

Chapter 4: Text Mining British Concepts in the 1833 Debates About the Abolition of Slavery

The British Abolition of Slavery in 1833, alongside the abolition of the slave trade by British naval vessels in 1806, were once celebrated as the sign that Britain was a nation committed to moral progress around the world. That claim has been significantly modified by historical research in recent years, as researchers have underscored that the abolition of slavery failed to end many forms of slavery; it wooed slave owners through instituting a prolonged form of slavery called “apprenticeships.” In India and the rest of Asia, slavery meanwhile persisted unreformed.

Studying the interplay between white male politicians as they debated the fate of millions of enslaved persons from the West Indies to South Africa is in many ways an out-of-date exercise. Today, we recognize the degree to which enslaved people across British empire struggled to liberate themselves. A persistent tradition of uprisings and riots marked their ongoing resistance. The life of ideas and leaders — even women leaders like Queen Nannie — are important to this story.

We will find only an indirect trace of how the freedom struggles of the Caribbean changed laws and ideas in Britain. The personages and uprisings that rocked the West Indies were rarely named in Westminster. The direct records of those events are held in pamphlets and documents in the Caribbean itself, slowly being digitalized through other means.

And yet, those freedom struggles half a world away did matter in many respects to British life. They circulated among evangelical readers; they forced philosophers of capitalism to reckon with the way that capitalism had been instantiated as misery in many places where it was enacted. British debates about slavery came to a head in the halls of parliament after 1832, when an evangelical middle class got the vote after decades of political struggles of their own. In 1833, the elected representatives of the evangelical middle class committed themselves to talking about slavery as a moral ill and bringing it to an end across empire.

One question that might allow us to unpack the impact of abolition is how British understandings of empire and capitalism were changed in the course of those debates — in a year when both parliament and the newspapers were filled with a detailed discussion of the suffering caused by the slave system. One way of approaching the question of what happened in 1833 is to look for the ideas that were up for debate. Were any of the fundamental concepts of the enlightenment challenged or redefined in the course of these arguments?

The Importance of Background Knowledge

Before we begin to think about the contribution that text mining can make to the problem, we first need to be able to summarize the understanding and debates of the historians who have studied these questions. The paragraphs above summarize some of the different perspectives on the slavery question taken by historians from the recent and more distant past. In short, we need some background knowledge. But how does an analyst get there, if they don’t first have a series of prepared paragraphs to introduce them to a historical problem?

“Background knowledge” in a subject field refers to the kind of knowledge that one acquires by reading the major textbooks and secondary monographs from the field of History that cover the historical time period in question. This is extensive knowledge about which sources have been consulted, what scholars have debated, whether the actions of kings or parliaments or working-class people mattered at this period of time and why.

Remarks about the importance of reading background information may be experienced as off-putting by some undergraduate students of data, who want to be assured that in a course on text mining that they will acquire the tools to make wonderful discoveries. But just as students of statistics must study more than an introductory course in statistics to make a novel contribution, so too students of text mining must enroll in more than one course to do really important work. Reading a wikipedia entry cannot substitute for the kind of background knowledge that a student would acquire in the course of taking an introductory course on the History of Victorian England. Nor can Text Mining for Historical Analysis make up for courses in the undergraduate study of History, although this book’s companion volume, *The Dangerous Art of Text Mining*, includes many arguments about the specific kind of knowledge of sources, obfuscations, agency, and experience that historical study makes available. Producing insight worthy of the attention of multiple fields is no simple game. It cannot be produced at the touch of a button or the application of a new algorithm to new data; it requires adjusting the algorithm, rethinking the questions, examining the data, and iterating through the work until something truly surprising has come to light.

A shortcut which Guldi recommends in *The Dangerous Art of Text Mining* for those who want to achieve results before enrolling in a specialist course on the historical background material is to engage in an ongoing collaboration with a professor, librarian, or graduate student already familiar with the background material, allowing that scholar’s sense of validation and surprise to guide the work with data. In ‘hybrid’ work, where computer scientists and humanists work on the same team to produce new knowledge, collaborating over multiple iterations and investigations, there can be a division of labor around the research. In general, a high caliber of work can only be accomplished by teams where at least one valued member is as serious about history as they are about algorithmic study.

Not every historian needs access to every kind of background knowledge. If a course on Victorian Britain offers the ideal background for text mining the parliamentary debates, a course on American history offers a much better background to working with the Congressional Record. Scholars who have studied Latin American, African, or Asian history will necessarily have the background to work with other datasets. The point here is that understanding a time and a place represents a commitment of reading dozens of books. No single Wikipedia article or textbook will substitute for this work, and only this background work really equips an analyst to ask the questions about consensus and surprise that outfit an analyst for understanding when their data work is validating what scholars already know and when their data work has advanced to the discovery of something truly surprising.

For the purpose of our question about the abolition debates in parliament, we recommend extra background reading in the major sources we consulted to summarize the debates above:

- David Ryden, *West Indian Slavery and British Abolition, 1783-1807* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005)
- Adam Hochschild, *Bury the Chains: Prophets and Rebels in the Fight to Free an Empire* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2006).
- Christopher Leslie Brown, *Moral Capital: Foundations of British Abolitionism* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006)
- Richard Huzzey, *Freedom Burning: Slavery and Empire in Victorian Britain* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2012).

- Claudius K. Fergus, *Revolutionary Emancipation, Slavery and Abolitionism in the British West Indies* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 2013).
- Robert Burroughs and Richard Huzzey, eds., *The Suppression of the Atlantic Slave Trade* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2015)
- Paula Dumas, *Proslavery Britain: Fighting for Slavery in an Era of Abolition* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016).
- Padraic X. Scanlan, *Slave Empire: How Slavery Built Modern Britain* (Boston: Little, Brown, 2020).
- Tom Zoellner, *Island on Fire: The Revolt that Ended Slavery in the British Empire* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2022).

Note that we have attempted to gather titles from the past two decades, with perspectives ranging from an overview of the abolition movement to the biography of the abolitionists, to the pro-slavery lobby that argued against abolition and for apprenticeships, to the larger question of how imbricated slavery was within the British economy, to the Jamaican revolt of 1831 that forced Britain to end slavery.

Engagement with historical secondary sources is one of the markers of serious Digital History work which is frequently absent in publications from Computer Science or Data Science, with the result that it is sometimes unclear what the original contribution of a given article is to the historical literature. We believe that setting a higher standard of innovation in scholarship — by demanding findings that are literally surprising to the field — is a healthy practice, raising the bar for computational investigations of the human past.

The analyst beginning research on a problem of this kind does not necessarily have to read all of these books with equal attentiveness. But it is useful to spend a few hours reading at least the introductions to these books (or more recent contributions to the debate) to see what the authors agree and disagree about, which themes or ideas they find most interesting.

In the sections of text that follow, as we pursue the question more deeply, we will return to secondary sources, seeking out more specialized texts, for instance biographies of the individuals whose words we count. Pay attention to the footnotes and the texts that we cite to understand how the need for background knowledge evolves with research.

Finding the Research Question that the Tools of Text Mining Can Address

First, we need to think about the fit between the tools of text mining and the issue of the abolition of slavery. As explained above, we don't have the source base in Hansard to contribute to burning questions about the role of enslaved persons in pursuing their own freedom. If all we have is Hansard, we need to retaylor our question to the dataset we have. With Hansard, we can count mentions of slavery and the way that slavery is addressed by the speakers who were in power at the time when slavery was nominally abolished throughout British empire. Can we write a research question that might light to insights on the basis of word count?

One place to start is with the speakers in parliament who contributed the most to the 1833 debates about slavery. As we saw in a previous chapter, one place where text mining excels is simply counting the number of words contributed to a given issue by individual speakers. Based on word counts, we can expect to accurately identify the speakers in parliament who contributed the most to the slavery question.

We can then move to asking about the language they shared to the language that makes each of their contributions unique. Another place where text mining excels is counting the words from each individual speaker, finding the words they shared and the words that were most distinctive of each speaker.

Why would we want to understand the words that made the principal speakers different? Because it may tell us something important about what they disagreed about. An understanding of the poles of debate can lead us to a detailed case about the tensions that emerged in parliament around abolition.

From this question we may be able to navigate to an original contribution about the role of arguments in parliament, perhaps contributing information that other historians have not been able to pull from their research.

Top Speakers in the Debates About Slavery

In a previous chapter, we looked into the top speakers in parliament in a given year. In this exercise, we want to begin by finding just those speakers who spoke the most in debates about slavery. We can use `str_detect()` to look for the word “slavery” in the titles of debate. Then we could the top speakers.

If you are new to code, take a moment to notice how changing only one line in the code below produces a different angle of analysis. The code below is otherwise very similar to the code in the previous chapters. One of the great pleasures of coding is the facility with which a few skills can quickly become powerful in the hands of an analyst who has many questions.

```
# load packages
library("tidyverse")
library("tidytext")
library("lubridate")
library("hansardr")
library("ggrepel")

# load data
# load data
data("hansard_1830")
data("debate_metadata_1830")

# merge the Hansard speech text with metadata (e.g., debate title and speech date)
# create a new column 'year' by extracting the year from the full speech date
# find just the debates about slavery and who spoke them
slavery_1830 <- hansard_1830 %>% # Create a new dataset called 'debates_1830'
  left_join(debate_metadata_1830, by = "sentence_id") %>% # Join it with the debate metadata
  filter(str_detect(tolower(debate), "slavery")) %>% # filter title for 'slavery'
  mutate(year = year(speechdate)) # Extract and add the year from the 'speechdate' column

slavery_debates_1830 <- slavery_1830 %>%
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>% # join datasets
  select(sentence_id, speaker, suggested_speaker, text, year) %>% # retain only relevant columns
  filter(suggested_speaker != "") # remove any lines with missing speaker information

# break up the text into words
slavery_words_1830 <- slavery_debates_1830 %>% # create a new dataset
  unnest_tokens(word, text) # break up the text into words
```

```

# count the words per speaker
words_per_speaker_slavery_1830 <- slavery_words_1830 %>% # create a new dataset
  group_by(speaker) %>% # group the data by speaker and year
  summarize(words_per_speaker = n()) %>% # create a column with total words per speaker
  arrange(desc(words_per_speaker)) # arrange the words in descending order

# find the top speakers
top_slavery_speakers <- words_per_speaker_slavery_1830 %>% # create a new dataset
  ungroup() %>% # remove the previous data grouping
  arrange(desc(words_per_speaker)) %>% # arrange in descending order
  slice(1:20) # take only the top n speakers

# calculates the number of words each speaker said per year in the 1830 slavery dataset
# group the text data by speaker and year, count the words,
# and arrange the results in descending order
words_per_speaker_per_year_slavery_1830 <- slavery_words_1830 %>% # create a new dataset
  group_by(speaker, year) %>% # group by speaker and year
  summarize(words_pspy = n()) %>% # count words and store in new column
  arrange(desc(words_pspy)) # sort in descending order of word count

# create a summary of the number of words each speaker contributed per year
# in the slavery debates of 1830
# the resulting dataset helps identify the most vocal speakers
# and their yearly distribution of speech.
words_per_speaker_per_year_slavery_1830 <- slavery_words_1830 %>% # create a new dataset
  group_by(speaker, year) %>% # group by speaker and year
  summarize(words_pspy = n()) %>% # count words per speaker per year
  arrange(desc(words_pspy)) # sort from highest to lowest word count

# find the words per speaker per year for just the top speakers
top_words_pspy_slavery_1830 <- words_per_speaker_per_year_slavery_1830 %>%
  filter(speaker %in% unique(top_slavery_speakers$speaker)) # retain only relevant rows

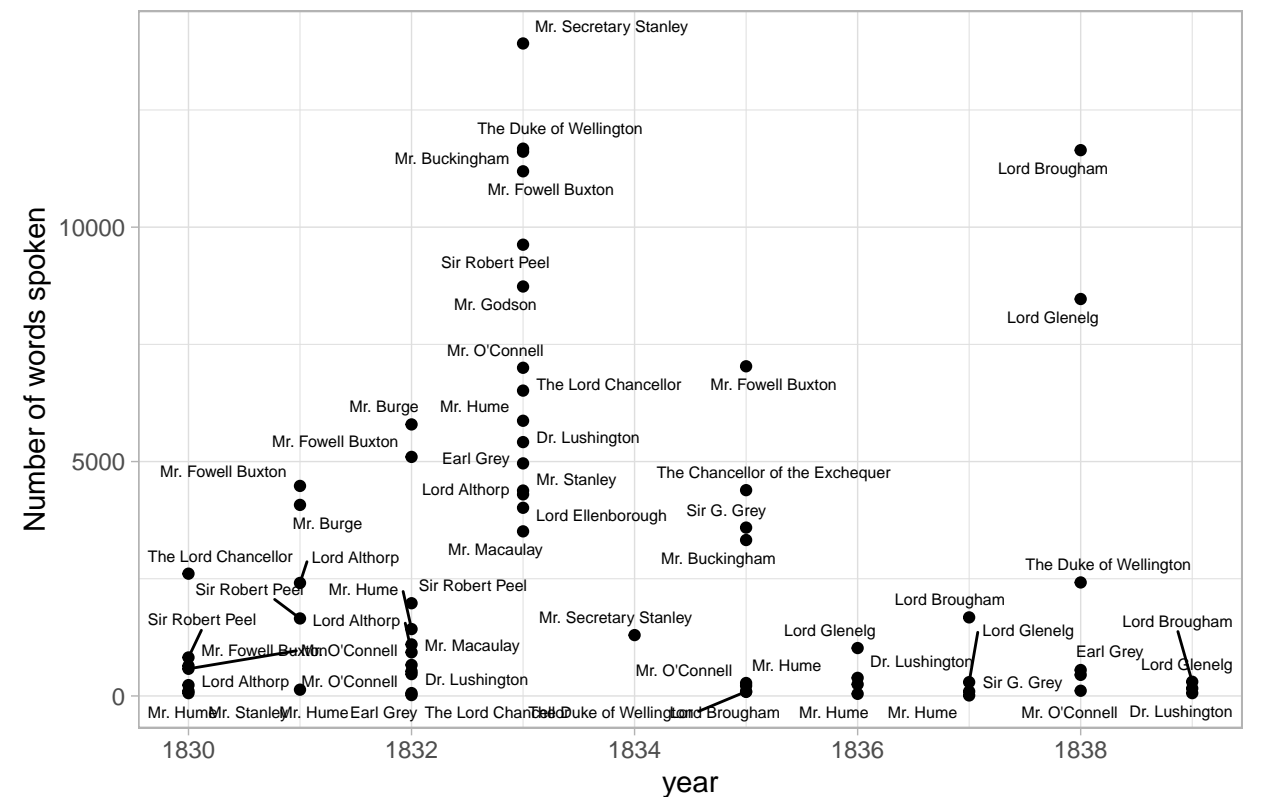
# this plot visualizes who spoke about slavery in 1830, how much they said, and when they spoke.
# each point represents a speaker's total words for a given year, with labels showing speaker names.
# the x-axis shows years (rounded to whole numbers), and the y-axis shows word counts.
ggplot(top_words_pspy_slavery_1830, # make a graph
  aes(x = year, # x axis = year
    y = words_pspy, # y axis = word count
    label = speaker)) + # use speaker names for labels
  geom_text_repel(size = 2) + # repel overlapping text labels
  geom_point() + # plot each point
  ggtitle("Who spoke about slavery, how much, and when?") + # plot title
  ylab("Number of words spoken") + # y axis label
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = # whole number x axis
    function(x)
      unique(floor(pretty(seq(min(x),

