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OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 528.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

ENGLAND.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

JUNE 12TH, FRIDAY.

The objects of the Convention. The Rev. Thomas Scoble read a paper expounding the objects of this Convention.

17TH, SATURDAY.

The essential influence of slavery in regard to morality. On the influence of slavery in regard to morality, the Rev. R. W. Taylor read a paper on the essential influence of slavery, and its opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel.

18TH, SUNDAY.

Professor Adams read a paper on British India. Rev. W. W. Murray read a paper on slavery as it is, and its opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel.

19TH, MONDAY.

Committee on the British Colonies.—On the essential influence of slavery in regard to morality, the Rev. R. W. Taylor read a paper on the essential influence of slavery, and its opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel.

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Paper on African slave trade.—Statement on slave trade in Cuba.—Turnbull's plan for suppression of slave trade.—Report on manuscript on American slavery.—On the holding of slaves by British functionaries.—On articles manufactured for the slave trade.

A paper was read on the slave trade, as now carried on from the western coast of Africa.

A detailed statement of the nature and operations of the slave trade in Cuba, was presented by R. R. Madden, Esq., M. D., and he was requested to place his statement in the hands of a Committee, for its translation into the Spanish language, in order to promote its circulation.

A plan for the suppression of the slave trade was submitted by D. Turnbull, Esq., and referred to a Committee, to consider and report thereon.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the replies to queries furnished by the Abolition Society of America, containing most valuable and very important information, was presented and referred to the publication Committee, to publish the whole, or such parts as they may deem expedient.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to government deprecating and strongly reprobating the holding of slaves by British functionaries.

A Committee was also appointed to make the following inquiries:—

1. Whether manacles for slaves are manufactured in this country.

2. Whether large quantities of inferior fire-arms are also manufactured in Great Britain, to be sold to the African trade.

3. Whether cotton goods of a particular fabric and to a large amount are manufactured in this country, and solely intended for being used in barter for African slaves.

4. Whether persons in England hold shares in Brazilian and other mines which are worked by slaves.

5. Whether any British joint stock banks have branch establishments in countries in which the slave trade prevails.

6. What are the quantities of gunpowder exported from any port or ports in Great Britain to Africa and other parts of the world, respectively.

18TH, THURSDAY.

Resolutions on withholding christian fellowship from slaveholders.—Hudson's Bay Company.—Free people of color in Canada.—Slavery among the North American Indians.

1. That it is the deliberate and deeply rooted conviction of this Convention, which is thus publicly and solemnly expressed to the world, that slavery, in whatever form, or in whatever country it exists, is contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, and the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and is, therefore, a sin against God, which acquires additional enormity when committed by nations professedly christian, and in an age when the subject has been so generally discussed and its criminality so thoroughly exposed.

2. That this Convention cannot but deeply deplore the fact, that the continuance and prevalence of slavery are to be ascribed in a great degree to the countenance afforded by many christian churches especially in the western world, which have not only withheld that public and emphatic testimony against the crime which it deserves, but have retained in their communion without censure, those by whom it is notoriously perpetrated.

3. That this Convention, while it disclaims the intention or desire of dictating to christian communities, the terms of their fellowship, respectfully submits that it is their incumbent duty to separate from their communion, all those persons who, after they have been faithfully warned in the spirit of the gospel, continue in the sin of enslaving their fellow-creatures, or holding them in slavery—a sin, by the commission of which, with whatever mitigating circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the support of their example to the whole system of compulsory servitude, and the unutterable horrors of the slave-trade.

4. That it is recommended to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the name of this Convention, to furnish copies of the above resolutions to the ecclesiastical authorities of the various christian churches throughout the world.

Statements were laid before the Convention connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. On the condition of free people of color in Canada. Also, on slavery among the Indians in North America, referred to a committee, to report to the meeting thereon.

19TH, FRIDAY.

Resolutions on free-labor adopted.—Resolutions founded on a report of the Committee, on the prejudice of color, adopted.

1. That upon the evidence of facts to which the attention of this Convention has been directed, it is satisfactorily established as a general axiom that free-labor is more profitable to the employer, and consequently cheaper, than slave-labor.

2. That of all kinds of slave-labor, that of imported slaves has been demonstrated to be the most costly, and the least productive.

