

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Letters from a Workingman to Brother Tolles
in regard to his Anti-Slavery Correspondence.

NUMBER THREE.

Brother, As I have in my last letter,
from its inception to the commencement of
the Kansas Nebraska struggle, the "Dreaded
Slave Party" has manmouled entirely in
the interests of the slave-masters. Not only

have they sold their Northern
homeland allies with the Government,
but come to be regarded by the Southern

property owned exclusively by the "chit-

ters." Occasionally the "Armed Slave

Party" fights by threats on rebellion,

"Compromises" into surrendering right after

right, until it well-nigh earned its revolu-

tions. These so-called "compromises" were

always frauds, in which the South concurred

what it had no right to do, and the North

gained nothing of very little.

But if found, under any circumstances to

nullify at any time any called "right" of

South, they were immediately set aside.

Still further to determine the North's stand, the

were always "friends," & who better understood

what I say, than I? What I say, I

cannot find one who can claim that I

have been Henry Clay, Whigs will take execu-

tion to my assertion, but I am prepared to

join some with any one, and to prove what

I say, never was an admirer of such

statesmen as favored "compromises."

One of these "compromises" was noted

"Missouri Compromise," by which the

South gained nothing. On the 17th of Fe-

bruary, 1820, the bill admitting Maine as

a State, was introduced into the Senate.

Mr. Thomas, a Virginian Senator

from Illinois introduced an amendment

entirely foreign to the bill, with a view to

secure the admission of Missouri as a

slave State. This amendment was adopted

by the decisive vote of 11 to 10. A Com-

mittee of Conference was then formed, and

this Committee reported a "compromise,"

which was adopted by Senate and House

on the 1st of March, 1820, and became law

on the 2d of March, 1820.

This "compromise" drew a line 36 de-

gress and 96 minutes north latitude, and

the territory south of which was to be given

up to slavery, while the (slavery) was to be

left up to the individual states to decide.

In 1832 the territory now comprising the

States of Nebraska and Kansas began to

seek a "territorial organization." It was closed to

slavery, while the (slavery) was to be left

up to the individual states to decide.

John M. Hall, of Missouri, presented

the bill organizing the Territory of "Path-

The House Committee on Territories re-

corded the bill favorably, only changing

the name to "Nebraska." But when the bill

was referred to the Committee of the whole, the

South showed its honorable regard for com-

petitors by attempting to set aside the "Mis-

souri Compromise." Thus was opened the

Kansas-Nebraska struggle. I presume

that the bill was introduced for me to get

into a minute examination of the ter-

rrible history of that struggle. It is suffi-

cient to say that, although the "Mis-

souri Compromise" had been concocted by

the South, and adopted by the South with

the full concurrence of the North, the

North did not like it.

John Russel, the famous English

writer on architecture, demands that the

English Government shall purchase and

manage all the railroads of the Kingdom.

In a curious letter he argues that private

persons should not be permitted to own

public railroads, and that all public ex-

pense should be paid by the state, but

however, that neither railroads nor canals

should ever pay dividends to anybody, but

that the whole work of carrying

persons or goods should be done as the

carriage of letters is now done.

A "COFFEE DRINKER" in Vienna offers a

liberal reward to the mechanic who will

construct for him a coffee machine that will

preserve the full aroma of the coffee. He

says that he has purchased all machines now

in Paris. The "MISSOURI COMPROMISE,"

was closed to slavery, while the (slavery) was to be

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