```

```
theme_light() # light theme styling
```

```
## Warning: ggrepel: 3 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
## increasing max.overlaps
```

Who spoke about slavery, how much, and when?



You may notice that we have produced a different sort of visualization than the bar charts of the previous chapter. The `ggplot` library of graphics is a highly flexible language for producing many visualizations from the same data. Rather than the command for a bar chart – `geom_col()` – we have used a command for a dot plot – `geom_point()`. With this plot we also introduce another library, `ggrepel`, which gives us tools for enhancing the readability of our plot by making sure that labels do not overlap.

What does this chart of the top speakers about slavery tell us? The chart gives us some suggestions about where to start looking. It tells us that the five speakers who contributed the most to the debate in 1830 spoke twice as much as the speakers in other debates of the decade. The list of these speakers gives us a good place to start looking at data. The main speakers in 1833 were Edward Stanley, the Duke of Wellington, James Silk Buckingham, Fowell Burton, and Robert Peel. We also see the evidence of a second wave of debates, when issues of indentured servitude came to parliament's attention in 1838. Then, Lord Brougham and Lord Gleneig were the main contenders.

Wellington, Peel, Stanley, and Buckingham form a distinct set. Wellington and Stanley had the most in common. Wellington was a former and future prime minister and the hero of Waterloo. Stanley, the Earl of Derby, a future prime minister, was currently in transition from his role as Chief Secretary for Ireland to Secretary of War and the Colonies. His career was associated with the abolition of slavery, military rule and the establishment of schools for Ireland, and the expansion of the vote to the middle class. Both came from noble families; both were Whigs, although Wellington was three decades older.

Exploring the contributions of the top speakers and the tensions between them is one area in which the tools of text mining excel.

Using Our Skills to Explore the Historical Debates About the Abolition of Slavery

Understanding how to group data by speaker and year gives us the possibility of closely studying the contribution of different speakers. For instance, suppose that we wanted to read all of the debates relating to Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, which outlawed slavery in many British colonies, including the Caribbean and South Africa, although not across much of India, where debt slavery would persist for decades, and where the caste system would exclude many people from participation in the economy through the twenty-first century.

There are some new commands below that are used for demonstration purposes to show how one might navigate our newly joined dataset. Don't feel worried if you can't read every line. You will be learning how to aggregate data by speaker very soon.

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   speaker                words_per_speaker
##   <chr>                  <int>
## 1 Mr. Secretary Stanley    13918
## 2 The Duke of Wellington  11674
## 3 Mr. Buckingham         11610
## 4 Mr. Fowell Buxton      11191
## 5 Sir Robert Peel         9626
## 6 Mr. Godson              8734
```

Counting how many words were spoken in the 6,000 some sentences about the abolition of British slavery is our first reminder of the bias of this data set: the speakers are white men, many of them of a class invested in slavery. This collection of words is not suitable for investigating narratives that depict lived experiences of dehumanization, recorded from the words of enslaved people.

Nevertheless, distant reading allows us to investigate the dynamics of politics in the British parliamentary system that made the official abolition of slavery possible. We can take a snapshot at the speeches of the most active speakers – Buckingham, Stanley, Wellington, and Peel – by comparing their most-invoked words in these debates.

In the following code, we provide a list of speakers and use the `%in%` operator to filter for any of these speakers.

```

library(knitr)

# make a list of the names of the top speakers, using the quotation marks to tell the computer that the
pattern1 = c("Mr. Fowell Buxton", "Mr. Buckingham", "Mr. Stanley", "The Duke of Wellington", "Sir Robert Peel")

# search for the words said by the speakers in pattern1
top_slavery_speakers_1833 <- slavery_debates_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker %in% pattern1) # retain only the rows where the speaker's name is in the list pattern1