3. That the large profits, which, notwithstanding the disadvantages of slave-labor, have been realized in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other tropical productions, have arisen from, and depend on two circumstances: first, the large tracts of rich uncultivated soil, which, by their extraordinary fertility, have repaid the expenses of imported slave-labor, under the rudest and most wasteful husbandry; and secondly, the artificial maintenance by fiscal regulations, of the high price of the slaves would thereby proving that the value of the slaves would otherwise have been destroyed by their numerical increase, and the exhaustion of the soil; as also, that imported slave-labor is dearer, by the profit realized upon the rearing of the slaves.

4. That the higher cost of imported slave-labor, even the labor of a native slave population, is strikingly illustrated by the fact, that the cultivation of cotton in the United States has reduced the market prices of the cotton of Brazil, cultivated by imported slaves, about one-third, and that while the cultivation of American cotton has been stationary, that of American cotton has steadily increased.

5. That the superior cheapness of free-labor has been strikingly evinced in the cultivation of indigo, which, fifty years ago, was wholly supplied by slave-labor. As the result of British skill and enterprise, the indigo of India has gradually displaced from the market, the slave-grown indigo of the Carolinas and South America, till there is now not a single ounce imported into Europe; and so far as regards the cultivation of that article, the labor of hundreds of thousands of slaves has been superseded by free-labor, the annual produce averaging in value between three and four millions sterling.

6. That there is every reason to believe, that the success which has attended the application of free-

labor to the growth of indigo in India, would follow upon the extended cultivation of other tropical produce, by the free natives of that vast empire, and of other portions of the world, so as to supersede in other articles the produce of slave-labor, and thereby contribute to extinguish both slavery and the slave-trade. That in particular, as slavery in the United States is mainly dependent for its existence upon the import into Great Britain of the slave-grown cotton of America, to the amount, in 1838, of more than 400,000,000 lbs. weight: were measures adopted to encourage the growth of cotton in India and elsewhere by free-labor, not only would an incalculable benefit be conferred upon the millions of the human race now employed, but by supplanting slave-grown cotton in the European market, it would, as the certain result, materially aid the extinction of American Slavery.

8. That the advantages of free-labor cultivation cannot, however, be fairly attained, or fully realized under a system of husbandry and general management which has grown up under the existence of slavery, and which is attended by a waste of human labor, that, but for monopoly, prices must have absorbed all the profits of cultivation. That the unrestricted competition of free-labor in the cultivation of sugar, would necessarily introduce a new system, by which the cost of production would be further diminished, and the fall of prices that must ensue, would leave no profits upon slave-grown sugar.

1. That the practice of excluding them separate seats therein, perpetuate the unchristian and unfounded prejudices against the colored people.

2. That any distinction in the treatment, whether in schools, colleges, houses of public worship, or in any other respect on account of color, is opposed to the benign spirit of christianity.

3. That abolitionists, and all who assume the name of friends of the colored race, they use all their influence to put an end to such unchristian practices.

4. That this Convention most earnestly entreats all christian professors, all true abolitionists, immediately to give up all those unchristian distinctions, which have their origin in the prejudice against color; and that in their social intercourse as citizens and as christians, they treat the colored man as an equal and a brother.

20TH, SATURDAY.

Address to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to the Viceroy of Egypt.—List of articles the produce of slave-labor to be prepared.—Resolutions on slavery in British India.—On Texas.—On the subject of compensation.—A Report from the Committee appointed to consider the case of British functionaries holding slaves was presented, and an address to Lord Palmerston adopted.—Address to heads of governments to be prepared.

To the Right Honorable LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G. C. B., M. P. MY LORD,

I have the honor to communicate to your lordship a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Freemason's Hall, on the 17th of the present month.

Associated for the great object of abolishing slavery, by means solely of a moral, religious and pacific character, they have not been inattentive to the course of events in the oriental world, and they breathe an earnest prayer that the crimes and the enormities of the slave-trade may be prevented by the friendly interposition of the powers of Europe. They would humbly and earnestly implore your lordship to use your high authority for connecting the overthrow of slavery with the consolidation of peace.

In considering the situation filled by the Grand Seigneur, as the representative of the Caliph, the Convention feel a strong conviction that if a declaration of war may be declared against the empire, and a condemnation of the commission of slaves, and calling the attention of the Mussulman world to the state of opinion among civilized nations and governments, such a declaration could not but produce a happy influence throughout the Ottoman empire. And the Convention respectfully suggest to your lordship, that the friendly interposition of Great Britain could be employed for no nobler purpose, and that its success would reflect high honor on the British name, and diminish the fearful amount of degradation, wickedness and misery, which everywhere accompany slavery.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant,

THOMAS CLARKSON, President.

