

Mr. W. CRAFT moved a second resolution, declaring that the meeting recognised in the rebellion of the slaveholders in the Southern States of America an attempt to found a government on principles which the civilised world had long pronounced infamous and inimical to the interest and rights of mankind, and regarded all attempts to give assistance or support to the Southern Confederacy, by supplying them with ships, arms, or money, as an offence against morality, and worth of indignant reprobation; and calling upon Her Majesty's ministers to frustrate by all the means in their power the designs of these persons who attempted to equip vessels of war, or by other means offended against the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act in support of an unholy war waged against human liberty and constitutional government. He combated the ideas that the South was fighting for liberty by a reference to their antecedents, especially in regard to the war they had been the means of promoting against the Indians and Florida, for harbouring escaped slaves and the demand made upon the British Government and conceded for compensation for the slaves captured during the last American war. The South were not fighting for liberty, but for unbridled and unlimited licence to trample upon the necks of 4,000,000 of their fellow beings whom they now held down beneath the iron heel of slavery. Mr. Craft then proceeded in minute detail to give an account of his self-appointed mission to the King of Dahomey, to induce him to abandon the slave-trade, the particulars of which have already been made public, the general result being that the King offered, if a market were assured to him, to turn the attention of his people to cotton-growing, and to abandon slave-hunting.

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