plainly means a right to services acquired in the Plantations, and under the operation of (a) Plantation Laws. Whereas, in England, no fuch right could be acquired without the confent of the party. The whole reasoning, on this part of the subject, amounts to but simply this .- "As an Apprentice, in England, can yield his "fervices to a Master for seven or more years; so the " Plantation Laws give the Master of a Negro, while " the latter is resident in the Plantations, a right as " well to the perion as to the services of the Slave.-" But when the same Negro lands in England, the " Plantation Laws cease to make him the absolute pro-" perty of his Master, so as to be fold as an article of " traffic, because, by the common Law, no Man can be " a Slave in England. Yet, as the Laws of the Realm " do admit of persons yielding their services to a Master; " fo the Plantation Laws shall still so far affect the Ne-" gro, even while in England, as to intitle his Master "to his fervices, although they are perpetual."—It should be carefully noted, that the West-India Planter acquires no property either in the person or services of the Negro, after the latter becomes resident in England; for, by the common Law of the Realm, he could acquire none, unless by the Negro's voluntary consent.

It is, therefore, by the Statute Law, which extends to the Plantations, but not to England, that the Mafter still retains an interest even in the services of the Negro. The truth is, the same Statute Law which gave him a right to the person of the Negro, while in Jamaica, leaves him only intitled to the services of the Negro, while he is resident in England. Both rights are acquired by the same Statute Law, though this same

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⁽a) By Plantation Laws, is not meant Laws made by any of the Colonial Legislatures, but those Acts of Parliament which affect the Plantations. These latter Acts are indifferently called Plantation Laws, or Laws regulating Plantation Trade.