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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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¶ The president, and his suite, at the date of our last accounts, had reached *Rhode Island*, and would soon arrive in *Boston*. He has been every where treated with the highest marks of respect—and, generally, such as ought to be conferred by the people and received by their own elected chief magistrate; but, in many instances, acts have been committed disgraceful to freemen, and insulting, as we believe, to the dignity of the presidential office—and, probably, also, disgusting to general Jackson.

We shall, in due season, offer a brief history of the president's tour. The accounts are lumbered with so much *stuff* that we have not leisure just now to throw away the rubbish.

The secretary of state has returned to Washington. The vice president joined the president's suite at New York, and proceeded eastward with him. It is said that the president, on his return, will stop at Saratoga Springs, and visit Albany, Harrisburg, &c.

¶ The very great importance of the proceedings had in England concerning negro slavery in the British West Indies, has induced us to give the speech of Mr. Stanley, (long as it is), in *extenso*—that the views of the ministry may be clearly understood, as well as the facts on which they rely for the support of these views. This subject, in our opinion, is deeply interesting to all the people of the United States; and, if the scheme of emancipation shall be carried out, it will have a material effect on the relations and *business* of the northern and southern parts of our union.

We have in type the elaborate opinion of the circuit court of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, lately pronounced by judge *Baldwin*, in the case of an assault, &c. made to prevent the arrest and carrying off of a slave. It is of great length—but the points made are so clearly and powerfully stated, and the *law* so decidedly established, that we shall incur the expense of a supplement to present it entire to our professional friends, and all others who have a general interest in the questions determined.

¶ It appears by the "Globe" that an attempt was made to rob the mail, near *Bladensburg*, when on its way from Baltimore to Washington, on Tuesday night last. The canvas bags, which contain only newspapers and pamphlets, were cut out of the rear boot of the stage, and some of them broken open, but abandoned by the robbers. The letter mails are either placed in the forward boot, or in the body of the coach—generally in the latter.

A reward is offered for the deprecators.

THE CHOLERA. It was officially stated, on the 1st inst. that no dangerous or contagious disease prevailed at *Key West*.

The brig *Ajax*, from *New Orleans* for *Libourne*, with 150 emigrants (chiefly manumitted slaves), was lately compelled to put into *Key West*, because of the cholera. She lost three persons when only two days out, and of the whole about 50 had died.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* of the 11th inst. notices the death of two raftsmen, by cholera. They arrived from *Wheeling*. The disease seems to have nearly ceased at *Wheeling*.

Some deaths still happened at *Nashville*.

Lexington has been severely visited by the cholera. Deaths, June 2nd—2; on the 3rd—13; on the 4th—14; on the 5th—9; on the 6th—5; on the 7th—6; on the 8th—30; and on the 9th, 10th and 11th about 30, daily! This is terrific! Up to the 11th the whole number of deaths, at *Lexington*, were estimated at 200.

Speaking of the disease, the *Lexington Reporter* of the 8th says—"We have never witnessed such anxiety, such alarm, such a panic as the countenance of the citizens generally evinced, on Wednesday and Thursday last. It would be far beyond our powers of description, to give to those who did not witness it, even a faint idea of the sorrow and gloom visible in every countenance. The stoutest hearts seemed to quail before the relentless destroyer, that was striking among us unspared, giving scarcely an intimation to the persons whom it had selected for its victims, before prostrating them upon a dying bed. No one pretended to claim an immunity from its grasp, and no one knew at what moment he, or some of his family, would be one of its

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victims. All seemed to be seized with an awful dread. We heard an old veteran say he had been in many a hard fought battle; he had heard the sound of cannon and musket balls passing through the air; he had seen the dead and dying strewn around him, and heard the groans and shrieks of the wounded; but never had he felt such an awful dread of impending danger, as he felt during the four days ending yesterday."

The fatal cases of cholera at *Maysville*, Ky. up to the 12th June, were 41—an awful number for that place, which was also deserted by nine tenths of its population.

Cases have also happened in *Washington*, *Georgetown*, *Ver-sailles*, *Bardstow*, *Shelbyville*, *Simpsonville*, *Lawrenceburg*, *Paris*, *Flemingburg*, and many other places in *Kentucky*.

Private letters received at *Charleston* from *New Orleans*, give the most horrible account of the ravages of the epidemic among the negroes on the plantations in that vicinity. On one plantation it is said, there had been upwards of one hundred deaths.

The *Baton Rouge* (Lon.) Gazette of the 15th of May, states that in fifteen days, during which the cholera had prevailed in that place, the deaths were about twenty, white and black.

ORLEANS. *Bridgeport* (opposite *Whooching*) had a population of about 300 persons, more than one-half of whom instantly abandoned their homes on the appearance of the cholera; and it is stated of the 70 or 80 who remained, 50 were attacked, of whom eighteen died in one day! The details are truly awful. In one instance, a man and his wife were found dead, in the same bed.

Some cases are reported at *Steubenville*. The cholera has made its appearance at *Galena* and *Dubuque's mines*. At the latter place it was very fatal, as most of the miners were living in tents, and were without the necessary means of curing the disease.

The health of *Natchez* appears nearly restored, but the accounts of cholera in its neighborhood are unfavorable.

Two deaths by cholera, of a father and son, have happened at *Charleston*, *Indiana*.

Alabama. Cases have appeared at *Montgomery*.

The *New Orleans Argus* of June 6 says—"The cholera has broken out in *Port Gibson*; the number of deaths are ten out of fifteen cases. It has also reappeared in the parish of *St. Mary's*, both among the white and colored population, but has proved fatal only to the latter class. It is also in *Lafayette*, and raging to a great extent in *Rapides*, especially among the slaves. We also understand that it has again visited *Covington*, (parish of *St. Tammany*), and many slaves are daily falling victims to it on the coast. We have heard of one planter who has lost forty-four.

Many of the most respectable and worthy citizens of the west have been swept away by the cholera—which, especially at some places, spares neither age, sex, nor condition.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

Louisiana. Deaths at *New Orleans*, by cholera, on the 7th Junr, between 40 and 50.

One planter at *Franklin* lost 45 slaves in 48 hours—another 150!—and he, with the rest of his slaves, fled, leaving the dead unburied.

Mississippi. The cholera has appeared at *Jackson*, the capital of this state.

Alabama. Some fatal cases have happened at *Mobile*, but, up to the 7th of June, no great alarm existed.

Florida. Several deaths have occurred at *Appalachicola*.

Missouri. The cholera was bad at *Palmyra* and *New London*, about the 4th instant.

Pittsburg. One case, which originated in the city, happened on the 11th inst. A paper of the 14th says that no other had yet occurred.

Key West. All the deaths on this island were of colored persons.

Nashville. Only 2 or 3 deaths a day at the last accounts. Mr. *Yeatman*, of the banking house of *Yeatman, Woods & Co.* died on board the steamboat *Howard* at *Vermon*, on the 12th inst. on his way to *Philadelphia*, after 30 hours illness.

Louisville was healthy on the 13th.

Maysville, (Ky.) An extra from the office of the *Eagle*, dated June 12 says:

"*Maysville*, at this moment, presents a scene that finds a parallel nowhere in the annals of her previous history; nine tenths of her population have left the city, and of those who still linger within the vicinity, anxiety and dejection are depicted in every countenance, and each one looks as though the next hour was that allotted for his destruction."

Lexington, Ky. As above stated, the disease at this place, has been terrific. For several days, the deaths were 30 a day—though the population had become very small. A number of the most respectable of the citizens had died.

The following is the latest accounts from this town—

Lexington, June 12.

"I do assure you we have seen and heard enough since I wrote you, two days since, to strike terror to the strongest nerve; even the physicians were such awful countenances, that it was enough to confound and terrify the weak and timid. Nearly all the physicians are completely prostrate, and many of them now in bed; surely there never has been such mortality in any place of the same number of inhabitants. Since nine or ten o'clock this morning, it is admitted by every one, almost, that the disease is subsiding; and since that time until the present, say 5 o'clock, P. M. I do not think that there has been a single new case, (I mean a violent one); there are but few left in the place to have it, nearly all that could go to the country have been gone some days; many of whom have died. There are not enough well persons left to take care of the convalescent and inter the dead. I have been told there were twelve or fourteen interred at one time this morning, at one of the grave yards. It is useless for any one to attempt to guess how many have fallen. Three hundred would probably be a reasonable computation. On yesterday and to day, it has been impossible to get coffins or rough boxes made sufficiently soon to put them away."

Another letter of the same date, says—there seems to be an abatement of the cholera to-day.

CHERRING! "Blessed are those who find consolation!" An exceedingly large amount of distress prevails in the British agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing districts. To relieve the fears of the landholders and cultivators, the House of Lords has promptly passed to consider a motion to modify the corn laws; and, to encourage the manufacturing and working classes, the prospect of an open trade with India and China is held out; on the presumption that scientific power will not be used in the former, and that the latter may be persuaded to exchange her "natural productions" for "British productions of science and art." The latter is a very pretty scheme! And, if China will suffer the labor of one person in Britain to purchase the fruits of the labor of twenty persons in China—there is no doubt that Britain will wonderfully prosper. But there is an "if" in the way of this project, and we "guess" that it will not be easily removed! "Bell's Weekly Messenger," however, administers "consolation" with more reason in the following paragraph:

"One thing is in operation, which, within a very short interval, will totally, we think, alter the present aspect of their affairs, and raise them to a degree of prosperity of which they have little notion. We speak of the mitigation and gradual removal of the American tariff, and the admission, nearly duty free, of British manufactures into the ports of the United States. We feel persuaded, that an immense market is here about to open to the merchant and manufacturer of England; and, therefore, as regards this class, we entertain very strong and confident hopes that their state of difficulty and distress will be but temporary."

There is one thing, nevertheless, which the "Messenger" ought to have thought of. How are the Americans to pay for British goods under the present British tariff? What have we more to export which Britain will receive? Is not the consumption of ALL our chief "natural productions," except cotton, virtually prohibited, or so severely taxed that they cannot be used freely? If, as Mr. Jefferson once said, it is the policy of America to have her "workshops in Europe,"—is it not the policy of England to have her corn fields and pastures in America?

On the subject of the new tariff the "doctors differ." The "Boston Gazette," a few days since, spoke of the late law as infusing fresh life into the manufacturing interests—but "Bell's Messenger" calculates on obtaining nearly the whole of the American market, because of that law!

The "Gazette" is mistaken, as we believe—because of the fact, perhaps, that present security to the manufacturers held out in the law, has given fresh life to present manufacturing establishments; but we know that it has checked, and, in some instances forbidden, the erection of new ones—and we know also that certain great manufacturers are looking to a retirement from their present business, and are already making some arrangements for that purpose. The "Messenger," however, is also mistaken. The market for English goods in the U. States, as now interfered with by our own productions, may not be

essentially affected for six years*—except in the increased demand for goods with the increase of our population, and in the want of proportionally increased domestic manufacturing establishments—as just above suggested. And the reduced amount of protection afforded, may be made up to proprietors in the equally reduced amount of wages paid to our working people. England cannot go lower in wages—but we may. It is the latter, however, that we have most solemnly protested against. We never will place the labor of American citizens on a par with that of British paupers—if it can be avoided. It is the truth—that vast numbers of the English "operatives" are, in part, supported by their parasites—and hence, in many instances, the greater cheapness of English manufactures.

But there will be a re-action. The free laboring people of the United States will have a mutually "free trade," or a mutually restricted trade. ONE OR THE OTHER! We shall endeavor to be content with either—but one or the other we must ever insist upon.

EX-LIEUTENANT RANDOLPH AND GENERAL JACKSON. The "members," of whom we have more than once spoken, seem determined to keep up a public excitement, because of an individual outrage committed on the person of the president, by Mr. Randolph. The real, or affected, attempts to arrest the latter, without the District of Columbia, have been generally considered as a grasping at a power less tolerable than the assault itself, or as the essence of all that is ridiculous in the annals or crawling sycophancy. There is no present authority to arrest Mr. Randolph, out of the District—and the fuss that has been made about it is contemptible. The moral sense of the community is against all such proceedings of private individuals, on the persons of public agents, for public acts—and if this, superadded to the local laws, is not sufficient, we have no other alternative than to surround the president, members of congress, and other public officers, with a mercenary guard, armed with sabres or ball-charged muskets. It has been the glory of our country, that every good citizen felt himself to be a CONSTITUTIONAL peace officer, and also a soldier—if capable of bearing arms, and not conscientiously opposed to the use of force. Is this glory to fade away, and the moral power of the republic be transferred to the keeping of indiscriminating "fighting machines"—because that one case has happened in which a president of the United States was personally assaulted, with the intent, only, of inflicting an indignity upon him—an intent as impotent as its entertainment was unjustifiable; and which altogether failed of its purpose, through the sound judgment of all men? The person of general Jackson was slightly injured, and his personal feelings rightfully excited; but the fiat of the whole public is—that such an act cannot attach an indignity to a president of the United States.

