land, containing sentiments which, if their folly did not equal their wickedness, would be alarming to the true friends of the slaves and of peace.

On the 14th of September last, Mr. Remond, a man of color from the United States, addressed a public meeting of the Glasgow Anti-slavery Society, in the Rev. Dr. Heugh's church, and among other things said:

"Such was the state of things on the opposite side of the Atlantic; and now he would put the question, what were the friends of anti-slavery in Britain to do for the abolition cause? A reference was, in the letter he had read, made to the Northeast boundary question. After referring to the ardent desire for war with England manifested by the State of Maine, about a few acres of land, and their inconsistency in refusing to give liberty to the slave, Mr. Remond proceeded to show that a war with England would inevitably lead to the emancipation of the slaves. He believed that England held the means in her own hands in relation to the system of slavery, and he trusted she would not shrink from the contest; for, dearly as he loved his country, and to dwell upon the associations which he had experienced there, he felt that emancipation from any other quarter was not to be hoped for; and God grant that it might arrive early. The American nation, he observed, had every thing to lose by a contest with England. This sentiment, he knew, might cost him his head; he knew he would be in danger, the moment he stepped on his native shore, for having given expression to such views as these, but he cared not; it would at least be known that one colored American had dared to speak freely and boldly on this subject. (Cheers.) He would not give up the privilege and the prerogative of speaking out as a free man, while the breath was in his body. * * * * * Let there be war between England and America, and the shackles which now held so many in bondage in his country would be broken to-morrow."

The Rev. Mr. Keep, from the Oberlin Institution, United States, attempted to apologize to the audience for the warmth of his friend, Mr. Remond, who is subsequently reported to have said:

"He would not have any one suppose that he would return to his country with the view of inciting the slave to insurrection against his master. He did not think it would be necessary; for he believed the slave would be freed only by the progress of peaceful truth. He only spoke what were his own sentiments in relation to himself; and he did not wish to soften down the sentiment in the least." * * * *

I leave it to those who can better reconcile differences than myself, to show Mr. Remond's consistency in urging a war as affording the only hope for emancipation, and then avowing a belief that the slave would be freed only by the progress of Christian truth.

The editor of a newspaper (published, if we mistake not, at Ipswich) gives the following paragraph, evincing ignorance, and marked by sentiments better suited to the inmate of a lunatic hospital than to one standing forth as adviser of a humane, wise, and puissant nation:

"We are afraid there is a wish on the part of the thousands in America, who are implicated in the slave traffic, to provoke hostilities with England, in order to divert attention from the abolition question, and get rid of the present agitation created by the laudable perseverance of philanthropists in both countries. If war be inevitable, our heart's desire is, that it may lead to the annihilation of American slavery. The horrors of the slave system, as pursued in the Southern States, are unutterable; nothing that the wildest imagination can conceive surpasses the cruelties inflicted on the wretched negro victims; and if it were in our power to stir up the spirit of the slaves to rebel against the heartless planters, and by one effort shake off their fetters, we would use that power, though all America were thrown into disorder, and presented one wide field of bankruptcy and ruin. If the sword of Great Britain should be unsheathed, let her not draw back her hand until she has secured the freedom of the slave. * * * * * *

"We would that America had listened to the voice of reason and mild remonstrance from the British shores, and suppressed the lingering abomination amidst the acclaiming cheers of humanity; but she persists in the unholy traffic; she welcomes to her shores the infernal slave ship, filled with bales of human merchandise; she still promotes the detestable system of slave breeding in her States; she heeds not the groans and tears which fill her land, the boasted land of freedom, equality, and civilization.

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"The horizon is dark and troubled; we know not where war with America will end; her curse is of slavery; of all the dangers that threaten her, that of slavery is the greatest; she is wedded to the evil; and to utter the word abolition, in the Southern States, would be to defy death. What is the duty of England, is a serious inquiry. We wish for nothing but moral influence; but if there must be physical conflict, let not the abolitionists, even in war, be diverted from their course, but strive more energetically to merge all dissensions and distinctions in the overwhelming unity of demand—*annihilate slavery in America.*"

In the number of *Frazer's Magazine* for the present month (April) appears an article entitled "*War with America a blessing to mankind.*" While calculated (we fear designed) to stir the passions of the unthinking, to well informed and virtuous minds the falsehood of its statements and its detestable sentiments carry with them their antidote. While this sage writer sees no hope of success in any war with America which should fail to arouse the slaves to general insurrection, in the excitement of these people to a murderous contest for liberty, he discerns the means of a short and easy conclusion of the struggle: "A conclusion in every way honorable and advantageous to England, and in the highest degree desirable to the whole human race."

"America, (he says,) in one respect, is the most sinful nation in the world; and in her sin, as Divine and retributive justice ordinarily provides, she finds her weakness and her punishment. She holds nearly three millions of unoffending human creatures in the most cruel bondage; in a thraldom infinitely worse than Egyptian, Turkish, or Sclavonian. In fact, we doubt if the annals of the human race afford an example of any system of oppression at all approaching to that which is proved, on the clearest, fullest, and most irrefragable evidence, to exist in a country which vaunts itself to be the freest nation on the face of the earth."

After quoting evidence concerning the atrocities of American slavery, from a work entitled "*Slavery, and the Internal Slave Trade of the United States,*" by the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery Society—a work as fairly and justly representing American slavery and the American character as the records of the London police offices, the trials at the Old Bailey, or the *Newgate Calendar*, would the character of the

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XIV. Books

2. Report of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland
H.R. report no.283, 27th Congress
3rd session, Washington, D.C. 1843