

Advertisement for a newspaper, featuring a large masthead with the title "THE LONDON LANCET" and a detailed list of contents. The masthead includes the date "LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858." and the price "PRICE 4d." The contents list is organized into columns, detailing various news items, advertisements, and special features. The text is dense and typical of 19th-century newspaper layouts.

ment. When this subject was last debated the right
 lioned the member for Oxford made a most able and
 free speech, in which he stated that, although General
 was no longer Captain-General of Cuba, the slave
 trade had been entirely abolished; but General Roncales
 a successor of General Valdez as Captain-General of
 and it was owing to his honourable and generous ex-
 ertments that a step was at that time put to the slave trade
 which bore lord on that occasion intimated that the day was
 distant when Cuba and the subject, who sympathized
 only in our efforts, would join with us in such an
 able lord to Brazil and on the subject of the slave trade
 and constrain those two countries to defer to it; and,
 we account he, as well as his right hon. friend, called
 the House to continue the African question. The state
 slave trade at this hour in the Cuban waters, the well-
 feeling of France, and of a large portion of the United
 States, would have the slave trade, and the subject
 our commentary on those predictions, and suggested to
 use how far they ought to trust their judgments to
 us, no, rather took their counsel from the feelings of a
 consistency than from reason and expediency. (Heard)
 the quarter of a century in which he had occupied
 in Parliament it had always been the policy of the
 us on the point of success. We had always been in
 of *paulo poco futurum* latitude. (A laugh.) We
 in Parliament on a day, and we had, during that which
 years endeavour, we had not yet succeeded that which
 in 1850 his right hon. friend said we had extin-
 the slave trade, and he called upon us to regard
 earnestness of the success which we follow, and of the
 and the final triumph of our efforts at suppression.
 the noble lord probably be held to-day, possibly
 noble lord (Palmerston). It would no doubt be said
 at had extinguished a vast amount of slavery
 carried on by Brazil. In point of fact we had
 the one thing, for the other. We had secured
 Governors-General of Cuba, Valdez, Roncales, and
 did try to put a stop to the slave trade, and there
 might never be mentioned the name of a single
 Since 1850, too, the Emperor and the Legislature
 had put down the slave trade in that
 (Hear.) In 1848 and 1849 it was the wish of the
 Trade Committee that slaves to the number of
 60,000 per annum were imported into Brazil in
 of all the slaves that were sold in that
 much of the disgusting traffic was

hissed (hear, hear, hear.) But was it our squadron, our policy, our efforts which accomplished this? We might as well have claimed to the beneficent beneficence of nature; we might as well have told that it was our agency which made the fruits of the earth to ripen in autumn, or the flowers to blossom beneath the sunshine of spring. He had now done, he had shown the House that our present system of slavery was the great evil that on the contrary, was largely productive of evil, and from the nature of things it must necessarily be so. He had shown that for 40 years together the system had failed, and he now respectfully but earnestly asked the House to be persuaded by moving "That (hear, hear, hear,) The honor of the Senate be resolved by authorizing Her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves."

Mr. CARDWELL said the motion was not, like that last submitted to the House on this subject, a motion for the withdrawal of the squadron employed in suppressing the slave trade. It proposed to employ our squadron on the coast of Africa, and the House should consider whether the Government in the instructions given to the commanders of those squadrons, and such being the case, he thought that under no circumstances would the House of Commons be likely to adopt the resolution. He said that he intended to move for his amendment, and he reminded the House of the inquiry as to the efficacy of the squadron which some years ago was instituted. He told the House of the committee of which he acted as the chairman, but he made no mention of that other committee, at which he acted as a member. He said that the Hansard had conducted the same inquiry, and which, upon the (he believed) fuller evidence, came to exactly the opposite conclusion. The House of Lords' committee, in a unanimous report, expressed in the strongest terms their opinion, that the employment of a wider squadron on the coast of Africa was not ineffective; that for the space of 2,000 miles it had cleared the coast of Africa from the greatest curse which man could inflict on man; and while the committee did not lead us to rely exclusively upon a squadron for the suppression of the slave trade, they did not deny that the influence of constant influences on which you could firmly rely, namely, commerce and Christianity. (Hear, hear.) He declared that, if the evidence laid before them proved nothing else, it proved that the removal of our squadron would be

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and insulting the dignity of Brazil. You can but rely for the maintenance of the trade on the efforts of the Brazilian Government; and you must be prepared to submit to the Government to co-operate with you so long as you are affronting its dignity and rousing the national passions? If you are not prepared to do this, you must leave the Community in Brazil if our squadron were to be sent there. But then it was argued that the Brazilian Government would not permit its slaves so long as that the Community was maintained. That was the only result. Not the view of the matter which had been taken by the Minister of the day or by the House of Commons at the period of the late Mr. Peel's administration. What was the result? Most stringent instructions had been sent out to Sir J. Hudson, who was then our Minister at Rio, and he had been ordered to inform the Brazilian Government, and had the matter terminated? A Brazilian gentleman had asked upon the Comorant, the Comorant had instantly gone down to the Brazilian Chancery, and for Foreign Affairs had gone down to the Brazilian Chancery, and he had said, "I will do all that you wish, and I will maintain the honour of my country, and I will maintain the honour of the British flag, and I will maintain the honour of the British name, but you must not suppose that when a country like Brazil is so anxious to maintain a traffic which she is anxious to extinguish." At that moment the knell of the slave-trade was rung, and the British Government have ever since maintained the value to be attached to the report of his hon. friend, he must next attend to the report which had emanated from the Committee of the House of Commons, and he would mention the motion of the late Mr. Hume. In that document he found

"It is gratifying to find that there is a different state of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa, and that it has been much reduced since 1848. Those efforts in the cause of humanity, continued for so many years, must be looked upon as honourable to the nation, and the result affords a strong inducement to persevere until this iniquitous trade is entirely abolished."