The "Alexandria Gazette" of Tuesday last has the following:

"The motion of the district attorney for the issuing of an attachment against J. H. Pleasants, esq. editor of the Richmond Whig, was yesterday argued before the circuit court at great length, by the district attorney, F. S. Key, esq.—and Walter Jones, esq. on behalf of Mr. Pleasants; present, Judge Thurston and Norvell. The opinion of the court was given by Judge Thurston, ordering the attachment to be issued; stating, at the same time, that it was a subject of much delicacy and doubt—that he entertained doubts, but that, being called upon at this time to make up an opinion, he had so decided. On motion of Mr. Jones, it was then ordered, that the attachment be accompanied with a recital of the grounds on which it was issued. The attachment is made returnable to the court the first Monday in October, being the first day of the next term of the court."

And the same paper of Wednesday, observes—
"It will be recollected that the day on which Mr. Randolph committed the assault upon the president, the grand jury were in session. That body, immediately and properly, presented this breach of the laws and disturbance of the public peace. Mr.

* It was this period of time, which, perhaps, more than any thing else, induced Mr. Clay to introduce the bill—pressed as he was by other considerations, to which it is not necessary now to allude. If, after six more years of experience, the right and duty of the government to protect the manufacturers of the country, shall be questioned, and the administration remains adverse—the glorious times for England, anticipated by the "Messenger," may be enjoyed. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip—and, perhaps, even the south may feel the necessity of that protection which is at present eschewed. Stranger things have happened!

Randolph, however, had made his escape from the presence of the marshal of the District, the president's secretaries, a coterie of his personal friends, and Mr. Silas E. Burrowe; and this fact, together with an impression that some difficulty would occur by an attempt to arrest him in Virginia, as well (as some have maliciously supposed) as a desire to make the most of the business, created a necessity for a bold step on the part of those concerned. Accordingly, it was at once announced, and rumor says officially announced through the Globe, that a "plot"—a "conspiracy"—had been hatched here by a "band of African confederates"; that this assault was the fruit of this "conspiracy"; that Mr. Randolph was excited to the deed by these "African confederates," and afterwards preserved, protected, and aided in his escape, by the same "African crew." The district attorney himself, determined to support these charges, entered at once into the subject with great zeal and ardor, and laid before the grand jury his attempt to do so, with the avowed design of indicting certain persons in aiding or assisting in the assault, or in assisting the escape of the assailant. For a month the grand jury have been patiently and laboriously engaged in an examination of all the facts which the district attorney has been able to lay before them. The failure of Mr. Pleasant, the editor of the Richmond Whig, to obey the subpoena of the court, rather abruptly terminated the examination; and the grand jury were on Monday discharged, and the court adjourned over. Mr. P. was summoned here to give up the name of the writer of an extract of a letter, which appeared in his paper, detailing an account of the assault, containing such terrible expressions as these—"I and a friend accompanied Randolph to the boat," &c. &c. Mr. P. respectfully denied the power of the court to bring him to the District—*scilicet*—that he is entirely ignorant of any "plot" or "conspiracy" whatever, and that the extract of the letter referred to was handed to him by a gentleman of Richmond, and inserted as a matter of news, &c. &c. at once showing that his evidence, if obtained, will be entirely unimportant.

"As far as we can learn, the evidence adduced only proves what is known already to the public, and no more. It is certain that the whole attempt to make out a conspiracy was, so far, proved a miserable abortion. That Mr. Randolph was accompanied to the wharf by his uncle—that to prevent his being murdered by the *underhanded* sticks, swords, &c. of the valorous gentlemen who surrounded the president, a gentleman present did shove him from the boat to the wharf—that he walked away in sight of those who saw the assault, and were bound to have taken him—that he went up to the hotel deliberately, and as deliberately mounted a horse and slowly rode away—is all true and fully proved; and if this shows a conspiracy—a base plot—a combination of the sort—that is, why, all honor to the district attorney for the marvellous discovery!"

So stands the case at present. The court, we think, would have better rejected the application for an attachment, than expressed its *doubt* of a power to issue one—unless with a view of hearing an argument on the case, when the attachment shall be returned, and thus bring certain important questions to their final judgment; for we take it as granted, that Mr. Pleasant will resist the attachment—and, if taken by force, will appeal to the laws of Virginia; and, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, be discharged. What then?

As a simple violation of the law, the attack on general Jackson, cannot be considered a higher offence than would have been an attack on the person of his *polite* porter—the man who opens and shuts the great door of the "White House." Had Mr. Randolph been arrested within the District—the law, as enforced against Houston, because of the assault and battery which he committed on Stanberry, would have operated on his case, so far as the court had jurisdiction in that matter—and no further than as if between two of the humblest private inhabitants of the District. Yet, while there is a law intended to render the persons of members of congress "sacred," because of words uttered in debate, the *same* law is something to do with the administration of that law—the judgment belonging to the house of congress whose dignity is supposed to have been violated; but there is no special law which renders the person of a president more sacred than is that of any other man; and, before the court, general Jackson and Mr. Randolph would stand upon the same footing, as private individuals of the District. In England, such an assault upon the person of the KING

*We know nothing about the nice points, and twists and turns, of the law—and, perhaps, may only show our own ignorance in expressing a regret that Mr. Pleasant appeared, by counsel, in the case; but he knows more than we do about such things—and is not a person that will easily give up any portion of his political rights. It was entirely proper, we apprehend, that he should have made the statement which he did—but further than that we cannot believe that he ought to be questioned; nor can we admit such an inquisition over the press as seems about to be attempted.

would be HIGH TREASON—but there is no king in the U. States! We have no "life guards," to protect the persons of our presidents—nor *gouverneur-priests* to direct their consciences! The first is supposed to be in the hearts of the whole people; and the second belongs, or ought to belong, to our presidents, only, according to the dictates of their own judgment.

We certainly think that Mr. Randolph, if legally arrested, ought to be punished—severely punished, because of various circumstances attending the affair; and we still, it is only a case of assault and battery—and we would not have any thing more made of it, except in the force of public opinion, which indignantly rejects all such violence. And if others were associated with him in making the assault and battery, they, surely, are also under the same liabilities; but the laws of the land may not be set aside, and new laws made, for this special occasion.

THE DRY DOCKS, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Gosport, Virginia, are among the noblest works of the kind in the world. They are now both finished, and we soon expect a particular account of them. On the 17th inst. the *Delaware*, ship of the line, was floated into the dock at Gosport, and, by aid of the steam engine, pumping out the water, she was soon left *dry*, and in a proper state for repairing her bottom. This dock has fulfilled the best hopes of its builders. That at Charlestown is of the same size and construction, and also finished—for the reception of "Old Ironsides," or the *Constitution* frigate; which, perhaps, has been a few days delayed, that the president might witness her introduction.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, constructed by Mr. R. L. Stevens, was lately placed on the Camden and Amboy rail road, and works beautifully. The rate of going has not yet been settled, but the greatest *curves* have been passed at the rate of forty miles an hour, because of certain improvements made in the axle trees. The rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour, it seems, is attained without any seeming effort. The capacity to generate steam has, also, been much improved; and, from the experiments made, it is hoped that anthracite coal may be used for that purpose. These are great things.

There are three engines now on this road, and six or seven more will soon be ready for use, when horse-power will be entirely dispensed with.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, called the Pennsylvania, invented and patented by colonel S. H. Long, of the United States army, has been fairly tried and approved on the Germantown rail road.

Recent experiments have shown that the engine is fit to draw thirty-two tons, easily, on a level road, at the speed of fifteen miles an hour.

The whole weight of the engine is four tons and a half, the boilers evaporate two hundred gallons in an hour, in which time they require the consumption of something less than two bushels of anthracite coal, the only fuel used.

The wheels are made of wood, each with an iron tire of three parallel concentric circular bands, cheap in price, but very substantial, strong, lasting and efficient.

Col. Long has employed himself, for some time past, on experiments for the application of the heat produced by anthracite coal to the production of steam for locomotive engines; and has succeeded in a degree above the most sanguine expectations with which he started. With his arrangement of the furnace and the flue, anthracite may be used, for raising steam, more advantageously than the best pine wood. It scuds forth no sparks to burn or alarm passengers fearful of their dresses; and emits no disagreeable or pernicious vapor; and it enables the director to travel without the encumbrance of a tender, as the fuel and the water are both carried on the engine.

[*Philad. Daily Chron.*]

A "CONSIDERABLE" BUSINESS. The produce of the Great Falls manufacturing company, at Somersworth, N. H. the six days ending the 31st ult. was 140,000 yards cotton shirting, 30 to 38 inches wide, of yarns Nos. 26, 33 and 40; and 3,300 yards broadcloth entirely finished. The capacity of the woollen establishment, exclusive of carpetings, is 600 yards broadcloths per day.

THE GIRARD ESTATE. In the select council of Philadelphia, the following report was received on the 13th inst:

Office of the board of commissioners of the Girard estate
June 11, 1833.

At a meeting of the board held this day, the treasurer of the Girard trust informed that on the 25th May, 1833, the executors of Stephen Girard filed an account at the register's office, and communicated the following extract therefrom, which the board ordered to be transmitted to councils.

Gross amount paid over by executors	\$4,030,384 20
Commissions allowed for trouble on	
\$2,777,863 66, 25	69,446 68
Commissions allowed for trouble on	
\$1,886,756 14, 5	95,337 80
Balance due to the estate	470,451 40

From the mites. **MORGAN ASH, Secretary.**
The estate and fund are accumulating rapidly. The interests, and revenues, are large; and, if well managed, will, of themselves, accomplish great things.

Mr. N. Gevelot has been engaged to make a statue of Mr. Girard—*à la mode*—for 9,000 dollars.

The ground for the great college has been broken, and the building will go on rapidly.

[The councils of Philadelphia have instructed the commissioners of the Girard estate to take measures to counter the charge made for commissions by the executors of Stephen Girard, on their accounts filed in the register's office, which in the opinion of these councils is excessive.]

THE CLIMATE. On the 9th of June the temperature, at Quebec, was rising 70 degrees. A severe squall came from the north-west, and the next morning the ground was frozen, and ice formed an eighth of an inch thick.

The St. Alban's [Vt.] Repository, of the 13th inst. remarks that on the Sunday previous, the snow was several inches deep on the mountains in that region. This was on the same day of the month in which the great snow storm of 1816 there occurred.

At Utica, N. Y. on the 11th inst. brisk fires were necessary, within doors, and outhouses and cloaks without.

TEXAS. We have been favored with a copy of the constitution of the state of Texas, which commences as follows:

"In the name of God, Omnipotent Author, and Supreme Legislator of the universe! We, the people of Texas, being capable of figuring as a state in the manner contemplated in the second article of the decree of the general congress of the nation, of the 7th of May, 1824, DO ordain the following CONSTITUTION, and do mutually agree with each other, to form ourselves into a free and independent state of the Mexican confederacy, by the name of the STATE OF TEXAS."

This constitution was adopted in convention at San Felipe de Austin, on the 13th April last—54 members present: William H. Wharton, president, and Thomas Hastings, secretary. It contains 106 articles—and the provisions which regard life, liberty and property, have the same general principles as those of the several states of the United States—indeed, many of the articles are mere copies from our own, the people of Texas being nearly all Americans. Officers are required to take an oath "to support the constitution of the United Mexican States, and of this state," &c.

THE REV. MR. AVERY, since his acquittal by the jury, has been also unanimously acquitted by the Methodist conference, sitting at Boston, not only of the charge of murder, but of having had any improper connexion with Sarah M. Cornell; but yet it seems, and in *Doston*, a large mob collected round him in the street, using harsh language, and menacing personal violence; but the sheriff happened to be in the neighborhood, and dispersed the crowd; and the Providence Gazette of Friday says—"Yesterday a coffin came floating up the river. It was picked up by a boatman, who, having examined it to his satisfaction, shouldered it and carried it away. It attracted no small amount of curious beholders; and to add to the wretchedness of the affair, the lid of the coffin was marked with the name of the rev. Ephraim K. Avery."

Such proceedings are to be deeply regretted. The decision of the law must be respected by every good citizen. All else is from a spirit of "nullification."

And again—The New-England Republican says, we understand that the jury believe that Mr. Avery was proved guilty, but that the proof was not so strong as to preclude the possibility of a doubt, or the hundredth chance of his innocence, agreeably to the saying of the law—"It is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should go unpunished for their crimes, than one innocent man should suffer."

COLONIZATION. At a meeting of the friends of the American colonization society, held in New York on Monday evening,

the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-eight dollars was collected.

The *Alexandria Gazette* says—"We yesterday saw a letter from the venerable James Madison, expressing, in the warmest terms, his interest in the American colonization society, and enclosing a donation of fifty dollars, to be applied to the funds of the society."

MASSACHUSETTS. Election of members of congress. The votes in the Boston district were—for Mr. Gorham, (N. R.) 2,304; Mr. Lyman, (J.) 1,320; Mr. Walker, (anti-mason), 429, and 52 scattering. The first was elected.

In the Essex North district—for Mr. Osgood, (J.) 3,277; Mr. Cushing, (N. R.) 2,894; and 202 scattering. So the first was elected by a small majority. He was supported by the anti-masons—generally.

