

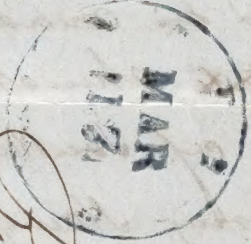
of freedom. Indeed it seems to me that it is an duty to
pursue such a course as shall constrain them to make
some move in that direction. Nor can I see how Dr
Buchan, Stone & Bacon can remain comfortable in their
present position, in which they are leading all the men
ging of their minds to the ignoble object of summing tra-

What kind of a book will Albert
Barnes find on Slavery? - I have ^{written} spoken with
you on this, altho the conversation I had with the
Senators who most of it private & few have referred to
them in public - if you I sh^d like to do nothing in way
of that character -

New York

115 Nassau St

Rev. A. A. Phelps.



Rev. J. Hunt,
Watkins, N.Y. Nov. 14/46

palopin for Slavery. And it seems to me, that even if they do
succeed to their own satisfaction, in gaining the victory over you
self & your abolition friends, that they will find themselves very much
in the situation of ^{the} victorious general, who said that another
such victory would be his ruin. - Is it not possible to make
them feel the uncomfortable of their position & so make them
turn about a fight the other way? - I hope you will per-
don this long letter. I am sure it has extended far beyond my de-
sired sign, when I began writing. - I am truly S. M. Hunt.

so poised & waiting for some way in which, men that have long op-
posed abolitionism, can respectably & without too great a sacri-
fice of feeling & consistency ~~may~~ ^{thunder} away ^{with them} against the ac-
cursed institution. But the practical inquiry is - When shall they
upso? To Garrison? He has rendered himself justly obnoxious by
his ill concealed infidelity. To Gerritt? He has said too many
unpleasant things of them & they of him, to make such a step desir-
able, in their esteem. Besides they have always regarded & represented
him as a radical & his measures as impracticable. And yet in
politics and the State Church, they would gladly throw off the de-
grading vassalage of Southern dictation & insolence. Could now
a some way of opposing Slavery be proposed, by which the ties of
"neighbourly" & "organization" could be swung on the side of Liberty, in
stead of against it as hitherto, I think there is little
doubt of success in uniting the whole North against in political
& ecclesiastical action upon the subject. We have just seen
what has been done in the Hampshire; and I think if the proper
arrangements were employed, we might witness similar results in all the
free States. Why not? If N. H. has gone against Slavery, what State
will not? And altho I have voted with the Liberty Party for the
last two years, yet it seems to me that abolitionists should
regard themselves willing, to cooperate with those of the Whig Par-
ty ^{specially} who are now trying to convert that Party against Slavery -
especially in New York, with reference to the coming Conventions.
Indeed it seems to me that if the abolitionists would unite
with them for ever with the Whigs in relation to that measure, you
would soon have New York as permanently arrayed ex on
the side of freedom. And so in the Church. I think that
it is should be willing, to cooperate with the great men in whatever
attempts they may be willing to make, properly on the side

than I had before was the fact that they are Senators and the
Industrious Committee find themselves in a position when they must
conduct both sides - that even if they personally sympathized with
the abolitionists & would be glad to do exactly right, yet there
is a large body of D.D.'s & S.D.'s and rich men, who are bent up so
regarding abolitionism as a kind of rabid intolerance, & who de-
mise all arguments in its defence by an appeal to Garrison's
fidelity & Leavitt's serenity & third position. This large class put
a good deal of money - less a good deal of influence in the
and are determined yet very reluctant to admit adopt any
concluding or assume any position that shall drive these men
off. I did not gather so I am confident that there is a
great deal too much of this solicitude - a great deal more than
it has been found in that Missionary Board which met in that little
"upper room" in Jerusalem just before Pentecost. But it is a feature
of the times, & existing as it does only account in some measure for
what in due that otherwise seems to us unaccountable.