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truly the policy that so long pursued. (Hear.) The House had been of a different opinion when this question last came before it; it had since had a gratifying proof of the wisdom of that division in the entire cessation of the Brazilian slave trade, and it was now to be shown that the same wisdom had the same signs of a disposition to convey to Spain, in intelligible language certain suggestions which might lead to a reconsideration of her policy towards this country. At all events, without advocating a reliance upon the great Republic of Brazil, as a means of accomplishing the great object in view, he believed that the United States and the commerce now springing up in Africa would continue to be the great obstacle to the slave trade in those countries. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe that America, which had declared the slave trade to be piracy, would be so weak as to permit it to be carried on in the face of her adherence to a policy that had produced such excellent results and to such honour to this country. He hoped that the Government would not be so much interested in the slave trade in 1840, and would not give its sanction to a retrograde policy, which would be inconsistent with our material interests, and would be equally prejudicial to the best interests of civilization. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said that his observations would be much in the same sense as those of the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken, he should not have followed him so immediately had he not believed that he should be able to give the House some facts that would greatly assist in the consideration of the subject. The hon. gentleman who had made the motion had said that it was the opinion of the House and the country ought now to declare that, having all the facts before them, it was an inadvisable to continue the policy upon which we had hitherto had reference to the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. He was not at all of opinion that there had been so great a change in public opinion that member seemed to imply there had been, and that the slave trade was generally regarded simply as a commerce regulated by the laws of demand and supply, he would have been glad to have seen the hon. gentleman adopt a view opposed to that of the hon. gentleman who had said that this country had pursued in respect of the slave trade was not a policy of sentiment; it was the assertion of high principles in which we had invited the co-operation of all nations. The great effect of which had been productive of great effects. Did he not think that if this country had not taken a firm position upon this subject, if it were now to withdraw from that position, that countries like Brazil and Portugal would continue in the same course which our example had led them to adopt? (Hear, hear.) He would not say anything of his policy in the slave trade would soon become a subject for discussion. The gentleman appeared to arrange his observations upon two heads. He first asked whether the policy upon which we had acted had been successful, and next he suggested whether we were not at present particular circumstances which rendered it inadvisable to continue to adhere to that policy. As to the first point, he (Mr. Fitzgerald) after most careful consideration, had arrived at a conclusion quite different from that of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He would give a few facts in order to justify that conclusion. He said that he had been informed that there was a remarkable change, for while in 1800 there were 200,000 slaves annually exported from Africa, and in 1810 the number of slaves annually exported from Africa approached the enormous number of 135,000, the very highest estimate of the number of slaves imported into the West India market during the last three years did not exceed 15,000. He would not say that the slave gave a temporary increase of activity to the traffic. He would say that it was so remarkably as the number of slaves exported had diminished so much that it was almost as if the commerce increased upon the coast of Africa. Indeed so enormous had been the increase in the value of exports from the West India market, that in 1800 it was only 200,000 years that at the present time it exceeded 2,000,000, per annum. (Hear, hear.) From the Right of Benin, he obtained, and from which place a Liverpool merchant 15 years ago, after paying 8000, for demurrage, could only obtain the same palm oil for the value of 500,000. (Hear, hear.) He could not do better than quote some extracts from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons Commander Hickey, one of the most able and exact

ners of the squadron, wrote,— "I am so glad that we can do anything to help our countrymen who are so poor. We may hope for the future) the thing has been done at least once before. The slaves were taken from the factories, oil factories, and urzella collectors are squatting in every place, saying nothing in lawful trade."

In their other remarks they said,—

"The European factories are multiplying fast, so much so that the impression I received on visiting Punta da Lenha, where the traders collect the slaves, was that the slave trade should expect on coming on a squatter's collection, such as banks of a North American river, the axe was so busy and the axe men were so numerous. Indeed, I should think the trade of this fine river safe to be the head-quarters of a mighty trade."

A statement was expressed by Commodore Adams also in the year 1839—

"I am happy to be able to state my belief that the native trade is becoming more alive to the real advantages of legal commerce than formerly. It is true that they have resorted to except in cases where there is a stagnation or obstruction of legitimate enterprise."