In the Norfolk district, lately represented by Mr. Dearborn, there is again, "no choice"—Mr. D. again had the greatest number of votes. "The votes were—for Mr. Dearborn 2,290—Mr. Jackson, (anti-mason), 2,006; Thurber, (Jackson), 377; and 11 scattering.

THE INDIANS. We found time to visit Black Hawk and his accompanying Indian chiefs, and the Prophet, at Congress Hall hotel.

We went into the chamber, and found most of them sitting or taying on their beds. Black Hawk was sitting in a chair, and apparently depressed in spirits. He is about 65 years of age, of middling size, with a head that would excite the envy of a phrenologist—one of the finest that heaven ever let fall on the shoulders of an Indian.

The Prophet has a coarser figure, with less of intellect, but with the marks of decision and firmness. His face was painted with red and white.

The son of Black Hawk is a noble specimen of physical beauty—a model for those who would embody the idea of strength. He was painted, and his hair cut and dressed in a strange fantasy.

The other chiefs had nothing particular in their appearance to distinguish them from other natives of the form.

The whole of the deputation visited the water works yesterday, and subsequently were taken, to the Cherry Hill prison, and shown in the manner in which white men punish. The exhibition of arms and ships at the navy yard, led the Hawk to remark that he suspected the great war was getting ready for a war. [*U. S. Gaz.*]

RAILWAY IRON FOR AMERICA. We learn that a most respectable mercantile house in this town has lately received an order to send to America iron for the use of the extensive railways now forming in that country, to the amount of £200,000. [*Liverpool Times.*]

THE CHAINS OF POLAND. The administrative council of Warsaw, by a decree dated March 1st, has regulated the weight of the chains by which Polish prisoners are to be fettered. All male convicts are to drag seven pounds weight of iron—women six.

MR. WEBSTER arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th inst. in the steamboat "Daniel Webster" from Buffalo, and left that place on the following day, for the interior of that state. On the 10th instant, he was at Columbus, the seat of government of Ohio. He proceeded thence, southward, next day. At all places he has visited, says the Zanesville Republican, Mr. Webster has been treated with the respect due to his talents and services, without reference to party politics.

DUTIES ON WINES. The following letter from the treasury department, addressed to a house in New York, is important to wine dealers:

Comptroller's office, 4th June, 1835.

Gentlemen—The secretary of the treasury has referred to me your letter to him of the 27th ult. in which you submit the following questions for the decision of the department.

"Are the duties on wines to be reduced on the 4th March, 1834, to one-half their present rate, and a return duty to be allowed on those then on hand, or instead thereof will the progressive reduction contemplated by the tariff act of 2d March apply to wines? In the latter case will the wines in bond on the 4th March, 1835, be entitled to the first reduction of duty?"

In reply, I have to observe, that the duties on such wines as are now in bond, and shall remain so until the 31st December,

1833, and on such wines as may be imported before that day, and shall at the time of importation be deposited under control of the proper officers of the customs, and shall remain so until after that day, will have to be regulated by the provisions of the 1st section of the act of 2d March, 1833, to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, and accordingly if such duties exceed an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. a reduction thereon will be made, at the time of withdrawing the wines from the public stores, equal to the tenth part of such excess. Respectfully,
 Jos. ANDERSON, comptroller.

To Messrs.—New York.

DUTY ON LINENS. Treasury instructions to collectors, by which the difficulties heretofore existing are said to be settled: *List of Linens* to be admitted at an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. under the act of 14th July, 1833.

Tickenburgs, osenburghs and burlops: Britagnes: belefeldes: bo-denwenders: brown Hollands, wherever manufactured: cassari-foes: creas: chotel luens: dovelas: heedens, or white and brown ticks: ordinary Heustens: Itouana: Russia sheetings: Ger-mans, French and Flanders linen sheetings, and similar sheetings of other countries: imitation Russia sheetings: Irish, Scotch and English linen sheetings: plattilas: Scotch or Dundee linen pad-dings: twisted sackings: warendraps: generally all plain flaxen cloth not colored, stained, dyed, striped, or checked: Irish linen fabrics: Russia diapers: French linen cambrics: cambric linen and other kinds: German estopillas: table cloths and nap-kins: damasks and drillings.

COTTON AND WINE. In the British house of trade, May 9. Lord Auckland, on moving that the house go into committee on this bill, shortly explained its object.

Lord Ellenborough said when the duties were impos-ed, in 1831, upon cottons, it was proposed to include East India produce of that description, but he objected to it; and, on inquiry into the probable effects the imposi-tion of the duty would have, that intention was abandon-ed. What he now ventured to suggest was that even the small duty on cottons coming from the East Indies should be given up, as he was persuaded it would have a very be-neficial effect; for when the duty was lowered, the im-portation from that country had improved both in quality and quantity.

The earl of Ripon said he should be one of the last persons to oppose any thing which might be supposed beneficial to the importation of produce from India, but he really could not concur in what the noble lord had stated. The duties on East India produce—such as in-digo, lac, and other articles, with the exception of sugar, which formed another consideration on other grounds—were next to nothing; and so far as an increase of their consumption depended, he was induced to believe no such effect would follow. He must therefore oppose the sug-gestion made by the noble lord.

Lord Ellenborough thought there was another duty worthy consideration, which underwent an alteration at the same time—viz: in 1831—he meant the wine duty. So far from that duty being favorable to the revenue, it had pro-duced, if he might so term it, a loss of £5,000. The con-sumption had not increased, as was argued would be the case, nor had the revenue benefited thereby. He thought, therefore, the subject was deserving the attention of min-isters with a view of alteration.

The marquis of Lansdown said that with respect to the article of wine, the subject had not had a fair trial, for last year, owing to the prevailing disorder which was spread throughout the country, the light wines were not drunk. He defended the soundness of the policy of his majesty's ministers in the course they had pursued, both with respect to the alteration in the wine duties, and the duties on cottons, and printed cottons.

Lord Auckland said that during the last three months there had been an increase in the importation of wines, and that last year the falling off of the duties arose from there not being so great a demand for light wines, but the stronger description of wines had increased in the quan-tity imported.

The bill then went through a committee.

“**DEAD LETTERS.** In the general post office at Wash-ington, there is one department for the examination of dead letters, which has a superintendent and five clerks.”

The above paragraph, which we find in circulation in the newspapers, reminds us to say, that the number of dead letters returned to the general post office, and there

examined, &c. amounts to the enormous number of six hundred thousand annually. This branch of the post of-fice is under excellent regulations. Every thing of value is carefully preserved, to be restored to the owners, if they can be found.

—
 NAPOLEON, by his will made at St. Helena, left to his son his arms, which he thus described—“My arms, namely, my sword, the same which I wore at Austerlitz, the sabre of Sobieski, my pointiard, my cutlass, &c.”—M. M. Bertrand, Marchand, and other companions of Napo-leon's exile were appointed depositaries, and were to transmit the objects deposited in their hands to the son of Napoleon on his attaining the age of 16. When young Napoleon became of age he was laboring under a mortal disease, and died before he could receive his father's leg-acy. The objects are still in the hands of the depositar-ies, who have thought proper to take counsel's opinion as to what they are to do in order to be legally disengag-ed from responsibility. M. Patory, an advocate for the royal court of Paris, has drawn up an opinion, in which he proposes the following three questions:—“Do the arms of Napoleon belong to Maria Louisa, that is to say the Austrian? Do they belong to the father's family at Rome? Do they belong to the French nation? The opinion of M. Charles Barrot, Paillet, and Phillip Dupin, in conformity with that of M. Patory, is, that the arms of Napoleon are national property, and that the state has a right to claim them, to be deposited in a public establishment.”
 [N. Y. Standard.]

—•••••
MELANCHOLY CONDITION!

From the Georgia Telegraph.

The summer is a season of leisure with a great many—and from a spirit of liberality, they are in the habit of travelling about and seeing the country. From the state of Georgia alone, not fewer than 1,000 come every year.* These cannot spend on an average less than \$500 a piece, making a total of \$500,000 a year, drawn from that state, and paid to her neighbors. No wonder that the south is every day growing poor, and the north much richer, when the odds is so much against it. Now if this ex-change were mutual, I would recommend a frequent in-tercommunication. But it is not the fact. Who ever goes to the south to spend seasons? If a visit is made there, it is to collect money. You have travellers enough from the north—such as they are—but they carry no money with them. They either go to peddle, to beg, or to dun! In all of which capacities you see a plenty.

Let us look to the various ways in which the north fees the south, besides the tariff:

Spent for pleasure as above named,	\$500,000
100 Medical students each year, at \$600	60,000
20 Law do. do.	600
20 Ministerial do. do.	400
100 Females	300
	90,000

Northern shoes and boots.....	1,000,000
Saddles and brilles.....	100,000
Carrriages and harness.....	80,000
Leather.....	10,000
Ready-made clothing.....	100,000
Watches, clocks and jewelry.....	100,000
Household furniture.....	100,000
Paper.....	100,000
Newspapers.....	10,000
Books.....	20,000
Medicine.....	10,000
Homespuns.....	10,000
Calicoes, &c.....	100,000

Besides what is paid for northern beef, butter, cheese, potatoes, garden seeds, pork, horses, mules, &c. amount-ing to a sum almost beyond calculation.

You may say I am getting warm on the subject—and so I am. I cannot help getting warm every time I think about it. I shall curtail my tour of one-half its length, and return to Georgia as speedily as possible, where I shall study economy by confining my expenditures as far as practicable to my own state.

*Why do they? why should they?

Ed. Res.

(The preceding appears to be extracted from the letter of some full-blooded Cherokee, who was "fleeing" his own state by spending his own money elsewhere.)
 [By the way, this is a delightful picture; but it falls far short of reality! Only 2,300,000 dollars enumerated. The cheese and garden seeds, and the *et cetera*, (which include "wooden nutmegs" and "horn gun-flints") however, by the aid of a lively imagination, may make the whole sum three millions. But that isn't near enough to settle the "balance of trade!"—for Georgia exports a great deal more than that value to "the north," and we should like to know why the rule which is "Georgia Telegraph" applies to the north is "abominable," "roughish" and "rascally," when applied by "the north," to England?]

In the last year, we imported 34,848,562 dollars worth of goods from England, of which "the north" (and the west) consumed at least three-fourths, or say, 26,000,000. The whole export to England, of domestic products, in the last year was valued at 26,632,068

Deduct—Cotton	21,962,900
Tobacco	2,319,596
Rice	419,682
	24,002,178

Leaving only 2,629,890 for the value of the exports of the north and the west to pay for the 26 millions worth of British goods consumed by them!

Isn't "what's good for this goose good for the gander?" If there is a balance of trade against Georgia, in her relations with the north—what sort of an argument may be made why Georgia should "cut" these relations, which the north may not also use with respect to England? Won't the "rule work both ways?" Is a rule of right in the south, a rule of wrong in the north? Try again. This "pistol has missed fire," or "kicked its owner over,"—no matter which.

THE CHEROKEES.

From the *Charleston Courier*.
 The Cherokee council assembled at Red Hill, on the 12th ult. to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the offer of the general government, recently made them for their claim to lands on this side of the Mississippi, was generally attended on the part of the intelligent portion of the people, and very numerously attended by the common Indians. They remained in council several days, upon this all important subject, and have at length dispersed without agreeing to the liberal proposition of the general government, which should have been by all means so very desirable to them. This result is attributed, by the *Atlanta* (Geo.), *Herald*, from which the particulars are taken, to a chief, named John Ross, who, it would appear, possesses much influence over the Indians, and is very unfavorable to the general government, and to the people of Georgia in particular. Many of the most enlightened chiefs are said to have advocated the acceptance of the proposition, and it is to be regretted that the "sons of the forest" should have suffered themselves to be swayed by one who has more probably acted from personal motives, rather than the advantage of those whom he was advising.

The *Milledgeville Federal Union*, states that the Indians have only postponed making a treaty, until the meeting of congress, and to prevent any unnecessary delay after that time, an exploring party is to visit the Arkansas country during the present summer; and remarks, "we believe that our Indian controversies are rapidly approaching a harmonious and satisfactory close"—but from the confident manner in which the *Herald* asserts that the council has broken up, and its being nearer the place at which that body assembled we are inclined to believe it has given the more correct statement.

From the *Cherokee Phoenix*, May 18th.

It will be recollected in 1817, the rev. H. Clayder missionary of the Moravians, stationed in this vicinity, with a flourishing school, and a prosperous church, was arrested by the Georgia guard, and ten days given him to remove without Georgia, which he was compelled to do; and after leaving a valuable improvement he returned to the society in Salem, N. C. Mr. Clayder was again sent out by the society to Spring Place to superintend the rev. G. Byhal, and received the appointment of post-master at that place. This appointment placed him under the protection of the general government, and seemed to secure his residence as a missionary there, without the molestation of the Georgia authorities. But it appears that the learned Georgians are wretchedly behind the Roman notions of justice, they have not the "perpetual will of doing right;" they surveyed the Cherokee country, placed Mr. C. in a lot with a respectable Indian, drew for it, then granted by the governor, and the worthy missionary with his post office commission, was driven off from a valuable improvement by the drawer, utterly destroying two missionary stations in the Cherokees of the United States.

