

After the Com^o's' Resolⁿ

Jan 1852

Resolved to

Paris Jan 24th

1852

My dear Mary,

A thousand

thanks for your kind
letter, & documents illustra-
tion of their contents, all
of which are read with
the greatest satisfaction.

Poor little Kerry; how
strongly does he illustrate
the fact that the shed-
ow of American Slavery
rests darkly upon England.

a kind-hearted, well-cho-
used young clergyman
(Minister I ought to have
said) cannot stick to the
text that slaveholding is
antichristian, because it
will injure his prospects
of preferment! and this
in free England! Well,
there is no alternative -
you can only say of
him that he is no ab-
olitionist. I have had
so many such favourite
turn away from the

Jan. 1852

cause under similar temptations, that it does not affect me deeply. I hope you will be able to make Matthews sensible, but remember that he too is no abolitionist proper. — only a Baptist — abolitionist. His object is a different one from yours. You wish to abolish Slavery. His Mission is a Test doctrinaire one. He wishes to build up a

84

baptist church, and there
are a thousand motives
for doing that work
quite disconnected with
abolition. Know with
whatever can help the
cause is safe. But iden-
tity of object is necessary
to know. Coalition is
dangerous. It may turn
out well - it may turn
out ill. It is an affair
of skill & diplomacy. It
is, however, all that
can exist between the
abolitionists and the men

Jan Jail 1862

who desire to use the
cause as an instrument
to effect their own pur-
poses. It is an engine,
(this of coalition) from which
I hope nothing. I never
use it. Thus, whose eyes
are more, or less, clearer
than mine (as the case
may be,) can do so. I
may not. I have never
seen a case of this coa-
lition in which the
Party finally made use

pk

of, did not fancy him-
self very ill-treated, al-
though what he suffered
was merely what he
meant to inflict. I
have wandered into
general observations, till
I had almost forgotten
what I meant to say
about the particular
instance, which was sim-
ply this: that I heard
him say on an occasion
I use it, to hear false

Jan. Jan. 1852

witness against the
American Anti-Slavery
Society. It was, too, the
precise false witness that
Tappan & Leavitt made
use of. The mention of
Tappan reminds me
of Kossuth. Poor Kossuth!
The advocate of the rights
of Nations! But rights of
Nations are nothing but
concentrated rights of men,
He cannot advocate

these, it seems. The
Anti-Slavery cause is
dearer to me than
other things because its
principles include all
other things. If it were
only the freedom of the
Negroes, or only the
freedom of Hungary,
I could not honour
it so much. Could I
go into Austria & obtain
aid for my cause by

Jan. 1852

keeping & promising
 to keep a strict silence
 about Hungary? neither
 er ought Kosuth to take
 the parallel course in
 the U.S. It is not a
 party question. It is the
 fundamental one. The iden-
 tical question to present wh-
 he is in the U.S. Here it
 a different one, he ought
 not to sacrifice right to ex-
 pediency, i. e. do a crooked
 thing to day, in the hope
 of going this ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~unwisely~~ ^{unwisely}

24

for it to-morrow. When
Collins met Josell Buxton
by appointment at the
Brewery, to see it, & to
present the A-S question
to his liberality, he open-
ed the interview by a
remonstrance against
"Buxton's suture". That was
right on Collins's part
as a total abstinence man,
& Buxton felt it to be
so. It is a ~~dangerous~~
doctrine to the human
Soul, to say that it may

Jan. 1852

lay aside any of its
 armor in order to be
 more at home in the
 world. But to lay aside
 the Sword of the Spirit,
 which is the Mind — a
 man makes himself
 no-body who does it.
 I have seen on about
 Rossouth most thought-
 lessly & needlessly you
 will doubtless think as
 perhaps a letter is
 on its way from you

to me saying the
same things, but it
is a satisfaction to talk
such when there is
no prospect to be made.

We have often seen
your cousin Mr Bagchat.
He passed last Wednesday
evening with us, & will, I
hope, be next also. Still I
blame myself for not being
able to get so much acquaint-
ance with him as my years &
opportunities would ^{seem to} have made
it easy for me to do with any
~~young person~~
young person. But as I have
tried my best, I ought not to
blame myself. Madame Meyriem

Jan 1852

7

and her husband too
 I see occasionally. She
 is a very superior woman.
 I wish her engagements
 & mine enabled us to
 meet more frequently.
 She has tact & talent -
 sense & sensibility; &
 contrasts most admirably
 with one of her country-
 women ^{here} also married to
 a Frenchman ~~some~~ ⁱⁿ ~~score~~
 of years ago. I will not
 tell the name of this latter,
 as I am about to say
 something to her discredit.
 "Good enough for them!"
 she said - speaking of the

tyranny of Louis Bonaparte.

"A nation of monkeys
fit only to be monkey-ridden."

"It is the country of my love,"
said Madame Meryien, "it is
more & more dear to me, the
more I see it suffer." In
seeing so great a difference
in persons born in the same
land, I am admonished ^{afresh} to
judge no man by chime
or country, but to make
conduct the only test. The
confiscation of the property
of the Orleans family on the
part of the man whose sole
justification for seizing the

reins of government was the
better to defend private property,
creates a great sensation.
Persons who said at first,
"this may last 10 years, now
say, it cannot last 10 months."
But you have far better
means than I of knowing
all about French affairs,
for you have a free
Press with its multitude of
correspondents. France is like
an exhausted runner as far
as free Moral hearts is concerned.
Not yet so bad as the
U.S. by any means, for here
there is a sympathy, in suffer.

my ^{to} sentiment, France
is democratic, only she
has had her pocket picked
of a Republic, & lies bleed-
ing & howled at the mercy
of the robber. America is
just such another poor as
Louis Bonaparte, but it
a worse position to be at
the mercy of a myriad-mon-
ster, than in the grip of a
single one. I saw the Liberator
yesterday. He is about to es-
tablish a journal & was about
to say, who it is not that but
a work from which he hopes
to be able to address the people.
All his other literary projects are
cut up by the roots by the

but I am bound to cross this
with me as well as
with you and cordially

are far too kind
hanging my plaster
not framed. I can only
kind of it with pleasure
as making a part of
the garden wall - unless
of account of the pleas-
ure expected from that
express in having
it in a frame. I hope to
write to you
by the post
lest I should be
interrupted & thus prevent

tea, I will beg you
to say to him for me
what I will
feel of gratitude &
constant affection.

Tell him I will not
blame our friend Brown
nor say it is his own fault
that he suffers under
a Rational System, which,
however excellent for the
gentry of the Kingdom
is less favourable to the
Labourer. I will only

From out my veins (the
whole serum of them)
upon the Church of
England ~~attacked~~ for
making people contented
in bondage to circumstances
which they ought to be
encouraged by religion
to overcome. As if it had
ever pleased God that
a man should work for
insufficient wages; or as
if he ever called men
to be contented upon six pence
a day or any sum there-
unto philosophically allud!
It was well-meant, perhaps
as was the apostle's injunction
to servants. But Slaveholders & Town