The following remarks from opinions of a similar character were given by Commodore Adams and others, but need not be repeated here. What he wanted to impress upon the House of Representatives was that the Government had failed in putting down the slave trade. He might have succeeded in entirely suppressing it if he had not been opposed by those whom we had made his pursuit difficult and troublesome, and that, in consequence, those who had previously been engaged in that trade continued to operate. One of the worst effects of this was, turning their attention to legitimate commerce (the coast, hear, hear). To exemplify this, he would refer to one or two instances. One of them was the port of Lagos, which was reported as one of the most notorious haunts of slave-traders, and one of the largest slave-markets on

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The whole of the Yorubha and other countries south of the Niger, with the Houssa and Naffie countries on the north, have been the scene of all time cotton-raising countries, and have been the source of all the raw cotton, and of all the slaves, and of all the wars, wars, ravages, disorders, and disruptions caused by the slave-trade, more than sufficient cotton to clothe their populations have been raised, and their fabrics have found ready markets and a ready sale in those countries. Cotton is not cultivated, and into which the fabrics of Mandingo and Baguaw have not yet penetrated. The cultivation of cotton, and the raising of slaves, are the chief business to the inhabitants; all that is required in the country is a market for the sale of as much as they can cultivate, and for the sale of the slaves from the seaboard and from some country to lift the property, and pour it down.

He would not go into the items of the calculation, but he said that from the statement made this year, that in the last year there were exported from this coast to Brazil no less than 7,200,000, of cotton and cotton goods. He implored the House to consider what trade this would be, and how it would be carried on. He had to trade we gave security to labour and property, and other of our consuls, speaking of the trade in the Bight of Benue, and the Bights of Biafra and Benue.

The reading with which the inhabitants of the large town of Abbeokuta have extended their cultivation of the cotton-plant merits the favourable notice of the manufacturer. He said that he had seen, and as a means of supplying the slave trade, by its turning the cotton into a commodity of value of the soil and of human labour, of Her Majesty's Government.

There was a very notice that while the quantity of cotton obtained from America between 1784 and 1791, the first ten years of the importation into this country, was only 1,000,000, in the years 1855 and 1856 the town of Abbeokuta alone exports 7,200,000, and the quantity of cotton raised that quantity. He thought he might fairly say that he succeeded in representing the slave trade, as he believed, in a very different light, and that the country receive a very large supply of this most important and valuable commodity. As the matter stood at present, therefore, he had shown to the House by the experience, not of 40, but of only

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His Majesty's Government was worthy of a great and generous response. The Government of the United States had been promptitude to repel aggression were accompanied by the disposition to recognize an error and redress an injury, and that after the satisfactory declaration of the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government the Government of the United States would give their attentive consideration to and support the Government of the United States might suggest the verification of the nationality of vessels and the rights of the flag which they displayed."

General Cass has informed him that "the ships despatched to Cuba have been well furnished with the usual instructions issued to our vessels, and that they will be treated as such. There was at present, therefore, an American squadron on the coast of Cuba instructed to co-operate with us if we were attacked, and to do nothing more than to show our nobly distinguished us. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Cass desired to express his earnest hope that the House would not refuse its assent to the proposition of the hon. member for Gateshead. He said that he was glad to see adopted from no sordid motive, and which we had heretofore maintained solely with the view of vindicating our honor, a measure which would give our Christian civilization. For himself, he could only say that he was gratified to him, at the threshold of public life and the administration of the Government, to be permitted to express on the part of the House of Commons a determination not to abandon a policy for which so many men had suffered and struggled, and which he hoped it would be equally true to say that he was not alone in this determination.

(CHIEFS.)

Mr. GIBSON: I thought that there was a great difference, after all, between the Government and the hon. member for Gatehead with respect to the substance of the resolution before the House. The hon. member proposed that we should discontinue the practice of authorizing Her Majesty's ships to visit and search foreign vessels sailing under the flag of any nation, but he did not intend to interfere with the right of those nations which had granted us the right of search by special treaty. He simply condemned the indiscriminate right of search hitherto exercised by our naval officers. I think only what the Government were going to do. They were going to discontinue the practice of visiting and searching of vessels under foreign flags, because, if they did not do so, they knew they would inevitably get themselves into a very serious scrape. He was glad that the only rational course was now to be pursued was that the American Government should legitimize their jurisdiction which they possessed over American vessels, and that English men-of-war were to confine themselves to English vessels. He was also glad that the indiscriminate visiting of American vessels in the Cuban waters had been discontinued by the Government, because it could not have been persevered in without the risk of provoking the United States, and he thought the course which had been taken was carrying out to a considerable extent of the principle of the motion of the hon. member for Gatehead.

felt or clear over any but English vessels, except in cases where they were so far gratified by other nations by special treaties. He therefore concluded that the importation of slaves from Cuba would have been a violation of the law of nations, and the Government deserved the thanks of Parliament and the nation for having so judiciously discontinued the trade. The gentleman the Foreign Under-Secretary mentioned that many favourable results had been the consequence of the abolition of maintaining the squadron on the coast of Africa, and that the Government was now enabled to witness a great increase of lawful trade, and a great augmentation in the exportation from Africa of cotton and other articles. The hon. member might not discover that those articles had been imported before the slave labour, but he believed that there was very little of it now, and that the people were more employed in agriculture, as the demand for slaves on the part of Brazil had diminished. He thought much was now carried on the slave trade, the Spaniards in the Cuban waters being the greatest enemies the Turks in the Mediterranean could get as many slaves as they required. He defied anyone to assert that at the present time the Government were doing less than for Africa to Cuba could not get as many as they required. It was wrong, then, this country was paying about 1,000,000*l.* annually for a very expensive system of maritime police to put down the slave trade, which was against the wishes of those who required slaves obtained all they wanted. There must be something wrong in this. Either the present policy was too liberal, or it was not liberal enough to greater extent, or it was an unmitigated evil in itself. He doubted whether this country would ever consent to incur such enormous expenses for carrying on a system of blockade like an effective blockade of much smaller cost, that of Africa. What was the effect of maintaining the squadron? Cuba got as many slaves now as she ever did; and if she were to be permitted to export no more than half to be exported from Africa to make up for the number that might be captured and liberated on the passage;