The national government have a character to sustain, and it is with that government to see her own citizens protected from the persecution of usurpers.

Again: At Etahay, an industrious Indian had by his steady habits, improved his premises to be of considerable value, when it was drawn by one of the lottery numbers in Georgia. The fortunate holder of the ticket applied to the governor for a grant which was given him, on his assurance that there was no Indian occupant on it. The fortunate drawer gathered up his all, including some two or three pistols, and moved to the Cherokee country, loaded his pistols, entered the plantation country in lunata, pointing one at him, and over the innocent Cherokee from his well cultivated field, and he was without a home the last account we had.

The Cherokees are doomed to suffer.

The Washington Telegraph, contains a letter of Judge Clayton, of Georgia, respecting the negotiation which the executive of the United States pursued last winter with the Cherokee delegation in congress. The judge makes the following statement:

"The administration believed, and had so given out, that there would be no difficulty in procuring a treaty, and public opinion seemed to be settled in that expectation, and gratified at the prospect of such a issue. The first intimation of a contrary result came from the secretary of war himself, and on the evening before congress adjourned. On that evening, being Friday, and the day after the passage of the force bill, gov. Cass came to the capitol, and sent in for one of the members from Georgia. His message was delivered to me; I immediately waited upon him. He commenced by observing, that he had called on the secretary of war, to see the Cherokee delegation, at his office, on the next morning at 10 o'clock, and then said, the object of it was to consult us as to the course necessary to be pursued in relation to the treaty with the Cherokees. He stated, he considered the government had been trifled with by their delegation; that after giving every reasonable indication of their intentions to treat, they had strangely and suddenly broken off the negotiation. He remarked that several propositions had passed between them from time to time; and that, finally, the Indians asked to know what the government would give for their lands, in a round sum, and they would go off on their own "hook," as they expressed it. He said he replied, two millions and a half of dollars. They took time to consider the offer, and on yesterday morning, Thursday, he stated, they called to inquire if the president would give no more. He answered, perhaps the president would give a little more, rather than the treaty should fail; they rejoined, that unless he would give a great deal more, there was no use for further negotiations. To this remark, which he said surprised him very much, he replied, "meet me at the president's to-morrow morning, Friday, and we will ascertain what additional sum the president will give you." They promised to do so, but to his astonishment they had failed, and had addressed him a note, requesting to know when it should suit the president to admit them to take leave of him. Now, said he, we have some idea of offering three millions for their land, and I wish to know whether your delegation will advise the measure. I answered without hesitation, that I would—nay, if necessary, he ought to give more. For though it was too much, yet it was a property we ought to have had long ago; our citizens had, and were daily acquiring it under a late disposition of it by the state, were going into the possession of it, and as we could never consent, in the consequence of what they might, to have that possession disturbed, I did think, for the sake of peace, and the adjustment of a much vexed and exciting question, that the land should scarcely be purchased too dearly.

"I promised to meet him next morning, and accordingly did so, finding none other of our delegation there but judge Wayne. I repeated what I had said on the evening before, in which judge Wayne concurred, and he said he would draw up a written communication to that effect, and obtain the signatures of the whole representation, which I approved, and had no doubt it would meet with the similar approbation of the rest of the delegation. I heard no more of it, congress adjourned next evening, and the members separated. I afterwards understood that three millions of dollars had been offered by the government, and that the Indians had proposed to submit the offer to a meeting of the nation, some time in this month; if they would agree to take it, there would be a treaty."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The recent election of a president of this company having excited considerable attention, we are induced to record the votes given, &c. as we find them stated in the "National Intelligencer."

For president.		
John H. Eaton	5,054	C. F. Mercer 3,430
For directors.		
William Price	7,360	Edward Lucas 4,627
J. J. Albert	7,810	A. Stewart 3,834
W. Gunton	8,821	F. Thomas 3,017
W. Smith	10,281	
P. Janney	10,180	
R. H. Henderson	5,643	

The first six elected.

The vote for Mr. *Eaton* was made up of the following parts:

The United States	2,008 votes.
The corporation of Washington	2,008 votes.
Individual stockholders	1,038 votes.

For president, the proxies of the state of *Maryland* (Mr. *Forrest* and Mr. *McCulloh*) were divided; and so were those of the corporation of *Georgetown*. The votes, therefore, of both these interests were lost.

Had these two latter interests been voted upon, and the vote been (as expected) for Mr. *Mercer*, it would have added to his vote;

For <i>Maryland</i>	1,290 votes
<i>Georgetown</i>	508 votes

and would have elected him by a majority of 182 votes:

The aggregate vote for Mr. <i>Mercer</i> was composed of the following particulars:	
The state of <i>Virginia</i>	570 votes.
Corporation of <i>Alexandria</i>	508 votes.
Individual stockholders	2,362 votes.

Of the votes of individual stockholders, therefore, Mr. *Mercer* received 2,362 to Mr. *Eaton's* 1,038."

"The directors attempted to be put in by political influence, were signally defeated.* It seems as if Mr. *Mercer* was the only sacrifice upon which a majority could be brought to act together.

"In the election of directors it will be seen that Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Jannet* received seventeen hundred votes more than the joint vote for president. This was caused by the votes of *Maryland* and *Georgetown* not being divided in their case, and the aggregate thereof, being 1,798 votes, being given in their favor."

"The list of directors, however, is an unexceptionable one, and some of them have much practical experience in the business of the canal company."

"At an adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of this company, held on a subsequent day, at which were represented the United States, the state of *Maryland*, the state of *Virginia*, the corporations of *Washington*, *Alexandria* and *Georgetown*, and a majority of the individual stockholders, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. *McCulloh*, on behalf of the state of *Maryland*, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the *Chesapeake and Ohio canal company* are, in the opinion of this meeting, due to *CHARLES FEXTON MERCER* for the zeal, ability, care and fidelity, which he has displayed in discharging the duties of the office of president of this company; and that, in consideration of the attention bestowed and expenses incurred by him, whilst rendering many services to this corporation that did not pertain to that office, the president and directors be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay to him the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to his pay as 'president.'

"This resolution received an unanimous vote, except the corporation of *Georgetown*, who preferred a different sum for the extra allowance, but concurred in the spirit of the resolution.

"A motion was then made, from the same quarter, to raise the salary of the president of the company, to begin at this date, from two to three thousand dollars; and also to establish the office of superintendent general, or engineer in chief, to the canal. These propositions were, after considerable debate, postponed to August next, to which time the general meeting was then adjourned."

¶ An unanimous vote, with such acknowledgments of services rendered by general *Mercer*—immediately after such a dismissal of him! It partakes strongly of the absurd, or the ridiculous.

WATER WORKS.
PHILADELPHIA AND WILMINGTON.
From the *Delaware Journal*.

The subjoined view of the *Fairmount water works*, which reflect so much credit upon the spirit and enterprise, and contribute so essentially to the comfort and happiness of our neighbors of Philadelphia, is taken from the *Philadelphia Herald*.

* A. Stewart, (if the member of congress from Pennsylvania), we suppose, was not attempted to be put in by the influence alluded to.
Ed. Rzo.

The writer has certainly not laid too much stress upon the importance of these works: for among all public improvements, there are none which philanthropists or economists can view with more approving regard, none which more justly and call for liberal and magnificent expenditure, than those which have for their object the supply and distribution of an abundance of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants of a large and populous city. It is not in a spirit of mere vanity, that we introduce here a notice of the water works of our own town; but because our attention has been called to the subject by the annexed statement, and because, too, we feel a justifiable pride in doing honor to the enterprise, the supply and distribution of pure water upon which we so justly prides herself, and which, embracing the city and precincts, supply a population probably of 150,000.

The present water works in this place, have cost about 65,000 dollars.

Iron pipes. There have been laid since 1827—28,371 feet, or nearly 54 miles.
Fire plugs—62.

Amount of water and mill rents, at the present time, \$4,250. About \$40,000 had been expended for the introduction of water, before the present works were constructed; making the whole amount incurred by the town for this purpose, about 105,000 dollars.

The machinery by which this city is now supplied with water, consists of a mill situated on the *Bradywise*, which cost 28,000 dollars, from which the water is impelled by a forcing pump, through a line of pipes, 2,122 feet in length, to the reservoir at the summit of the town, 169 feet above the level of tide water. This reservoir consists of two basins, each 83 feet by 78, and 10 feet in depth. They contain about 11,000 hogheads, or eleven millions of gallons of water. It requires forty hours to fill the reservoirs, which contain an average supply of a week or ten days—the usual consumption being from 140 to 160,000 gallons a day. The mill is rented at \$750 per annum, and the reservoir is filled at the expense of the lessees. From these works, *Wilmington* is furnished with a copious and ample supply of the purest water—ample either for comfort, luxury or security against fire—inasmuch, that we repeat that, in all these particulars, it yields to no other town upon earth.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

Philadelphia has never been wanting in a proper spirit where objects of real utility were to be gained. The most conspicuous of her public improvements, is the *Fairmount works*.

We have only leisure to present our readers with the following outline of the operations of this truly magnificent work. At a future period we propose filling up our sketch.

The increase of revenue from water rents in 1832 over 1831, was as follows:

City	\$2,028 00
Northern Liberties	1,250 00
Spring Garden	1,829 25
Southwark	769 25
Moyamensing	394 50
	\$7,163 00

The receipts for the water rents in 1833, amount,

In the city proper, to	\$46,110 25
Northern Liberties	15,129 75
Spring Garden	9,010 00
Southwark	7,413 25
Moyamensing	394 50
Total	\$77,567 75

The expenditures for working machinery at *Fairmount*, and for materials

For machinery and incidental expenses	\$1,600
	3,500
	\$5,100

Iron pipes. There have been laid from October, 1819, to

January 1st, 1833—	
In the city	948,261 feet—or 47 miles.
Northern Liberties	57,285 do
Southwark	26,779 do
Spring Garden	26,349 do
Moyamensing	4,217 do
Total	385,501 feet—or 72½ miles.

Fire plugs. The number of fire plugs in the city is—

Northern Liberties	117
Southwark	84
Spring Garden	66
Moyamensing	8
Total	275

The dam across the *Schuykill* at *Fairmount* is 1,416 feet in length, and six feet six inches above high tide.

Fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two families and factories are supplied with water—and the daily consumption is at present about 22,000,000 gallons. This quantity will shortly be increased upwards of thirty-five millions of gallons per day. The cost of the present works amounts to one million two hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars. The whole amount actually expended by the city of Philadelphia for the introduction of the Schuylkill water, from 1799 to the first of January, 1833, exceeds two millions sixty-three thousand dollars.

From the United States Gazette.

The following was the increase of water rents in 1832:	
City of Philadelphia	\$2,928 00
Northern Liberties	1,250 00
Spring Garden	1,829 25
Southwark	762 25
Moyamensing	334 50
The following are the water rents of the city for 1832:	
City	\$46,610 25
Northern Liberties	15,139 75
Spring Garden	8,010 00
Southwark	7,413 25
Moyamensing	394 50

The estimate of expenses

Balanco	\$51,581 23
It should be borne in mind, that the estimate of expenses for the year, include the cost of laying iron pipes, which is a means of increasing the revenue.	\$77,567 75
The whole amount chargeable to salaries in connexion with the water works, is only \$3,940 00.	25,986 52

FOREIGN STATISTICS.

EGYPT. The following statement of the military and naval force of this resuscitated empire, is from a late foreign paper.

Military force—	
Maghreven soldiers.....	211
Berouina.....	5,370
French.....	15
Houara, Irregular calvary of Upper Egypt.....	3,435
Soldiers belonging to the marine.....	25,143
Artillery.....	6,357
Hallaj, sappers or pioneers.....	6,942
Regular cavalry.....	3,972
Regular infantry.....	70,011
Generals, officers and soldiers of the irregular cavalry and infantry.....	17,998
Attached to the army.....	3,453
Total	193,932

These forces are distributed as follows—

Mecca and Hedjuz.....	13,223
Egypt.....	53,511
Negroland.....	7,460
Candia.....	8,183
In the camp.....	82,644
In the arsenal at Alexandria.....	5,358
Marine, staff and military schools.....	20,273

List of the men of war composing the Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria—

1 Three-decker.....	140 guns 30 pounders.
3 Two-deckers of.....	100 " 30 "
1 Do. of.....	90 " 30 "
6 Frigates of.....	56 " 20 "
1 Do. of.....	60 " 42 "
6 Corvettes of.....	26 " 10 "
7 Brigs of.....	18 " 12 "
4 Fire-ships.....	
1 Cutter.....	
30 vessels.	1,201 "

At this moment there are 4 vessels building, viz: 3 of 100 guns each, and another three-decker, the latter and another are to be ready to be launched at the end of March.

