am confident they (the French) would not have obtained possession of Garroway, and that it would now be the property of the society had not every effort of your agent for the acquisition of it been opposed by certain individuals who were then enjoying the protection of our laws."

Upon the whole we cannot but consider the possession of the intermediate territory between our American colonies by the French, or any European government, as highly prejudicial to the cause of colonization and the American colonies; as comparatively injurious to the natives, and as indicating a policy on the part of those governments which will shortly prove destructive to American commerce with the western part of that continent.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

BRITISH PRETENSIONS.

In the last Herald, we took occasion to point out and animadvert on the glaring inconsistency and want of patriotism of a certain number of American citizens, native and naturalized, who, crossing the Atlantic, as delegates to an *Anti-slavery Convention*, held in London, took special pains to exhibit their country in the darkest colours, and to extol Great Britain as the hope of nations, resistless "in her moral and religious influence for every purpose of freedom and humanity." We exposed, in a brief sketch, the utter fallacy of these British pretensions, and shall hereafter, at convenient times, show, beyond contradiction, by adequate documentary evidence, that there is no great question of government, national ethics, religion, rational liberty, social happiness, or public hygiene, which has been ever satisfactorily adjusted in the British Empire, for the greatest good of the greatest number. In making this statement, we entertain no hostile feeling to Great Britain or her people. Our object is simply to rebuke the Pharisaical pretensions by which, first setting themselves up as a model, they next endeavour to dictate to all other nations an imitation of what they are pleased to regard as their philanthropic, religious and moral feats. It is very evident, that whatever may be our errors and misdeeds here at home, and they are neither few nor venial, we cannot, with advantage, look abroad for lessons of rebuke or means of correction. These are not to be found, either in the institutions or the morals of Europe, whose people every where are suffering, though in various degrees, from the tyranny of unequal laws and oppressive usages. The course of England in her foreign policy is not unlike that of Mohammed, who carried the sword in one hand, and the Koran in another, offering a choice to the people whom he invaded. England carries the Bible and a declaration of the abolition of slavery, with one set of agents, and with another carries devastation, and destroys national independence.

England vaunts herself of her zealous philanthropy in abolishing the slave trade, and in inducing, almost compelling, other nations to do the same. But are the horrors of the Middle Passage less or fewer than before? Has she put a stop to wars among the negro tribes in Africa, originating in the desire to procure thereby slaves for foreign demand? Has she as yet contributed in the smallest degree, by either direct or collateral effort, in the way of example herself or of practical suggestion to others, towards the civilization of Western Africa and the slave region? The reply to all these questions, must be promptly and unhesitatingly in the negative. Mr Sturge, at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society in London, June 21, admitted, that "After the expenditure of nearly twenty millions of money, and the destruction of thousands of the lives of our fellow subjects, the horrors of the

African slave trade are still going on with unmitigated severity." Some may point to Sierra Leone, as an evidence of at least good intention, if not of successful legislation and action. On this subject, Mr. M. Laird, who, if we rightly remember, was in one at least of the expeditions up the Niger, and who may be presumed to speak from the results of actual observation, held the following language in the London Anti-slavery Convention:—"Sierra Leone had been established to put down the slave trade, but even in its streets the slave trade had been carried on. Eighty thousand pounds sterling a year, (it used to be a hundred and fifty thousand pounds,) was spent in sustaining the colony. The failure of Sierra Leone was conspicuously proved. He regretted it, but it was the fact. Why, so signal was the failure, that it was notoriously the cheapest place to purchase slave ships and slaves. (Hear, hear.) Unless civilization of some sort were achieved among the Africans, these things would go on."

Well! Sir T. Folwell Buxton and his friends, while joining in the abolition cry on this side the Atlantic against African colonization, as begun and carried on in Liberia, bethought themselves of organizing an *African Colonization Society*, not however until they had acknowledged the almost entire nullidity of the measures hitherto adopted by the British government for the repression of the slave trade. Their views were carried out by the government, and two expeditions of a costly nature, costly in their pecuniary outlay, and costly by the loss of the lives of so many engaged in them, were fitted out, with the double purpose of trade and civilization; for when did England ever yet engage in any enterprise in which trade and the revenue were not important incentives to action. Disasters attended these expeditions, and with a pecuniary expenditure equal to, if not exceeding that of the colonies of Liberia since its first settlement. Thus much for African civilization by British wisdom and British philanthropy. But these must be lauded by our extravagant American abolitionists, while the really practical, consistent and thoroughly benevolent, and, so far, wonderfully successful opperations of our own people, by the instrumentality of the American Colonization Society, are always abused and denounced without measure.

The only additional commentary we shall offer, just now, on the prodigious efforts and untiring zeal of Great Britain to abolish the African slave trade for ever, is a bill lately introduced into the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham, to impose additional pains and penalties on British subjects, so many of whom are, as he alleges on adequate proof, deeply engaged in this traffic!

But there yet remains, for the admiration of the world, that grand achievement of British philanthropy, the extinction of slavery in the British West Indies. Impelled by a zealous, more than wise or discreet party at home, the government, in consideration of the large supply of sugars procurable from its East India passessions, could afford to disregard the interests of the unrepresented British subjects inhabiting, and occupying as planters, the West Indies; and the emancipation of the slaves in these islands, for a large pecuniary consideration, was resolved on and carried into effect. Whether a measure of such magnitude, touching the interests of Great Britain, or even poor neglected or, worse than negleted, ill-used Ireland, would have been proposed at all, or if proposed, carried, is very problematical. If the slaves had been in Scotland or in Wales, or in Devon and Cornwall, we may entertain considerable doubts whether parliamentary sanction could have procured their liberation. Of the disinterested liberality of West India Emancipation, some, even of British subjects at home, are rather incredulous. Mr. Laird, in reference to the twenty millions sterling,

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