To his Highness MAHOMET ALI PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Highness,

An assembly of men gathered from various parts of the world, are now met in this capital to discuss the best means of putting an end to slavery and the slave-trade.

It has come to their knowledge, that when a representation was made to your Highness, that the Egyptian troops had been engaged in hunting slaves, and had received slaves in payment of their wages, your Highness was pleased to communicate your dissatisfaction, and to express your wish to abolish a dishonorable traffic, even though its abolition should be attended with some sacrifices.

Your Highness's declaration has been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, and thus it has come to the knowledge, not only of the British people, but of the civilized world; and I am instructed by this Convention to convey to your Highness the expressions of their gratitude for the steps you have taken, and their earnest hope that you will give complete effect to your just and generous intentions. They will hail with delight every pacific measure which your Highness may adopt, in order to impede the importation of, and the trade in slaves; they have witnessed, with much satisfaction, all that has been done to encourage and protect the blacks in their painful pursuits of agriculture, and are persuaded, not only that the tranquillity, but the prosperity, both of government and people are intimately connected with that unalloyed industry, which can never exist while the persons and the properties of the negroes are exposed to unchecked violence. They would trust that your Highness might also consent to abolish the slave-markets in Egypt, and, if they thus urge on your Highness these and their most respectful solicitations, it is that they have been encouraged by past evidences of your humane purposes, to appeal to you for giving them their full development.

I have the honor to be, your Highness's Most devoted, humble servant,

THOMAS CLARKSON, President.

In order to facilitate the use of free-labor produce, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society be requested to institute, at their earliest convenience, a careful inquiry into the produce of slave-labor, and to prepare, for circulation, as complete a list as they can, of those commodities which are thus produced, furnishing at the same time, a statement of articles which are obtained by free-labor.

1. That it appears by the most authoritative evidence, that there are, in British India, two distinct systems of slavery derived from the former Hindoo and Mohammedan governments, and legalized, regulated, administered, and enforced by the British government in India.

2. That Hindoo slavery, illegal, and existing only as a custom under the Mohammedan government, has

been legalized by the British government in India, not by a positive, direct and unequivocal enactment, which must have been submitted for the approval or disapproval of parliament, but by a doubtful interpretation of a law, the letter of which is acknowledged to be silent on the subject, and that Mohammedan slavery, legalized by the same means, practically exists in forms and circumstances, in which even the Mohammedan law does not recognize its validity.

3. That slaves in British India are both agrestic and domestic, and that the total number of slaves does not certainly fall short of 500,000, and probably greatly exceeds that number, exclusive of the number of slaves in dependent native states and principalities.

4. That slavery in India appears to have originated in Hindoo and Mohammedan conquest, to have been increased under the native government by the sale of criminals, outcast concubines and their offspring; and under the British government, by the sale of criminals, and to be perpetuated at the present day by the sale of free children by their parents, by the kidnapping of free children, by the sale of free men and women, and by the hereditary slavery of children of slave parents.

5. That the treatment of male domestic slaves, with the exception of those who are eunuchs, appears in general to be mild—that the number of eunuchs slaves in Mohammedan families throughout India, appears to be considerable, implying the continued commission of unnatural and atrocious barbarities on the persons of slaves—that female domestic slaves are subject to the arbitrary will of their masters, and are in general beyond the reach of the law; and that agrestic slaves, both male and female, are subject to much oppressive and cruel treatment, from their own masters; and from the community, without adequate protection in the enjoyment of the rights, which the law nominally secures to them.

6. That the British government of India has, at different times, introduced various ameliorations in the law and practice of slavery in India; but that these ameliorations are in part only declaratory, even in form; and in the case of the prohibition by proclamation, not by enactment, of the exportation of the natives of India as slaves, in part directly opposed to the provision of an act of the Imperial Parliament, as in the case of the Act 51, Geo. III, cap. 23, making the slave-trade felony; the provisions of which have been expressly and avowedly set aside by the East India Company's Bengal government, in as far as those provisions required the importation and exportation of slaves by land, and in place of the provisions of regulation X, of 1811, which seven years after, had been passed in force, and in great part are practically inoperative, affording little real protection against the evils and abuses to which the institution of slavery is inherently and essentially liable.

