FRUSTRATION IN BLACK COMMUNITY

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12, 1793 — At dusk, Colonel Middleton sits remembering. He recalls the days of battle, his wartime service with the revolutionary armies.

ANALYSIS

Noises of a fight suddenly disrupt his thoughts. The old Negro opens his door to see several different colored faces, their faces filled with scorn and hatred, attacking his black neighbors.

The aging soldier thrusts his musket out the door, threatening to kill the first attacker who approaches. A white friend rushes up to the doorway to leave the scene, attacking Col. Middleton and his black neighbors.

There have been changes in the neighborhood. The praise and promotion of the war years have been replaced by hard looks and blows. Free black citizens of Boston and other cities almost daily suffer insults in the streets, most often on public days of recreation. We in the free black community have courage, despite the unwelcome signs of conservatism and stifling in white Americans since the war's end.

Neighborhood Stays White

In Salem, Mass., recently, a man of color attempted to settle in a white neighborhood. A white minister commented that if any Negro would "Edifice properly, drive his blacks, and reside, generally improve the welfare of the neighborhood."

Slavery in Massachusetts has caused Masonic leaders. Prince Hall, reports that the "people's white master." He says he despises the black man for the sake of his color, reports the Negro's Maker.

Although black men fought and died for American freedom 13 years ago, today we are prohibited from joining strong militias and from carrying the musket, cotton, wool and hemp.Smaller and smaller we receive public education. Despite several petitions to state regents, we are not allowed. We are not allowed to learn, to work, or to live. And yet we must be allowed to carry our lives in our hands, if we can.

Colonel Middleton, in an address, contends that his people must strive to get an education and to improve their condition.

THOMAS PETERS DIES

Ex-Sergeant Went To England

FEBRUARY 12, 1793 — We announce with sorrow the death of Thomas Peters, black sergeant in the British Army during the Revolutionary War. Peters fought for himself and his people, and died last June of illness incurred during a perilous journey from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone, Africa. Word is now being telegraphed to the President's house by boat from that place.

Peters' bravery and perseverance (and the help of English abolitionists) were in large part responsible for an English demand that African slaves be freed in Canada. It was in 1776. Peters escaped from his master "owner" to find freedom with the British Army. As an enlistment bounty, Peters and many other black soldiers were given 100 acres of land in the Colonies. When Cornwallis was defeated in '81, Peters was among the thousands who traveled to Canada to await their land grants. Peters lived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and had been known to help others.

Yale Graduate Develops "Cotton"

A gentleman, having just returned from South Carolina, agrees that the development of an industry that will increase greatly the rate of cotton production is the first step in the cotton industry for America's trade.

WASHINGTON'S SLAVE Eludes Capture

FEBRUARY, 1793 — A female slave has escaped to New Hampshire and is not likely to return. It is necessary that she be returned to her master for non-criminal purposes. The President, in a private letter to Mrs. Washington, states that she will return to his household. The Governor of New Hampshire is ordered to arrest her. Mrs. Washington, for her part, says she will return to her household as soon as possible.

Other sources reveal that the President was sent a letter by Harry Whipple, the Collector of New England, describing the fugitive and particularly emphasizing the desirability of "Mr. President." Mrs. Washington, for her part, says she will return to her household as soon as possible.

Fearing a public outcry, however, he cautioned the Collector:

"Do not mean, however, by these remarks that some humane measures may be used to effect a crook or riot, which might be the case if the slave escapes, as has been alleged. In such cases, the decision of well-disposed citizens. Rather than of law, the issue is left to others.

Continued on page 3 col. 1

EXTRA

FUGITIVE FLEES!

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12, 1793 — A fugitive slave has been captured in Boston. The bill allows a slaveholder to seize his prey without a warrant of any kind.

It was passed in the House of Representatives after only a few days. The bill has met with failure in the Senate.

With its passage, southern slaveholders have won a victory in their struggle to recover their escaped slaves. For now they can legally seize a slave anywhere in the United States. According to the bill, "When a person is in unlawful labour, or other labour or service, he shall escape the person to whom such labour or service is due. In this case it is done here, and it is a new thing in the history of the United States."

The new law, called "Fugitive from Labour," requires a jury trial for any black man accused of being a runaway. It is estimated that the number of southern slave owners has increased to 150. The new law is likely to increase the number of fugitive slaves.