# inspect the data
kable(top_slavery_speakers_1833)

```

speaker	text	year
Mr. Fowell Buxton	that no man was more conscious than he was how much better it would be for the subject to be introduced by Government, and he was willing to relinquish his Motion upon two conditions—	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	first, that the Government were prepared with a plan for the entire and immediate extinction of slavery; second, if they would name a day when they would state that plan to the House.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	might be very obstinate, and he was far from wishing to impede the measures of Government, but he well knew his fate if he consented to abandon the ground he at present occupied.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	there was not a vacant day in the Order-book, and, after Easter, the great questions of the Bank of England, of the East-India Charter, with the distress of England, Ireland, and Scotland, besides finance, would remain to be discussed.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	Motion, therefore, would in effect be to abandon it.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	was inclined, that it was absolutely indispensable that this question should be settled; and further, that if it was not settled, and speedily settled, in that House, it would be settled elsewhere, in another and more disastrous manner.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	therefore, it might be to him to appear to be obstinate, and to resist a request which had been before made to him in private, and which was now in this manner urged publicly upon him, he must refrain from consenting to withdraw the Motion, unless the noble Lord would tell him that the Government agreed to two conditions.	1833
Mr. Fowell Buxton	that the noble Lord should now state the nature of the plan which the Government intended to propose; and the second, that they should fix a day for the introduction of their measure on this subject into the House.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01670	1860	By doing these things, he should feel himself compelled, in spite of all the ell objections he felt to such a course of proceeding, to enforce his right of bringing on the Bux- consideration of this subject immediately.	ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	But on the subject of bringing on the question immediately, if the nature of the plan in ell contemplation of the Government was not then stated, he had used expressions which Bux- conveyed more than he meant to say.	ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	He trusted to obtain from the Government a pledge that a measure should be ell speedily introduced, and he trusted that it would be safe and satisfactory.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely, in the meantime, on the assurance of the noble Lord, and should, ell therefore, withdraw his Motion for the present.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on from Magistrates, Bankers, Merchants, and others, inhabitants of Duke Belfast, for a gradual and safe Abolition of Slavery, and compensation to the Planter. of Wellington	ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on to the same effect from Edinburgh.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on by 2, 468 persons, and was well entitled to attention, no less on Duke account of the respectability of the petitioners, than by reason of the justice of the of sentiments contained in the petition. Wellington	ton	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on the Edinburgh petition be read at length.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on having been read by the Clerk, the noble Duke proceeded.]	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V01670	1860	He should rely on referred to the Resolutions of the House of Commons in 1823 on the Duke subject of Slavery and made them the basis of their statements.	of Wellington	1833

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V017P01H07B1wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	tended to gradual emancipation, not immediate, by the adoption of temperate measures.	1833
S3V017P01H07B2wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	for the different Governments with which he had been connected up to November, 1830, for acting on these Resolutions.	1833
S3V017P01H07B3wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	Council of March, 1830, enforcing-manumission, would alone have led at last to the accomplishment of the Resolution of 1823, if temperately carried into effect.	1833
S3V017P01H07B4wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	not to apprehend serious evils from immediate emancipation; the interests of the slaves themselves would be endangered no less than the security of the colonies, and the parent country would not escape the consequences that must inevitably ensue.	1833
S3V017P01H07B5wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	stated, that the revenue derived from the colonies in 1830, amounted to 7, 800, 000 l . , and there was every reason to believe that it was not less than 7, 500, 000 . in the last year.	1833
S3V017P01H07B6wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	to retain such a revenue as that?	1833
S3V017P01H07B7wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	petition, the exports and trade connected with the colonies, amounted to 120, 000, 000 . , and there were 350, 000 tons of shipping employed in the colonial trade.	1833
S3V017P01H07B8wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	much diminished, however, as compared with what it had been) was received by proprietors of West India estates resident in this country.	1833
S3V017P01H07B9wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	(including Ireland out of the question) consumed more sugar than all Europe beside.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	speaker	year
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01300	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01301	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01302	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01303	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01304	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01305	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01306	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01307	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01308	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V017P01H01C01W01I01A01	01309	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V017A01H049	149	called on every thing in his power when in office to relieve that interest, and he was Duke convinced that till the public felt the situation of the planters, and was willing to do them of justice, the country would not cease to feel the misery that must continue to be produced Welling- by the present state of the colonies. ton		1833
S3V017A01H058	58	called the Lord had not always manifested so much forbearance as he now found Duke it convenient to advocate on presenting petitions. of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H079	79	called not unfair in the observations which he (the Duke of Wellington) had made; Duke and whenever he had petitions to present, he should lake that course with respect to them of which his duty appeared to him to prescribe. Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H162	62	called peti from Fortrose, and Ross, for the Abolition of Slavery, but with due Duke regard to the honour and interests of all parties concerned. of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H162	62	called the view expressed in these petitions, rather than in that expressed in the Duke petitions presented by the noble Baron. of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H162	62	called content with the Resolutions of Parliament for the protection of property. Duke of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H162	62	called these premature discussions, they had inflicted great injury and ruin upon Duke all persons connected with the West Indies. of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H163	63	called a public ceremony that morning met no less than six officers, who had Duke been nearly ruined by the agitation, the greater part of whom had no slaves. of Welling- ton		1833
S3V017A01H163	63	called men who had vested their property in the West Indies, who, though they Duke never had a slave themselves, were completely ruined. of Welling- ton		1833

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He could not enter into the subject, but he could not avoid taking notice of the matter; for he saw that the Ministers had rushed into the subject surrounded with difficulties.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He had brought it forward prematurely, and had incurred a responsibility, both moral and political, greater than had ever been incurred by any Ministers within his recollection.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington The proposition recently made in the other House, it ought never to be forgotten that the Resolutions of 1822, and the right hon.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He moved those Resolutions, stated that to effect any good for the slaves, it was indispensable to have the assistance of the colonists and of the colonial assemblies.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He could only explain to their Lordships why he had not attended the Committee.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He had the misfortune not to hear on one side.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He had the misfortune, very difficult to make out what went on in such a Committee, and therefore he thought that he might spend his time more advantageously than in attending it.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He had the misfortune not to attend the Committee, which he had not attended, though he took considerable interest in the subject for the same reason—the Committee which sat to inquire into tithes.	1833
S3V017P01H033Wellesley 1299	1833 Duke of Wellington He had the misfortune not to say on the subject of the slaves, was that emancipation would put an end to the means of making them work, and so injure the property of the planter.	1833

sent	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0017101	Wellesley 1299	not being friendly to the abolition, he wished to say that he had done more	1833
	Duke	in the way of negotiation, written more notes, and entered into more treaties on the subject	
	of	of the abolition of the slave trade, and of putting an end to slavery than any man living.	
	Wellington		
S3V0017101	Wellesley 1299	his had perhaps done more than he had, but except that noble friend he	1833
	Duke	had done more than any other man to promote the abolition.	
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0017101	Wellesley 1299	further or more strenuously wished to effect that object than he had.	1833
	Duke		
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	from the merchants, planters, shipowners, and other inhabitants of his	1833
	Duke	Majesty's colony of Dominica.	
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	to his hands, the noble Duke said, in December; but, as an inquiry into	1833
	Duke	the subject was then going on, he had declined to present it.	
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	er, been returned to him for presentation.	1833
	Duke		
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	prehended the greatest evils from the adoption of the measures with	1833
	Duke	respect to the West Indies, proposed by his Majesty's Ministers.	
	of		
	Wellington		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	cendants of persons who, having been conquered by his Majesty's arms,	1833
	Duke	were, by what was called the Treaty of Paris, confirmed the subjects of this country Many	
	of	of their ancestors had purchased the estates which they now held of the Crown—a	
	Wellington	property which had been possessed for fifty or sixty years; and what they desired was,	
	either that they should be protected in the enjoyment of that property, or that they should		
	be allowed to cede it to his Majesty for a valuable consideration.		
S3V0018101	Wellesley 1299	latter request was well worthy the attention of their Lordships, and his	1833
	Duke	Majesty's Government.	
	of		
	Wellington		

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0018A01	0017	The Duke of Wellington and all, offered their estates for a certain sum of money, stated by Duke of Wellington them.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0018	Now, if those estates were purchased by the Crown, his Majesty's Ministers would be enabled to try any experiments with them they thought proper; and if those experiments of were found to answer in a colony where the property belonged to his Majesty, they might then, perhaps, be advantageously introduced into the colonies where the property belonged to private individuals.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0019	But, I believe, that no Acts of Parliament had acknowledged the property in question.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0020	What I desire to contend was, that the planters had as much right to the property adverted to, as their Lordships had to their estates.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0021	If the Lord Chancellor were applied to on a question of West-India property to-morrow, he must decide it as such.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0022	By the law of England, no Englishman could be deprived of his property unless by an Act of Parliament granting him compensation.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0023	By the petition from the planters, merchants, mortgagees, and others, interested in the preservation of the British West-India colonies, said this petition was signed by 1,960 persons who contained among them some of the first bankers in the city of London.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0024	But, I believe, that they had in view in bringing the petition before their Lordships, was to draw their attention not only to the loss which they were about to sustain as individuals, of but to the loss which would be sustained by the "great commerce" of the country in general.	1833	1833
S3V0018A01	0025	But, I believe, that I say, was not to induce their Lordships not to pass the measure which had been brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers, but rather to induce them to proceed slowly, to proceed with deliberation, and above all, to proceed in concert with the Colonial Legislatures, in whatever measures might be adopted for the abolition of slavery.	1833	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01	054	Wellesley stated the amount of the loss which they themselves would sustain by the Duke proposed measure as well as that which would be sustained by the public (by the public he of meant the public treasury), by the effects of it on the “great commerce” of the country.	Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	055	Wellesley said the colonies were worth to the country not less than 12, 000, 000	Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	056	Wellesley said which the public received in taxes not less than 5, 000, 000	Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	057	Wellesley said had little more than 2, 000, 000	Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	058	Wellesley said 20000, 000 were distributed between the manufacturers and shipping Duke interest of the country.	Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	059	Wellesley said 240000 tons of British shipping employed in this trade alone.	Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	060	Wellesley said in instances it was the duty of their Lordships, as well as that of the Duke Government, to proceed with caution, and to secure to the public those advantages under of the new system which it now enjoyed, and that supremacy in commerce which he hoped no Welling- government in England would ever take any step to lose.	ton	1833
S3V0018P01	061	Wellesley said where the emancipation of slaves had been effected, it had been so Duke effected in combination with some amelioration in the state of the country where it took of place.	Welling- ton	1833
S3V0018P01	062	Wellesley said the emancipation of the great body of the slaves in the United States had Duke taken place.	of Welling- ton	1833

sent_id	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V018SP01h053	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was discovered that it was cheaper to employ free Duke labourers.</p> <p>of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h064	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h065	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h066	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h067	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h068	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h069	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h070	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833
S3V018SP01h071	<p>This well has been anticipated because it was not so.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington</p>		1833

sent_start	text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H072	to carry the proposed measure into effect, without the concurrence of the Duke of Wellington local Legislatures.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H073	to carry it into effect without incurring considerable expense; and all these circumstances rendered it necessary to proceed slowly, and take time for deliberation.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H074	entreat their Lordships never to lose sight of these considerations.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H075	view of the question to which he must direct the attention of the House, arising from the state of society which existed in these islands.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H076	the proprietors lived in the West-Indies, in the midst of their slaves.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H077	looking with the greatest anxiety at all the proceedings of the Legislature on this subject; and he entreated their Lordships to carry those proprietors with them in whatever measure they might deem it advisable to carry, not only for the sake of the parties themselves, but for the sake of humanity; for the sake of those unfortunate persons for whose benefit they were about to legislate.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H078	neglect these precautions—if they should leave out of the question the Legislatures of the respective colonies—and the feelings of the proprietors—if they should proceed with too great haste and with too little deliberation, and if they should neglect to provide the requisite compensation for the losses of the proprietors, he dreaded that scenes would occur which he should be sorry to see, similar to those which had taken place in some of the French colonies.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H079	that such scenes would not happen.	Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H080	assure their Lordships, that he fully shared with the noble Earl in feelings of diffidence at rising to address their Lordships upon the present question.	Wellington	1833

sent_id	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H0014	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is possible for any man, be his talents and abilities what they might, and his means of bringing those talents and abilities into the field ever so great, not to feel of diffidence and anxiety when he contemplated that the question upon which he had to deliver his opinions involved a most important and most serious change in the condition of 800, 000 of his fellow-beings.		
S3V0018P01H0015	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, however, the influence which his feelings might have with him, the very importance and the very magnitude of the question made it imperative on him to rise in of his place and endeavour to show, that in many of his statements and most of his conclusions the noble Earl was not supported either by facts or sound reasoning.		
S3V0018P01H0016	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying further, in preface, therefore, he would at once proceed, as nearly as he could in their proper order, to comment upon different points in the noble Earl's speech.		
S3V0018P01H0017	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, he had to observe that he fully concurred with the noble Earl in thinking, that the first blow given to the system of slavery took place when the vote was passed by of the British Legislature for the abolition of the slave trade; but it did not, he contended, follow, that because that first blow was given in the year 1806, since which period other measures on the subject were adopted, it was therefore necessary in the year 1833 to come to such Resolutions as those which had been that night proposed for their Lordships adoption.		
S3V0018P01H0018	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, that he intended to endeavour to prevail on their Lordships not to pass those Resolutions that he now rose; but he felt that he owed it to himself, as well as to those of with whom he had acted during different Administrations on the present subject, to point out to their Lordships that the consequences to which they were brought on that occasion did not follow from the grounds laid by the noble Earl.		
S3V0018P01H0019	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, he begged to remind the noble Ear), that on the discussion on the abolition of the slave trade it was more than once denied by those who advocated that measure that there was any intention on their parts to follow it up by any proposition for the abolition of slavery.		
S3V0018P01H0020	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, it was frequently stated by those who argued most strenuously for the measure, that it was not intended the abolition of the slave trade should be followed by a measure for the abolition of slavery.		