7. That numerous ameliorations of the law and practice of slavery have been recommended to the British India government, by its own servants, which have been wholly neglected; and that the requisition of the Imperial Parliament in the Act of 1833, to take measures for mitigating the state of the natives, to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to extinguish slavery throughout India, as soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe; and to prepare and transmit drafts of laws and regulations for such purposes, has been equally disregarded, except by the appointment of a commission in India, the constitution, the labors, the recommendations, and the results of which, if any, are wholly unknown to the British government, the British Parliament, and the British people in the year 1840.

8. That in the bill for renewing the charter of the honorable East India Company, introduced into parliament in 1833, there was a clause providing for the abolition of slavery throughout British India, on the 12th of August, 1837; that this clause was omitted when the bill came before the House of Lords, and the clause which has been referred to in the resolution immediately preceding, substituted; that during the same year, an act was passed, abolishing slavery in the West Indies, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. Yet, notwithstanding the strong feeling of the House of Commons, as shown in the clause which they adopted, the explicit provisions in the said clause of the act, and the lapse of seven years, nothing effectual has been done to fulfill the just expectations of the parliament, and the people of this country. That, therefore, it is the British nation to direct their immediate attention to the subject, and to seek the immediate and entire abolition of personal slavery throughout the whole of British India.

Whereas the people of Texas, by their late resolution, have shown themselves singularly ungrateful for the national hospitality that has extended to them as strangers, as well as for the benefits conferred on them as emigrant settlers by the Mexican government; and also in the violent dismemberment of Mexico, have shown themselves reckless of the peace and integrity of States. And, whereas, the said people of Texas in re-establishing slavery in that country, from which the justice and humanity of Mexico had wholly expelled it, and in their formally authorizing and encouraging the slave trade, their aim is to perpetuate those iniquitous systems through all time. And, whereas, the said people of Texas in thus acting, have shown themselves regardless not only of the claims of natural justice, but of Christianity—have arrayed themselves in hostility to the public sentiment of civilized Europe, but more especially to the principles and measures of the people and government of Great Britain, in relation to the abolition of negro slavery, and the freedom throughout the world. Wherefore be it resolved.

1. That Texas ought not to be received into the family of nations, whilst she retains in her written form of government, a provision for the establishment and maintenance of negro slavery, or authorizes and encourages the slave trade by granting a monopoly of it to the slaveholders of the United States.

2. That in the opinion of this Convention, it should justly bring under suspicion the sincerity of those nations who have abolished slavery among themselves, and pledged their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade throughout the world, were they to acknowledge the separate national existence of the people of Texas, whilst they continue their detestable warfare against the happiness and freedom of the negro race.

That as the British abolitionists solemnly protested against the compensation granted to the planters, while the question was before Parliament, and a strong conviction being entertained by this Convention of the injustice of man claiming a right to the property of his slave, his title to the slave, his robbery and the violation of all moral equity; this Convention is of the opinion, that the slaveholder on ceasing from his wrong, has no moral claim to compensation either from the slave himself, or the government under which he lives, for any loss he may sustain by emancipation. And, inasmuch, as it is an established maxim in all enlightened legislation, that what is morally wrong can never become good, literally right, this Convention expressly affirms, that the circumstances of any legislative body having sanctioned slavery, does not, in the least degree, alter the principle upon which this Convention feels bound to enter its protest against compensation.

To the Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. The memorial of the undersigned, the chairman, on behalf of the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London on the 20th June, 1840.

Respectfully sheweth, that this Convention has learned, with feelings of surprise and regret, that British functionaries in the Brazils and Cuba, and other slaveholding countries, hold slaves—that they purchase them in the public slave-markets and elsewhere,—work them in mines and on sugar plantations, employ them as domestic slaves, and sell them or dispose of them as necessity or caprice may dictate.

This Convention, under a strong impression of the utter injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the evil it inflicts upon the miserable victims, and of the necessity of employing every means, moral, religious, and pacific for its complete abolition, feels it to be no less than an imperative duty to submit to the principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, that the British parliament having declared it just and expedient that all persons held in slavery in the colonies of Great Britain should be manumitted and set free; and that slavery should be utterly abolished, and declared unlawful throughout the British possessions abroad; that the functionaries of the British government, holding, hiring, buying, or selling slaves in foreign countries, is not only a violation of these just and equitable principles, but that it is an example which gives countenance to the perpetuation of slavery, and to the continuance of the clandestine importation of slaves, and that it does materially contribute to prevent the extinction of slavery in those countries and





POETRY.

