

Colossians, chap. 13th, verse 22d. 1st Timothy, chap. 6th, verses 1st and 2d. Titus, chap. 2d, verses 9th and 10th. 1st Peter, chap. 2d, verse 18th. 1st Corinthians, chap. 7th, verses 21st and 22d. This allowance of slavery was not only known in the days of our Saviour, and after his time, but Moses, the Jewish legislator, who received the Divine commands, and the two tables from Heaven, made it as a principle in his laws; for he not only countenanced the slavery of other people, but such was the power of the Jewish father, that he was permitted to sell his children, nay, his very daughter as a concubine. And the Roman laws, admired for their freedom, carried the power of the father to the selling his son as a slave three different times, and it was not until the son had redeemed himself the third time, that this son was released from this oppression, and the power of the father dissolved. Sir, the book I have so often quoted on the principles of humanity, one of the main supports of the Christian religion, so far from differing with this permission of slavery, that Mr. Millar again mentions (after relating the practice of domestic slavery among the nations of antiquity, such as the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, the Jews, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans) "There are indeed but few slaves among the greater part of the savages of America; because, from the situation of that people, they have no opportunity of accumulating wealth for maintaining any number of servants. As in ordinary cases, they find it burdensome to give subsistence to an enemy, whom they have subdued, they are accustomed to indulge their natural ferocity by putting him to death, in cold blood. The Tartars, on the other hand, who have great possessions of herds and stock, find no difficulty in supporting a number of domestics. For this reason they commonly preserve their captives, with a view of reaping the benefits that may arise from their labours, and the servitude established among that people, disposes them to treat their enemies with a degree of moderation, which otherwise could hardly be expected from their fierce and barbarous dispositions. The same observations may be extended upon the coast of Guinea; which from their intercourse with the nations of Europe derive yet greater advantages from sparing the lives of their enemies."

Thus, Sir, have I proved, that it is not politic for us to interfere either with the importation or emancipation of slaves—that it is not warrantable on the broad base of the Christian religion, and that slavery is considered by able writers as beneficial to the slaves themselves.

Should I not, however, be able to convince my friends, the Quakers, and they should still persist in their opinion, let them go to Africa. There is a wide field for their humane speculation!—There they may marry and be given in marriage, and have a motely race of their own. There they may convert the natives of that continent to the tenets held by themselves. And there Sir, they will have it out of power to produce the pernicious consequences, which, from their present conduct, must inevitably ensue.

Does the justice of the interference stand on better grounds? I think not.—For instance—I hold one thousand acres of tide rice land on the Altamaha—On the expectation of importation, these one thousand acres are worth three guineas per acre—take away this expectation of importation, and you take away that value altogether; restrict that importation, and you diminish that value one half. In the exact proportion as you injure the free importation, in that ratio, Sir, do you injure the property: numbers in South-Carolina and Georgia, are in this predicament. How Sir, are they to be compensated? Have those Friends a purse sufficient, and are they willing to carry their justice and humanity so far as to give it? Have Congress a treasury sufficient to indemnify these holders? I do not believe they have, and how, Sir, is justice to be done without that compensation? The same objection arises to emancipation; the same compensation justice requires. Sir, although this Warner Millin, this leader of sedition, has made his boasts of having reduced this property one

half and that he has only to accomplish the remainder, I appeal to Congress, if the rights of property are not adequate to the rights of persons; and if on our entering into the constitution, the meaning of it was not to secure the citizens in the possession of the one as well as the other?

