

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to take additional measures for putting an end to this traffic. The statements in that appeal contain matter of the deepest interest to every friend of humanity. Deeply stained as Great Britain was in taking up that foul traffic, which had been commenced first and carried on for many years by Spain and Portugal, the British people were not contented with abolishing the trade in 1807, but immediately on the close of the great war in 1815, took the most active measures to enlist other nations in the same cause. In 1817 they bought from Spain the cessation of the slave trade for £400,000, and yet up to this day the stealing of the African race for the planters of Cuba continues. The report of the Anti-Slavery Society says that since 1815, more than one million annually, or more than forty millions of pounds sterling, have been spent by Great Britain in attempting to put an end to the slave trade. Yet on Friday the 8th June last, Lord John Russell made the following statement in the House of Commons:—"It is unfortunately true that the slave trade is still extensively carried on in Cuba. I believe that from thirty thousand to forty thousand slaves are annually brought into that island from Africa, and it is perfectly true that *this trade is carried on in contempt and violation of treaties* between this country and Spain."

Joint Stock Companies designated "Expeditions to Africa," are favoured by some of the wealthiest firms at Havana, New York, Boston, and New Orleans. These transactions are so public, that the shares of their Slave trading companies are quoted on the exchange at one thousand dollars each. The vessels on leaving the American ports, generally proceed to Havana, where they take in their water, slave coppers, slave deck, and often a cargo of rum and muskets to barter for slaves. They have two crews, one apparently American, the other designated as "passengers," who are Spaniards shipped at Havana—with the American flag still retained, and false papers, they often escape detection, and land their miserable cargoes in safety. If one vessel in six escapes capture, the profit is enormous. The slaves are bought at £4 a head, and sold in Havana at £200. The naval officers declare that under the

present system of carrying on the trade under the American flag "every exertion to suppress the traffic is unavailing." They say that "the most undoubted slavers, under American colours, have been visited by Her Majesty's officers, and been left unmolested, because their instructions did not permit of their proceeding to search"

The Anti-Slavery Society thus conclude their appeal. "The time has arrived, when something must be seriously attempted to put an end to this awful state of things. The Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have suggested to Lord John Russell to demand of Spain the immediate cessation of the slave trade, or to intimate that Great Britain will require the re-imbursement with interest, of the £400,000 compensation money paid to Spain in 1817 for the discontinuance of the traffic, and the cessation of diplomatic intercourse. They appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the country, to aid them in this direction. Public opinion is powerful. Let it declare itself on this subject." Most fervently do we hope that this appeal will not be in vain. It should be responded to, not only in Great Britain, but in every Colony of the Empire. If there were no purchasers, the trade of stealing men would soon be given up. The slave trade is undoubtedly the crowning crime of the human race.

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#### FATE OF THE AUTHOR OF "GOD SAVE THE KING."

The following extract on this subject is from a work by Charles Read, entitled "The Eighth Commandment":—

"Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote for the theatre with immediate and lasting success. Next he handled satire; and Pope took his verses for Swift's, and Swift's for Pope's. Lastly, he settled down to lyrical art: with a rare combination of two rare talents he invented immortal melodies and the immortal words to them: *inter alia*, he wrote the words and music of "Sally in our Alley," and the words and melody of the National Anthem. For this last he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey.

In a loose age he wrote chastely. He