

ever-green, honours that can never fade, will still continue to circle around the tomb of him whose long and indefatigable life was strenuously devoted to dry the tears and soothe the sorrows of a persecuted and forsaken race. But though Clarkson lived to accomplish much, yet this crowning guilt, of Europe and America on Africa, yet remains. It is notorious that this detestable traffic is pursued with unremitting zeal, and often with unabated horrors, by the subjects of some of the maritime powers who claim the rank, and honours, and benign light, and ameliorated sentiments of Christianity. Still Africa's unhappy sons groan beneath the scourge, and languish out a life of prolonged misery at the capricious will of relentless task-masters. And yet, strange to say, most of the countries of Europe have by a formal enactment prohibited the exportation of slaves! Mr. Bandinel, who some years back wrote its history, declares, that almost every power in Europe had enacted a law deprecating the slave-trade, and had denounced its continuance as criminal; but in view of such a denouncement does it not argue supineness equally criminal that it should be more actively prosecuted than ever by their own subjects? Spain and Portugal are, in the present day, the principal offenders in this nefarious traffic; but it has likewise been carried on under other flags, by the connivance of those who had it in their power to prevent it; and if such prohibitions are suffered to be eluded, the blame still rests on their respective governments. Its abolition was pronounced by Holland in 1814, and by France in 1816; but still the palladium of rights as attaching to the Negro character is very far from being secured with any tolerable degree of definitiveness.

The woes of the African were sought to be alleviated by the example and generous mediation of Great Britain; but this mediation has, as yet, very far from accomplished its end. The slavers of Europe and America still cover the Western Ocean, at certain seasons, but whether the trade is carried on under government auspices, or whether it be done surreptitiously, makes very little difference as to the sufferings of the Negro. Is it not, then, a double disgrace to the Southern nations of Europe and the Western continent, that the exportation of slaves from the African coast should exist to the extent it does.

It was some years back predicted that if England liberated her slaves and prohibited their further exportation their lot, in the aggregate, would not be alleviated; and the sad result has verified the prediction. It has thrown this species of commerce into the hands of nations, or of those piratical outlaws of nations, who are found heartless enough to carry it on under an increased amount of danger and expense. But *can* it not, *must* it not, be speedily put down? We assume that it can; and at the risk of travelling over old ground, and expatiating on hackneyed topics, we will go into a few details connected with the general subject of this inhuman system, its usual concomitants, and its debasing effects on those who are, in any way, associated with it; and we trust in these details, either of facts or arguments, we shall not prove tiresome or inane.

The deep iniquity of modern Europe, perpetrated for centuries, and after her example of other nations in her conduct towards Africa, will