From Tait's Magazine for December. STANZAS. ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION. 'What went ye forth to see?'--Scripture. 'To what base uses we may return.'--Hamlet.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following ridiculous article appears under the editorial head of the Bay State Democrat. It is a good illustration of the sincere appreciation of human rights by the patent democracy of America! The Intermarriage Law. For a community in the present situation and circumstances of the people of Massachusetts, to enact a law forbidding the intermarriage of blacks and whites, would seem to be a useless measure, and would undoubtedly arouse the opposition of the more ardent friends of personal freedom.

MISCELLANY.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript, Jan. 27th. ANTI-SLAVERY. Our city was thrown into the greatest confusion on yesterday morning, in consequence of the murder of an individual named McCroary, and the stabbing and otherwise injuring four or five others, by the negroes, on the night previous. As will be seen by an article in another column, an attempt was made on Saturday night last, to get up an abolition meeting in the court-house. Having failed in the attempt, an appointment was made in several of the churches, on Sunday last, that an abolition meeting would be held on Monday evening, at the house of one of our citizens, Dr. Jewett.

A Year Clock.

Mr. A. D. Crane, of Newark, (N. J.) has invented a clock having four wheels only, which requires winding up but once a year. One of the many powers of the Newark Daily Advertiser thus speaks of the invention. 'The principle once discovered, there was still great difficulty in its application, and it has not been until after a year's (nearly a year, indeed) of patient study and untiring labor, that he has long brought his plan to perfection, and produced a clock--the fellow of which the world has never seen. In the train which belongs to the time keeping part, there are but four wheels, two additional being required for striking. The whole is moved by one power, hardly equal to that of an eight-day clock; and when once wound up, will go with the sun throughout his annual course. In bulk, it is about equal to the common French mantle clock, and can be made to suit any taste or fancy. But its most remarkable property is its great exactness in the extreme accuracy with which it is calculated to keep time. A great variety of experiments have enabled him to apply a spring which is perfectly isochronal, and of course, when properly regulated, the movement must be entirely faultless. Having now secured a patent, as well in Newark as in the city of New York, he will doubtless come before the public, when they can judge for themselves.

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For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill. Price, 12-1/2 cents single. The work ought to be in the hands of every abolitionist. The following selection from it is the purest gold, and beautifully wrought out: 'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitement, amid which the favorers of the cause, a few years hence, will be engaged--when, in the conflict of a northern and southern party, yet to spring out of this contest, compromise--partial emancipation--intermediate arrangements--delay, become the rallying words of the opposition--then let the slave rejoice if the anti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the mark spiritually regenerated people, who, though favored of the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called its friends; for they will need to preserve their making rebuke, entreaty, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause. Not by numbers, but by their bold and energetic fidelity, will the work be wrought out. 'Not by might or by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts!' Nov. 13. COMFORTABLE PRESENTS. ALL THOSE who wish to make a real comfort to be present to their friends on Christmas and New-Year's days, are reminded that the largest assortment of PRESENTS may be found at the 'Ladies Fair Store,'--Prices from 50 cents to 15 dollars each. Ladies and gentlemen, please remember 175 Washington street, nearly opposite the Old South Church, W. M. SHUTE, Agent. Dec. 18. FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, FOR 1841, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk Street--1st Store from Washington St. EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS--HORN COMBS--POCKET BOOKS--FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY. Every variety of pattern made to order and repaired Oct. 23. THOMAS JENNINGS, Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 SUMMIT ST., (at Dr. Mann's office.) FILLING, Scaling, Extracting and Regulating Teeth. Teeth inserted in the most perfect and durable manner. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists are compelled to extract. Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold plate, form one of the most perfect and durable substitutes in any manner. Terms low, and all operations warranted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical services of plate work and mineral Teeth. 24--epim. MONTHLY OFFERING. SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in so rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. Our man says: 'We shall obtain many more.' We shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting. Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with joy the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think it is just what we have needed for some time.' Another writes: 'I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering, and I am so glad to see it, as it is so many as I could, and find it meets with general approbation. We think it will do more good than the 'Cradle of Liberty,' being so cheap that every one can take it if they wish.' Says another: 'I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more.' It has been favorably noticed in several of the anti-slavery newspapers. 'The true tale,' by Mrs. Chapman, commenced in the first No. and is completed in the second No. worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year. The second No. is to be delayed a few days for subscribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the hour.' Price \$1.25 circ. per copy for the year. But to encourage the circulation, four copies will be sent to an address for one dollar. Boston, Aug. 19th. 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