Let us lastly examine the use of the resolutions contained on the report. I call upon gentlemen to give me one single instance, in which they can be of service. They are of no use to Congress. The powers of that body are already defined; and those powers cannot be amended, confirmed, or diminished, by ten thousand resolutions. Is not the first proposition of the report fully contained in the constitution? Is not that the guide and rule of this legislature? A multiplicity of laws is reprobated in any society, and tend but to confound and to perplex. How strange would a law appear which was to confirm a law; and how much more strange, must it appear for this body to pass resolutions to confirm the constitution under which they sit. This is the case with others of the resolutions.—The second is very alarming, as it tends to emancipation altogether.—The third, Sir, in my opinion, is insulting to the humanity of the states; it seems to be hung out as a monitor to them, as a kind of remembrancer, that although this body knows them to be possessed of humanity, that the states will not exercise it, unless Congress tell them of it. Is there a necessity to tell them thus? I believe, Sir, that there is as much humanity exercised in the southern states as in any part of the world, and they have a right to exercise it, in their own local politics, as they please. The remaining proposition will be of no manner of benefit to either the public or the slave, and the restricting the trade in the least degree will give very serious alarms; for if Congress have a right in one case, they have the right to restrict the trade altogether, and the most pernicious consequences will ensue.

A gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Stone) on a former occasion, very properly observed, that the union had received the different states with all their ill habits about them. This was one of these habits established long before the constitution, and could not now be remedied. He begged Congress to reflect on the number on the continent who were opposed to this constitution, and on the number which yet remained in the southern states. The violation of this compact they would seize on with avidity; they would make a handle of it to cover their designs against the government, and many good federalists who would be injured by the measure, would be induced to join them. His heart was truly federal, it had always been so, and he wished those designs frustrated. He prayed the committee to pay some attention to those consequences; to remember how some members on the floor reprobated the cession of Georgia. Was not this, he asked, the ready way to encourage that cession, to populate the country, and to rend the bonds of the union asunder. He begged Congress to beware ere they went too far; he called on them to attend to the interest of two whole states, as well as the memorials of a society of Quakers, who came forward to blow the trumpet of sedition, and to destroy that constitution which they had not in the least contributed, by personal service or supply, to establish. He seconded Mr. Tucker's motion.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

#### BELGIC PROVINCES.

THE citadel of Antwerp has capitulated on the evening of Friday the 5th—the garrison amounted to 1200 men. Famine is the obvious cause of its fall. This is the last residue of the Austrian power in Brabant yielded. The terms of capitulation permit the garrison a free retreat, with all the honours of war to Luxemburg.

Vandermerck, in his return from Brussels to the Army, passed through

Namur on the third. That city from its situation has become the rendezvous of the various detachment of volunteers, who are flocking to the patriotic standard. Fifteen hundred passed on the 2d from Tournai and from Heinault, and twelve hundred were then daily expected from Brabant.

Limburg has manifested dispositions more democratical than the other Belgic provinces. They have recently therefore shewn symptoms, of disaffection to the feudal and priestly aristocracy who domineer in Brabant.

Though the difference between the courts of Rome and Naples, are nearly adjusted, the principal object of litigation is yet undecided on, viz. whether the king of Naples shall pay the annual tribute of a horse to the Pope. The present is of itself inconsiderable, but is established by the feudal right of the court of Rome.

There has been a very serious riot in the Island of Sicily. The government had farmed out the revenue of oil, and the contractor immediately advanced the price of it. The people remonstrated, in vain, and at length grew so incensed that they resolved to take the administration of justice into their own hands, and actually hung the contractor and all his emissaries. The viceroy immediately lowered the duty.

An American loyalist, who was asked to take a ticket for general Burgoyne's benefit, at Drury Lane as Author of the Heiress, made the following reply: "I paid enough for his sword in America, and I am determined to give nothing to his pen in England."

From experiments made by the Earl of Fife, it appears that the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Sarcity, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of Doctor Lettsom, has not answered the expectations formed by its eulogist, and on a comparative calculation of its product and utility is found inferior to common turnips, carrots, or turnip-rooted cabbage, as a food for cattle or the human species.

A celebrated dancing master at Glasgow, having by some means or other damaged the Fiddle of a German, one of the musicians of the Militia band, on the next day received the following extraordinary challenge.

(Copy of the original.)

"Sir,  
"Vous le englis me allemande, vous take my Fiddel, de way in my contree, be fill de sorde me no want to teach de danse; me no understand vous professeion, vous no understand de mine; vous get mine vid de finger.

"If vous be de German me expect de recontre at seven o'clock on Friday morning to give de satisfaction, me bring my comrade for my seconde, vous bring your frinde vid you, the wall behind the jale, vous no come at your perit.