S3V0018P01H0021	Duke of Wellington	1833
It is well as saying, that time was, by the abolition of the slave trade, to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and improve the general frame of society throughout the colonies.		

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	0018P01H0022	Well (the Duke of Wellington) could not, from all he had ever heard or read, believe, that it was, even by those who on general grounds contended for the abolition of the slave of trade, intended to follow up the establishment of such a system as might lead to those Welling- desirable results by the abolition of slavery itself.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0023	Well might have looked forward to the abolition of slavery as a remote consequence of the improvement of the state of society, of the amelioration in the state of the slave of population, and in the general improvement of the colonies, all of which doubtless were Welling- contemplated, and all of which had unquestionably been the consequence of the abolition ton of the slave trade	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0024	Well said, I do not doubt; but that the one was to be considered as the immediate consequence of the other he (the Duke of Wellington) denied, and challenged the noble of Earl or any of his colleagues to substantiate it.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0025	Well did the question which was that evening brought under discussion arise from anything that had taken place in Parliament in 1814, nor, he would contend, from what of passed on the subject in the Session of 1822–3.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0026	Well said, I was perhaps in the recollection of their Lordships, that a noble friend of his, who Duke was then at the head of the Foreign Department, did ail in his power, by treaties and of negotiations, and the exercise of all the influence he possessed, and all the means he could Welling- devise, to induce Foreign Powers to join Great Britain in abolishing the slave trade; but he ton positively asserted, that his noble friend's measures with that view did not go to the abolition of slavery, nor were they ever, he believed, stated to tend to the effecting of that object.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0027	Well said, it was true, something of an opinion expressed at that time that the Duke improvement in the condition of the slave, and of the state of society in the colonies, was of likely, at some period or other, to lead to the abolition of slavery; but he again asserted, Welling- that the probability of any such event never was stated as a reason for the abolition of the ton slave trade.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0028	Well then I can speak of the proceedings on the subject during the Session 1822–3.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V	0018P01H0029	Well said, If their Lordships would doubtless recollect that during that Session the individual Duke (Mr. Canning) who was conducting the affairs of his Majesty's then Government in the of House of Commons proposed certain Resolutions which had for their object the ulterior Welling- abolition of slavery in the colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H030	1290	ended, was the first occasion on which the question of the abolition of slavery was mentioned on authority in either House of Parliament.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H031	1291	did Mr. Canning say upon that occasion?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H032	1292	solutions which he then proposed?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H033	1293	was evident, had not attentively read those Resolutions, or he would not have instanced them as leading directly to those which he had that night moved.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H034	1294	of Mr. Canning stated a distant period for the abolition of slavery.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H035	1295	if the emancipation of the slaves was to take place at all it should take place only at that period when they had been civilized, after measures had been taken to enable them to better their own conditions, and, in short, after they were found to be in a state of Society in which, for their own interests, as well as for the interests of the slave proprietor himself, emancipation should become feasible.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H036	1296	the accomplishment of that object Parliament had from time to time adopted various Resolutions, and Orders in Council were issued, all of which tended to ameliorate the condition of the slave, to educate him, and to render him fit for that situation in which it was the object and intention of the Resolutions of 1823 that he should ultimately be placed.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H037	1297	towards measures having these objects in view were taken by the Government and the Colonial Legislatures, to which the noble Earl had very properly done justice.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H038	1298	the Colonial Legislatures justice, and say of them, that although they did not perform all that was required of them by Government, they did so much that there had been no Colonial Secretary in office between 1823 and 1830 who had not expressed approbation of their conduct.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	018P01h339	This reference was not consistent with the facts of the case to say that the Colonial Duke Legislatures did nothing to accomplish the ultimate object of the Legislature. of Wellington		1833
S3V	018P01h340	Mr. Collesley in 1830, came the Order in Council issued for the purpose of regulating these Duke matters in the Crown Colonies; and he would here observe, that the intention of Government, manifested so early as 1823, was to keep these colonies in advance of the Welling- other colonies, with a view to their affording examples which the others might be induced ton to follow.		1833
S3V	018P01h341	Mr. Collesley in 1830 Council of 1830, certain very important measures were determined on. Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V	018P01h342	Collesley in 1830 the first place, to the appointment of protectors of slaves; secondly, Duke Sunday markets were prohibited, and governors were empowered to appoint a market-day; of there was a prohibition of Sunday labour— Welling- ton		1833
S3V	018P01h343	Collesley in 1830 to be carried at work Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V	018P01h344	Collesley in 1830 to be punished by whipping—a register of punishments was required to Duke be kept—slaves were declared competent to marry—slaves might acquire property—slaves of in certain cases were not to be separated from their families—fees on manumissions were Welling- abolished—slaves might effect their manumission by a compulsory process—the evidence of ton slaves was to be admitted—forfeiture of slaves was ordered in certain cases.		1833
S3V	018P01h345	Collesley in 1830 of things in 1830. Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V	018P01h346	Collesley in 1830 the sentence of death passed on Mr. Smith, the missionary in Demerara, Duke did produce a considerable sensation in this country, and added to the feeling against the of existence of slavery. Welling- ton		1833
S3V	018P01h347	Collesley in 1830 the fact; but was that a ground for such an important change as was now Duke proposed in the condition of the negro? of Wellington		1833

sent	speaker	text	year
S3V018P01h3048	Duke of Wellington	repeated, had been contemplated only as a measure which was to take place after the negroes themselves had been a long time in the progress of improvement.	1833
S3V018P01h3049	Duke of Wellington	the power of the Government to arrest popular excitement, which made him wish that Ministers would exercise it more frequently, he saw no object which they could gain by taking up this question in the manner they did in 1830 and 1831, unless it was from a desire to press it in a crude and undigested shape upon the attention of Parliament.	1833
S3V018P01h3050	Duke of Wellington	without any necessity in those years, and the consequence was, that their Lordships had the question brought before them in its present premature state.	1833
S3V018P01h3051	Duke of Wellington	the slaves were not one whit better prepared for emancipation at the present day than they were in 1830.	1833
S3V018P01h3052	Duke of Wellington	the Government, therefore, if a wise policy had been pursued, would have been, to have begun the measures of preparation in the Crown colonies, and those measures of being put into practice, a good example would thus have been set to the Legislatures of the other colonies, which, with a little exertion, made in the spirit of conciliation on the part of the Government, they might in a short time be induced to follow.	1833
S3V018P01h3053	Duke of Wellington	had been made, then the Government might have brought the question forward with a view to ulterior measures.	1833
S3V018P01h3054	Duke of Wellington	the Government came forward with the Orders in Council of 1831, which had no sooner gone out to the colonies than they were found to be impracticable.	1833
S3V018P01h3055	Duke of Wellington	first issued to the Crown colonies, and instructions were sent to the Colonial Legislatures to enact them into laws; but the whole attempt was a failure, and the Orders were withdrawn from the Crown colonies, and afterwards from the Colonial Legislatures; and yet what was the result?	1833
S3V018P01h3056	Duke of Wellington	prohibitory measures of 1830 and 1831 having been found impracticable, the Government now took on itself the responsibility of forcing on the question of slave emancipation.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H0057	0057	...that I do not object, there were some important points on which the noble Earl had not touched at all, some on which he had said very little, and what he said on others was not only inconsistent with his own former statements, but with the acts of Government.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0058	0058	The noble Earl said, that there was no proof whatever, that slaves when made free in our colonies would not work for hire.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0059	0059	Will he beg to differ widely from the noble Earl.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0060	0060	His statement in that respect was inconsistent with the circumstances in which the negro slaves were placed in our colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0061	0061	was raised respecting the emancipation of large bodies of men, who had been most of them from their birth in a state of slavery, the first thing, as it appeared to him, to be considered was, whether those slaves were in a condition to fit them for freedom; and, next, whether, when they were made free, it was probable that they would work for their former masters for hire?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0062	0062	The noble Earl said, that there was no proof to show-that they would not.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0063	0063	and, that the onus of bringing proof lay on the other side of the question.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0064	0064	stances in which large bodies of slaves had been emancipated in tropical climates, and had shown a willingness to do the same kind of work as before?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H0065	0065	slaves emancipated in Columbia had been cited as an illustration; but suppose that 100, 000 slaves emancipated in Colombia had shown a disposition to labour for hire, that would not prove the wisdom or sound policy of emancipating more than 800, 000 slaves in our own colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V018P01H0066ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington willing to work for hire.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0067ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington Colombia as a case in point.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0068ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington the time—for taking a very different view of that case.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0069ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington described the experiment as a dangerous one, from the difficulty which was found of getting the emancipated slave to work at all.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0070ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington proved by the fact, that in four or five years afterwards it was found necessary to introduce a measure for the promotion of agriculture, which measure, it was admitted, was called for by the difficulty found of getting the free negroes to work.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0071ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington their Lordships on this part of the subject on a former occasion, and would not now urge it further; he would only ask them to look at their own colonies in tropical climates, and see whether they could find any disposition in the free negro to work in the low grounds.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0072ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington Surinam, or any other of the tropical colonies, they would perceive a total absence of any disposition on the part of the free negro to work for hire, or for any other consideration.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0073ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington the Earl, the negroes work in Africa.	ellesley	1833
S3V018P01H0074ellesley_1299 Duke of Wellington the Earl's pardon for expressing his dissent from that assertion; but the question was not whether they worked in Africa, but whether it was probable they would work for hire in the low grounds of our tropical climates.	ellesley	1833

sent_id	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H075Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H076Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H077Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H078Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H079Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H080Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H081Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H082Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H083Wellesley_1299	Duke of Wellington	1833

sent	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H084	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	it was to be expected that he would work after the period of his apprenticeship had expired, and, consequently, after all the means with which, at present, the planter was armed to compel that work were at an end?		
S3V0018P01H085	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	did conceal from himself the fear, that the consequence of the removal of all control would be a total and complete cessation of the valuable produce of the colonies.		
S3V0018P01H086	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	he considered the Government no very good authority for the assertion that free negroes would be found willing to work for hire, for Ministers themselves seemed to have no fixed opinion on the subject.		
S3V0018P01H087	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	their Orders in Council, which they soon withdrew as impracticable, and in the short space of three months, they had changed their plan several times, and in some of its most important features.		
S3V0018P01H088	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	the plan by which the negro was to be coerced into labour by a tax on provisions, which would force him to do a greater share of work; that was to be accompanied by a loan to the colonists of 15, 000, 000 l .		
S3V0018P01H089	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	why were they to give or to lend 15, 000, 000 . to the colonists, if the freed negroes were likely to work?		
S3V0018P01H090	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	understand the principle of compensation for the difference in the amount of labour done by the slave and the free negro; but then, what became of their boasted improvement of the negro, and of his willingness to work, when he was placed in a great degree at his own disposal?		
S3V0018P01H091	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	the arguments were as they were described, why give compensation?—		
S3V0018P01H092	Wellesley, 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	improvement was yet to be found, then all these measures were premature.		

sentences	id	speaker	year
S3V018P01h0098	Charles of the Duke of Wellington	plan of coercion by the tax on provisions was given up: and then came the plan of apprenticeship, which was also to be accompanied by a gift of 15, 000, 000 .	1833
S3V018P01h0094	Charles of Wellington	1200, 000, 000 .]	1833
S3V018P01h0095	Charles of Wellington	the result of a subsequent change: for, in about a fortnight afterwards, just after the Easter holydays, they found this turned into a gift of 20, 000, 000 .	1833
S3V018P01h0096	Charles of Wellington	these various changes were made by the same set of noble Lords and right hon.	1833
S3V018P01h0097	Charles of Wellington	now recommended the Resolutions before the House to their Lordships—seeing so little accordance in their plans, or so little adherence to any fixed principle—considering that the noble Earl in his address to the House, had left some of the most important parts of the measure unexplained, and had touched on others so very lightly, he must say, that he looked to the whole plan with less of confidence than he had ever viewed any great measure that had been submitted to Parliament.	1833
S3V018P01h0098	Charles of Wellington	these free negroes should work, and if there should be a return of sugar to the country, for what was the compensation?	1833
S3V018P01h0099	Charles of Wellington	1299	1833
S3V018P01h0100	Charles of Wellington	her place had stated, as part of his plan, the slave was to give only a certain portion of his labour to his master, and another part was, that all children of slaves to be born hereafter, and all at present of six years old, were to be declared free: by the way, in this plan, which he must call a very homely one, not a word was said about who was to have the care of these young free negroes.	1833
S3V018P01h0101	Charles of Wellington	the master had an interest in taking care of them, which was now taken from him, and not a word was said about any arrangement with respect to the due care and custody of them.	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V00183P01	B102	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B103	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B104	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B105	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B106	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B107	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B108	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B109	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833
S3V00183P01	B110	Wellesley to Duke of Wellington	Wellesley	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01	311	however, on which the noble Earl had not said anything.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	312	other part of the subject, on which the noble Earl had not touched, but which, nevertheless, was most material, as it related to the question of the labour of the negro; and that was as to the probable effect which the whole measure might have on the commerce of the country.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	313	put the case hypothetically—suppose it should turn out that the slave under the new state of things would not work, must there not be an end at once to that commercial intercourse, which had existed for so many years, with so much advantage to us, between us and our West-India colonies?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	314	this intercourse been of immense advantage to us in a commercial point of view, its importance had also been felt in our navy, and, in fact, in every thing which could add to the honour and the glory of the empire.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	315	that if sugar were not to be raised in our West-India colonies, they could get it elsewhere, and that its transport to our shores would give employment to the same number of ships, and to the same extent of trade.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	316	it might; but it was unnecessary for him to remind their Lordships of the superior advantage of bringing the produce of their own colonies in their own vessels.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	317	advantage of commerce, there was also the advantage of revenue.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	318	ships prepared to risk the loss of the amount of revenue which was raised from their colonial produce?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01	319	beg to refer to what had fallen from the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V018P01H0120collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord had said, that he (the Duke of Wellington) had assumed the Duke's loss of revenue. of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0121collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord on that assumption. Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0122collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord (goes on the assumption that the free negro would not work on the sugar Duke's plantations) that we should lose the greater part of the revenue which we now derived from of our colonial sugar. Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0123collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's policy. Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0124collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0125collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's Duke's scarce, could they expect that it would pay the same amount of revenue as at present? of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0126collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's Duke's we now derived from our West-India colonies, to come from, in the case which he had of assumed? Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0127collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's Duke's to bear the noble and learned Lord's explanation of that subject. Duke of Wellington		1833