COFFEE. A London circular of 13th April says—Coffee is gaining favor; coloury sorts have advanced from the lowest point to 5/6s.; St. Domingo and Java sorts are saleable; Brazil, being abundant, is rather neglected. The importations of coffee from 1st January to 31st March are about as follows—

	In 1832.	In 1833.
To Hambro	7,600,000 lbs.	2,175,000 lbs.
" Bremen	828,000	616,000
" Amsterdam	2,251,000	2,229,000
" Rotterdam	4,170,000	1,465,000
" Antwerp	1,321,000	1,596,000
" Havre	3,140,000	5,362,000
" Trieste	3,275,000	2,900,000
" London all sorts	4,426,000	4,682,000
	27,011,000	19,056,000

Presenting a falling off in the imports of eight millions, the stock of coffee in London is less by 12,000 bags for liberty, and 17,500 bags East India, than on the 1st January, in consequence of heavy exports to the above continental ports, which has swelled the imports at those places, probably three or four millions more than they otherwise would appear; the falling off in the imports is therefore nearly twelve millions, from which deduct three millions detained since.

BERMUDA papers to the 21st inst. have been received at New York. The value of the imports into the Bermudas in 1832, was £27,354 sterling, of which £49,219 was from the United States. The amount of exports was only £25,287—of which £2,882 was to the U. States.

CALCUTTA. The debts of Messrs. Alexander & Co. have been ascertained by the special assignees to amount to 34,400,000 rupees, and the assets to 17,500,000, exclusive of balances considered doubtful or bad, amounting to 29,830,000, a part of which may probably be recovered. The inhabitants of several districts, in the vicinity of Madras, are suffering from famine and disease.

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN. A paper recently laid before the British house of commons, on a call for the information, contains some curious particulars as to the number of the holders of the funded public debt of Great Britain, and the amount held by each. It appears that there were about 279,000 persons having property in the public securities, of whom only 71 drew dividends of £2,000 and upwards. There were 103 holding in trust for societies and corporations, but only 71 as individuals. The number drawing less than £200 per annum was 263,000. To this 279,000 might be added, about 250,000 who had property in the savings' banks. There were therefore 540,000 families whose property was invested on the credit and faith of the country.

LONDON BEGGARS. The number of vagrant beggars now in London is supposed to exceed 40,000. The number of paupers relieved in London in one year was 116,416. The money raised by the poor rates was \$1,016,020 96; being 13s. 5½d. sterling per head on the population.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PARIS. The foundation stone of the first Protestant Episcopal church ever built in Paris, was laid on the 23d of April, in the rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honore, by the right reverend bishop Laucombe, who was attended by the rev. Dr. Pritchard, the rev. G. Lefevre, S. Breerton, W. M. Bran and W. Wood. Several of the French Protestant pastors, and a large number from the departments, who had assembled in Paris to attend the anniversary of the French Protestant Bible society, were present.

THE NORTH HOLLAND CANAL is 32 feet deep, 120 feet wide, and extends from the point of the Y nearest Amsterdam as far as the Helder, a distance of 16 leagues. No steamboats are allowed to ply upon it; but when a ship of war or other large vessel has occasion to pass it, it is towed by horses, to the number perhaps of twenty on either side, and lest it should not be obedient to the helm, ropes are also attached to the ship's quarters, which are held by men on the towing paths, to keep the vessel steadily in the centre, where the water is deepest. The locks are fifty feet wide and 920 feet in length; they are four in number—two ascending and two descending.

LAW—IN ENGLAND. At the Salop assizes a special jury case was tried, in which the question turned entirely

upon the identity of a horse valued at £20. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for that sum. The law charges are expected to amount to between £500 and £600. Mr. Justice Taunton, in addressing the jury, congratulated the county of Salop on the extraordinary wealth it possessed, which permitted it, while other parts of the country were complaining of destitution and embarrassment, to throw away vast sums in bringing a host of witnesses to decide a matter of £20. The horse was brought into court, and underwent a careful examination by the jury!

WHISKEY—IN SCOTLAND. The quantity of whiskey consumed last year in Scotland was 4,861,515 gallons; being about 700,000 gallons less than for the year before, and about 1,200,000 less than for the year 1830. We know not whether this great falling off be occasioned by smuggling, by temperance societies, or by the distress of the manufacturing population. The export from Scotland to Ireland was 470,000 gallons only, and to England 2,360,000. We fear that the giant smuggler is again abroad.

EXCISE OFFICERS (Scotland.) There are 16 collectors of excise, whose salaries amount to £6,950. Eighteen collectors' clerks, salary £2,590. 74 supervisors, salary £14,000, and 794 officers, &c. salary £74,788 17s. 9d.

EDINBURGH. The *Scotman* announces that the corporation of Edinburgh is £700,000 in debt, and on the verge of bankruptcy. It seems that the project of selling the town churches has been seriously entertained by some of the leading members of the council.

PARIS. According to the reports of the police of Paris for 1832, there was arrested during the year 77,548 individuals, of whom 26,653 were men; 25,792 drunkards were placed in confinement, 10,291 of them being women. The magistrates inflicted punishment upon 23,438, women, and committed 3,656 persons to take their trials before the tribunals. In 1832 there were 4,719 persons arrested more than during the preceding year.

IRISH POOR. It appears from a parliamentary paper just published, containing an account of the Irish poor shipped under passes from Liverpool, from 1824 to 1831 inclusive, that the total number shipped from that port were as follow: In 1824, 2,481; 1825, 3,028; 1826, 6,428; 1827, 6,055; 1828, 4,349; 1829, 5,086; 1830, 5,679; 1831, 5,863; making a total, during those eight years, of 38,969 persons; of which number, not less than 25,770 were shipped under passes from Liverpool and other places in the county of Lancaster, and 8,723 from Middlesex.—The total charge for passing these 38,969 paupers was £14,253.

CONQUESTS OF RUSSIA DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS.
Present population.

1770 Bessarabia	470,000	
1771 The Crimea	451,000	Incorporated 1783
1785 Georgia	400,000	Incorporated 1801
1793 Little Poland and the Ukraine	6,474,000	
1794 Western Russia, including Lithuania, Podolia, &c.	8,448,000	Incorporated
1795 Courland	581,000	
1803 The Lechian & other tribes	300,000	
1806 Schirwan	133,000	
1808 Finland	1,350,000	
1815 Kingdom of Poland	4,000,000	Incorporated 1832
1827 Erivan and tribes	100,000	
1829 Armenia, &c.	400,000	
Wallachia & Moldavia	2,817,000	
Total	25,924,000	

GOLD AND SILVER COIN. It appears by an official statement from the [British] mint office, that for twenty years previous to the year 1810, there was coined at the mint, gold to the amount of £21,493,640 and silver to £12,216; and for a period of twenty years subsequent to 1810, the

gold coined amounted to £45,387,423, and the silver to £9,149,411.

RENTS. The last Edinburgh Review says—"It would not be difficult to shew that the entire lauded rental of England and Wales, is, at this moment, rather under than above *thirty millions*."

CHINA. The first specimen of an anglo Chinese Calendar and Register has been published in China for the year 1832. According to this authority, the population returns of the celestial empire, in 1813, amounted to 362 millions; of which tumber the capital, Peking, alone is said to contain five millions.

ENGLISH EXPORTS! A cargo of three hundred and fifty young widows and spinners was lately sent from London for the supply of Van Dieman's Land. They were decently clad, and well provided for.

The earl of Egremont has chartered a fine ship, at his own expense, for the purpose of sending emigrants to Canada, from his own estates and their neighborhood.

One hundred and fifty of the tenantry of the earl of Derby have been shipped for Canada, in one vessel.

Such things seem about to become of frequent occurrence.

The state of society may be gathered from the following:

On the 27th April, two families, consisting of eighteen individuals, were provided with the means of emigrating to Canada by the parish of Debdon. The circumstances attending their departure caused deep sympathy for them in the neighborhood where they lived. The fathers of the two families were agricultural laborers, greatly respected for their sober and industrious habits, each had served the same master upwards of twenty years, and so generally was their determination to leave the country regretted, that their stay was entreated by all who knew them. They, however, refused to listen to all entreaties, and determined to quit their native land, assigning as a reason that at that time twenty or thirty young men were walking about in the parish in a state of idleness, not being able to find employment, and they therefore saw no prospect of a livelihood for their children.

[*Chelmsford Chronicle.*]

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BISHOPS. The ministry of England have proposed to fix the income of the archbishops of Ireland at £10,000. The French chamber of deputies has just fixed the stipends of the archbishop of Paris, the Catholic primate of France, at 25,000 francs, or exactly £1,000.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 14.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

Mr. Stanley presented 15 petitions praying for the immediate abolition of slavery, and then upon his motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the subject of *negro slavery*.

Mr. Stanley then proceeded to address the committee, and commenced by expressing his confidence that the committee would not fail to extend to him a large share of kindness when they reflected that, after having been for only a short period in the office which he had the honor to fill, it devolved upon him, in the discharge of his official duty, to bring under the consideration of parliament a question of *unparalleled magnitude and importance*, involving greater interest perhaps than any question which had for many years been submitted to the legislature. This question also was surrounded with difficulties of a peculiar nature, owing to the time at which it was brought forward. In the safe and satisfactory solution of the question were involved not only a maritime commerce amounting to 250,000 tons of shipping annually, and a revenue of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000—not only the interests of a vast body of proprietors resident in the colonies and this country, whose very existence depended upon the issue of the question, but also the temporal interests of between 700,000 and 800,000 of our fellow subjects, and of their descendants throughout generations yet unborn. This was not all—it was impossible not to perceive the influence which the successful, or unsuccessful, issue of the mighty experiment now about to be tried must have upon millions of foreign subjects. Those were difficulties enough to appal any man who ventured to bring the subject forward. In the situation in which he was placed, all that he could do was to consider what course he could pursue which would achieve the most good, at the smallest risk of evil. The government was placed between two conflicting parties—one having a deep pecuniary interest in the question,

Two circulars general.

Entirely disregarded—(Hear, hear.)

1830—Order in council, specifying some points, and declaring others to be necessary, as duration of labor, food, clothing, &c. Also disregarded—(Hear, hear.)

Undoubtedly some of the colonies had gone through the form of carrying the outline of the shadow of some of the laws into effect; but all had studiously avoided the substance, particularly in that important particular, the appointing as a protector of slaves some gentleman wholly unconnected with the colonies, having no property, and therefore no interest opposed to their moral and political improvement; and, in fact, merely instituted some partial modifications of their own domestic regulations as a mere pretext, by means of which they might elude the real intentions of the legislature. (Hear, hear.) The whole thing was on the feelings of the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

It was that in one or two of the colonies, as a substitute for the ancient office of protector of slaves, there was appointed—that was called a "council of protection." But who constituted that council? Were they persons having no interest in the continuance of slavery, because deriving no profit from it? No, far from it; it was a council of protection of the rights and interests of the negro was composed of magistrates, (two being a council), themselves the possessors of slaves, and therefore having a direct unequivocal interest in the continuance of the present system—and as having this direct and unequivocal interest, imbued with all the prejudices and sinister feelings of slave proprietors. (Hear, hear.) In thus showing the mockery of the wishes and determination of parliament, perpetrated by the colonial legislatures, he did not mean to slur over the few beneficial regulations which one or two of them had made in reference to Sunday markets, and the observance of the Sabbath. They did not, however, by any means, even in this item, fulfil the expressed wishes of the mother country, but certainly evinced a readiness to obey the spirit of the recommendation respecting the Sabbath. But how was it with respect to the other recommendations of the order in council of 1824? It would be evidently impossible for him to go through the details of all these recommendations—though he was prepared to show that all the colonial legislatures had slighted and set at naught the recommendations of parliament, of any gentleman was anxious to examine the question minutely, so that he would confine himself to the more prominent ones—those involving some principle which might serve as a "test of their sincerity" to promote the views of the mother country. He would begin with the recommendation respecting corporal punishment. The order in council explicitly laid it down that no slave should be more than a certain amount of corporal punishment (39 lashes) in one day; that female bodily punishment should be abolished altogether, and that a registry of all punishments, crimes, &c. should be kept by the master and overseer, to be submitted to the protector of slaves, who was then to make his report to the colonial secretary. How were these recommendations acted upon by the colonial legislatures? Here, at least, was a definite and tangible test of their sincerity. Here were recommendations, one of which especially came recommended by every principle and feeling dear to human nature; so that if there existed, on their part, the slightest disposition to co-operate with parliament in the amelioration of the condition of the negro, here was a graceful opportunity. If there was any one recommendation which appeared more than another to the manhood, the humanity, the honor of the colonial legislatures, it surely was that of the abolition of the corporal punishment of female slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was with a spirit, God knew, not of bitterness, but of deep regret and sorrow, that he had to state that up to that very hour not a single colony had abolished the practice of the corporal punishment of female slaves. (Loud cries of "hear.") In some of them, it was true, certain restrictions had been imposed, but in those very restrictions the principle of the right and justice of the punishment was distinctly recognized; and in others, where some regulations respecting the decency of the sex were adopted, the practice was unequivocally maintained. Talk of improving the social habits of the negro as a means and essential condition of his moral improvement—talk of developing and culturing his moral faculties, in the face of this monstrous abomination (cheers)—talk of inducing a habit of respect and reverence for the laws, of teaching him to behold in his white master a guardian, a moral guide, an intellectual instructor, while his wife, daughter, or sister, was at the mere mercy, the wanton caprice, of some overseer, who might any moment inflict on her wife, daughter, or sister, degrading bodily punishment on her bare person (continued cheers)—talk, he repeated, of their improving the negro as a moral being and as a subject of the laws, while they themselves perpetuated a practice, the wanton exercise of fierce brutal savagery—that test which separated the civilized man from the barbarian—the inhuman treatment of women (great cheering). How could a negro with such degrading and demoralizing facts staring him in the face, improve as a moral being, and a member of political society? (Hear, hear.) The supposition was a mockery—a cruel insult. (Cheers.) Connected with the subject of the corporal punishment of the negro, he would refer them to the regulations of the Jamaica legislature. He had stated that 39 lashes were the maximum of corporal punishment that could be inflicted upon one slave in one day; but what was this without some check or restraint upon the person who might inflict this re-

stricted amount of punishment? They had the evidence of a gentleman (whose name he did not recollect) who had been himself an overseer, that he "might inflict 39 lashes if he pleased, merely for looking at him in the face." (Hear, hear.) Was this the way to teach the negro to respect the British laws, to prepare him for the immunities of a British subject? Was it thus that he was to be enabled to take his stand amongst the human race? Was it thus that he was (to quote the words of Mr. Canning) to be taught—

"Jussus, et erectus ad sidera tollere vultus?"

