

of a traffic condemned by nearly all the civilized world. Whosoever may
be so clearly seen we shall have good cause to regret if on account of this
question a great measure is to be rejected, despised and despised, to add to the
resources of the whole country; to open an excellent market for the production
of the work shops of Spain and of the numerous, the pastures and
farming land of the middle and western states; to extend widely our trading
commerce; to enlarge the borders of religious civil and political liberty; and
to add at no very distant day millions of human beings to the number of those
who now in our favored land enjoy in the highest degree, and have security for
their posterity, the blessing of living under the administration of the best forms
of government known amongst men.

The paucity of our admittance to the Union of States,
recognizing the institution of slavery to be cherished in those states deemed in
that respect, most fortunate, is altogether unworthy of enlightened statesmen
and should be by all patriots repudiated under our constitution and laws, our
slave population cannot be increased by importation from abroad. Thus
restricted the domestic institution must keep that section of the Union where
it exists represented by a minority of the members of Congress and of the Electors
of President and Vice President. No matter how widely extended our territory
where slave labor is preferred, may become, its population must be sparse when
compared with the other divisions of the empire. Emigrants from Great
Britain and from Continental Europe, whence we receive much the greatest
portion of our increasing population naturally prefer to become citizens
of those states where there are none other than free laborers. Our northern
states send forth, every year, tides of emigrants seeking new homes in the west,
and they also give preference to emigrants where the white man, the red
man and the African are alike free to choose their pursuits in life. This natural
direction of all the great tides of emigration makes it more than probable that they,
if admitted, will depend for safety and cultivation of their millions of sterile
acres, on the Southern section of the Union, now much the most feeble, and
on that account, only serve to diffuse that portion of our fellow citizens of
whose power and numbers the Northern States appear to be so jealous. In
that event, a large majority in the Congress of the United States is to be chosen
always by the people of those states where slavery has no existence. From the
same source our Chief Magistrate holding the veto power and with it prepared
to check any legislation unacceptable to him by whom he is elected, is to derive
all his authority. Armed with these conservative powers to protect themselves
and their domestic institutions, against all improper and unconstitutional in-
terference from the Government of the Union, our Northern states, we may hope,
will cease to resist the continuation of a great measure under fear of a
political preference they have not the best cause to apprehend. It is
and be offered to the Senate and House of Representatives for their consideration.