

punished by the masters themselves.* But we have other means of ascertaining how numerous the run-aways are, notwithstanding the small chances of escape, and the certainty of undergoing a dreadful punishment if taken. In Professor De Bow's work (see "Industrial Resources," &c., v. ii. p. 128), a pamphlet is quoted by one Randolph of Roanoke, in which the writer calculates, from the great increase of free negroes in the middle and border free States, the annual number which make good their escape there, at 1540, besides 500 whom the North annually assists to escape into Canada, and laments the "felonious plunder" of so much property of the southerners by the abolitionists. It appears, then, that the happiness and contentment of the negroes is of such a kind, that large numbers are determined at all hazards to get rid of them.

Governor Hammond, whom I have quoted, is argumentative, but unfortunately, logic is not confined to one quarter of the globe, and the arguments which answer so admirably for the meridian of New Orleans, will serve equally for those of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Dahomey. Nor do I see how they, who, like Randolph Roanoke, call the sheltering slaves from their masters "felonious plunder," can reconcile to their consciences the acts of their own Government, which shelters the fugitive slaves of Europe wherever it has the power.

Surely no one need be reminded that "lord," "slave-

* "*Remember that on our estates we dispense with the whole machinery of public police and public courts of justice!*"—GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S "Letter to T. Clarkson."—De Bow, vol. ii. p. 238. (Judge Lynch, with a vengeance, is this!)