enable the slave ships to evade the cruises, and, in order to escape, for the sale of capturing and liberating a small number of slaves, a great increase of suffering and death is inflicted upon the great mass of the slaves. (Hear, hear.) They were extending the miseries of the slave trade to an increased number of Africans, and they were increasing the number of Africans who were suffering, therefore they were checking the trade, and liberating some, and they were increasing the number of Africans who were suffering that put down the slave trade with Brazil, he did not understand how it allowed so many slaves to be introduced into Brazil, and he thought that the slave trade was abolished by the Brazilian people—by the gradual process of public opinion among them, for it was a mistake to suppose that the Government had been doing anything to the world. Other nations were capable of viewing the slave trade in the same light as the English. A great party in England was in accordance with the Government there passed laws in accordance with the Government there, and the laws so laws took effect the slave trade with Brazil ceased, though it was undiminished for years afterwards, and he thought that the Government there had taken the measures adopted by this country, and he thought that the passing of the Brazilian Act of 1850, which prohibited the cruises to capture Brazilian vessels and the English cruises to capture Brazilian vessels, was a great act of irritating public feeling in Brazil, and prolonging the existence of the slave trade there; and his object in now making a motion for the abolition of the slave trade was, first, a reason for abolishing which the Government to repeat that the Government had taken the measures adopted by this country, the opinion of the committee of 1853, by the abolition of the slave trade in Brazil. The state of our relations with Brazil, and the state of our relations with the United States, a general promise on the part of Brazil to the United States of the slave trade by Brazilian subjects should be lawful, and be deemed by the Brazilian law piracy. That was the case in 1850. The United States. The slave trade was now piracy by the Brazilian law. The slave trade machinery had been established to give effect to that law, therefore there was so reason whatever for maintaining the slave trade in Brazil, and he thought that the Government of this country, he called on the Government to lose

no time in erasing from the statute-book the most offensive and improper Act, which, he believed constituted a violation of the law of nations, at the late Lord Truro observed, was a wanton and unprovoked insult on the independence and temperance of a weaker one. When that Act was passed Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Minister, made a promise to the Portuguese Government of Brazil, that whenever either the Brazilian slave trade or Brazil entered into mutual treaty engagements with this country it put it down the Act should be repealed. Both those events have since taken place, and the member for Tiverton stated in a despatch to Lord Howland, that he was to be communicated to the Spanish Government, that the Brazilian Government had obtained from the Brazilian Emperor a most stringent law, declaring the slave trade to be piracy, that the Emperor would punish by the punishment of offenders, and seized slave vessels, slave trade baracoons, and newly imported negroes. The member further said there could be no doubt that the same system was now in operation in Brazil as longer the Brazilian slave trade would be almost entirely extinguished. The Brazilian Act had now been in operation for some years, and he thought the time had arrived when it ought to be repealed. In consequence of

tenance the Brazilian Government would not make or adopt commercial treaty with this country, nor would they make any concession in the property of British subjects residing in Brazil. The Government of Brazil had been paying Brazil amounted to from 12,000,000, to 13,000,000, annually; Brazilians had borrowed in England some 6,000,000, and were paying interest on the loan at 5 per cent. The Government was paying an interest to the amount of about 1,000,000, in the form of debt of Brazil; and a large amount of Brazilian property was in the hands of British subjects. He thought, therefore, that, with the assistance of the Government for the commercial classes of this country the advantages which were possessed in Brazil by the subjects of other States might be obtained in Brazil. He would not support the objectionable Act to which he had referred, in order to improve our relations with Brazil might be placed upon a more equitable basis. The right hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Cardwell) had stated that he had no objection to the missionaries being supported by our armed ships on a voyage to Africa; but he (Mr. Gibson) could inform the Committee that the right hon. member for Oxford, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, were uniformly opposed to the system of armed interference for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. The right hon. gentleman had come forward as the champion of the missionaries, but they were rather disposed to rely upon the assistance of the British Government in the suppression of the slave trade than upon the assistance of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He had a few days ago presented a report to Lord Derby, in which they had stated that the right hon. gentleman had sent out squadrons. The committee of that society stated that in fact as the foreign slave trade could be affected, without the least loss to the country, by the suppression of the trade, the local authorities of the country were interested with the local authorities of the country in the suppression of the trade, and that effective measures for this object were more to be anticipated from the influence of moral suasion than from the influence of armed force, or the demonstration of a hostile diplomacy. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman, however, came forward as the champion of the slave trade.