How—how, he would ask, in the name of common sense and common humanity, could it be expected that the moral eye should be trained to the contemplation of moral beauties while the physical eye was daily outraged by the sight of the sufferings and degradation of their negro fellow-beings? He did not himself believe that this arbitrary power of inflicting bodily punishment on the negro was wantonly abused by the master, but he must deprecate its very possibility, and still more must he loudly condemn the mockery of redress which was held out to slaves who might feel themselves unjustly punished. Was the committee aware of the means which the negro had of redressing himself if wrongfully punished? He might go before two magistrates—not, mark, a protector of slaves, having no property in slaves nor interest in the continuance of the abuses of the present system—but two magistrates, themselves slave proprietors, and therefore interested in punishing slave delinquency and slave contumacy. If these two disinterested gentlemen agreed that the slave had established his case, and could substantiate it before a jury by valid evidence, they permitted him forthwith to go before a jury; but if the slave could not bring forward what these gentlemen conceived to be valid evidence, he was encouraged to seek for justice at the risk of being again flogged if he failed in his evidence. (Hear, hear.) And thus was, in cruel mockery of the slave's rights, and against the cruelties of his master. This was his encouragement to seek for the protection of the law against a slave proprietor! (Loud cries of "hear.") But even that was not all. Suppose on the other hand, that the slave had established, by evidence, a case of cruelty against his master; what was his redress now in Jamaica? Why, he was sold to some other tender proprietor, and the proceeds were handed over to the cruel master against whom he had, at such risk, obtained a verdict. Then, again, with respect to negro property, though the order in council of 1824 distinctly specified the right of the slave to enjoy property, under certain defined circumstances, the several local legislatures so multiplied restrictions and qualifications that the order in council, so well intended and sound in principle, was in most of the colonies altogether insufficient. He had forgotten to state that some of the colonies had facilitated, or rather removed obstacles in the way of negro marriage; but the regulations on this head were chiefly of a physical character, and the negro entered the marriage state without being made previously aware of the moral and religious obligations of the state of wedlock. The next point he would call their attention to was that of slave evidence, in reference to which the proceedings of the colonial legislatures were characterized by the same spirit of scorn and mockery that he had been pointing out in relation to the recommendations and order in council of 1823 and 1824. The order in council prescribed that the evidence of slaves should in all cases be admissible in courts of justice, care being taken, as in the case of infants and persons of imperfect intellect and education, that the negro (a full grown infant in all practical intents) should be thoroughly examined, and proved to understand the obligation of an oath and the effects of his evidence, the onus of disproving his competency being thrown on the party against whom he sought redress. How was this just and wholesome rule followed by the colonial legislatures? In but two of them it was followed by the right honorable gentleman) was slave evidence admissible at all, and in none against his master, or against a white. (Hear, hear.) Even against a fellow-slave a certificate of a magistrate or a clergyman, according to circumstances, was necessary to his being permitted to give evidence.

He had stated that a slave could not give evidence under any circumstances against his master—(loud cries of "hear")—nor in any capital case against a white man. (Hear, hear.) In the name of common justice, and our common nature, how could it be justified that evidence might be given which would bring a negro to the scaffold, and yet refused against a white man even in a civil case? Either the evidence in the former case was valid, or it was not. If it was, why should the fellow-slave be beyond its reach; if it was not, why should the fellow-slave be its victim? He had stated that, as a general proposition, no slave evidence could tell against a white man. There was an exception, which, however, but strengthened the rule—a negro's evidence would be received against a white man in any case in which a white might be alleged to co-operate as an accomplice with a black in any resistance of a master's oppression; but in no other case. He was, involving an attack upon a white man, was a slave's evidence admissible. And this, again, was justice, and teaching the slave to reverence the law, and to revere the white man as a moral guide.—(Cheers.) The negro was taught, and painfully made to feel, that though his evidence might hang a brother slave, it could not affect a white man's property to the extent of a shilling; and yet he was discontented with the temperance of his white protector? Was not the whole system, he repeated, a cruel mockery?—(Hear, hear.) The last point

on which he would comment, in relation to the order in council of 1824, was the manumission of the slave—a principle which alone protected him against the effects of despair by giving the horizon of even or bad luck, and fortunes with the brightness of hope, and the expectation of days of freedom, ease and independence. The order in council laid it down that the slave should be entitled to demand his manumission on the payment of a certain sum to his master. In all the colonies, with the honorable exception of the Bahamas, this order in council was very partially effective, though he adverts in some of the improvements and facilities which had been adopted with respect to the fees on manumission, but in none (save the Bahamas) was the slave's right to demand his manumission, on the payment of the stipulated price practically recognized, the power and discretion being entirely vested with the master. Having thus briefly touched upon the various heads under which the orders in council of 1824, and the resolutions of parliament in 1825 and 1836, were applied to the West Indian colonies, he would leave it to the house to judge for itself how far those colonies had manifested a disposition to carry the wishes and determination of the mother country into effect, evident that there would be but one opinion—namely, that if ever there was a case which justified the exercise of the paramount authority of parliament, it was when, as in the present case, every mode of friendly remonstrance and authoritative warning had been exhausted in vain. (Hear.) He would here read a passage bearing on this point from a speech of Mr. Canning, delivered in 1799, in answer to sir William Young. "The hon. baronet contended that the colonial assemblies, and not the British house of commons, were the agents most proper to be employed. But what was the hon. baronet's argument? 'Trust not the masters of slaves in what concerns legislation for slavery!—However specious their laws may appear, depend upon it they must be ineffectual to their application—it is in the nature of things that they should be so.' Granted," said Mr. Canning in reply. "Let, then, the British house of commons do their part themselves! Let them not delegate the trust of doing it to those who, according to the hon. baronet's testimony, cannot execute that trust fairly. Let the evils of the slave trade be remedied by an assembly of freemen, by the government of a free people, and not by those whom the hon. baronet represents as utterly unqualified for the undertaking, not by the masters of slaves! Their laws, the hon. baronet had avowed, could never reach, could never cure the evil. So that, according to the hon. baronet's argument, if there had even been no doubt upon the face of the papers upon the table, of the sincere intention of the colonial assemblies to carry the wishes of this country into effect—if there had been no doubt that the termination of the trade was the object for which the regulations (such as they may be) were intended—if there had been no doubt that these regulations were intended to be carried for the purpose—if the assembly of Jamaica had professed as distinctly its anxiety to terminate the trade, as, in point of fact, it had expressed its resolution to continue it—still, according to the hon. baronet's argument, no trust could be reposed in these professions and appearances. There was something in the nature of absolute authority in the relation between master and slave which made despotism, in all cases and under all circumstances, an incompetent and unsure executor even of its own provisions in favor of the objects of its power." Could any language be more applicable, or sentiments more appropriate to their present purpose of abolishing slavery, than these words of Mr. Canning in reference to the abolition of the slave trade? If, in 1799, Mr. Canning thought parliament justified in interfering in its paramount character, surely the experience of 54 succeeding years did not invalidate that paramount authority? He did not pretend to then enter minutely or discuss gravely the constitutional question where the right of parliament to interfere in the internal regulations of the colonies began, or where it terminated. He knew of no law or boundary line which restricted the united parliament, save such as it imposed for the time being itself; and he left it to those (if such there were) who held that parliament did not possess the paramount right of interference, to point out in what charter of what colonial assembly was there an exception to this imperial legislative control—and to show by reasons and argument that a delegated authority could or should exceed in its power and privilege the delegating authority to which it owed its existence. It was true that in 1778 parliament did formerly restrict itself in reference to the internal regulations of such colonies as had a colonial legislature, but that was not an abandoning of its paramount power so to interfere, but suspending or rather delegating it under certain expressed conditions, and for a definite purpose. It did not even then cease to interfere in the regulations of these colonies, and on no occasion which called for its internal interference did it hesitate to exercise its authority. It acted on the principle of internal interference in 1700, (as we understood), when a commission was sent out to the colonies to try cases of piracy and robbery on the high seas, which commission superadded all the local tribunals including the local legislatures, under the penalties in the event of their attempting to interfere with the working of the commission. Then in 1732 a petition was presented to that house from merchants trading with Virginia and Jamaica, complaining that the local legislatures of those colonies had exempted slaves, houses and other property from executions for debt. It would be impossible to cite a case more strongly in violation of the principle of paramount legislative interference in the internal affairs of our colonies than this petition.

The board of trade tried at first to induce the colonial legislatures themselves to abolish these exemptions; but they failing, an act was passed the 5th of Geo. II. which declared house, slaves, &c. to be liable like other colonial property, to execution for debt. He felt unwilling to trouble the house by citing instances of the interference of the mother country in the internal affairs of the colonies, but could not avoid referring them to the discourse laid down on this head by Mr. Otis, the president of Massachusetts, in 1765. The right hon. gentleman here read a passage from the manifesto of Mr. Otis, to the effect that "the mother country had asserted the right, and was bound to exercise it, of interfering in the regulation of all the colonies and dependencies for the good of the whole—that she could alone save the justice of the property and time of the interference—and that from her final determination there was no appeal." (Hear, hear.) He could not be charged with having confined himself to the precedents of England after this declaration of an American. But here he thought it right to observe that many hon. members permitted themselves to be led away by an assertion which was urged by the more zealous advocates of what was called the planters' interest. It had been said by these gentlemen that if the colonies had been left alone, and to their own internal government, and the slaves that both could have been more wisely managed, but for the perpetual agitation of the question of negro slavery in this country, which had so tainted West India property as to seriously lower the planter's profits and thereby tend to the injury of the slave. Now, no man was more sensible than he was of the depth of distress in which West India property was just now placed, as no man was more aware of the wrong colors in which that distress had been portrayed by the holders of that property themselves. He did not mean to accuse these representations as being exaggerated, and highly colored for the occasion, and therefore would receive the picture as they themselves had drawn it, prepared, however, to maintain that it had no connexion whatever with the proceedings of parliament since he did not mean to draw the attention of the house to the period when it was issued. What then, was that period? Was this picture drawn of the state of the West Indies since 1822? Was this a picture of the state of the colonies since the abolition of the slave trade in 1807? Was it a picture of the ruin entailed on the property of the West India planters by the efforts of the abolitionists to suppress the slave trade? Or was it a picture of the ruin of slavery? Did it refer to a period subsequent to 1832? Not this picture of unmitigated distress—of annihilated credit—of ruined hopes—and of the impossibility of continuing the cultivation of the soil, referred to the high and palmy days of the slave trade, and was contained in a report of a committee of the house of assembly of Jamaica, dated November, 1804. (Hear, hear, hear.) Such was the account given at that time of the condition of the West Indian colonies, by the very class of men who now declared that all their distress was owing to one single cause—the fanatical agitation in the British parliament, which threw a taint on their property in 1832. (Hear, hear, hear.) Equally strong evidence had been given before the committee of the house of commons, proving that the West India property had always been liable to sudden and extreme fluctuations; speculations had been embarked in with the utmost recklessness; which had been the cause of the greatest embarrassment to the planters, who acting upon the notion of the necessity of continuing slavery, had only increased their distress by the means which they adopted for their own relief. It was thought important to continue the exportation of sugar, and the consequence was that the quantity exported, which in 1802 was 1,450,000 cwt. was in 1831 raised to 3,787,000 cwt. One cause of the distress of the West Indian planters was, that possessing the monopoly of the English market, they had gone beyond its wants; and they could now no longer obtain such a price as would repay them for the cultivation of their estates. The amount of sugar imported at present exceeded the amount of consumption by 1,000,000 cwt. annually. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of this enormous excess of supply over the demand was, that the monopoly was, as respected the planters, a dead letter; and the price of the produce in this country was necessarily regulated by the price of the same article in the European markets. Nothing therefore could have been more wise than their exertions, and to enable them to pay their debts, they were compelled for the same amount of money to raise a still larger amount of produce. The increased amount of produce diminished the price which the article bore, and thus running continually in a vicious circle, one embarrassment led to expedients to give temporary relief, which, in the course of events has only the effect of doubling the evil. (Hear, hear.) It was not his intention to have gone into this question, but he was obliged to notice it in consequence of the assertion, which was