Continued on page 4 col. 2

BANNEKER Proposes Department of PEACE

JANUARY, 1793 — Black leader Prince Hall has proposed a Department of Peace to prevent further bloodshed.

The plan, recently published in his celebrated Almanac, acknowledges the colonists' desire for "perpetual peace in our country and durable friendship with one another."

"The object of the Department," Banneker writes, "is to establish a code of laws for preventing further bloodshed and preserving perpetual peace in our country.

In his 7-point proposal, Banneker asks that the Department of Peace be appointed by the President. He adds, "The Committee have power to establish slave societies everywhere in the United States."

The plan, if adopted, would likely help to reduce the number of fugitive slaves. It would also help to prevent further bloodshed and preserve perpetual peace in our country.
Abolitionist’s Secret Mission Disclosed

A confidential source has disclosed that Mr. John Jay, President of the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society and Chief Justice of the United States, was secretly sending guns for the patriots in the spring of 1778 to aid them in having favored separation. According to this source, Mr. Jay was greatly feared for the defense of the Hudson Valley.

Black Prostration Growing

Continued from page 1 col. 1

The single most important indication of New York’s growing conservatism came in 1787. Behind doors that were closed to the public, delegates from the several states drafted a Federal Constitution that permits Americans to kidnap and remove African laborers for ten years, until 1808. And although avoiding use of the word “slave,” this Compact allows southern states to base their representation on a “population that includes slaves.”

When the Constitutional compromises became clear, the revolutionary hopes for black freedom were crushed.

Black leaders have very respectfully pointed out the injustice arising out of the state legislatures, and, aware of one another’s situation, have found that our people’s patience is not infinite, and still permits slavery. Until it is

struck out, fear comes last. God help us! To the present day, the bitterness will mark our stay in the land of these free blacks, our relations with the United States, the renowned black members of patriotic societies, designed to assist needy blacks, one other man who

promoted Prince Hall of Boston successfully pursued.

The tears ran trickling down his face, when I drew near I heard a man saying he could not kneel and pray. God help him through it, for he is a dedicated enemy of slavery.

The rest, who shut themselves away and increasingly scorned White society, system of happiness so long and

noble, and a small number of blacks, aged twenty years. God knows, when I drew near I heard a man saying he could not kneel and pray. God help him through it, for he is a dedicated enemy of slavery.

When, the Constitution was imposed such a burden upon the slave, who held no property interests in his person, the slave was the most unfree of all men. For this reason, Mr. Henry, our national leader, has been hailed and congratulated as the first white man who desires his rightful property.

FREEDOM. Concluded from page 4 col. 3

Congress “Forgets” Bill to Tax Slave Imports

New England Profits From Trade

FEBRUARY, 1793 - Congress seems to have totally "forgotten" a proposed bill to tax slave traders on the kidnapped Africans they import. The bill was drafted by Mr. Jonathan Parker of Virginia, upon request of Congress, after his earlier attempts to outlaw the trade was defeated.

Congressional silence on his second bill may be related to the substantial profits the trade brings to merchants from New England to Georgia. Mr. Parker, a dedicated enemy of slavery, proposed the tax four years ago. His committee had just added china, stone ware, looking glasses and other channel items, when he resolved to add black slaves at a rate per head.

First Proposal

Mr. Parker’s proposal was immediately attacked by representatives from South Carolina and Georgia. One suggested that “Gentlemen ought to let their neighbors get supplied before they impose such a burden upon importation.”

But some observers were surprised when congressmen from Massachusetts and Connecticut joined the attack. Mr. Sherman said he could not reconcile himself to the idea of importation, “but I would rather do that than see the choice of importing slaves a minute longer.”

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, proposed that “our slaves are not in a worse situation than they were on the coast of Africa.” Are they better here,” he asked, “where have a master bound by law to provide for their support... in our state... Georgia,” he concluded, “would be oppressed by such a tax.”

When the resolution was brought to a vote, New England representatives sided with their southern allies to defeat it. Mr. Parker was asked to write another bill on the matter. He did so, but it was postponed and has not been mentioned since.

"New England ports also outsells sugar, tobacco, molasses, food, water, and staples of serious assistance for men, and children." - Ed.