MR. CARDWELL explained that he had merely referred to the evidence of missionaries given before the commission; he had said nothing at all about the British and Foreign

Mr. GIBSON continued.—The committee of the Anti-Slavery Society submitted the *facts* to Her Majesty's Government, commending them to its serious attention, and praying for the repeal of the Brazilian Act of 1845, in consequence of which the commerce in slaves was to suppress the slave trade. He wished to call the attention of the noble member for Tiverton (Lord Palmerston) to the fact, that the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society with reference to the Ottoman Empire, had expressed the opinion of the noble lord, that, as a great political necessity for the salvation of Europe, Turkey must be preserved in its present position, and that a considerable amount of money in maintaining what is called the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, is expended in the support of the slave trade. The report of the noble lord, that the independence of the Turks with regard to the slave trade? The report of the noble lord, that during the late war hopes were entertained that the Ottoman Porte would adopt decisive measures for its suppression, and that the British Government might have the opportunity of sending a fleet to the interior of the peninsula, and, owing to the length of the journey across the desert and the tender age of a large

number of slaves, the mortality was excessive. They were not, however, the only slaves on the subject had been made by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British firmans were issued, which did not appear to have produced any effect, as, according to the latest accounts the traffic in young negroes was still going on as vigorously as previously to the war. When they found that the only two nations which now carried on the slave trade were Spain and Portugal, the British Government determined to exert to this country for its support (hear, hear), he thought it his duty while to continue the petty system of cruisers which had been hitherto employed, but by appealing to the moral convictions of the rulers of those nations, and, by patience and perseverance, induce them to discontinue the degrading traffic.

Mrs. M. MILLIS observed that the treaty obligations of Spain with reference to this question had undoubtedly been violated most flagrantly, but in Cuba any attempt to suppress the slave trade was not seconded by public opinion. She thought that the Commissioners and Captains-General of Cuba derived a large portion of their income from this traffic, receiving a percentage upon all the slaves sold. She thought that the only way to the suppression of the trade which no squadron could overcome. In Brazil, however, there had been a strong feeling in favor of the suppression of the trade.

He had heard with great satisfaction of the policy of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with regard to the policy of the Government of Portugal, and he thought that the Government of Portugal proposed to pursue on this subject, the same course as that which had been pursued by the Government of Spain.

One instance of public opinion he thought that the States he might allude to. It was stated by the Commissioner for Louisiana that the American cruisers which were on the coast of that State were ordered to be sent to take care to keep out of the way of the haunts where the slave trade was carried on.

As to the motion now before the House, he thought that the Government of the United States had always shown such zeal in maintaining the suppression of the present occasion support the policy which was impugned, and that the efforts of those who wished to withdraw the squadron.

Mr. J. H. GENEY said, the real question raised by the motion and speech of the hon. member (Mr. Hutt) was the success or non-success of the whole system hitherto pursued on the western coast of Africa. Now, he agreed with the Unionist, that the system had not succeeded, and he got evidence that that system had not, and as was argued, proved either failure. What was the legitimate test of success? He said that the part of Africa upon which our efforts had for the longest period been directed, was the coast of Africa, where the slave trade and legitimate commerce could not flourish in the same locality. Sir Charles Halliday, in his evidence before the House of Commons Committee, said,—"I think we have seen the effect of the slave trade would have the preference, and would beat the other out of the market." This and other evidence, he said, showed that the slave trade would not co-exist, if we saw in Western Africa a marked increase in legitimate commerce we could only infer that there was a marked decrease in the slave trade. (Hear, hear.) It might be that the slave trade had increased, but he was not on together; but all experience proved that as the one

disappeared there their world dwindled away, and that locality. It had no permanently extended in the same direction. The cotton trade was not so important in 1850 as the increase of the exports of British manufactures to that part of the coast lying between Senegal and the Portuguese colonies. But it was not until the late forties that time the progress made had been much more rapid. Between 1850 and 1860 the total exports from Great Britain to Africa were valued at £1,790,000, whereas the imports of African produce into Great Britain had increased 90 per cent. The hon. gentleman (Mr. S. Fitzgerald) stated that the value of the goods sent to the country amounted to 2,000,000*l.* per annum; but it should be remembered that that calculation did not include the value of the goods sent to the other question and to other countries, in which was considerable. The growth of cotton in Central Africa, he had received information from Mr. Clegg, who had seen a few figures, from which it appeared that while in 1852 only 100,000 lbs. had been brought into Great Britain, the quantity increased in 1853 to 1,000,000 lbs., in 1857 to 35,000*lb.*, and in the first five months of the year 1860 to 1,000,000*lb.* (near). Mr. Clegg further stated that the quality of this cotton, between December, 1856, and April, 1858, had been such as to fetch a price of 10 pence per pound, and that a penny each of the middling quality of cotton brought from New Orleans. At the same time the native manufacturers of the Congo and Gabon districts had taken a particular period 200,000 pieces had been exported to Brazil, 200,000 pieces were sent to the people living beyond the boundaries of those districts, and the inhabitants of those districts had themselves been kept supplied with cloth.

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might, in illustration of the severity with which the Government operated, mention the case of the Armenians, upon the cargo of whose cargo which had been delivered to Bathurst some time since at the rate of 65 per cent. had been charged, while 33 per cent. had been levied upon that portion of it which was to be delivered at Sierra Leone. He trusted the matter was one of which the Government would not lose sight, and that they would take steps to relieve the African trade from the burden which was thus imposed upon it. He concluded.