so frequently made, that the distress of the planters was the fruit of agitation alone, and not the necessary result of the state of slavery, and the system of cultivation, he would not say adopted willingly by the present proprietors, but forced upon them by circumstances. But supposing that agitation were the cause and only cause of the present distress among the West Indian proprietors, he turned round again and asked "where is your remedy?" It was very well to say "we will exclude from the island all knowledge of what passes elsewhere," but he would tell them that they could not do that. (Hear, hear.) They could not prevent the voice of the country being heard within the walls of that house; they could not prevent the debates within those walls from being read throughout the country; they could not prevent the report of those debates spreading far and wide; they could not prevent the knowledge of what was going on in this country from reaching the colonies themselves, and from penetrating into the minds of the slaves, aggravated by the incautious comments and language which they found applied to those debates. If, therefore, they wished to stop this agitation, and put a ban on it, their only course was to advance. (Cheers.) They must remove the cause of agitation and of complaint, the voice of which was now heard, and would continue to be heard as long as the house of commons did not, in accordance with the wishes of the country, take decided and effectual measures for declaring that the system of slavery should cease. (Cheers.) If he should be told that the course he was taking was unsafe, and that, indeed, there was no course he could pursue which was not full of danger to the colonies and this country, he would reply, that of all the dangerous plans that could be adopted, the most likely to entail ruin and destruction on the colonies and the mother country, was the system, now happily impracticable of standing still at the present juncture, instead of acting assertively and decidedly. (Cheers.) This was not the only case in which the best mode of avoiding difficulties was boldly to face and grapple with them, and in which a timid attempt to shrink from the danger they were afraid to meet, and appalled to look at, only aggravated the reality of that danger, and rendered it impossible for them successfully to cope with it. (Cheers.) Various objections had been raised against any precipitate and hasty measure; indeed, against the taking of any steps for the conversion of the slave population into a population of freemen. In the first place, it was said that the effect of any such measure would be greatly to diminish the amount of production, and to render the cultivation of sugar impracticable. The colonies would consequently be thrown into, and the planters involved in, absolute ruin. Now, as far as the amount of the production of sugar was concerned, he was not certain that it would not be for the benefit of the planters and the colonies in the end, if that production, were in some degree diminished. But the question for the members of that house to consider was, whether, looking at the statements which he should have the honor to lay before them—and he should state facts and figures which could not be denied—they would encourage and support a system by which this extent and amount of production was kept up.

He would cautiously abstain, as far as the nature of the case allowed—at least such was his intention—from using any irritating expressions, or of availing himself of any popular topic of declamation, his object being to have this question deliberately and calmly discussed, rather than to excite the feelings of the house by statements of individual cases, which would prejudice the general opinion, and out of which he would have a serious discussion; and he trusted that every gentleman who followed him in the debate would so far do justice to the subject under consideration as to abstain from quoting individual cases. (Hear, hear.) But it was his duty to lay before the house papers with respect to the production of sugar, the labor exacted to produce it, and its effect on the population, which he believed would produce such a strong impression as to induce the house to believe that the time was now come when, for the sake of humanity alone, they ought to step in for the purpose of limiting and regulating the extent to which the slave was at present called on to labor. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a comparative statement, with reference to six West India colonies, showing the decrease or increase of the slave population, and the amount of the production of sugar within those islands during the same period. The account was extracted from an official statement in the *Triennial Registry*, and was, therefore, open to no objection on the score of inaccuracy. Allowance was made in it for every importation and exportation, and for every manumission; it gave the apparent, and also the real increase and decrease during three periods, to-wit: from the year, from June 1823 to June 1829; from June 1826 to June 1829, and from June 1829 to June 1833; and likewise the average amount of the slave population and of the production of sugar during the same periods. He ought, however, to state, that with respect to the last period all the returns had not yet been made. He found by this document that, with two exceptions, and even they bore out the statement, that all these islands were and have been a gradual increase in the production of sugar, and a corresponding gradual decrease in the amount of the laboring population. (Hear, hear.)

In the island of Jamaica the average quantity of sugar annually exported was, for the first period 1,338,448 cwt. for the second, 1,389,376 cwt. and for the third, 1,410,626 cwt. The number of the slave population was, during the first period, 334,383, and during the second, 327,464. The return of the number in the third period had not yet been completed. The island

of Demarara afforded a frightful proof of the destructive effects which the amount of labor compelled from the slaves had on the population. In that island the quantity of sugar exported during the three periods was, respectively, 659,336 cwt. 662,655 cwt. and 806,130 cwt. while the slave population had constantly decreased during the same periods. In the first the number was 72,722; in the second, 71,005; and in the third only 67,741. (Hear, hear.) Thus in the last period 67,741 slaves produced 806,130 cwt. of sugar, while in the first 72,722 slaves were required to produce 659,336 cwt. of sugar. The quantity of sugar exported amounted in the first period to 29,974 in the second to 31,346, and in the third it had decreased to 30,831; while the exportation of sugar during the corresponding periods amounted to 58,655 cwt. 64,230 cwt. and 94,312 cwt. showing a frightful increase in the production compared with the amount of the population. (Hear, hear.) The account with respect to St. Lucia, showed a similar result. The number of the population the first period was 13,909; during the second, 13,869; and during the third, 13,687; while the amount of sugar exported was, during the first period, 77,976 cwt. during the second, 87,410 cwt. and during the third, 88,778 cwt. In these four islands, therefore, the amount of the negro population had fallen, while the amount of production had gone on continually increasing. (Hear, hear.) He had mentioned that there were two exceptions, and there were the islands of Trinidad and Barbadoes. In the former there had been a trifling increase in the population as well as in the amount of production; but it must be taken into consideration that there was a great influx of free laborers into this island from the Spanish main. With respect to Barbadoes, the amount of sugar exported during the first period was 320,735 cwt. and during the second 359,456 cwt. while the population was during the same periods respectively 79,848 and 81,317. He therefore conceived that he had proved as plainly as could be done by figures, that whenever there was a forced increase in the production of sugar, whether occasioned by the distress of the planters, or by any other cause, it was necessarily attended by a sacrifice of human life, and a diminution of the slave population. (Hear, hear.) He could not help reading another statement with respect to Demarara, which placed in a more striking view the frightful effect which this forced increase in the production had on human life. The statement to which he alluded pointed out the age, quality and strength of the slaves, on whom this great mortality had fallen. He might perhaps be told that the decrease which had taken place in the slave population was the net yet-recovered-from effect of the stoppage of the slave trade. But he found in this document that there was a decrease in the number of children under ten years of age, which could only be accounted for in one way—the increased labor and diminished production of sugar on the plantations. As compared with 17, there was a decrease in the number of slaves under the age of 40, of 23,614; and between the ages of 30 and 40, the time at which labor was most severe, the present population, as compared with its amount in the same year, had experienced a diminution of 11,553; while, on the other hand, an increase had taken place in the number of the slaves, who had passed that age, and were considered unequal to any great labor. He did not think that he need add any thing to this statement (hear, hear), but if it were necessary for him to do so, he could refer to returns, which had been carefully examined, and which showed the decrease of population on cattle farms to be 2 per cent. among unattached slaves, 1½ per cent. on coffee farms, 3-1-10 per cent. and on sugar plantations 5½ per cent. (Hear, hear.) On cotton plantations there had been no decrease, but an increase of 1-6-10 per cent.

He had now shown that increased production was accompanied by decreased population; that the decrease of population fell heaviest on those classes from whom the severest labor was exacted; and he had now only to show the mode in which this labor was exacted by the increased severity; the recorded punishments in Demarara were 17,539, the number of slaves being 69,599. In 1830, the number of slaves had decreased to 59,547, while the number of punishments had increased to 18,284, and the number of lashes inflicted in that year was no less than 194,744. In 1831, the population had still further decreased to 58,404, but the punishments had increased to 21,656, and the number of lashes amounted to 199,507. (Hear, hear.) Now, let the house bear in mind, that this was the official record of punishment, including the punishment inflicted by judicial authority; or on reference to magistrates, because there existed no return of this latter sort, but inflicted in one of the crown colonies, under the improved system, and under the check of the record. (Hear, hear.) It was a return given by the masters of the slaves themselves, of the extent of despotism and irresponsible punishment, which was inflicted by their own authority, and according to their own will, and to interpose its supreme authority between the oppression of the slaves and what Mr. Canning called "the abstract love of the cart-whip." (Hear, hear.) They were told that it would be impossible, under any other system, to render slaves industrious; thus, all their legislation proceeded on a mistaken notion; that they knew not the condition of the colonies, and that they were absolutely ignorant of what those gentlemen plea-

ed to call the "negro character." He conscientiously believed that any man who chose to take the pains of informing himself upon the subject, might form a better and clearer idea, because a more unprejudiced one, of the "negro character," than those men who had passed their lives in the West Indies. (Hear, hear.) The latter individuals made this palpable mistake: they attributed to the character of the negro those faults which necessarily resulted from the moral degradation of slavery. He believed that it might be proved, that the negro under proper inducements, would be found neither less inclined to be industrious or to accumulate property than those whose lot it was to wear a fairer skin. (Hear, hear.) But they were told with an air of triumph, to look at the manumitted negro; and they were asked to point out, if they could, twenty instances of manumitted slaves engaged in field labor. In reply to this objection he would ask another question; and he called upon those objectors to produce him twenty instances of field laborers who had been manumitted. (Hear, hear.) The fact was, that the manumitted slaves mostly belonged to one class, and that not the class of field laborers. Within a period of ten years, commencing in 1817, there had been 14,163 slaves manumitted, and hardly an instance could be produced of a field negro among the number. (Hear, hear.) Two-thirds, if not three-fourths, were females, a fact which spoke for itself; for it was not difficult to understand to what class of females they belonged, and what inducements the planters had to liberate them as well as their children. (Hear, hear.) If it were true, that the manumissions occurred only among domestic slaves, mechanics and tradesmen, it was not extraordinary that no ease could be discovered of their applying themselves immediately on their manumission to the most degrading and fatiguing occupation of field labor. (Hear.) The fact of the case, then, destroyed the inference which was sought to be drawn from it. (Hear, hear.) If an instance was shown of a manumitted field slave who would not work, he would then admit that a *prima facie* case was made out by those who asserted the incapacity of the negro for freedom; but if this argument was good for any thing—if it was to be considered conclusive, it was an argument against the abolition of slavery within any definite period—not merely within the next 10 years but within the next 100 years. (Cheers.)

It was said that the slaves were at present unfit for freedom, because they had no domestic ties, and no habits of industry; and that they would be utterly ruined if thrown on the world to act for themselves. Continue them, then, it was said, in a state of slavery until they were fit for liberty. His answer was, that they would be kept in a state of unfitness; that they would be debarred from acquiring industrious habits and the ties of family; and they would be told that they most on those accounts remain in a state of slavery. (Hear, hear.) It was also said that they were unfitted for a participation in the blessings of liberty because they had no education, no religious feelings, but were ignorant and brutal. If the charge was just, on whom did the guilt fall? (Hear, hear.) Who was to blame that the negro was still ignorant, if so he was, and that he lacked industrious habits? Was it not those who regarded him from the childhood to the grave, and from generation to generation, as a mere laboring animal, who took no pains to cultivate his mind and raise his moral feelings; any more, (and he spoke it to the shame of a Christian and a professedly Christian country,) who were permitted to deprive the negro of the means of religious instruction, because they feared it was incompatible with the maintenance of a state of slavery. (Hear, hear.) But assuming that religious instruction was inconsistent with the continuance of slavery, would that house shut out the light of gospel truth, and stifle education on purpose that at all hazards and at all risks the system of slavery might be preserved? (Cheers.) He believed that from the state of most of the colonies belonging to other countries they might draw a lesson of deep censure to themselves. In the Catholic colonies the greatest attention had been paid by the priesthood to the religious instruction and education of the slaves. In some of these colonies it was a regulation that no man should be at liberty to keep a slave, unless he was first a professedly Christian country; to instruct him in the principles of the Catholic religion. Had any such system prevailed in the English colonies. (Hear, hear.) He had no wish to touch on any point of an irritating nature, nor to refer further to the obstacles which had been put in the way of the spread of religious instruction in the colonies; but this he would say, that if those houses would discharge their duty it did not put forth its authoritative declaration, that throughout all the possessions of his majesty the benefit of religious instruction, and the free cloire of religious worship, should be left undisturbed to all classes of the king's subjects. (Cheers.) In contradiction of the assertion that the habits of voluntary industry were denied by nature to the negro, he begged to refer to the evidence given before the committee in support of his argument to the evidence before the committee, that a house, himself a man of color, and originally, he believed, a slave. [The right honorable gentleman here read a short extract from the evidence of Mr. Lovell, to the effect, that a number of liberated negroes in Antigua had worked for themselves with great industry, had accumulated some little property, and purchased dwelling houses.] He would also appeal in support of his argument to the evidence before the committee, that a house, who knew, from personal observation, that free labor in Barbadoes had been attended with a similar good result. Dismissing St. Domingo from his consideration, because he did not think, when the peculiar situation of that island was looked to, arising out of the revolution which occurred in that place, it

