

The Rev. H. H. Garnet, who was received with protracted applause, moved the fourth resolution. He said he was somewhat embarrassed in arising to address this large and intelligent audience; and, in addition, he was more than ordinarily impressed with a sense of the responsibility that was resting upon him; for he had not only to speak his own sentiments, but also those of thousands of his brethren in America, whose representative he was. (Applause.) But there was one consideration which afforded him some relief. He had learned that it was the pleasure of Englishmen of noble birth and distinguished position to bestow great kindness and condescension upon even the humble of other nations, when they appeared before them with a worthy and important object. (Hear, hear.) He hailed this new movement as most hopeful and encouraging for the future of his fatherland. If it had originated in merely selfish considerations (he meant those suggested alone by trade or commerce), he should have reason to doubt the good that would be finally done to Africa. But this was not the case. It was true there was some self-interest in this movement, as there was, more or less, in everything with which man had to do; but he believed that, in this stupendous work, it was modified and controlled by the spirit of Christianity and universal freedom. (Applause.) With such principles and purposes, the most glorious

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results might be looked for. As for himself, he had not the least doubt as to the character of those results; for he was satisfied that God's set time had come, in which He intended to favor Africa, and when the cheering prophecy was to be fulfilled, "Ethiopia shall quickly stretch forth her hands unto God." He knew he would be pardoned in saying that England owes a great debt to Africa. (Hear, hear.)

He was glad that she had begun to think about paying it, and he was satisfied that if she went about the work as she usually did in such matters, she would very soon pay off the first instalment at least. He would remind the audience that every pound of cotton that came from America, was fanned by the sighs, wet with the tears, and stained with the blood of slaves. This race for whom he spoke had enriched the commerce, enlivened the trade, contributed to the comforts, and administered to the luxury of England. Nor was this all. The soil of Africa in times past had been the theatre upon which many of Britain's sons had enacted the worst of crimes. Surely a great Christian people should hasten to make compensation. (Hear, hear.) In adverting to the plans of the African-Aid Society, the reverend gentleman said that the requirements of the age demanded the adoption of some new and improved measures in the work of the civilization of Africa.

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The society proposed to assist at first a few industrious and Christian families from North America to settle in Abbeokuta, Western Africa. It was desired that they should go in the spirit of Christian love, with the Word of God in their hands, and with the plough, and other agricultural implements; with their chests of mechanical tools, and with men that could use them all well. The effect would be amazing and powerful, if the natives could see among them civilized colored men, fully imbued with Christianity, who had come to live and die with them. They would be taught how to till their land, how to plant and crop, how to live and labor, how to worship the true God, how to hope, and how to die. (Loud applause.) He firmly believed that the society, having such objects and purposes, would surely win and conquer. Let the Africans feel that the new comers are friends and brothers, and as such they will be received. The Africans were quick to observe the difference between pure selfishness and common honesty. One had said, that "there were two classes of men that came to Africa; one loved Africa, the other loved the Africans. The first are welcome, but the second they cared not to see." After dwelling on the kindness of the Africans to strangers, and especially to the civilized of their own race, the reverend gentleman said he regarded the field of

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operation selected by the society as a wise and judicious selection. The people there were distinguished for their honesty. It was customary for persons who wished to sell chickens to tie them by the highway, and to intimate the price they wished for them in strings of cowries by a corresponding number of notches cut on a stick fastened by them; the owner would then go to his work, or on a journey, leaving his property entirely unprotected. A hundred might pass, and the property would not be meddled with, unless the full price was laid in their place. Then another hundred people might pass by the money, and it would not be removed, except by the lawful owner. (Lau[g]hter.) Although Birmingham had a great deal of moral light, yet he questioned whether chickens under similar circumstances would fare any better in that city. (Renewed laughter and applause.) The people of Abbeokuta were industrious. He was informed that in almost every house there were heard the hum of the rude spinning wheel, and the chatter of the weaver's shuttle. For all that Britain, or any other portion of the world, might do for Africa, an ample reward was reserved. Give her your civilization, and she will give you her commerce and wealth. Give her the religion of Christ, and she will give you her friendship. Scatter with liberal hands, and you shall reap

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a thousandfold of the increase. If any should say the work was too great and impracticable, he would answer, that Anglo-Saxon energy, and African industry and honesty could accomplish anything within the boundaries of reason. (Hear, hear.)

He wished to see the white hand of England and the black hand of Africa struck together as the sign of an unconquerable determination, under God, to develop the vast resources of that injured land, and to give her people the light of the Gospel. He rejoiced in particular at one sentence in the Article of Cession of Lagos to the British Crown. He referred to the article in which it is declared to be the purpose of the Government to "annihilate the slave trade." [Applause.] After alluding in glowing terms to the interest which was manifested by many distinguished Christian philanthropists in New York, and other parts of the United States, in favor of the development of the various resources of Africa, and the elevation and nationality of the African race throughout the world, the speaker said the negro race were not surpassed by any other in the power of endurance. In fact, the black man was universal, and everywhere he kept his head above water, notwithstanding the waves of hard trials were fearfully raving around him. [Hear, hear.] He flourished in every land—in the sunny south, the cold north of America, in Greenland,

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and in all the tropics. He was strong and athletic in every temperate climate, and even in England he had won and worn the champion's belt. [Loud laughter and applause.] Surely for such a people there was in reserve a glorious destiny, and a proud and powerful nationality. His native country, America—which he loved, with all her faults—was involved in a terrible war, which he believed would long continue; but America's extremity was England's opportunity to smite King Cotton between the joints of his harness. [Applause.] He would now read the resolution entrusted to him: "That the introduction of Christian colored families from Canada into Africa is eminently calculated to advance the influence of Christianity and civilization in that country." The reverend gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

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