

Miss

Remond, as abolitionist of the Lloyd-Garrison school, in the course of her lecture said, that by the great mass of the American people the Negro was not acknowledged to be a man, or even a human being at all; but that the present civil war, the rending of the Union for ever in twain, was compelling every politician and every thinker, both in the Old and New World, to study the great Negro question of the Southern States. In 1620 twenty slaves from Africa were landed on the shores of Virginia; they had now four millions of these chattelised human beings, and the difficulty was what to do with them. The South could not keep them, and the North did not want them. North and South were alike guilty, the one in the possession, and the other in the patronage of slavery, and the unholy alliance between the two, a union that had ever been at variance with the essential principles of truth and liberty, a union that has brought God's image as near the brute creation as possible, was now being severed by the righteous retribution of that God who recognises human souls as of infinitely greater value than parchment constitutions. Miss Remond did not think that there could be a general emancipation of the slaves without a great shedding of blood, but terrible as was war, especially civil war, it were better for them to submit to all the horrors of war than to continue a state of things which, by its very invasion of the Divine order and righteousness, was the root and ground of all the social evils of America. The lecture was listened to with marked attention by a highly respectable, though not numerous audience.

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