

nary, so much superior to a slave, as would stimulate this class, to attain the condition of freemen.

Were great part of our negro labourers free, and a probability, or the means afforded to all of becoming so, we should have nothing to fear from insurrections: But should we still continue the system of keeping our fellow-creatures in *perpetual slavery*, what have we not to expect from that justly enraged part of our species?

In Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Dutch Guiana these oppressed men have vindicated the rights of nature—in despite of their tyrants have become free, and formed republics so formidable, that their former masters were glad to acknowledge their independency, on condition to be freed from their inroads and depredations, and that they receive into their community no others of their sable race, but deliver them to their masters.

Without a new mode of conduct, we shall certainly some day see as powerful an insurrection, and as formidable a colony of negroes, in the fastnesses of the Apalachian Mountains, as now is in Guiana, St. Domingo, or the Blue Mountains of Jamaica.

As the negroes in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia exceed the whites so far in numbers, nothing hitherto has prevented this event but the great antipathy the Indians bear this unfortunate race, and the better
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