S3V018P01H0128collesley_1299 The noble and learned Lord's Duke's that if sugar became scarce, it would of course be raised in price, and Duke's would not bear the same amount of taxation as at present; and, therefore, that we should of lose an amount of revenue to that extent. Wellington		1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V018P01H3120	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3130	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3134	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3139	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3143	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3144	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3145	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3146	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3147	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3148	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3149	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3150	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3151	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3152	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3153	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3154	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3155	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3156	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V018P01H3157	Duke of Wellington	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H0318S11299 Duke of Wellington	This noble Lordship should bear in mind that we were greater consumers of sugar than all the rest of Europe together; and he would ask how could our demand be supplied (supposing that the supply from our West-India colonies should fail) except by the produce of slave labour from the colonies of other countries?	1833
S3V0018P01H0319S11299 Duke of Wellington	The question, on which the noble Earl had told them something that evening, and on which a few words had been said by a noble Earl (Earl Grey) opposite, in answer to a question by his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough) yesterday, was the mode of proceeding proposed by Government with respect to the Resolutions before the House.	1833
S3V0018P01H0340S11299 Duke of Wellington	Well aware that the Government could have prevented the necessity they were under of passing some measure of this kind—although he felt this, he would admit, that they ought not to refuse to accede to those Resolutions, considering what had already taken place on the subject—considering that the House of Commons had unanimously adopted them (though he knew that there were many in that House who thought that a different course ought to have been pursued)—and considering that those Resolutions had also been assented to by the great body of the colonial interests in this country, and that they would find their way with the discussions upon them to the colonies, he felt that it was now impossible for their Lordships to refuse their assent to them, and he should be the last man to advise their Lordships to reject them.	1833
S3V0018P01H0341S11299 Duke of Wellington	But there was an important difference between the mere assent to those Resolutions and an adoption of the means by which they were to be carried into effect.	1833
S3V0018P01H0342S11299 Duke of Wellington	That they should be sent out to the colonies, with the request, that the Colonial Legislatures should carry the principle of them into execution by measures of their own.	1833
S3V0018P01H0343S11299 Duke of Wellington	This noble Lordship was adopted by those best acquainted with the question, would be the safest mode of carrying the measure into effect.	1833
S3V0018P01H0344S11299 Duke of Wellington	But he was however, that these Resolutions were to be embodied into a Bill which was to provide the means of carrying them into execution in the colonies.	1833
S3V0018P01H0345S11299 Duke of Wellington	He would beg of their Lordships to consider seriously what would be its probable results.	1833

sent	speaker	year
S3V018P01H03154	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>They called the expression of their belief that the legislature of Jamaica would be ready to adopt the views of Government, and to carry them into effect in a better manner than they could be by any measure passed by Parliament; but they added, that they could not contemplate without alarm the passing of a law which was to be at once binding on all, rather than sending out the Resolutions with a request that they might be carried into effect by the local legislatures, and they earnestly recommended that Government should adopt the latter course as the most effectual way of having their own proposition carried into effect.</p>		
S3V018P01H03155	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He said (the Duke) fully concurred, for he felt convinced, that if Government adopted the plan of carrying those Resolutions into operation by passing them into a law, they would degrade the Colonial Legislatures.</p>		
S3V018P01H03156	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He would impress it on the minds of their Lordships, that it would be impossible for those legislatures to continue to govern as they ought to do if it were once known in the colonies that this measure was forced upon them by the Government and the Parliament, instead of its being allowed to emanate from themselves.</p>		
S3V018P01H03157	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He asked them to think that the colonies would submit quietly to have a law of this kind forced upon them?</p>		
S3V018P01H03158	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He asked how was it possible.</p>		
S3V018P01H03159	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He asked the Duke of man to resist an attempt of that kind, and let him ask their Lordships what must be the inevitable consequence?</p>		
S3V018P01H03160	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He asked how was it possible, in which the Government and the troops would be on the one hand, and the white population on the other.</p>		
S3V018P01H03161	Duke of Wellington	1833
<p>He asked how was it possible, that the population remain neuter in such a contest, or could it end in any other manner than in the destruction of the colonists themselves?</p>		

sent_id	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H0162	of avoiding it except that of abandoning their property, and leaving all Duke in the hands of the black population; but all this might be prevented if the Government of consented to send out the Resolutions as they now were, using every conciliatory means to Welling- induce the colonies themselves to carry them into execution, and not to urge them on their ton adoption by force.	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0163	the sending out a commissioner or commissioners with as ample powers Duke as might be necessary to arrange with the local authorities.	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0164	that it was no trifling matter to change a nation of slaves to that of Duke freemen.	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0165	resolution which he would propose to their Lordships to make in the last Duke Resolution, and that was by leaving out the words “upon liberal and comprehensive of principles.”	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0166	that when the negroes should be in a situation to choose their religious Duke pastors, they should have the power to do so; but their Lordships must not conceal from of themselves that society in the West Indies had reason to suspect, and, rightly or wrongly, Welling- did suspect, that certain missionaries had endeavoured to stir up the slaves to rise against ton their masters.	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0167	into any examination of the grounds upon which those suspicions Duke rested—	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0168	they were well founded Duke	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0169	but the fact was, that society in the West Indies was greatly Duke disturbed by those suspicions.	1299	1833
S3V0018P01H0170	Lordships to recollect the necessity of conciliating the feelings of Duke West-Indian society successfully, if they wished to carry these Resolutions into effect of without ill will and even without bloodshed.	1299	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V0018P01B1511 This Resolution follows the wishes and intentions of their Lordships, they must do all in their power to conciliate the West-Indian body; but they could not conciliate that body if they sent out to them this Resolution in the form in which it had come to their Lordships from the other House of Parliament; for this Resolution, as now worded, evidently contemplated the sending out a new band of missionaries to the West Indies; and could their Lordships suppose that the owners of property in those islands would willingly submit to such a measure?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B1521 This Resolution, if it did the success of these Resolutions, he implored their Lordships to strike out from the last Resolution the objectionable words to which he had called their attention.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B1731 This Resolution, if it were not inserted in the Resolution originally by his Majesty's Government; but they were adopted upon the recommendation of an hon.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B1741 This Resolution, if it were inserted in the other House of Parliament, for whom he entertained a very sincere respect, but whose amendment in this instance, was uncalled for, and if allowed to remain would be likely to lead to consequences which all their Lordships would lament.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B1751 This Resolution, if it were inserted in the Resolution, he would again implore their Lordships to expunge them from the Resolution.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B1761 This Resolution, if it were inserted in the Resolution, much, he was unwilling to trespass further upon their attention; but seeing what had occurred in the United States and in St. Domingo, he could not help again expressing his opinion, that it would have been better to have postponed these measures for a few years longer, until the negroes had been instructed how to bear the change which the Legislature was now going to make in their condition.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B2341 This Resolution, if it were inserted in the Resolution, that I made no insinuations at all against the missionaries.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01B2351 This Resolution, if it were inserted in the Resolution, missionaries were accused of such instigation in the colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sent_start	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0018P01H02341	...I would not stay to inquire whether they were accused truly or falsely.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...in session against them.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...of the feeling existing in the colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...said, that though the colonial Legislatures had not done all that could be desired, they had done much to improve the condition of the slaves, and had received the approbation of the Home Government for their acts.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...had some extracts from various despatches sent out in 1827 and 1828, conveying the thanks of the King to several colonial assemblies, for their endeavours to improve the condition of the slave population.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...that upwards of forty petitions to present from as many places, all of which were directly opposed to the prayer of the petitions just now laid on the Table.	ell Buxton	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...that moment say more upon the subject of these petitions than that the persons who sent them to that House could not bring themselves to think, that men and women could be legal chattles, but must believe, that they, though of a different colour, were entitled to the same rights as the rest of their species.	ell Buxton	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...and said, that if he had been in the habit of frequently addressing the House, or when addressing it, of trespassing on its time at any great length, there might be some reason for those symptoms of impatience; but the House, he was sure, would do him the justice to recollect, that he was the only Member who had yet proposed to limit the length of hon.	ingham	1833
S3V0018P01H02341	...and bring them all within a moderate compass: and though his proposition had not been adopted, and a great waste of the public time had consequently been allowed to take place, yet he considered himself under a tacit pledge to enforce his precept by example, and to prove the sincerity of his advice by practising himself the conduct he would recommend to others.	ingham	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's hour, he should feel an additional reason for condensation and brevity; but, as he intended to touch on a branch of the question hitherto undebated, and to show the preference of an immediate, over a gradual, abolition of slavery, he trusted that he might have the ear of the House for the short period to which he would confine his claims on their attention.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's plan was so ably and fully developed by the right hon.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's Colonies, he felt that there were many parts of it extremely objectionable; and, if he had had an opportunity, at an earlier period of the debate, to have explained the grounds of this feeling, he would have done so at some length.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's he would content himself with saying, that the two principal features to which he should object were these—namely, the protraction of the period of emancipation to twelve years, and the making the negro pay, by a portion of his daily labour, during that time, for a liberty which ought never to have been taken from him, and which should be restored to him instantly and without cost.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's plan, he rejoiced to find, was to be given up; and seeing that the Ministers had thus yielded to the popular opinion, in abandoning that part of their scheme, he confidently hoped that, by the Amendment he should propose, and the discussion to which it would give rise, they might also be induced to relinquish the other part of the plan, and give freedom to the slave in the shortest possible period of time, instead of continuing his bondage for so long a period as that originally contemplated.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's at least, that he had framed his Amendment; and in this hope he would persevere with it to the end.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's the ground already so fully occupied by the hon.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's (Sir R. Vyvyan), on a former evening, and by the hon.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's Minister and Banbury (Mr. Godson and Mr. Tancred), on the present, as to the right of the Parliament to legislate for the colonies at all.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's divert to the evils or the horrors of slavery in general; because, as all parties had now admitted, that the system was bad, and that it must be abolished, he should deem it a waste of time, and an unnecessary irritation of the feelings of opposing parties, to say one word on the subject.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's how forgiven and forgotten, if we could only secure the blessings of freedom for the future: and to the attainment of this he would therefore strongly recommend that the exertions of all parties should be exclusively devoted.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	018	Book 60 Buckingham's had led to the almost universal demand throughout this country for the abolition of slavery were three-fold.	ing-ham	1833

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V018P004019	Mr. B. C. Kingham, first	1833
ing-ham	these—by far the largest number, and the most zealous and uncompromising—who demanded it as enjoined by religion; who deemed slavery sinful in the eyes of God, and contrary to the spirit of the Gospel.	
S3V018P004020	Mr. B. C. Kingham, second	1833
ing-ham	those who contended for freedom as a claim of justice, and who held slavery to be inconsistent with the rights of man, as proclaimed and protected by the British Constitution.	
S3V018P004021	Mr. B. C. Kingham, third	1833
ing-ham	those who saw in slavery a most degrading, impoverishing, unsafe, and costly system of subjection—and who, on grounds of policy alone, demanded its abolition.	
S3V018P004022	Mr. B. C. Kingham, fourth	1833
ing-ham	These three classes advocated immediate, rather than gradual, abolition.	
S3V018P004023	Mr. B. C. Kingham, fifth	1833
ing-ham	because whatever was sinful ought, they contended, to be abandoned without a moment's hesitation or delay; the philanthropical class, because they equally contended, that injustice ought to be remedied at the earliest possible moment of time; and the political and commercial class, because they conceived that the longer the system of slavery lasted, the greater would be the amount of evil to be redressed; and the greater the difficulty of restoring freedom to the enslaved.	
S3V018P004024	Mr. B. C. Kingham, sixth	1833
ing-ham	Therefore, for immediate emancipation, without any further delay than was absolutely indispensable for the protection of the public peace: and this conclusion was, indeed, borne out by the fact, that out of the thousands of petitions presented on this subject, bearing the signatures of more than a million of persons, they nearly all prayed for immediate, rather than gradual, emancipation, and demanded that the freedom they claimed for the slave should be given him at once, and secured to him for ever.	
S3V018P004025	Mr. B. C. Kingham, seventh	1833
ing-ham	However, was opposed by the Ministers, as well as by the West Indians, on various grounds: the principal of which were these—first, that by immediate emancipation, there would be great danger of insurrection, which would lead to the murder of the whites and the loss of our Colonies entirely; secondly, that if this did not take place, the natural indolence of the slaves was so great, that no stimulus but the whip would ever make them labour, even for a bare subsistence; thirdly, that as sugar could not be cultivated by free-labour, the abolition of slavery would lead to the extinction of the growth of sugar in the West Indies; and fourthly, that the slave colonies of other countries, thus becoming the only places in which sugar could be grown, we should be giving them a benefit at the sacrifice of our own possessions, and encouraging that very slave trade, which our aim was to abolish.	
S3V018P004026	Mr. B. C. Kingham, eighth	1833
ing-ham	These were the principal objections raised to immediate emancipation, and he would answer each of them in detail.	
S3V018P004027	Mr. B. C. Kingham, ninth	1833
ing-ham	The danger of insurrection; the causes of insurrection generally were, a strong sense of wrong, and a determination to shake off some burthen or yoke.	
S3V018P004028	Mr. B. C. Kingham, tenth	1833
ing-ham	As continued, call it by what name they might, whether apprenticeship or servitude, or by any other term, as long as forced subjection to an individual master, without power of removal, or of improving wages, remained, so long would there be danger of insurrection: for so long would there be powerful motives to rebel.	

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	018	Book 629	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		had been granted—when the yoke had been taken off—when every man		
ham		might seek his own employer, and fix his own terms of reward; when the blacks were		
		elevated to the same enjoyment of equal rights with the whites, what was there to rebel for?		
S3V	018	Book 630	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		could they hope to attain?		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 631	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		conduct of mankind to rebel against their benefactors, nor to break		
ham		out into insurrection when freedom was accorded to them.		
S3V	018	Book 632	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		of all countries were too happy to receive the smallest boon from the		
ham		hands of their rulers; and it was only when rights were withheld, and justice denied, that		
		insurrections or rebellions ever did take place.		
S3V	018	Book 633	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		in the West Indies now—		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 634	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		in the East—		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 635	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		actually in ail the despotic states of Asia, and they took place		
ham		occasionally in the worst governed countries of Europe—of which Turkey, Spain, Portugal,		
		and Italy, were examples.		
S3V	018	Book 636	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		insurrections in America, and none in England; and if there were any,		
ham		they would occur, not because rights were conceded, but because rights were denied.		
S3V	018	Book 637	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		al, that men never rebelled because freedom was granted to them; and		
ham		that the only danger of insurrection lay in a denial of rights which were justly due.		
