English people, and introducing the shocking details of two cases, in which colored men, murderers, had been burnt by mobs, with the remark, "We will adduce only a sample or two of what seems a common practice in the slave States of America," he adds:

"Such, then, is the sin and weakness of America. It may be a doubtful point how far another nation would be justified, in a time of peace, in embarking in a crusade of philanthropy, and endeavoring to force an independent people into the relinquishment of a national sin. But what possible doubt can exist as to the propriety, the expediency, nay, the absolute duty, of making a war subservient to the great and pre-eminent object of freeing these three millions of cruelly oppressed human beings?

"Policy, too, not less than philanthropy, prescribes such a course of warfare. By this mode, and this only, a war with America might be brought to a speedy and inevitably triumphant close. As we have already observed, a struggle between the people of England and their descendants in America must be a fearful, a protracted, and a lamentable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a vital point is instantly and surely reached; the Union is dissolved, and the war is at an end.

"Among the three millions of slaves, we may fairly calculate the adult males at nearly one million. Every man of all this multitude would eagerly rush to embrace an emancipating invader, and within a few days' sail of the coast repose the free and happy blacks of Jamaica. In one morning a force of ten thousand men might be raised in this quarter, for the enfranchisement of their brethren in America. * *

"We say that this course is dictated alike by policy, by self-preservation, and by philanthropy. By policy—for nothing would render our own possessions so secure as a dissolution of the Union—an inevitable result of this line of action. By self-preservation—for England must not venture to involve herself in a protracted contest in a distant quarter of the globe. By philanthropy—which tells us that if, contrary to our own inclinations, we are dragged into this unnatural war, it is our duty at least to endeavor to bring good out of evil. In whatever way, then, we contemplate the subject, we come to this conclusion:

"If we must have a war with America, let us make it a war for the emancipation of the slaves; so shall our success be certain, and our triumph the triumph of humanity."

Some indignation we might feel at these remarks, were they not absolutely ludicrous, and the parting counsels to the English Government to take possession of Cuba such as might produce smiles rather than anger in the United States.

"Now," he observes, "England could, if she chose, very speedily put an end to slavery.

"The three great markets for slaves, to supply which the trade is kept up, are the United States, Brazil, and Cuba. The first of these, we feel persuaded, will be broken up whenever a war breaks out; and, even without a war, the system would lead to some dreadful internal convulsion before long. But the last of these, Cuba, is open to our approaches even at this moment.

"Cuba belongs to the Crown of Spain. But what is the Crown of Spain? A shadow.

"It is abundantly obvious that England could add Cuba to her colonies

to-morrow, if she chose to do so. But could she do so with justice and honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not England expended upon Spain, within the last twenty years, many millions of sterling money?" &c.

From works more grave, such as the *British Critic*, the *Eclectic Review*, and the *Congregational Magazine*, the pages of which are enriched by the thoughts of sober and charitable divines, recent passages might be cited, showing that even enlightened minds in England are misinformed or misled on the subject of American slavery and the Colonization Society. They consider "*American Slavery as it is*," and the work on "*Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States*," as giving a just general view of that slavery, whereas a detail of crime connected with the manufacturing or poor-law systems of England would give as just a view of those systems. I have no wish to recriminate. But a remedy for our censoriousness towards the faults of others may often be found in reflection upon our own; and Divine wisdom instructs us that to condemn the sins of others is no virtue, while guilty ourselves of doing the same things. Besides, he who is ignorant of the sentiments of others towards him, or disregards them, will find that purity of motive does not always give him influence, and that his good intentions will find the door closed, unless humility, discretion, and charity, have first opened it. Let, then, the pious and philanthropic of England, her learned and venerable clergy, imagine with what sentiments they would peruse, in an American magazine or review, the following article, and they will understand the impressions which the passages we have quoted will make upon the American people:

"*A war with England a blessing to mankind.*

"The arrogance, pride, and selfishness of the English nation are insufferable. We are no friends to war, but are not sure that a declaration of hostilities against this haughty and oppressive Power is not a duty to ourselves and to mankind. With high professions of respect to justice and the rights of man, England has for centuries continued to violate both to an incredible extent, and without remorse. Think of her conduct towards this country. Compare it with our own towards her, (the best English statesmen themselves being judges,) in the great contest of the Revolution.

"The Earl of Chatham said: 'Your ministers have gone to Germany; they have sought the alliance and assistance of every pitiful, beggarly, insignificant, petty prince, to cut the throats of their loyal, brave, and injured brethren in America. They have entered into mercenary treaties. They have let the savages of America loose upon their unoffending brethren; loose upon the weak, the aged, and defenceless; on old men, women, and children; on the very babes upon the breast; to be cut, mangled, sacrificed, boiled, roasted, nay, to be literally eaten. These, my lords, are the allies Great Britain now has. Carnage, desolation, and destruction, wherever her arms are carried, is her newly adopted mode of making war. Our ministers have made alliances at the German shambles; and with the barbarians of America, with the merciless torturers of their species. Where they will next apply, I cannot tell. Was it by letting loose the savages of America, to imbrue their hands in the blood of our enemies, that the duties of the soldier, the citizen and the man, came to be united.

Maryland Historical Society

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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