could be fairly taken into the argument, though he could state that sugar was cultivated to a great extent even there; he would state to the house the only practical example which the world afforded of the emancipation of a slave population effected on a large scale, and with comparatively entire success. Since the plan of government had been before the country, he had had an opportunity of conversing with the vice president of the republic of Venezuela, who had been a proprietor of slaves in the Caraccas, on the subject; and he learned from that gentleman that in 1821, Bolivar having determined on adopting a general system of emancipation, a council was formed of persons of high station, to purchase, according to a tariff of value, the freedom of slaves out of funds raised from a tax on the property of persons dying intestate. The first of all liberated persons had borne arms in the cause of their country, and the army had decreed, and afterwards they preferred such as were remarkable for industrious and moral habits. In 1821 there was 100,000 slaves in Venezuela, and at the present moment there were only 25,000. The effect of the manumission, he was told, had been most happy. The freed slaves were industrious and felt no degradation in associating with those who had not regained their liberty; while on the part of those there was no jealousy, because they felt that their hour of freedom was approaching surely, though perhaps slowly. The freed slaves had no reluctance to engage in agricultural employment; and the consequence was, that the agriculture of the country was increasing in productivity every day. The first of all that the sugar cane which before was not cultivated, was now produced in great abundance; and that rum was exported to the neighboring islands, and to the British possessions of Trinidad, and sold in the Trinidad market, under the name of the best Jamaica rum. (Hear, hear.) Having stated what he conceived to be the circumstances under which the question was now placed—the circumstances which rendered it impossible for us to stand still, and which also made it impossible for us to proceed onwards without incurring some danger, the events which had recently taken place in the colonies, the facts as they stood recorded in their official documents, the repugnance of the colonial legislatures to take any effectual measure, and the necessity which required for parliament's proceeding cautiously and gradually, but firmly and resolutely, to the complete and final attainment of the one great object which the country now had at heart—be meant the ultimate extinction of colonial slavery—having stated all this he would now proceed to lay before the committee the means by which, in his opinion the great transition from slavery to freedom might be effected with the most certainty and the least danger. He would preface the statement which he was going to make by observing that the vote to which he should call upon the house to come that evening, would not, of necessity lead any member to acquiesce in all the details of the plan which it would be his duty forthwith to submit to their consideration. Those details would sketch the outline of the proposal which it was now his business to make to the house, but which in its future progress would be susceptible of much modification and amendment. He held, that in a plan of this kind, embracing objects so important and so various, there was an absolute impossibility that any government could devise a measure which in all its parts should be unexceptionable—which should not be liable to many great and grave objections, and which should not be capable of receiving any amendments from the advocates of the different interests which would be affected by it. He thought that by submitting it to their calm and dispassionate consideration, and by endeavoring to reconcile the conflicting interests and claims to which it was likely to give rise, they would be enabled to accomplish the hallowed object of extinguishing slavery in every country which owed allegiance to the British crown. The honorable member for Weymouth, in the year 1823, had made a proposal to this effect—that, after a period to be limited by law, the children of all slaves born in the British plantations should be declared free. That was the extent to which the proposal of the honorable member for Weymouth then went. He stated that that was all he had to say, but he was liable to many objections, which would be the consummation, the full consummation, of all his wishes. He had even gone so far as to declare that that proposal, if carried, would secure the speedy extinction of slavery. The memorable expression which the honorable member for Weymouth had then employed, was this: "I call upon you not to be backward, but to abstain from going forward—but upon you not to retrench your steps, but not to advance them—I call upon you to make no further slaves, and I demand that every child, hereafter born of slave parents in any part of the British dominions, should be entitled, from the hour of his birth, to all the rights and privileges of a freeman." Now, to the entire and full extent of what the honorable member for Weymouth, in the year 1823, declared to be the consummation of all his wishes, his majesty's government were now prepared to go (hear, hear); but under certain limitations, which they had devised to avoid the danger which was no less distinctly and eloquently pointed out by Mr. Canning, in the speech which he delivered on this question in the year 1823. Mr. Canning argued—"What! will you consent to place the future generation in a situation so much to be dreaded as that of the present generation? Will you consent to elevate the child by the degradation of the parent? Will you, as it were, invert the feelings which ought to subsist between the parent and the child, by saying that the child shall be entitled to its freedom from the hour of its birth, but that the parent shall be condemned to the

hour of his death to a state of hopeless, irremediable, irrevocable slavery?" The house on that occasion, felt the force of the argument which Mr. Canning addressed to it, and left both parent and child in the same degraded and degraded state of slavery. (Mr. Stanley) trusted that the house would also feel the force of that argument now, but in a different point of view. He trusted that it would feel that it was not safe to stand that either for the present or future generation (hear, hear) declare that it would say to the planters, "you must not do it; you must also children born hereafter of slave parents to do it." But while he maintained the present course, the young negro should not be born a freeman, and thus of irrevocable slavery—he would sell condemned to the boy's act of legislation, remove all the suit at once, by one slave was at present bound. He would shake him by which state of unrelieved and unmitigated slavery—of absolute and unrestricted freedom, for which the slave was in such an undegraded and degraded state of slavery, in saying that he did mean to say that the slave ought to remain as they now were for 1, 3, 5, or 10 years, and then they should be free unconditionally and without reserve? Perhaps he might see more danger in that course than other gentlemen did; but certainly as at present advised, he was not inclined to adopt it, for he thought that a period in which the slave was to be in such an undegraded and degraded state of slavery, would be a period of anxious irritation to all parties—that it would be a period of great excitement, and probably of much danger, above all, that it would be a period of unmitigated authority on the part of the master, and of determined and irresponsible disobedience on the part of the slave. (Cries of hear, hear.) He proposed what he considered to be a middle, and, in his opinion, the wisest course, which would consist in a sweeping of all the restrictions which had been woven by the colonial legislatures to fetter the rights which they professed to give, would leave the negro at liberty to benefit by the exertion of his own talents and his own industry—would give him an incentive to regularity and assiduity, and would afford him an opportunity of forming the habits of frugal labor, of which at present he stood much in need. He proposed that every negro should from that day—or perhaps he ought to have said from the day in which this act should be passed—be entitled forthwith to claim to be put in such a situation as would entitle him hereafter to claim all the rights and privileges of a freeman—a situation in which he would no longer bear about him any taint of a servile condition—in which he would be released from all dread of irresponsible corporal punishment—in which he would be in the full enjoyment of all his domestic ties and comforts—in which he would not be compelled to see his nearest and dearest connexions insulted by the whip, or by the threat of the whip—in which his evidence would be received in all courts of justice, either for or against his employer, as freely as that of any of his majesty's subjects—in which his right to property, acquired or bequeathed, would be full and undisturbed—in which he would enjoy every privilege of a freeman, subject only to this restriction, that he should be under a contract to labor for a certain time industriously for his present owner, who would then only be his employer. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it would be as well for him (Mr. Stanley) to meet here the objection—"How will you deal with the multitude of negroes which the colonial legislatures have fettered the slave?" He would sweep away all those restrictions at once by declaring the negro a freeman. From the moment he was declared a freeman, the restrictions which applied to him as a slave would cease to apply to him in his capacity of a freeman. The negro, being no longer a slave, would be entitled to contract marriage—his evidence would be indispensible—his right to property would be admitted—he would be entitled to seek the religious instructor he liked best—and, in a word, as he (Mr. Stanley) had said before, he would enjoy every privilege of a freeman, upon the condition of consenting to labor for a given time upon a particular soil.

He could not believe that if the matter merely stood thus, this proposition could be considered such an infraction on the freedom of labor as would hold out a temptation, even to the strictest advocate of non-interference, to sanction the repeal of these restrictions; for any man of common reflection must see, that under this system slavery must in a few years vanish from the king's dominions. He called upon the house to contrast the condition of the agricultural laborer in this country with the condition in which the negro laborer would be placed under the new system. In England the agricultural laborer worked hard for a pittance which, God knew, was scanty enough; he was distracted with cares for the subsistence of his wife and family; he labored diligently and hardily, in order to earn a sum which was barely sufficient to provide him with food and clothing. Now what was the condition in which the resolutions which he held in his hand would place the negro laborer? He would be made to enter into a contract, by which his master would be bound to give him food and clothing, and such allowances as were now made to him by law, or to give him in lieu thereof a pecuniary allowance. For this consideration he would be called upon to work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled between them whether that should be for three-fourths of the week or for the day. The remaining fourth of his time he would be at liberty to transfer his labor, if he so thought fit, elsewhere; but if he were inclined to give it to his master,

he would be obliged to find him employment according to the rate of wages. One of the great difficulties which entered into this question was, how they were to fix this scale of wages for free labor? How could any man in this country fix a rate of wages which would be applicable—he would not say to all the islands, but—to any two of them? Could the house say that it would fix this question as to the world—that it would leave the negro to work or not as he pleased, and to satisfy himself, as a man easily could in a tropical climate, with a bare supply of the necessaries of life? In some of the islands it might be difficult to obtain even that; but in those where the quantity of land uncultivated was as great as the fertility which distinguished it, the wants of men living in a tropical climate would be so few, that it would be impossible under a system of free and unrestricted wages, that the state of society, as it now existed, should not come to an entire cessation. (Hear, hear.) But it had been asked, whether the wages so given would be a sufficient inducement to the negro in the present state to give himself up to continuous labor for so many years? Now he had already told the house that he did not give the slightest credit to what he so often heard said about the negro character; but he did give credit to what he had heard about the slave character. He knew, too, the effect of a tropical climate—he was aware how far it went to damp exertion and to paralyze activity—but he likewise knew the effect of slavery, and that it was calculated to promote this idea, that as the grades of unrestricted freedom was the height of modern bliss was relaxation from labor. To remove the slave wholly from labor, and to place him in a situation in which he would be called to provide for nothing more than the necessities of life, would be to extinguish labor—would be to extinguish civilization—in a word, would be to fling before the negro population the door to recur again to savage life. He contended that some restrictions, and measures, which would be necessary for the security of the master, but also for the welfare of the slave. (Hear, hear.)

He appealed boldly to the house, and asked honorable members whether there was any thing unreasonable in such a stipulation as that which he had just described—a stipulation which led gradually, but certainly, slowly it might be, but still surely, to the unrestricted freedom of the slave. (Hear, hear.) Then he had been asked how was this scale of wages to be fixed? This was undoubtedly a point of some difficulty, as there was no criterion by which to settle it. Refer the question to the planters, and they would say that the rate of wages should be according to the outlay in procuring for them the necessary articles of food and clothing. But that he denied to be a true criterion, and that if you had no company with, or to regulate its prices by. (Ironical cheers.) The noble lord cheered; but he should be obliged to the noble lord to point out to him where free labor existed in our West India colonies, and, when he had pointed it out, to prove its existence. He, (Mr. Stanley) was convinced that at present there was not that demand for free labor in any of our slave colonies which could form any certain regulator for the amount of wages which ought to be paid to a free negro. He could devise no better mode than that of compelling the planter to fix a price on the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship, and by enacting that the wages to be paid by the master, should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually. In this way the master and the slave would both act in reference to each other. If the master fixed a high price for his negro, he would have to pay him high wages in proportion to that price. If he fixed a low price, then, upon the payment of that price by any other person on his behalf, the negro would be positively and absolutely free.

The proposal, then, which he had made to the house was that the apprenticed laborer should give up to his owner, 3-4ths of the profits of his labor, in consideration of the food and clothing which he received from him; that he should be at liberty, if he so thought fit, to give 1-4th of his labor elsewhere; but that if he gave it his master, whose interest it would be to receive it, he should receive for it an amount of wages proportional to the price set upon it by his proprietor. The gentleman had therefore directed the price for his freedom, into so many instalments that at the end of twelve years all the price put on the slave by the master would be paid to the master out of the proceeds of the slave's industry. (Hear, hear.) In what condition, then, was it that the planter stood at the moment? He obtained for the next 13 years, the fourths of the year which he now possessed in the slave from the apprenticed laborer; for the remaining fourth he would, if he employed it, have to pay certain wages. He might not choose to employ it; but then, if such was his determination, he lost the labor of his apprentice, and if nobody else engaged it, he was bound in law to make the loss good. Under these circumstances, he put it to the house whether it was not strictly in order to alford him the loss which this alteration would need to any man of the West India proprietary. Was it fitting that upon them and upon them alone should be thrown the loss accruing from the destruction of a species of property into the legality of which he would not at that moment enter, but of which he would say that it had been repeatedly sanctioned by the Imperial Legislature? It was exceedingly difficult, in the present condition of West India property, to get any safe situation by which to now produced £1,400 a year, and on which there was a

