

individual sells at is registered in one of their courts, and his purchaser is obliged to allow him (or her) one day for himself out of the six allotted for labour, by which they secure to him the means of becoming free; for when, by making proper use of this day, he acquires what is equal to one-fifth of his purchase, his master is obliged to sell him one day out of the remaining five; then the slave being master of two days, with the same liberty of purchasing the others one by one, has it in his power to make a rapid progress in becoming free.

Shall the English, ever famed for courage and humanity which always go hand in hand, be out done in the latter by a nation in many instances notorious for cruelty?

Let not they who boast of their own freedom, and should entertain elevated notions of liberty, be greater tyrants and oppressors of their fellow-creatures than the subjects of a despotic monarch are.

This mode of emancipation, I am sensible, will meet with opposition from all those, who, insensible of the rights of human nature any further than relates to themselves, are wont to look upon their negroes as indisputably their property as their horses or dogs, because, they will say, although in the end the negro pays us the whole of his purchase money, from whence is his ability of doing it derived, but from our previously giving up our right to one day in the six; therefore, we in fact
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