4. There is another idea that that has impressed itself
on my mind more ~~fully~~ recently, suggested by the develop-
ments of the times, is the increasing dullness of the
public mind both in Church and State upon the sub-
ject of ^{anti} Slavery. The high-handed course of the South during
the past year or two has forced the subject upon the minds
of men that a short time since were most bitter against
all abolition movements. For Tracy's impressions. How
expulsion - G. M. Clay's opinions, & above all that the
great giant Secessionism, the Annexation of Texas have
made many of our former conciliators uneasy in heart
longer regarded as the apologists of Slavery. Indeed it
seems to me that the public mind is in a kind of equi-

could be printed memorials circulated in every church in N.E. - the
Middle States - and even the West - until we got a well as large as
J. Quincy Adams once presented in Congress - and this could be presented
before the Board at its next meeting, I think it would have a good
effect. I would have the memorial drawn up with great care and wis-
dom and of such a cast as should command the respect & con-
sideration of all who are not radically corrupt & "sold unto slavery." In-
deed I was never more convinced of the absolute importance of bringing
out into some tangible form the abolition feeling that now exists in the
Church, so that they may be compelled to see how much feeling there
is upon the subject. The fact is that men are strongly reluctant
to break up old associations - leave old organizations or embark in
new plans especially when time & effort & money are demanded and ob-
logu^{if not} & decision ^{is} to be encountered. The condemnation ^{the contributions to} is that, are
to Slavery Boards - and Conventions have ^{not} been fair exponents of the real
anti-slavery influence of the Church & community. Farther, greater men
they would be willing to put forth efforts to bring our bodies right than
to form & sustain new ones. I make these remarks, while yet
personally I should be better satisfied to act with a new Board
of Missions, than with the Act. Board as now constituted. I believe
more good would be accomplished, by ^{forming another} an association, less imposing & con-
sultative, in which a portion of the Church might and professing the
Christians could act labor, than by compelling all to separate from the
present Board. But as a means of promoting anti-slavery, I
think we should hang to the Board & compel them by the urgen-
cy, constancy & number of our remonstrances to take right ground.
The fate of Garrison & Co has made me a friend of concomitism
& compelled me to regard it as the desperate resort

3 Another thing that I was made to appreciate more

Anderson & Mr. Gann I had very fr. conversation with them upon the general subject, and their conclusion & even my conclusion was that there was not that radical difference between "abolitionists" & the Board that some have supposed. I think that Letter to of Dr. Gann & that remarks of Dr. Anderson to which you refer are evidence

When there lies the difficulty; & why do they hesitate to take the ground ~~we~~ we & suppose to be right? Perhaps I cannot answer these questions better, so far as I have any opinion upon them, than by giving several conclusions, to which I was led by my interviews & conversations with the Secretary and others at W.

1. I think that the Secretary would be glad if they were rid of all southern connection whatever. Indeed they told me that the South was doing the Board nasty men but that it ~~was~~ ^{could do} good. If the way was clear they would deem it a most happy riddance if they could absolve from all further connection with the territory south of Mason's & Dixon's line, in relation both to Missions & Collections. —

2. They are very sensitive ~~to~~ to the popular feeling; and would do much to satisfy the anti-slavery sentiment now in existence. Indeed in consideration of the ~~real~~ ^{amount} of real anti-slavery ^{feeling} of the existence of which they have ^{only such} evidence as is furnished by the small sums that are contributed to their Missions that are avowedly anti-slavery - the "Union" - "West India" &c. &c. - and the immense attendance that has been given to meetings, called for the purpose of considering the action that abolitionists ought to take upon the subject of Missions. I think they exhibit full as much solicitude as we could expect. And the conclusion to which I came from this manifestation of solicitude on their part, was this; that we ought in some way, to get an expression of the sentiment of the Churches, & present it before them. If there

Watkins Mar 14. 1846.

Per & Decu Sic

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Your favor of 1. 7.th was duly received. The
inquiries you proposed were very naturally suggested I think by the
contents of 1. Report of our Meeting at Holliston. I was surprised
to hear the remarks fall from Dr A. I asked him on the spot if he
was willing to say that in print. He did not admit that he should
and yet he was summing ready for me to publish what I have pub-
lished in the Recorder & Puritan. Whether he would be willing to urge
the Board to the adoption of the same sentiment, as you inquire; I remark
that I hardly think he would. You ask if the Secretary have really
assumed to give instructions to the Board. Missionary in advance of
the Report of the Board. It would seem so; for surely the letter
that David Green read in the Meeting sounded very differently
from the Report which he prepared for the Meeting in Brook-
lyn; as Mr Leavitt who heard it will testify I presume. You inquire
"is it a mere play upon terms - a new jingle of words with the old
meaning?" - and you ask for "the real facts in the case - the behind
the scene facts in the case." - These are hard questions; and questions
I feel little competent to answer. For I am by no means an
admitted spectator behind the scenes. I am one of "those
abolitionists" - and they are not the men that are admitted in-
to the secret conclaves of our "papular" bodies. And yet I
am free to confess that I came away from Holliston feeling
better & more encouraged than I went. I "put up" with Dr