which their intelligence and moral worth entitle them; while they continue to do this, the philanthropists will of course use their influence to extend to the colored portion of our people equal rights and privileges.

Very truly,

J. R. Giddings.


STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

D. Jenkins,
C. H. Langston,
John Malvin,
Jonathan Underwood,
Isham Martin,
J. T. Ward,
P. H. Clark,
L. D. Taylor,
J. A. Chancellor.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Convention, relative to the State Organization, the State Central Committee met on the 25th inst., and permanently organized by appointing D. Jenkins President, C. H. Langston Secretary, and John T. Ward Treasurer, all of the City of Columbus.

We do sincerely hope that every county will at once organize their county committees, and proceed to raise the money as recommended in the resolutions above referred to, and forward it to the State Central Committee.

Brethren, this is an important crisis. Let us go to work in earnest. If our rights are worth having, they are worth working for. We can only succeed by having MONEY.

D. Jenkins, Pres't.

C. H. Langston, Sec'y.

Copy in the Harvard University Library.

REFERENCE NOTES


2. This quotation is taken in part from the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians, chapter 4, verse 8.

3. The reference is to the Democratic Party, which had largely by this time become an apostle for slavery.

4. Franklin Pierce (1804-1869), New Hampshire Democrat and fourteenth President of the United States, was strongly identified with the pro-slavery interests of his party. His administration, though weak and ineffectual, provided many of the background issues and controversies that would later culminate in Civil War.

5. Lewis Cass (1782-1866), Democratic United States senator from Michigan in 1845-1848 and 1849-1857, supported strongly the Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law.

6. Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813-1861) was Democratic United States Senator from Illinois from 1847 to 1861. On January 4, 1854, he introduced his Nebraska Bill in the Senate. It would have permitted slavery in the Nebraska territory even though it was north of the 36° 30' line, thus repealing the Missouri Compromise, even though through "popular sovereignty" slavery might be kept out. It also provided that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was to be applied to Nebraska.

7. David Rice Atchison (1807-1886), United States senator from Missouri from 1843 to 1855, played a prominent role in the passage of the Kansas-