Sir G. PHELPS pointed out the necessity which existed for maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa, in order to suppress the slave trade were in reality to be suppressed. There was a great difficulty in ascertaining the character of the vessels on the Cuban waters, owing to the fact that the vessels belonging to the United States which traded to that island were similar in outward appearance to slavers. Sir G. did not view with any feeling of regret the increase that had lately been made in the number of war vessels belonging to the United States in those waters, for he thought it most desirable that the Government should aid in the suppression of the slave trade. He suggested that instead of the ships belonging to her citizens she would really be carrying out our object.

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Mr. ROEBUCK had long considered the question of the slave-trade, and had always endeavoured to put himself in the position of a slave. He had asked himself what he would do with the man who made him a slave (a laugh) and his answer was, "There is nothing of which I would stop short. I would make it so terribly dangerous to any man to make me a slave (a laugh) that I think he would not wish to make any other man a slave." Let no one, therefore, suppose from what he was about to say that he was a friend to

The slave-trader. It was an unslave-trade, degrading not only to the poor slave but the unslave-trader himself, and was the greatest stain that humanity had cast upon itself. He derived entirely from his hon. and gallant friend, who declared that there was a distinction between the right of visit and the right of search, the right either to visit or to search. (Hear.) He understood that he was not about formally to give up all pretensions to a right to visit in the case of the United States of America. Our endeavors to prevent the exportation of slaves had led to a greater exportation of them. Brazil had given up the trade, and we had continued it. He wanted to know whether Cuba had not purchased many slaves from the United States, and he said that he was sure she had, as she wanted. (Hear, hear.) If she had, then our endeavors had been without effect. We had created a difficulty in the importation, and had rendered necessary the exportation of a larger number of slaves. He said that he was sure that the money for the purchase of our philanthropy were therefore thrown

Our efforts have been mischievous instead of beneficial to the poor slaves. Our conduct to weak Brazil had been more so. The American flag had been everywhere trucking. Brazil had put down the slave trade, and the black population in Brazil was increasing so fast. We had, therefore, this very session of the Act by which we gave our vessels a license to search for American vessels, and we were about at once as he understood) to abandon our claim to search American vessels. But he had been told that it would be a benefit in keeping down the slave trade he contended that it was an unminged mischief. He need not attempt to harrow the feelings of the people by dwelling upon the horrors of the middle passage. Great numbers of the people were ignorant of the horrors, and with such success that Englishmen had been led to endeavour to put down the slave trade. But we had been told that it was a benefit in that it had been so. We had expended much money, and had incurred great risk, and with what result? Why, an augmentation of the miseries of the poor slaves.

Woe not men packed in those vessels like herrings in a barrel, and would they be so packed if the trade were abolished? His sentiments were with respect to this horrible trade; and the wretched African would be subjected to the miseries of slavery now entailed upon him if the trade were open. He was in favour of the motion, the member for Gateshead was a humane motion, and that it would redound to the honour of England, having made an appeal to the feelings of the nation, and it had failed. France and America have been the losers by the trade, and we believe that, in the interests of humanity, a war with America would be ten times more disastrous than the trade itself. He was in favour, therefore, that we were wise to yield to America, for, even though, he was sorry to say, to carry out her bad designs, the intention of putting down the slave trade, and the House of Commons was right in that, although he could gather no intimation of assent from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had been asked to give his opinion on the motion. (A laugh.) Our squadron, he believed, was to be sent to the west coast of Africa, and every trader in human blood would hoist that flag of freedom—the stars and stripes, and under that flag the trade in human beings and the horrors of the slave trade would be perpetuated; and thus the freest State in the world would be the cause of the greatest evil in the world. He was in favour, he congratulated our “free cousins” upon this worthy conduct, and he thanked their great forefathers’ efforts; but he hoped that the House of Commons would not be so easily satisfied with the example of Great Britain, and would set them a brighter example. He had endeavoured to show that the trade in human beings had failed, owing to the opposition of America; and it was not our shame, but hers, that we had done so. (Heard

Mr J. PAKISTON.—The speech of the hon. member for Sheffield has formed an exception to the almost unanimity which has hitherto distinguished this debate, and, though it supported the views of the hon. member or Gateshead, it certainly was no answer to the able speech of the hon. member for Glasgow. I am, therefore, glad to hear that the hon. friend has been asked to support the motion of the hon. member for the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. (Hear, hear.) To the speech of the right hon. member for Ashton, though it also was in favour of the motion before us, every one must have felt that it was delivered in an entirely different sense from that of the hon. member for Gateshead. The House has a right to complain that the hon. member for Gateshead was not in accordance with his motion. In the first notice which the hon. member gave was to call attention to the continuance of the squadron; he afterwards altered his motion to one respecting the right of the hon. member for Glasgow to demand that the squadron was mainly directed to the coast of Africa altogether. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member for Sheffield has spoken in the same sense. He tells us that our efforts to put down the slave trade have entirely failed, and that the best thing we can do is to withdraw our cruisers. I think together that that assertion is supported by facts. (Hear, hear.) I am, therefore, glad to hear that the hon. member dearest to me, the hon. member for Glasgow, has been so desirous, but we have accomplished great things, and we were not for our efforts the slave trade would have been far