S3V	018	Book 638	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		of the whites—		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 639	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		that taking place now, if the hatred of the blacks was so strong?		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 640	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		force.		
ham				
S3V	018	Book 641	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-		be still further strengthened by a preventive police, and a body of		
ham		independent Magistracy, until the change from slavery to freedom should be complete; and		
		as the slaves would have no addition to their numbers or their force by being made free,		
		while all the motives to rebellion or revenge would be greatly lessened, we could not, for a		
		moment, apprehend insurrection as a consequence of their obtaining their immediate		
		freedom, though we might dread it as the almost inevitable consequence which must and		
		would ensue on that freedom being longer withheld.		
S3V	018	Book 642	Kingham_3161	1833
ing-				
ham				

sentences	speaker	year
S3V018P006440 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 of the slaves, and their incapacity or unwillingness to labour for their own support.	1833
S3V018P006444 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 d, that the love of ease was as common to the negro race as to every other.	1833
S3V018P006445 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 to resort to Africa to discover this propensity.	1833
S3V018P006446 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 labour more than was necessary to obtain for them the enjoyments of life; beyond this, they desired leisure, or at least the entire direction and control over the employment of their time.	1833
S3V018P006447 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 in warm climates, repose was a greater luxury than in colder ones.	1833
S3V018P006448 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 this: how stood the fact?	1833
S3V018P006449 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 by evidence the most varied and unimpeachable, that wherever the experiment had been tried, it had been found that the negroes, like other men, were beings made up of hopes and fears, and operated upon by the stimulus of rewards and punishments?	1833
S3V018P006450 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 ed for their own use, in some cases, a day in each week; in others, an hour in each day: and in both they had shown that in the hour or day devoted to their own use, and the produce of which was to be for their own benefit, they had done more than in twice or thrice the time employed for the benefit of others.	1833
S3V018P006451 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 fortune to have caught the Chairman's eye in an earlier part of the night, he was prepared to establish this by evidence, which he had brought with him for that purpose; but at this late hour, and under the pledge of brevity he had given, he would abstain from reading the evidence he had brought.	1833
S3V018P006452 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 ever, those who still entertained doubts on this subject, where it would be found; and he would accordingly name the works he held in his hand.	1833
S3V018P006453 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 mous, but each the productions of authors well known and highly esteemed, both in the political and the literary world.	1833
S3V018P006454 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 emie, for many years a resident in the West Indies, as President of the Council in the island of St. Lucie, and subsequently appointed in an official capacity to the Mauritius.	1833
S3V018P006455 ing-ham	Mr. Buckinghams, 3161 is “Essays on Colonial Slavery,” presented a large mass of evidence to prove, that the emancipated slaves were among the most industrious of men: that, under every imaginable disadvantage they acquired property, and became industrious, frugal, and prosperous artisans and traders.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V018	001836	ing-ham would say a few words on the prospects which such a measure as he advocated would open to the colonies, as well as to the mother country.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001837	ing-ham released from their present degraded and depressed condition, would become subject to new motives, animated by new hopes, and cheered by new enjoyments.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001838	ing-ham tion being afforded them, their leisure would be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001839	ing-ham as well as entertaining and useful instruction, would teach them that the wants of man could be best satisfied by industry and prudence; that, next to the satisfaction of the physical wants, the attainment of knowledge was at once a duty and a pleasure.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001840	ing-ham if every new mental faculty would expand the desire for further intellectual attainment; and thus the now dormant powers of the negro mind would be brought out into progressively increasing exercise, till they became fitted for the highest enjoyment of all social and domestic pleasures.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001841	ing-ham intelligence, augmented wealth would be acquired; new desires would require new materials for satisfaction; the further developement of the resources of their own industry would furnish the means of payment or exchange; and the demand which would thus be created for British manufactures of every sort and kind, would be the most ample, as well as the most satisfactory, repayment of any temporary sacrifice which we might now be called upon to make, to carry this great measure of immediate emancipation into effect.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001842	ing-ham should accrue for the first few years, from the change from a system of slave labour to one of free industry in the cultivation of the soil, he should have no objection whatever to such loss being compensated; though, he believed, that the planter as well as the slave—the colony as well as the mother country—would be benefited by the change.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001843	ing-ham was but the first of a series of Resolutions growing out of it, which he should be prepared, at the proper time, to submit to the House, he should, for the present, content himself with following the example of the Ministers, who, though they had laid four Resolutions on the Table of the House, were going to divide only on the first.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001844	ing-ham submit only the first of his Resolutions by way of Amendment; and when the sense of the House had been taken on it, he would shape his course with respect to the others accordingly.	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001845	ing-ham as follows:—“That it is the opinion of this Committee that immediate and effectual measures should be taken for the entire Abolition of Slavery in all the British possessions, without further delay than may be necessary to organize a body of Magistracy and Police, for the preservation of order and peace—and without subjecting the emancipated slaves to any payment or burthen whatever as the price of their redemption.”	Peckingham	1833
S3V018	001846	Robert Peel the whole course of his parliamentary experience he had never approached the discussion of any question in which the interests involved appeared to him to be of equal magnitude to those connected with the subject then under discussion.	Peckingham	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R018P018T027	1664	Robert Peel content, that in the decision to which the Committee was about to come, hon.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T028	1664	Robert Peel which they might have given to their constituents upon the hustings.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T029	1664	Robert Peel West-Indian assemblies.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T030	1664	Robert Peel that House would not be to punish the colonial legislatures, but to lay the foundation of future prosperity and tranquillity in those countries of which they formed a constituent and important part.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T031	1664	Robert Peel would not be to pass a hasty vote recognizing the expediency and justice of negro emancipation, but to alter safely and prudently the state of society in a hemisphere different from that in which they themselves lived;—to amalgamate two distinct and separate races and supply a better stimulus to negro labour, than the old base and degrading stimulus of the whip.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T032	1664	Robert Peel could be, not to create a dominion of free blacks content with the mere necessities of life, but to train the present slaves into a taste for the comforts and even for the luxuries of existence, to accustom them in that manner to the habits of honest industry, and to place them in that state of moral discipline which would enable the House, in unloosing their fetters, to feel that it was not acting inconsistently with the safety of the whites, or the happiness of the negroes themselves.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T033	1664	Robert Peel object of parliament or was it not?	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T034	1664	Robert Peel object of Parliament, then he was bound to say, that this question was encompassed with greater difficulties than either the majority of the petitioners to that House, or the majority of the House itself were prepared to anticipate.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T035	1664	Robert Peel about to state the difficulties which encompassed the question for the purpose of proposing an indefinite delay.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T036	1664	Robert Peel such a state, that some step in advance must be taken.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T037	1664	Robert Peel would arise from leaving it in its present condition, and from attempting to get rid of it by an indefinite postponement, than by meeting the difficulties of it fairly, and by endeavouring to lay the foundation of a better and more stable condition of society.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T038	1664	Robert Peel circumstance of the King's Government having recommended emancipation constituted a new era in the history of this question.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018T039	1664	Robert Peel recommendation essentially affected the interests of all West-India proprietors, and ought to make them sensible of the danger likely to accrue from further delay, and indeed from any part taken by the House of Commons which looked like shrinking from the difficulties by which they were surrounded.	Robert Peel	1833

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 time that he said this, he felt that in settling this question it was important that the Committee should not be insensible of the difficulties of another description by which it was environed.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 the great majority of numbers, and the great superiority of physical strength were on the side of those who were in bondage.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 physical as well as moral causes, which would, he was afraid, present obstacles to either a speedy or a satisfactory settlement of the question.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 circumstances under which slavery was extinguished in Europe were very different from those which existed at present in the West Indies.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 gradually extinguished in most of the countries of Europe, and also in the East, because it was found more profitable to the master to employ the slave as a free labourer than as a slave.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 agree with the hon.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 hear him, that the sole difficulty of this question arose out of the operation of moral causes.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 might argue, that because the slave was in a state of degradation, therefore he was unfit for freedom; but then the answer to that argument was easy—"You have placed the slave in that state of degradation, and it is not just that you should take advantage of the wrong which you have done him, to say, that because he is degraded he shall therefore remain degraded for ever; on the contrary, you ought to raise him yourselves from that degradation by instilling into his mind moral habits and principles, and so qualify him for that freedom from which you now debar him, on account, not of his misconduct, but of yours."	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 that this view was at least imperfect if not incorrect, for there were physical as well as moral causes which obstructed the settlement of the question, and made it one of great embarrassment.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 the distinction of colour.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664 to that as implying any inferiority between the black and the white—he merely alluded to it as a circumstance which threw a difficulty in amalgamating the slave population with the free, which did not exist either in any country of Europe, or in any country of the East where slavery was extinguished.	1833
S3V8018R018P018T018	Robert Peel	1664	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	that the step recently taken by his Majesty's Government in compliance with the almost unanimous wish of the people precluded the House from staying where it now was.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	have the slaves under the influence of zealots, who would be daily dunning into their cars that for a certain number of years emancipation was not to take place in deference to the wishes of their white proprietors, to add that new subject of agitation to those which already existed, would, in his opinion, be to expose the colonies to dangers more aggravated than any of those in which they were involved at present.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	held the competency of Parliament to deal with this question?	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	would at once be a fatal objection to these Resolutions.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	had voted for the Resolutions of 1823 and that too upon due deliberation, was not prepared to dispute the constitutional right of the Imperial Legislature to deal with this question—"Shall the negro population of the West Indies amounting to 800, 000 remain longer in a state of slavery or not?"	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	admitted that there was a difference between the question of abolishing the slave trade, and that of abolishing the existence of slavery.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	he was carried on upon the open sea	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664		Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	the inhabitants of the mainland; and yet the course taken by Parliament on the slave trade did certainly affect the interests of the proprietors of slaves quite as much as the present Resolutions.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	ment also of a system of slave registration, by the authority of the Imperial Parliament affected the internal regulations of the colonies.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	point of fact, affect them directly; but in regulating, that it should be necessary, to give validity to any encumbrance upon an estate, that all the slaves upon it should be registered, the Legislature unquestionably interfered with the domestic economy of every estate in every colony in which a slave existed.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	appeared not only reasonable, but natural, that in a case affecting 800, 000 of the King's subjects, there should be a power in the King and in the Parliament to make regulations for their safety and well-being.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	did not exist in the King and in the Parliament, what would be the result?	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T018	1664	each colony would have to decide for itself whether it would abolish slavery or not within its confines.	Robert Peel	1833

speaker	text	year
S3V8018R01B381right1664	abolish it or not being, then, vested in each colony would lead to such a variety	1833
Robert Peel	of regulations so pregnant with danger of every description that all of them would be glad to fly for refuge to the Imperial Parliament from the conflicting decisions of each other.	
S3V8018R01B389left1664	House of Commons were not competent to decide this question, all its	1833
Robert Peel	present discussions were vain—for there was undoubtedly power in each colony, if it disputed the authority of Parliament to obstruct its designs.	
S3V8018R01B389left1664	admitted the right and the competency of the Imperial Legislature to dispose	1833
Robert Peel	of this question; but still no man could feel more strongly than he did, the indispensable necessity for our success that we should dispose of it with the assistance of the Colonial Legislatures; and with the concurrence of the great body of the West-India proprietors.	
S3V8018R01B384left1664	Resolution of the right hon.	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V8018R01B385left1664	posite was, ““that it is the opinion of this Committee that immediate and	1833
Robert Peel	effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.” ”	
S3V8018R01B386left1664	the practical course necessary to carry this Resolution into effect, he should	1833
Robert Peel	express his opinions fairly, as he was no partisan.	
S3V8018R01B387left1664	once frankly say, that nothing could be more fatal to the proper settlement of	1833
Robert Peel	this question, than to connect it with party considerations.	
S3V8018R01B388left1664	were, he believed, the opinions but of a small minority in that House; but	1833
Robert Peel	even if he were told that the unanimous voice of the people of England demanded immediate emancipation, and that a great majority of that House would be contented with nothing less, he would say, that such a fact would not release him from what he considered to be his duty—namely, to state his opinion of what was the fittest course to be pursued in the present emergency.	
S3V8018R01B389left1664	been proposed to the Committee as the consequences of this first	1833
Robert Peel	Resolution.	
S3V8018R01B390left1664	was proposed by high authority.	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V8018R01B391left1664	posed by the present right hon.	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V8018R01B392left1664	the Colonies; the other by a noble Lord, who, though he had held a	1833
Robert Peel	subordinate office, had acquired much greater experience as to colonial affairs than the right hon.	
S3V8018R01B393left1664		1833
Robert Peel		

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R00ben1664	5399	Peel advised immediate emancipation; the other proposed ultimate emancipation, with a system of coerced labour for the next twelve years.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5395	Peel said that the plan of the right hon. Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5396	Peel said that when adopted, he doubted the policy of passing his Resolution in the words in which it was couched at present.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5397	Peel said that the policy of using the words “ “immediate and effectual measures shall be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies.” ”	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5398	Peel said that the words were calculated to raise expectations which the plan of the right hon. Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5399	Peel said that no means warranted, and that was a great evil in establishing a preliminary Resolution.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5400	Peel said that this objection was an objection of terms rather than of substance; but still he contended that the first impression, of any man upon reading this Resolution, and especially the first impression of an illiterate and ignorant man, would be this—“ ” You never meant to subject me to coerced labour for twelve years. “ ”	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5401	Peel said that measures must be taken on this subject without delay, and that slavery must be ultimately abolished throughout the King’s dominions; but if he were inclined to accede to the plan of the right hon. Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5402	Peel said that (which he was not), he should say, that the terms in which the right hon. Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5403	Peel said that the words couched his Resolution were impolitic.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5404	Peel said that the practical liberty secured by the subsequent Resolutions should exceed rather than fall short of the expectations raised by the Resolutions which went foremost.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5405	Peel said that of that Resolution he should like to see an alteration, but he would not move any Amendment; he would not even suggest any form of words; but he would merely say, that in his opinion a distinct and unanimous assurance should be given by the House of Commons, that it would support his Majesty in maintaining the public tranquillity, and in resisting to the utmost any opposition which might be made in any quarter to carrying this law into full effect.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R00ben1664	5406	Peel said that in accompaniment to the words of the original Resolution he thought would be productive of good.	Robert Peel	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V8018R00_F107_L1664 Robert Peel Peel	of Commons should determine, first, that it has the power to decide this question, and that it will authorize the King's Government to apply itself to the adjustment of it; and should determine next to recognize the principle of compensation to the West-Indian proprietors; then it would have taken a great step in advance, and would have armed the Government with satisfactory powers to settle this question.	1833
