



*"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."*

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From the National Intelligencer.
ON THE SLAVE TRADE.
No. 5.

The consideration of the Slave Trade, and means of prevention, continued.
I proceed now to consider the various modes, pointed out in my last, of disposing of those Africans, which have been, or may be, taken, under the laws for suppressing the slave trade, if a place should not be provided for their reception on the coast of Africa.

1. Landing them in Africa, without protection, leaving them to shift for themselves. It should be remembered, that a cargo is often made up of slaves taken from several different nations, of course, of different languages and manners, and sometimes from places several hundred miles distant from each other, and from the coast. Not one of a cargo would, probably, belong to the nation or tribe where they would be landed; and if they did, having already been condemned to slavery, whether unjustly or not, they would be immediately consigned to the same destiny. Those from a distance, from their ignorance of the languages of the nations through which they must pass, from the little intercourse which exists between the different nations of that continent, and the little knowledge they possess of the geography of the country, if other obstacles did not prevent, could neither return home nor procure subsistence. They must then, either perish for want, or, what is more probable, and even certain, in the present state of society, they would be again taken as slaves and sold. Thus, new supplies would be constantly furnished for the slave-dealers and slave-ships, by the very means intended for their prevention; and the suppression of the trade would thus be rendered hopeless.

2. If brought to this country they must either be sold as slaves, or be supported, at the expense of the government, or be thrown loose upon society to be a burthen to the people.—To make slaves of them is prohibited by law; and I presume no one can be found hardy enough to propose it. To set them free among us, would be a useless and expensive measure, as from their ignorance of our language and mode of living, they must, for a long time, many of them a great portion of their lives, be supported by the government, by the local authorities, by voluntary aid from the benevolent. Besides, it is now generally acknowledged and felt that the number of free blacks, although brought up among us, and acquainted with our language and habits, is a great, growing, and burthensome evil. To get rid of them, and separate them from the whites, with their consent, in a way consistent with their rights, and with the duties of justice and humanity, would be a relief to the country, and a benefit to them. How much would the evils and the burthen be increased by the addition of these ignorant and helpless natives of Africa! I presume there is not a state, hardly a city, or village, or any portion of the country, that would consent to receive these unhappy victims of fraud and cruelty. There seems, therefore, no way of disposing of these people, but by providing an asylum for them on the coast of Africa; where they will be protected and supported, till they are able to provide for themselves.

I have stated, that one advantage resulting from a settlement of the captured Africans on the coast of Africa will be, to prevent the illegal continuance or revival of the trade, when it shall, by all civilized nations be declared illegal. We have every reason to hope, that the day is not far distant when this will be the case. Slaves have become the principal means of barter by which the chiefs get supplied with those foreign articles which are necessary to maintain their authority, & to supply many of their wants. Many have expressed a willingness, and even a desire, to give up this trade, if their supplies could be procured from other sources. It is, therefore, a most important object to point out to them the rich, various, and abundant means which they possess for procuring these supplies, and for increasing their comforts. There is no country on the globe possessing greater advantages or more abundant resources for internal and continual commerce. To convince them of these

advantages, you must promote commerce with them, and open a market for their productions, and for furnishing them with necessary supplies in return. Measures should be taken to give them literary instruction; and a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and, above all, to diffuse among them the blessings of our pure and holy religion. In fine, the vices and habits engendered by the slave trade must be eradicated, and the enlightened principles of religion and civilization be instituted. You will thus lay the sure foundation for the entire abolition of this traffic. No plan will be more likely to accomplish these important objects, than the proposed settlement by the United States. Here will probably be collected natives from the various nations & tribes inhabiting the middle parts of Africa, on the west coast, and for several hundred miles in the interior. Here an example will be shown to the neighboring nations of the benefits of civilization and instruction; and a school for the instruction of native teachers, to diffuse these blessings to a distance. Such a settlement would soon gather to its aid a portion of that active benevolence which distinguishes the present day, and of those disinterested individuals who have devoted themselves and consecrated all their powers to the diffusing of the blessings of the gospel, and promoting the happiness of man; whose exertions and whose labors know no limits but the misery and wants of man, and who seek no rest and no reward on this side the grave. On such an establishment, and for such objects, and by such means, we may humbly rely on the Divine blessing, and for the accomplishment of whatever depends upon human exertion.

OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bell's Messenger, July 24.
The most important, if not the most generally interesting of the intelligence of the week, is the publication of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, sitting upon the foreign commerce and the internal trade of the country: to which may be added, what is not yet made public, though circulated amongst the members—the evidence taken upon the agricultural averages, and the conclusions which that Committee has been compelled to deduce, from the several facts and circumstances communicated. The evidence is, indeed, as always happens in these Committees, examining upon parol, loose and desultory; but as it abounds in minute detail, and the account of one can be compared with that of another, it amounts, perhaps, to the most complete circumstantial evidence of the state of the country.

We shall now state a few of the most leading facts, as they occur, from these Committees:

It appears, that in the farms of great proprietors (the ancient country gentlemen) there has been, since 1814, a deduction from the rent of the preceding seven or fourteen years, amounting on an average to twenty per cent. whilst on those of smaller proprietors there has, in most cases, been no deduction whatever, and in very few instances, any deduction amounting to ten per cent. It is manifest, tho' not asserted by the Committee, that the farmers cannot support the existing rents; but as a reduction in this respect can only be made by the landlords themselves, and cannot be the effect of any legislative provision, the committee leave it rather to the judgment of Parliament, than make any distinct mention of it. Indeed there appears to be a very natural repugnance in the Committee to touch upon the subject of any reduction in rents, and they struggle hard to impute the agricultural distress to every other cause. With respect to the disapprobation which has been generally expressed as to the mode by which the averages of corn are taken, the Committee state, that such averages appear to them to have been taken with perfect fairness, and that the cry against the clerks of the ports or market was mere clamor.

Greatly to the honor of the clergy, it appears that tithes have been reduced in an infinitely greater proportion than rents and that, generally speaking, the clergy have receded from the

rigor of their rights with the most laudable humanity and consideration.—In very few places have they suffered a less reduction than 33 per cent. and in many, a more material reduction has taken place. It is impossible not to recommend this example to other landlords,—we say other landlords, because the clergy have, unquestionably, the same dominion and property in one severer tenth of the land as belongs to the proprietor of the other nine-tenths. The estate of the Church is an original reservation out of every man's land, by that common law upon which every man holds his own estate. We say this, because the language of the Board of Agriculture, in many of its reports, is not only offensive, but erroneous and even ignorant. We perfectly concur in the merited praise of the clergy for their moderate compositions for three, six and nine years for their tithes.

The average price of corn, since the existence of the Corn Bill, has been 75 shillings, but in the last year, and up to the present time, it has fallen to 70 shillings. This is doubtless to be attributed to a diminished consumption—a consumption, indeed, so greatly diminished, as to render the stock on hand of the last harvest much greater than the demand. The increased growth of corn, occasioned by the encouragement of the war, has now rendered the average harvest equal to the average consumption of the people: and of course, where the consumption diminishes below that average, the produce proportionately exceeds the demand. The present Corn Bill (it might be added, any Corn Bill) becomes a nullity in such a state of things; for to what purpose is foreign corn withheld from our markets (as respects an increase of price by excluding competition) when our home produce already exceeds our consumption?

Under such circumstances, corn must fall to its lowest possible price. This diminished consumption is manifestly the consequence of the deteriorated condition of the laboring manufacturers, whose actual wages are only sufficient to provide them with the most scanty subsistence.

