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*there* ceases to remain a subject of property. Yet, I believe, no Man will, upon a little cool reflection, say, that this same action would not lie in Westminster-Hall, for the conversion of a Negro in Virginia, as in the latter place he was legally the property of his Master. The truth is, a Negro can no more be converted than sold in England. Converted he cannot be, unless it can be made out, that a Negro, who is there his own Man, can be converted to the use of some other Man.

THE authority of the Case, *Smith vs. Brown and Cooper*, has been established by a course of commercial dealing, from that time down to the present hour.—Cargoes of Negroes are constantly insured from Africa to the Plantations; and, with a very few exceptions, whatever may be insured may be sold. Therefore, at this day, *Indebitatees* would lie in England for a cargo of Negroes that were sold while the ship was yet on the African coast. But this action would not lie for a cargo of Slaves that were sold while the ship was lying in the Thames. And for this plain reason, because Negroes becoming Freemen as soon as they reach England, could no more become subjects of sale, than they could the subjects of conversion. And subjects of conversion they could not be, because nothing but property is capable of being converted to any Man's use. And Negroes, when in England, are not property.

LET us recur, for a moment, to the report of the before-mentioned Case by Raymond. This more accurate Reporter makes the whole Court to say, "this action does not lie for a Negro, no more than for any other Man: For the common Law takes no notice of Negroes being different from other Men.—By the common Law no Man can have property in another, but in special Cases," &c.

SURELY this is no more than saying, that by the common Law of England, no Man *there* can have property