S3V8018R00_F108_L1664 Robert Peel	Resolutions passed in May, 1823, the House merely pledged itself to take preliminary measures to qualify the slave for the possession of freedom.	1833
S3V8018R00_F109_L1664 Robert Peel	A resolution which Mr. Canning proposed was to this effect:—'That, through a determined and persevering, but at the same time judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.	1833
S3V8018R00_F110_L1664 Robert Peel	This House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose, at the earliest period that shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property'.	1833
S3V8018R00_F111_L1664 Robert Peel	In these principles we had obtained the means of settling this question, and by attending to the progressive improvement of the slave we had taken a great step in advance of the resolutions of 1823, and, in point of fact, the only step which we could have taken with safety.	1833
S3V8018R00_F112_L1664 Robert Peel	that it was the intention of some hon.	1833
S3V8018R00_F113_L1664 Robert Peel	propose, as an amendment, the appointment of a Committee to examine into the details of this plan.	1833
S3V8018R00_F114_L1664 Robert Peel	Such an amendment, if proposed, he could not support.	1833
S3V8018R00_F115_L1664 Robert Peel	that it was much better to leave the details of this plan in the hands of Government, than to encumber them with useless support in explaining and amending it.	1833
S3V8018R00_F116_L1664 Robert Peel	could not vote for either proposition then before the Committee.	1833
S3V8018R00_F117_L1664 Robert Peel	could not vote for the noble Lord's proposition for immediate nor for the right hon.	1833
S3V8018R00_F118_L1664 Robert Peel	plan for ultimate emancipation.	1833
S3V8018R00_F119_L1664 Robert Peel	to be so ignorant of all local circumstances, so unacquainted with the affairs of the colonies, as to be unprepared on the first hearing of these Resolutions to say, whether the plan of the right hon.	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V8018P05420Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05421Peel1664	or was not the best for the gradual but ultimate abolition of slavery.	1833
S3V8018P05421Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05422Peel1664	to the plan of the noble Lord, which was a plan for effecting the immediate abolition of slavery.	1833
S3V8018P05422Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05423Peel1664	noble Lord was ready to support four or five of the Resolutions of the right hon.	1833
S3V8018P05423Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05424Peel1664	differed from him on others, for the noble Lord was a friend to immediate emancipation.	1833
S3V8018P05424Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05425Peel1664	were great authorities opposed to the noble Lord on that very point.	1833
S3V8018P05425Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05426Peel1664	referred to the authority of Mr. Burke, and had quoted the language which Mr. Burke had used respecting the confidence to be placed in the benevolent designs of the West India proprietors.	1833
S3V8018P05427Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05428Peel1664	reminded the House of that part of Mr. Burke's letter, in which he said that "he had looked to all that the West Indian legislatures had done; that he had found that they had done little; and that that little was good for nothing—in short, that it was arrant trilling."	1833
S3V8018P05429Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05430Peel1664	stated, that he had no confidence whatever in the Colonial Assemblies; he asserted the competence of Parliament to legislate on these subjects, and contended that the question of the abolition could only be decided by the Imperial Legislature.	1833
S3V8018P05430Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05431Peel1664	thus given by Mr. Burke he would now oppose another opinion of Mr. Burke given on this question in the spirit of enlarged humanity.	1833
S3V8018P05431Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05432Peel1664	—'Whenever, in my proposed reformation, we take our point of departure from a state of slavery, we must precede the donation of freedom by disposing the minds of the objects to a disposition to receive it without danger to themselves or to us.	1833
S3V8018P05432Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05433Peel1664	of bringing free savages to order and civilization is very different.	1833
S3V8018P05433Peel1664 Robert Peel S3V8018P05434Peel1664	of slavery is that upon which we are to work, the very means which lead to liberty must partake of compulsion.	1833
S3V8018P05434Peel1664 Robert Peel	men being crippled with that restraint, can do nothing for themselves; every thing must be done for them.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R01	71435	Peel 1664. The regulations can owe little to consent.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71436	Peel 1664. must be the creature of power.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71437	Peel 1664. that regulations must be multiplied, particularly as you have two parties to deal with.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71438	Peel 1664. you must at once restrain and support, and you must control, at the same time that you ease, the servant'.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71439	Peel 1664. appeared to him dictated by great wisdom.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71440	Peel 1664. had elapsed since Mr. Burke first advanced those doctrines: but could any man say that the slave was then better qualified than he is now for the possession of freedom	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71441	Peel 1664. question not as to the convenience of the white proprietor, but as to the interests of the slave himself; for the interests of the slave were as much involved as those of the master in the satisfactory solution of this matter.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71442	Peel 1664. of the discussion, allusion had been made to the opinion of dissatisfaction entertained by Mr. Canning with regard to the proceedings of the West-Indian legislatures.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71443	Peel 1664. called to express his full concurrence in the feelings of dissatisfaction entertained by Mr. Canning.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71444	Peel 1664. that the legislative bodies in the West Indies had not done either all they ought, or all they might.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71445	Peel 1664. that much of the difficulty of our present situation arose from their reluctance to take measures to satisfy the public mind in this country, and to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in their respective islands.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71446	Peel 1664. did see any objection to qualifying the slave to give evidence in all cases in courts of justice; for he believed that the chief security against falsehood was in the cross-examination to which the slave was exposed; and he could not convince himself that the slave was at present possessed of that skill, and talent, and ingenuity, which would enable him to baffle the efforts of a skilful examiner to sift out the truth before a jury of whites.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71447	Peel 1664. was not, however, whether the legislatures of the West Indies had neglected their duty to the slaves, but whether the slaves, in point of moral improvement, were fit for freedom.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R01	71448	Peel 1664. to answer to him to say, that the legislatures had neglected their duty, for he should reply, "It matters not; prove only to me that the slave is fit for freedom, and I will confer it on him; but I will not confer it on him, merely because you tell me that the Colonial Assemblies have neglected their duty."	Robert Peel	1833

sent_start	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R0benM141peel1664	On this subject, he wished the House to recollect the eloquent language of Robert Mr. Canning, who described the negro as a being with the form and strength of a man, but Peel with the intellect only of a child. '		1833
S3V8018R0benM145peel1664	loose;' said Mr. Canning, 'in the manhood of his physical strength, in the Robert maturity of his physical passions, but in the infancy of his uninstructed reason, would be Peel to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance; the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the corporeal capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds, too late, that he has only created a more than mortal power of doing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster which he has made'.		1833
S3V8018R0benM151peel1664	On that occasion, what said the hon. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM152peel1664	Weymouth? Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM153peel1664	going to quote now what the hon. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM154peel1664	then, for the purpose of taunting him with inconsistency; but when the hon. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM155peel1664	the House the other night, that he had not asked for more for the slave in Robert 1823, because in his opinion the public mind at that time was not prepared for more, he Peel took credit to himself for moderation to which it might be proved from the hon.		1833
S3V8018R0benM156peel1664	mouth that he was not entitled. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM157peel1664	give that to the hon. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM158peel1664	his satisfaction, or, if not to his satisfaction, at least to his conviction. Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM159peel1664	Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM160peel1664	not refrain from asking more for the slave, because he thought that the slave Robert would not benefit from having more—quite the reverse. Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM161peel1664	many distinct words, "I think the slave is not qualified at present for Robert freedom—if he were, I would demand it for him at once." Peel		1833
S3V8018R0benM162peel1664	the hon. Robert Peel		1833

sent_start	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V8018R0ben1661	Robert Peel were as follow:—'I now come to tell gentlemen the course we mean to pursue: and I hope I shall not be deemed imprudent if I throw off all disguise, and state frankly, and without reserve, the object at which we aim.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel which we aim is the extinction of slavery—nothing less than the extinction of slavery—in nothing less than the whole of the British dominions: not, however, the rapid termination of that state—not the sudden emancipation of the negro—but such preparatory steps, such measures of precaution, as, by slow degrees, and in a course of years, first fitting and qualifying the slave for the enjoyment of freedom, shall gently conduct us to the annihilation of slavery.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel more clearly show that we mean nothing rash—	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel nothing bearing any feature of violence, than this—that it I succeed to the fullest extent of my desires, confessedly sanguine, no man will be able to say, I even shall be unable to predict, that at such a time, or in such a year, slavery will be abolished.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel it will never be abolished: it will never be destroyed.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel it will decline; it will expire; it will, as it were, burn itself down into its socket and go out.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel from meaning to attempt to cut down slavery in the full maturity of its vigour.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel all leave it gently to decay—slowly, silently, almost imperceptibly, to die away, and to be forgotten. '	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel Weymouth said expressly, “I insist on the right of the slave to freedom.	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0ben1664	Robert Peel you either have, or ought to have, any property in him.	Robert Peel	1833

sent_id	speaker	text	year
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	deference to your wishes, but because I think him yet unqualified for the donation of freedom, that I now decline on his behalf to ask you for it. “ ”	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	the opinions of the hon.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	was it not necessary now that the hon.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	ld prove that the slave is now qualified for freedom?	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	(Sir Robert Peel) admitted, that the progressive improvement of the slave since that time might impose upon us the necessity of granting him freedom, but if he had not made that progressive improvement, if he remained still unqualified, then it was against the interest of the slave that freedom should be conferred upon him.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	any force in this argument in 1823, surely there was as much force in it in the year 1833 as at the former time.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	through the evidence which had been collected upon this subject, and he was peculiarly struck with the evidence of Hansard (new series), ix.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel		1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	the protector of slaves at Demerara, who wrote with singular terseness and ability.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	of his mind was decidedly against immediate emancipation.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	ld detain the House by looking for that Gentleman’s evidence; but his opinion was, that the slave was not in a condition to be trusted with the power of labouring for his own subsistence.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	been mentioned in which freedom had been conferred upon the slave without any danger to the society in which he lived.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	Admiral had stated facts which fell within his own observation, to justify the inference that freedom might be safely granted to the slave.	1833
S3V8018R018P018B018T18S18C18L18	Robert Peel	mentioned the case of the Caraccas; but there were circumstances which made that not a case in point.	1833

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V8018R0505	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0506	Peel	1833
S3V8018R0507	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0508	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0509	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0510	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0511	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0512	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0513	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0514	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0515	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0516	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0517	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0518	Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0519	Robert Peel	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V8018R01	05:20:16	Robert Peel	advantageously borrow, if time were given him to consider of it, that part of the noble Lord's plan?	1833
S3V8018R01	05:21:16	Robert Peel	no precautions against their abuse of those privileges.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:22:16	Robert Peel	that the Government was to have the power of appointing stipendiary magistrates; but none were yet appointed.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:23:16	Robert Peel	at once to confer freedom upon 800, 000 slaves, but as yet no precautions were taken to ensure success.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:24:16	Robert Peel	of this country, not satisfied with laying the foundations of ultimate liberty, insisted upon immediately granting it, even to the prejudice of the slave; if they were mad enough to force such a project upon the Government, they assumed a responsibility which not only no sane man, but no philanthropist, no real friend to the slave, would be willing to adopt.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:25:16	Robert Peel	of the plan, that all children hereafter born, and all now six years of age, should be free; but would it not be desirable, even for the safety of those children themselves, that preparatory measures should be taken before effecting so great a change?	1833
S3V8018R01	05:26:16	Robert Peel	that a bill had passed for the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies would reach its destination in September or October, without any preliminary police regulations to ensure the continuance of good order.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:27:16	Robert Peel	would then have no direct interest in providing for the children of slaves, and the House would have made no provision for their custody, and maintenance.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:28:16	Robert Peel	ling hospitals, no sudden accession of children to be provided for could be met, without previous preparation.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:29:16	Robert Peel	any man propose such a change as this, then, without changing the laws which govern the support of children?	1833
S3V8018R01	05:30:16	Robert Peel	certain that this was the best mode by which slavery could be abolished?	1833
S3V8018R01	05:31:16	Robert Peel	a gradual abolition had taken place.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:32:16	Robert Peel	merica, Bolivar gave freedom to certain classes of slaves.	1833
S3V8018R01	05:33:16	Robert Peel	been abolished in some of the United States, but the slaves were liberated in small bodies.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V8018P0	R0566peel	1664 cultivation to fail in consequence of this measure, did they think the use of	Robert	1833
		sugar would cease here?	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0569peel	1664	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0568peel	1664 a necessary of life, and would still continue in as much demand as ever.	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0564peel	1664 who opposed slavery, who were ready to run any risk for the abolition of it,	Robert	1833
		to endanger life and property for that object, to risk a revenue of 5, 000, 000 let them	Peel	
		consider what might be the effects on slaves of other states if this experiment did not		
		succeed.		
S3V8018P0	R0565Callan	1664 Admiral informed them that free blacks would not labour on sugar plantations.	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0566peel	1664 some stimulus be provided to induce them to labour in the cultivation of	Robert	1833
		sugar, in lieu of coercion; or otherwise, while they emancipated their own slaves, they must	Peel	
		aggravate the miseries of the slaves of other colonies.		
S3V8018P0	R0567peel	1664 might become wildernesses, to morrow they might be all reduced to the same	Robert	1833
		state as Saint Domingo, but sugar would continue to be used.	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0568peel	1664 a necessary of life, and no revenue regulations could possibly prevent the	Robert	1833
		introduction of it into the country.	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0569peel	1664 must follow?	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0570peel	1664 tion ceased in our own colonies, other colonies would “ “supply the demand.	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0571peel	1664 colonies the traffic in slaves still continued.	Robert	1833
			Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0572peel	1664 still continue when the demand for sugar, the produce of these colonies,	Robert	1833
		would be increased by the demand from this country?	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0573peel	1664 ave trade should be abolished as regarded other states, would not the existing	Robert	1833
		slave population be more hardly worked to supply the increased demand?	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0574peel	1664 id, they had nothing to do with the slaves of other states, that their business	Robert	1833
		was only to emancipate those of their own colonies.	Peel	
S3V8018P0	R0575peel	1664 so legally speaking; but was there no moral responsibility?	Robert	1833
			Peel	

sent_start	text	speaker	year