As respects the Committee upon Foreign Commerce, we refer our readers to our Parliamentary report, by which it will be seen that the recommendations of the Committee are the removal of the protecting duties on Canada timber, & the encouragement and renewal of the intercourse with the North of Europe, by means of the timber trade; a steady maintenance of our present trade with the Brazils and Portugal, but (as far as may be consistent with that interest) an attentive consideration by Ministers, whether French wines and brandies might not be admitted, upon an agreement by France to encourage our hardware, &c.; a general reduction of duties, & the removal of some oppressive and vexatious restraints on the part of port duties and the Custom-house regulations. This is all the result of these Committees in the present session of Parliament.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 28.
Lord Buncannon yesterday waited on her Majesty with an Address from the town of Wakefield and its vicinity, to which her Majesty returned the following answer:

"I receive with heartfelt satisfaction, the loyal and affectionate address from his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the town of Wakefield, and its vicinity. Their sentiments of congratulation on my ascension to the high dignity of Queen of these realms, are a proof that their minds have not been unduly influenced by the flagitious calumnies of my persecutors; and I am, at the same time, feelingly alive to their expressions of kind condolence upon the melancholy losses of those near and dear relatives, which I experienced while on the continent.

"I am sensible of the indignities with which I have been assailed, not so much because they are disrespectful to myself, as because they are insulting to the nation; for the nation has been insulted in the late outrages upon the character of its lawful Queen. Though I am attacked by that malice, which hesitates at no falsehood, and by an assumption of power, which seems to disdain all limitation, I feel a cheering confidence of present support, and of eventual triumph in the affections of the people.

"I have been accused of appealing to popular clamour—but I appeal to nothing

but to the good sense and good feeling—to the reason—the morality and the patriotism of the most enlightened and most respectable portion of the community.—*If I am condemned without justice, and dethroned against all law, the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab, and the character of the highest Judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity.*

"My own personal welfare is of little moment; but I do feel as a queen for the public welfare, which is deeply implicated in the vindication of my violated rights.

"The power which the House of Lords are assuming in their Bill of Pains and Penalties, not only of divorcing his Majesty's Royal Consort, but of dethroning their lawful Queen, may prove in the result productive of an age of misery to the nation. The child that is now at the breast may live to rue its consequences.

"The consciousness of rectitude, of which no Bill of Pains and Penalties can ever deprive me, will support me through all trials; and even though the force of my enemies should, in the end, prove commensurate with their malignity, the people shall never have occasion to reproach me with neglecting their happiness, with betraying their rights, or with relinquishing, for one moment, the patriotic magnanimity of the Queen."

The following is an extract from her Majesty's answer to an Address from the inhabitants of the Borough of Newbury:

"The Conspiracy which had been defeated, though only by a partial investigation of my conduct, in 1806 & 1807, has again reared its vindictive head; and an attempt is now making to degrade me in rank, and to sink me in infamy by a procedure which is, at once, an outrage upon all law, and wholly incompatible with the spirit of the British Constitution. But my honor and my rights are in fact those of the country; and every one is interested in their preservation. The tyranny which destroys me to-day, makes every man's liberty less secure to-morrow. In the present alarming crisis, when I am attacked by the strong arm of overwhelming power, I rely, first, as an innocent woman, upon the favor of a protecting Providence—and next, as an insulted and persecuted Queen, upon the sympathies of the people, and upon that potent agency of public opinion, which now forms the best safeguard against the aggressions of tyranny, and the enormities of injustice."