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plantations. The trade in palm-oil was already valued at \$100,000,000, and the trade in sugar, cotton and tobacco was valued at \$200,000,000. But the most important prospect was that of the slave trade, cotton (Hear). There was no question now that any required quantity of slaves could be obtained. A very short time after the opening of the slave trade, the Rev. H. Venn and a few other young negroes as agents to Abbeokuta and two or three men taught the natives to collect and clean their cotton, and to send it to England. The result, was that the natives had actually produced 250,000 lbs. of cotton in 1841. In 1842, and lately these natives of Abbeokuta had sent to England and procured four presses for pressing it for exportation. The Rev. H. Venn, who was at the time, stated that he was in correspondence with 76 native and other African traders, 22 of them being chiefs. With one of these, a Mr. Williams, he had done a large trade. (The African) received 3,500*l.* And the amount of cotton received, at Manchester had risen hand over hand, till in 1842, it was 1,000,000*l.* Next year, Mr. Venn stated that it was "a rare instance of the rapid development of a country," and that more than five because every ounce of cotton had been collected, and the natives were honest and the responsibility bore to African slaves alone." The fact was, that the West African natives were not mere negroes, but a people of a high order of intelligence and quickness. And a considerable degree of social organization existed. He could give a thousand proofs of this, but he did not have time to do so. He then read a despatch to Lord Clarendon, dated the 24th of November,

1869. Lieutenant May crossed overland from the Niger to Lagos. He says, "I was very young and hopeful part of my report lies in the fact that certainly three-quarters of the country was under cultivation. Nor was this the only evidence of the progress of civilization. Everywhere we saw the women spinning; in every town a weaving; dying, often at a distance, smelting, petty works, and other useful occupations are everywhere. The entire road presents a continuous file of people, for many miles, carrying on their heads, or in their hands, the produce of their own and children carrying the articles of their production for sale." (Hear, hear.) He added,—

"I entertain feelings of much increased respect for the industry and intellect of these people, and admiration for their courage and endurance."

Here, then, we had a splendid prospect of happiness to Africa and wealth to Europe. But should the slave trade break out afresh with treble or quadruple force, the prospect would be baffled. He could bring forward endless evidence of the most remarkable missions, travellers, &c., to show that the slave trade made legitimate commerce impossible. It kept the people in constant want of the most useful and necessary articles of subsistence; it filled the land with anarchy, dissension, and bloodshed; it kept the people in a state of miserable ignorance. Hon. gentlemen might have read Dr. Barth's terrible account of the slave-hunting expedition which he accompanied. He has described the most horrible scenes of murder, and the unhappiness of the natives in the well-cultivated and thickly populated districts! which the slave-hunters had s'coured for in a few days all was utter ruin. The villages were burnt, the fields were laid waste, the people were driven off as slaves, and of the latter the useful ones were preserved. The women were killed by eating of their arms or legs and the children were sold. All accounts concurred in describing the vast amount of destruction. The slave wars caused, and the death-blow they gave to industry and trade. The question, then, they had to ask, was, how could the slave trade be stopped? There was very little ground to beed for hope, that the slave trade would increase. It had been at its height for many years. It was year by year carried to Cuba, instead of 7,000 slaves, as it used to be, only 4,000 were withdrawn, a thousand of lawless men and cruel masters were withdrawn, a thousand

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Mr. GLENN supported the motion, contending that the facts which were said to be at variance with its object, had not been established, and that negro slavery could not be put an end to by the means we had adopted.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN and General THOMPSON made a few remarks.

Mr. DRUMMOND warmly opposed the motion, declaring that he would heartily rejoice at hear-

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July 12,

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LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, July 12.—The demand for cotton today has been confined to the requirements of the trade, and the sales amount to 6,000 bales. American descriptions below middling are heavy of sale at 7½d., and middling at 7¼d. From Friday, while the better descriptions are in payment, the market will probably be quiet.

CHEAP RAILROAD TRAINS.—A Bill of Mr. Henley, P. & Mr. Hamilton, M.P. (a Government measure), which provides that the district traffic manager shall assign by any train run in compliance with the provisions of the Act relative to cheap trains is a portion of a mile, and is not amount to one mile, or when it amounts to one mile, it shall be charged as such portion of a mile, if the same exceeds half a mile, he may become halfway, provided that children under 12 years of age shall pay only half fare, and no charge shall be made for passengers. Rates heretofore charged not exceeding those allowed by this Act will not be deemed excessive. Canal companies are authorized to make regulations, but must not take advantage of canals unless specially authorized.

A NEW PERK.—We believe we may announce that the Duke of Argyll has consented to accept a peerage, and will take that title from the Duke of Devonshire's son and title will probably be Viscount Lynton. —*Plymouth Herald.*

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market in the early part of the week. Iron.—The pig iron market has been slightly more active during this week. Prices have held not, however, advanced more than 6d. per ton. Arrivals held day at 52s. 9d. cash; 52s. 6d. obtainable. O. 1 p.m.b., 51s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s.; Garstlerrie, 53s. 6d. "Advertisement."—"The Intelligible Railway Guide," London, ed., or, post free, 8d. is now ready for July, with every time table accurate and complete. This Guide is sent gratuitously, free of charge, to every hotel in the kingdom. The Directors, £100 in number. It will be seen at once that this, in the opinion of all kinds, makes it an unequalled medium for advertisements of all kinds. As the blanks in the pages are fast filling up, proprietors must be sent early. London, W. Kent and Co.

could be proved or disproved, but that error. The Vice-Chancellor having as the next of kin being fully and present suits, that also formed a prominent R. Bethell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. E. F.