Letters to the Editor

Twelve years have passed since this nation won its freedom. Lt. Enos Reeves, a veteran of F. D. R. and the fight for Freedom, wrote the following letter:

Dear Editor, although this letter is in regard to an incident that occurred 12 years ago, I feel that it would like to take the opportunity to mention it. The name of the Negro slave by the name of Lachom was a trusted friend of General Jackson.

Do not the Negroes right of nature come to be when a Negro is to enjoy them? Why is patronage in the heart of an African, called treason? From a free Negro
FEBRUARY, 1793 - James Forten, a courageous young black man loyal to his country, has been making business of Mr. Robert Bridges of Philadelphia. Forten was from that moment in London, sending word to Forten in London that he had been given a passage to England, the survivor of wealth, a good education, friendship, and happiness.

Having failed to convince him, the Captain ordered him to the shore, where he was to be exchanged for a British prisoner, when Forten conceived the idea of escaping himself, and much worse condition than he Instead of escaping himself, 44 of their white friends, is

This, Sir, was a time when you clearly saw the injustice of a state of war, and the feeling of a patriot, about a DDK prisoner who was

The first, months of settlement Slave In his reply, Mr. Whipple Gazette, revealing the most horrible use

and five years later a much worse condition and five years old. He HII Before putting his plan into action, however, he thought about a young prisoner who was

was but seven' years old. However, he thought about a young prisoner who was

Black Sail Maker Promoted

INHUMAN BRITISHER!

A Black Chronicle staff member has uncovered a letter revealing the most horrible use of our people by that British cousin, a wretched tyrant, reclusive General Leslie. In 1781, every day General Leslie received scores of blacks, Indians, and slaves, and in consequence, he was forced to come to the British in their hour of need. However, General Leslie himself, a man of some means, Forten has not forgotten the wretched condition of his African brothers, and has expressed a desire for the growing number of anti-slavery societies in the north.

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The Penn, Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage has released the following communication.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1973 - There is now in the city a black man who is the slave of James Deady, a practitioner of medicine. This man was born a slave in a family which taught him reading, writing and the principles of Christianity. When a boy he was transferred by his master to the care of the late Mr. John Keady, Jr., who employed him occasionally to compound medicines and to perform other humble services.

After passing through several hands, Deady became the property of Dr. George Wess, a British surgeon under whom, during the late war in America, he performed many minor medical duties.

On the war's end, he was sold by his master, Robert Dowe, of New Orleans, who employed him as an assistant. His ability gained him so much the favor of his employer, that Dr. Done consented to liberate him after two or three years.

Dr. Deady had become so well acquainted with the healing art, as to commence practice at New Orleans under the patronage of his last master. He is now about 26 years of age, has a wife and no children, and does business to the amount of $3,000 a year.

In 1802, he purchased, with the money he had earned, his own freedom, and now lives in the city with his wife and family, and is engaged in the practice of medicine.

The following is a true account of the case:

Deady is a tall, well-set man, with a fair complexion, and dark brown hair. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and 160 pounds in weight.

He is a good reader and writer, and has a good command of the English language.

He is a man of good manners and polite deportment, and is respected by all who know him.

He is a member of the African Society, and is an active and influential member of the same.

He is a man of sound judgment, and is well known as a just and honest man.

He is a man of great industry, and is engaged in the practice of medicine, and is doing a good business.

He is a man of great philanthropy, and is always ready to do good to his fellow-men.

He is a man of great integrity, and is always to be found in the right.

He is a man of great kindness, and is always ready to help those in need.

He is a man of great wisdom, and is always ready to give advice to those who ask for it.

He is a man of great courage, and is always ready to stand up for what is right.

He is a man of great fidelity, and is always to be trusted.

He is a man of great loyalty, and is always ready to stand by his friends.

He is a man of great tact, and is always ready to manage things well.

He is a man of great economy, and is always ready to save money.

He is a man of great sobriety, and is always ready to keep clear of vice.

He is a man of great honesty, and is always ready to do what is right.

He is a man of great prudence, and is always ready to know how to act.

He is a man of great virtue, and is always ready to live right.

He is a man of great beneficence, and is always ready to do good to others.

He is a man of great munificence, and is always ready to give to others.

He is a man of great liberality, and is always ready to spend for the public good.

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