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TRACTI.

THE

Just Limitation of Slavery.

HE opinion of the lords Hardwick and Talbot, which I laboured to refute in my Tract against Slavery in England (1), (printed in 1769,) has since been effectually set aside by a clear determination, in the Court of King's-Bench (2), in favour of James Somersett, a Negro, against his former Master, C******

S******, esq. in the year 1772.

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(1) A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery in England.

(z) See Appendix.



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But it is not enough, that the Laws of England exclude Slavery merely from this ifland, whilft the grand Enemy of mankind triumphs in a toleration, throughout our Colonies, of the most monstrous oppression to which human nature can be subjected!

And yet this abominable wickedness has not wanted advocates, who, in a variety of late publications, have attempted to palliate the guilt, and have even ventured to appeal to Scripture for the support of their uncharitable pretensions: so that I am laid under a double obligation to answer them, because it is not the cause of Liberty alone for which I now contend, but for that which I have still much more at heart, the honour of the holy Scriptures, the principles of which are entirely opposite to the selfish and uncharitable



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uncharitable pretentions of our American Slaveholders and African Traders.

A late anonymous writer, who calls himself "An African Merchant," remarks, that,—"By the Law of Moses, "the Israelites might purchase Slaves from the Heathens, and even their own people might become Slaves to "their brethren." A Treatise on the Trade from Great-Britain to Africa, &c. by an African Merchant. P. 8 and 9.

Now, with respect to the first part of his observation, it is true, indeed, that the Israelites were expressly permitted to keep Bond-Servants, or Slaves, "of the "Heathen, (or, more properly, of the "Nations Dian") that were round about" them, and of "the children of the stran-" gers that sojourned among" them. (Levit. xxv. 44 to 46.) But we must remember, that these Heathen, or "Na-B 2" tions



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" tions that were round about them," were an abandoned race of people, already Slaves and worshippers of devils, and by them led to debase human nature, and to pollute themselves with the most unnatural and abominable vices: " For in " all these," (said the Almighty,) " the " nations are defiled which I cast out " before you: and the Land is defiled; " THEREFORE I do visit the iniquity " thereof upon it, and the land itself vo-" miteth out her inhabitants," &c. Again: " For all these abominations have " the men of the land done which " were before you, and the land is defi-" led," &c. See Levit. xviii. And the " children of the strangers," abovementioned, were (probably) also of the same detestable nations of Palestine, the Amorites, Canaanites, &c. which were expressly doomed to destruction (3), and

(3) "Observe thou that which I command thee this day: behold, I drive out before thee the Amo-



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that by the hand of the Israelites, who were commanded to shew them no pity (4).

But no doctrine must be drawn from these commands to execute God's vengeance upon the said wicked strangers, without considering, at the same time, that very contrary treatment of strangers which was equally enjoined in the Law: for the Israelites were positively commanded not to vex or oppress a Stranger. "Thou shalt

- " rite, and the Canaanite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Hivite, and the Jebusite. Take heed to thyself, lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for a snare in the midst of thee," &c. Exod. xxxiv. 11 and 12.
- (4) "And thou shalt consume all the people which the Lord thy God shall deliver thee: thine eye shall have no pity upon them," Se. Deut. vii. 16. "The Lord thy God will put out those nations by little and little," Se. "The Lord thy God shall deliver them unto thee, and shall destroy them with a mighit destruction until they be destroyed. And he shall destroy their kings into thine hand, and thou shalt destroy their name from under heaven: there shall no man be able to stand before thee until thou have destroyed them." Deut. vii. 23 and 24.



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" shalt love him as thyself," said Moses, by the express command of God. " If a "Stranger fojourn with thee in your " land, ye fhall not vex" (or oppress) " him. But the Stranger that dwelleth " with you shall be unto you as one born " among you, and thou shalt love him as " thyself: for ye were Strangers in the " land of Egypt." Levit. xix. 33. 34. And again: " The Lord your God is " God of gods and Lord of lords, a great "God, a mighty and a terrible, which " regardeth not persons nor taketh reward: " he doth execute the judgement of the 46 fatherless and widow, and loveth the " Stranger, in giving him food and rai-" ment. Love ye, therefore, the Stran-" ger; for ye were Strangers in the land " of Egypt." Deut. x. 17 to 19. In all these passages, and many others, the Israelites were reminded of their Bondage in Egypt: for so the almighty Deliverer from Slavery warned his people to



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to limit and moderate the bondage, which the Law permitted, by the remembrance of their own former bondage in a foreign land, and by a remembrance also of his great mercy in delivering them from that bondage: and he expressly referred them to their own feelings, as they themselves had experienced the intolerable yoke of Egyptian Tyranny! "Thou shalt not 's oppress a Stranger; for ye know the " heart of a stranger, seeing ye were " ftrangers in the land of Egypt." Exod. xxiii. o. And again: "Thou shalt " remember that thou wast a Bond-man " in the land of Egypt, and the Lord thy " God redeemed thee:" Deut. xv. 15.

We must, therefore, necessarily conclude, when these very opposite commands are considered, that the *Heathen*, or nations that were "ROUND ABOUT," or in the environs of the promised land, and also the children of the strangers, that dwelt



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dwelt among them, mentioned at the fame time, whom the Israelites were permitted to retain in perpetual bondage, were not intended to be included and ranked under that general denomination of Strangers, to whom so much real affection, benevolence, and confideration, are strictly commanded, in the texts to which I have just now referred. And, consequently, it must be allowed, that the particular nations, (the feven nations of Palestine, see Deut. vii. 1.) which were expressly devoted to destruction, were the only Strangers whom the Jews were permitted to hold in absolute Slavery; fo that the wicked practice of enflaving the poor African Negroes would have been as unlawful, under the Jewish Dispensation, as it certainly is, now a-days, to Englishmen, and other subjects of Great-Britain, that profess the Christian Religion; in whose consideration, ALL STRANGERS, from every other



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other part of the world, are, without doubt, entitled to be ranked, esteemed, and beloved, as brethren, which I have essewhere particularly demonstrated; and which even the law of Moses expressly commanded: — "But the stranger, that "dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as "one born among you, and THOU" SHALT LOVE HIM AS THY-"SELF; for ye were strangers in the "land of Egypt: I am the Lord your "God." Levit. xix. 33 and 34.

This excellent fystem of benevolence to flrangers, which the Israelites were so strictly enjoined to observe, cannot, I apprehend, be otherwise reconciled with the permission to the Israelites of retaining in perpetual bondage the heathen that were round about them, and the children of the strangers that sojourned among them: for, if this permission were to be extended to strangers in general, it would subvert



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fubvert the express command concerning brotherly-love due to strangers; because a man cannot be faid to love the stranger as bimself if he holds the stranger and his progeny in a perpetual involuntary fervitude. The observation therefore of the African Merchant, that "THE ISRAELITES might " purchase Slaves from the heathens," will by no means justify the enflaving of modern heathens, by Englishmen, or by any other nation now subsisting. The Israelites, at that time, might not only purchase Slaves of those particular heathen nations, but they might also drive out these heathen; (I mean, these which were particularly named;) nay, even kill (5) and extirpate them, and take possession of their cities, houses, and lands. All these acts of violence might the Israelites do without sin, though the like would justly be esteemed murder

. . . .

^{(5) &}quot;But of the cities of these people, which the Lord thy God doth give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth." Dout. xx. 16.