23. 60. "We have this month a capital number of 'Bentley.' The political articles are wholesome: the tales satisfactory; and the other papers, one on the Mediterranean, the other on Eugene Sue, are much above the average. The latter especially, seems to us the model of a brief memoir."—*Press*. "In the present number of 'Bentley' we find 'Palmerston and his Policy' cut up with an unsparring hand. There is amusement enough, of a non-political character, in this month's Miscellany to warrant the editor *describing a few* of the articles."

Affidamento del cliente

SUMMER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

HERTFORD, JULY 12.

(Before Baron Bramwell and a Common Jury.)

MORROW AND ANOTHER V. THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The plaintiffs in this action were a widow lady named Mary Morewood, and an infant son, the latter being under the age of seven years. The case on the part of the plaintiffs was that the defendant company had been negligent in the management of the railway, and that the infant son had been killed by a train of the company, and that the widow lady had been injured by the same train, and that the company was liable for the damages.

The case on the part of the defendant company was that the infant son had been killed by a train of the company, and that the widow lady had been injured by the same train, and that the company was not liable for the damages.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs, and awarded them damages of £1,000.

The case on the part of the defendant company was that the infant son had been killed by a train of the company, and that the widow lady had been injured by the same train, and that the company was not liable for the damages.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs, and awarded them damages of £1,000.

The case on the part of the defendant company was that the infant son had been killed by a train of the company, and that the widow lady had been injured by the same train, and that the company was not liable for the damages.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs, and awarded them damages of £1,000.

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He had got all he wanted, and he was contented. (A laugh.)

The verdict was then entered in the form above stated.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

AYLESBURY, JULY 12.

The commission for the county of Bucks was opened on Saturday by Mr. Justice Williams, and this morning both the assizes and the county court were held.

The case list is heavier than was expected, and contains two special and three common jury cases.

The calendar presents the names of 11 prisoners, and embraces 1 case of arson, 2 of burglary, 2 of felony, and 5 of larceny.

TOWN COURT.—(Before Lord Campbell.)

George Bates, aged 34, was indicted for stealing a ham, the property of George News, on the 1st inst., at Mentmore.

Mr. Newton was counsel for the prosecution.

The prisoner was under-bailiff of Baron Rothschild, and on the 1st of July absconded with a ham in his house.

The case on the part of the defendant was that the ham was not his, and that he was not guilty of the offence.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, and acquitted him.

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ment on the variances between the witness' present and past statements, and on the insufficiency of the proof of guiltiness.

Mr. MEWERTHER replied, and directed the attention of the jury to the question whether the acts alleged to have been done by the prisoner were done maliciously, and with the guilty intent stated in the indictment.

The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the prisoner was severally reprimanded and discharged.

Thus ended the criminal business, indeed, all the business of the Northampton assizes, for of several causes in which it was rumored that some of the prisoners would be entered for trial, and at 1 o'clock on this first business day, the jurors were discharged, and the court rose.

The calendar day for Leicester was on Wednesday, where it is said there are seven causes, but a light calendar.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

OXFORD, JULY 12.

Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Hill arrived in this city on Saturday, and opened the commission for the county of Oxford, and the county court was held.

The case list is heavier than was expected, and contains two special and three common jury cases.

The calendar presents the names of 11 prisoners, and embraces 1 case of arson, 2 of burglary, 2 of felony, and 5 of larceny.

TOWN COURT.—(Before Mr. Justice Hill and a Common Jury.)

The only cause taken in this court was an undefended indictment, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict.

The special jury case, which is an action against London and North-Western Railway Company, was adjourned to the 19th inst.

Mr. Justice Hill then assisted in the trial of prisoners.

CRIMINAL COURT.—(Before Mr. Justice Byles.)

William Lovegrove, aged 79, labourer, was charged with the murder of a woman named Mary Ann, on the 24th of March, 1858, at Henley.

Mr. Cripps appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. W. H. Smith.

It appeared the prisoner was an old man, about 70 or 80 years of age, and the girl whom he was charged with taking away was a young girl, about 15 years of age.

The case on the part of the defendant was that the girl was not his, and that he was not guilty of the offence.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, and acquitted him.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at 1 o'clock on Friday next.

We learn by electric telegraph that the Bahians, Captain Sharp, arrived at the Motherbank yesterday evening from the East, and was put in quarantine immediately; eventually the old man passed on to his home, and the prisoner was severely reprimanded and discharged.

Orders have been received at Chatham by the officers in command of the three battalions of infantry stationed at that garrison, directing the whole of the troops to be put on the alert, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

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THE CONFESSIOAL IN BELGRAVIA.

A very numerous meeting, upwards of 7,000 persons being present, was held yesterday evening in the spacious and park-like grounds of the Pavilion in Sloane-street, to memorialize the Queen and petition Parliament to adopt measures for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now being introduced into the Church of England.

The Hon. Colonel Smythe Verker, M.P., presided, and there were a great many clergymen and gentlemen present.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting on the subject which they were then assembled to discuss, and entered into a statement of the circumstances that had taken place at that locality, and the consequences of efforts having been made to introduce the confessional system into the Church of England.

He then read a list of the names of the clergymen and gentlemen who had signed the petition, and who were present at the meeting.

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