and mulattoes” from coming to, or residing in, the territory.

Indiana, too, has introduced into her constitution, a clause prohibiting persons of colour, from becoming residents or citizens of that State. Still later, an Act has passed both branches of the legislature of Illinois, which prohibits the entrance of *colored freemen into the State*, under the penalty of *being sold into Slavery*, and authorizes the admission of Slaves, if brought in or sent by their masters.

South Carolina maintains that she has a right to seize any coloured man that enters her territory from another State, and put him in jail, or sell him into Slavery, and has in several instances reduced her principles into practice, even in the case of British subjects. [See Appendix No. II.]

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