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday last. It is easy to collect from these, as also from other Continental Journals, that the people of Berlin are beginning to manifest serious uneasiness at the protracted postponement of their long promised constitution. Some popular disturbances, accompanied by broils between the people and the soldiery, agitated Berlin during the evening of the 11th, and some subsequent evenings of this month. The commencement of the tumult is attributed in the official, as well as in private accounts, to a drunken squabble between some workmen and the keeper of a tavern, when the latter called in the assistance of the military guard, and caused his antagonists to be arrested. The seizure of these men collected a crowd of their comrades and other persons, who undertook to rescue them. The troops used their arms to drive off the crowd, but were themselves repulsed. Other troops came to their assistance, but the people were again victorious.—Gen. Tauenzien & the General Commandant Branchaelfelz, found it necessary to bring into action the horse gendarmes, by whom the multitude was at length dispersed. This occurrence took place on the evening of the 11th, but some succeeding evenings, the people again assembled in the streets. The public authorities, civil and military, adopted the most vigorous measures to prevent a renewal of the outrages, and an order of police was issued in Berlin on the 18th to prohibit all meetings in the streets, even for the most innocent purposes. It is stated that several persons were wounded in the contest. No doubt, we think, can be entertained, that the spirit which animated the people of Berlin to so very novel a proceeding in the Prussian dominions as an attack upon the majesty of the military power, is to be traced to the animating principle of political independence which is now making rapid strides throughout the world. The King of Prussia has been too long amusing his subjects with the hopes of a free constitution, to flatter himself that he can much longer withhold it from their enjoyment.

In the mean time, we find the King of Spain the object of the most enthu-

siastic popularity. Whenever he appears among his people his presence is greeted by the acclamations of thousands. His majesty is said to feel sensibly the happiness of the change that has been effected in his situation. The people of Spain mark in every way their enthusiasm for the constitution, and even every article of fashionable dress now bears the distinctive appellation of *La Constitution*.

Several ecclesiastics have been arrested at Seville, charged with having endeavored to excite commotions in that city. Measures of precaution have been adopted there by General O'Donouju, the Governor of Andalusia.

LONDON, JULY 29.
By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch papers to the 20th instant. The following extract is dated Berlin, the 11th instant. "We remember, that when the revolution broke out in Spain, the official Gazette of Berlin, at first, affected to treat with contempt the endeavors of the constitutional party; and, that after the events in the Peninsula had turned out favorably for that party, the same Gazette had tried to demonstrate, in long articles, the illegality of the enterprise, and of the constitution of the Cortes in general. It seems that this conduct of the official Journalists, has given rise to complaints from the Spanish Legation in this city, and we have been truly astonished at reading, on a sudden, in one of the last numbers of our official Journal, a long article, proving the legality and legitimacy of the Constitution of the Cortes."

JULY 30
Since our last (says the Englishman) a further calling in of Exchequer Bills has taken place, and all those dated in or prior to March, 1819, are about to be cancelled, and exchanged either for money or new bills. They will be received at the Exchequer till the 14th August, and the interest will cease on the 18th. The relief thus given to the Exchequer bill market is considerable, but is not to that extent anticipated by the holders of these securities, since it still leaves an arrear of interest of from 12 to 15 months on a large portion of those in circulation, and dated previously to April, 1819. The level of the funds on the whole is lower than in the preceding week, by about 3-8 per cent. but without any cause that may with justice be assigned for the depression. The shock was received on Friday, and was founded on the circulation of rumors of disturbances in the north; but, although admitted to be untrue, a consequent re-action of the funds did not follow.

But for the apprehension this rumor created, and which induced some very extensive sales, the determination of the bank to take in the omnium as usual, which was announced on Thursday, must have supported, if it did not improve, the existing prices of the funds. The market in consols for the account closed yesterday, at 68 7-8 to 69; omnium at 1-4 premium; and Navy Fives at 103 5-8.

It is said that a cordon of troops is about to invest the metropolis, pending the ensuing trial of the Queen, and that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath.

REVOLUTION AT NAPLES.
From Bell's Weekly Messenger.
We think that all our readers will concur with our satisfaction at this termination of a system of government, as disgraceful as any thing which has existed in modern history. When we employ these terms to express the character of the Neapolitan government, we do not use them hastily nor without due consideration. It is perfectly true, and we know it, that the character of the King of Naples was neither despotic nor even vicious, in the moral sense of the word. It is perfectly true that he is a man of simple habits, of humane and benevolent feelings, and of affable and ingenious address. But when we have made these acknowledgments, we have said all that can be said in his favor. He is a prince, if not totally without education, at least without any of those benefits from culture which are necessary to qualify a person even for a king. His understanding is of an inferior