Wednesday nit Signed W."

The affair, however after recourse to justice, was at length settled to satisfaction of the enraged *seraper*.

They write from Constantinople, that arrangements are made for prosecuting the war with all possible vigour the ensuing campaign. It is added that the Musli has received directions to perform the ceremony of dipping the border of the Prophet's garment into water, and being preserved in bottles, the grand signior presents it to the principal people of the empire, who look upon it as extremely valuable and mix a drop of it every day in common water, which they drink with great devotion, imagining it will inevitably secure them a defeat in battle.

The King having signified his desire of having the concerts revived in Westminster Abbey, arrangements are beginning for that purpose. The band is to be increased to 1050 performers, vocal and instrumental.

Some surprising efforts have been lately made in spinning woollen yarn to an unexampled degree of fineness. A Miss Ives, of Spalding, has produced a very extraordinary example in this way, performed with a distaff. One pound weight was spun by this ingenious young lady into 256 skeins of yarn, each skein being 500 yards long, making 128,360 yards, amounting to 81 English miles and 80 yards in length. A manufacturer of Norwich proposed to work this yarn into a shawl of a yard and a half square, the warp doubled and twilled, and the

wool single, which is expected to weigh altogether less than two ounces.

To Mr. PITT.

SIR,  
AS I know you are a friend to toleration, which you carry so far that you think it an injustice to deprive men of civil advantages, on account of their religious opinions, I feel a pleasure in transmitting you an account to which I was lately a witness, because I know it will be to your tolerant mind a very great gratification.

The county of Foix, in the province of Languedoc, contains a great number of Protestant dissenters.

The dissenters at Mas d'Azil and Bordes met their Catholic Brethren last week, for the purpose of organizing their municipalities according to the decrees of their National Assembly and of electing the officers of the corporation.

All were eligible according to the new decrees, the Protestant dissenters as well as the Catholics; all test and corporation laws having been repealed by the National Assembly.

The business of the election was conducted with the greatest regularity and brotherly love. The religious tenets of the candidates not weigh a feather; their merit, understanding, and character, were all that were considered.

When the election was over, the Catholics accompanied their Protestant brethren to the place of worship of the latter, assisted at Te Deum, and afterwards heard a sermon preached by the Protestant minister.

After the sermon, all persons present, Catholics as well as Protestants, took the Civic Oath, and swore to be true to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

I know, Sir, that you will rejoice that Popery and Intolerance have been divorced—and I am convinced that you will not suffer the latter to find an asylum in a Protestant country, now that she is turned out, of the first Popish country in the world.

I am, with great respect,  
Your's,  
C. L.  
Foix, Feb. 22.

Whatever has been said to the contrary—we are given from good authority to understand, the present session of parliament will be a very long one, as amongst other necessary and important national business, the following will much engage their attention—

The slave trade—on which witnesses will be examined at large, perhaps in both houses, and counsel heard on the case. The repeal of the test act—on which some stand is now expected to be made, should the friends of the established church not exert themselves more than they have hitherto done.

One of the members in coming to town on the opening of parliament lost his speech, which was behind his carriage in his portmanteau.—We trust this will prove a caution to all orators who may hereafter travel with their elocution out of their sight.

Letters of correspondence between his majesty and the French king have been very frequent of late.

A case was yesterday argued and determined in the court of king's bench, in which the question was, "Whether a payment made in bank notes can legally be deemed a payment made in money."

The court said that the judges had not gone to the extent of deciding that the tender of a debt in bank notes was a good tender, unless the party accepted it as cash. A payment however, made in bank notes, might certainly be deemed a payment made in money, and might be fulfilled in a deed or other instrument by which any sum is stated to be given or paid.

The count d'Artois, it appears by the last Dutch mail, has not long continued at Turin. He left that for Genoa, from which he shortly embarked for Spain.

The duke is certainly making preparations for his departure for Vienna. This places the assertion beyond all doubt, that the long agitated election of a king of the Romans is shortly to take place; a circumstance which in the present situation of the empire is certainly of the last importance.