S3V018	Book 89:37 would begin, 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:38 with the objections to immediate emancipation, which were raised by the noble Lord, the member for Stirling (Lord Dalmeny), which embraced the three following assertions:—That the slaves were too ignorant to be admitted at once to the enjoyment of freedom.	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:39 Buckinghams tried up vindictive feelings for all the cruelties inflicted on them, and could not be made free with safety.	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:40 it therefore, 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:41 required the greatest caution and prudence to release them gradually, and above all, to prepare them for their freedom before that blessing was conferred upon them.	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:42 would deliver 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:43 each of these in succession.	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:44 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:45 would confer at once upon the negro the enjoyment of political rights, the trust of the elective franchise, or elevation to judicial or other stations of civil or political authority, he confessed, that with ail his love of liberty, and advocacy of extended rights, he should pause before he assented to such a measure.	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:46 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:47 Buckinghams was 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:48 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:49 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:50 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:51 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:52 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:53 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:54 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:55 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:56 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:57 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:58 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:59 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:60 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:61 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:62 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:63 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:64 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:65 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:66 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:67 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:68 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:69 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018	Book 89:70 Buckinghams 3161	ing-ham	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: The fogham com and whenever the moment for executing the long treasured purpose of revenge should arrive, the arrear to be wiped off by this terrible process would be the heavier, and the vengeance the more signal and complete.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: Looking hasing from bondage, we should at least prevent any addition to their reasons for vindictiveness; and before the load became intolerable, they might be relieved of their burthen with greater ease than at any deferred or protracted period.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: Back high self witnessed the arrival of ships from foreign stations, at the close of the last war, when many thousands of seamen were paid off, discharged, and sent forth into a state of freedom, suddenly and without previous preparation, though, from the severe restraint under which they had been kept, and the punishment of the lash to which they had been subjected, their feelings towards their officers were such, that any favourable moment for mutiny would have been seized, had they been kept longer in the bondage in which they were.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: firing the mo it they were let loose from their floating prisons, they were far too happy to think of anything but the delights of freedom; whatever feelings of vindictiveness they might have cherished, instantly disappeared; and no further cause for anger and ill-will existing, the feeling became extinguished, and they would have hastened to shower blessings on the very heads that they would have loaded with curses but a day or two before.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: Looking at on in proceeding, and preparation of the slave.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been exercised to so great an extent already, that it was unreasonable to ask for more, unless its exercise was to be eternal.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been ling with so much caution, and had taken our steps so very gradually, that after thirty years of continued efforts for the abolition of slavery up to the present time, the slaves were no more free now than they were then, and any improvement in their condition was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been share them for freedom, but by making them partake of its enjoyment.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been of admitting them to the rights of free labourers, should be taken, they never could be prepared to take the second, or be qualified to enjoy the rights of free citizens, or free men.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been fore, must precede improvement, or it would never come at all: and if prudence and caution were requisite, as he admitted with the noble Lord it was, those qualities would be best evinced, by beginning the work of abolition at once, and effecting it by legal and peaceful means; to avert the otherwise certain catastrophe of the slaves themselves achieving their own deliverance, and wresting their freedom by violence, as a right, from those who might have bestowed it with gentleness, as a boon.	1833
S3V0183161 ing-ham	Book 39: finding had been re to trouble the House with the proofs, which were ample and authentic, of the perfect practicability and entire safety of the immediate transition from slavery to freedom, and of the superior productiveness and efficiency of free labour over slave labour wherever it had been tried.	1833

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V018P00490	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00491	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00492	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00493	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00494	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00495	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00496	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00497	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00498	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00499	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00500	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00501	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00502	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00503	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00504	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00505	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00506	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00507	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00508	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00509	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00510	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00511	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00512	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00513	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00514	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00515	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00516	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00517	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00518	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00519	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00520	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00521	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00522	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00523	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00524	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00525	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00526	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00527	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00528	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00529	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00530	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00531	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00532	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00533	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00534	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00535	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00536	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00537	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00538	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00539	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00540	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00541	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00542	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00543	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00544	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00545	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00546	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00547	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00548	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00549	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00550	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00551	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00552	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00553	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00554	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00555	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00556	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00557	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00558	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00559	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00560	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00561	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00562	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00563	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00564	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00565	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00566	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00567	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00568	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00569	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00570	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00571	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00572	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00573	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00574	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00575	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00576	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00577	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00578	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00579	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00580	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00581	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00582	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00583	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00584	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00585	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00586	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00587	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00588	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00589	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00590	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00591	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00592	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00593	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00594	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00595	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00596	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00597	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00598	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00599	ing-ham	1833
S3V018P00600	ing-ham	1833

sent	speaker	text	year
S3V018	Book 8972	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8973	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8974	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8975	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8976	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8977	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8978	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8979	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8980	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8981	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8982	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833
S3V018	Book 8983	Kingham_3161 ing- ham No18	1833

sent	speaker	year
S3V018P0084	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	that the timid and the indolent would choose the easiest and the pleasantest, and the number of applicants for this would reduce the wages to a low scale; while the boldest and the most reckless would choose the dangerous and the difficult, not for the danger and the difficulties, but for the high rewards attached to their performance; for the very destructiveness of their nature would narrow the circle of competitors, and the wages would accordingly be high.	
S3V018P0085	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	instance of the steel-grinders, to which the hon.	
S3V018P0086	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	d.	
S3V018P0087	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	these employed at Sheffield (the town he had the honor to represent), and he believed that the wages of this class of artizans was so high, as that with three or four days' labour in the week, as much might be earned as at any of the less destructive occupations in six.	
S3V018P0088	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	difference.	
S3V018P0089	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	tors of the colonies be as free to choose their occupations as the steel-grinders of Sheffield, and there would be no just ground of complaint: high wages would follow dangerous and difficult employments, and low wages safe and easy trades.	
S3V018P0090	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	ment was, that the negroes were compelled to labour excessively, by coercion and terror of the whip, and were badly fed and badly clothed, though they laboured in crop-time eighteen hours out of the twenty-four: while the grinders of Sheffield were not compelled to labour, and, with eight hours' work per day throughout the whole week, could secure their being well fed, well clothed, and have some surplus left for enjoyment besides.	
S3V018P0091	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	of human life; the navy still more so, for, in addition to the risks of battle, the risks of shipwreck must be incurred.	
S3V018P0092	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	service in both were also more dangerous than others, from climate and other causes.	
S3V018P0093	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-ham	preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the chances of gain, honour, promotion, and prize-money, were increased; and he (Mr. Buckingham) had himself heard drunk as a toast, in the gun-room mess of a man-of-war in the West Indies, "a destructive war and a sickly season;" the proposer justifying his wish, by the observation, that promotion was the desire of all, that this could not be quickened without vacancies, and the consolation of all was, that when these vacancies were occasioned by the two causes named, all parties were satisfied, as those who lived obtained speedy promotion, and those who died did not require any.	

sentences	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	perfect freedom of choice was allowed, every man would suit his own disposition or		
ham	his own taste in the selection of the labour or the service in which he proposed to engage:		
	and when the slaves in the colonies should be allowed that freedom of choice, he thought		
	all complaints as to the destructiveness of any branch of labour would be at an end.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	those arguments he felt called upon to notice, was the right hon.		
ham			
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel), and he thought it the more necessary to		
ham	do this, from the powerful impression they had made in the House at the time of their		
	delivery on the last night of the debate.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	the great importance attached to the opinions of the right hon.		
ham			
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	acknowledged and distinguished leader of a political section or party in the		
ham	State—aware as he was of the talent and skill with which his views were always developed		
	and enforced—and witnessing as he had done the impression made by him upon the House,		
	and, through it, no doubt, upon a large portion of the country, he (Mr. Buckingham)		
	thought it of the utmost importance to notice those portions of the right hon.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	which enumerated his objections to immediate Emancipation.		
ham			
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	was, the observation that, in addition to the moral causes which were in		
ham	operation in the West Indies, there were physical causes equally powerful, to prevent the		
	due amalgamation of the European and African races, and these causes being permanent		
	in their nature, could not be overcome by any legislation.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	is, he (Mr. Buckingham) would observe, that the only reason why the		
ham	African race was looked upon with such feelings of contempt for its inferiority by the		
	European race, both in the West Indies and in America, was the constant association of		
	the condition of slavery with the sight of men of colour; and the actual inferiority of their		
	condition led to the constant assumption of their inferiority of blood or nature.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	of all history, whether ancient or modern, and the evidence of all		
ham	experience, went to show, that in countries where no such idea of slavery was associated		
	with darkness of colour, these physical causes were not at all in operation, and		
	consequently these obstacles to amalgamation did not exist.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Buckingham	1833
ing-	be thought pedantic, he might cite particular instances in proof of		
ham	this; but he would content himself with saying generally—that in Egypt, and throughout		
	Turkey and Persia, as well as in India, persons of African origin mingled freely with		
	persons of European and Asiatic nativity: * and that many of the civil and military officers		
	of rank in the State were held by absolute negroes of pure African birth, without the		
	slightest objection being taken to their fitness, on account of their complexion or blood:		
	and after the lapse of a short time subsequent to the emancipation of slaves in our colonies,		
	he doubted not but that the existing prejudices in America and the West Indies, would all		
	disappear.		
S3V	1833	Mr. Brougham	1833
ing-	The right hon.		
ham			

sentences	speaker	year
S3V018Book9005 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9006 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9007 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9008 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9009 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9010 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9011 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9012 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9013 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9014 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9015 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833
S3V018Book9016 Buckingham_3161	ing-ham	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	00189015	State has, undoubtedly, bound to see, that idlers were not pensioned on the public purse, and that paupers were not maintained by the nation, when they did nothing to support themselves: but beyond this, the State had no right to interfere; and if skilful persons in this country, could, by one day's labour, acquire the means of subsistence for a month, or an easily contented negro in the West Indies could, by one day's labour, obtain food enough for himself and children for all the rest of the week	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189019	My singular we compel either of these happy and fortunate parties to labour more than would suit their own pleasure, after the purpose of their own subsistence, independently of any public aid, should be secured?	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189019	What was the real fact?	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189020	Undoubtedly, that in both cases, the desire of gain was so much more powerful than the love of repose, that neither party slopped short in their exertions when their necessities were satisfied, but all pursued the same career of accumulation, adding as much as possible to that which they already possessed; love of accumulation generally becoming more and more intense in proportion to the amount of the property possessed.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189021	Upknothowe, of the great activity of which the negroes were capable, and of the powerful influence of rewards to stimulate and quicken their exertions, he would mention a single fact which fell within his own observation.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189022	Inkinghago, being stationed on board a ship in the Chesapeake, an occasion arose in which it became necessary for the despatch of outfit, to employ a gang of riggers from the port in which the ship lay.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189023	Inkingham was ascertained that there was a negro gang of this description at Norfolk, who were all slaves, belonging to a Virginian proprietor, to whom they paid half the amount of their earnings, as his profit or interest of the capital sunk in their purchase, and lived upon the remainder.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189024	Inkingham said, when employed in time-work, was about a Spanish dollar each, per day.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189025	Inkingham of the gang was sent for, and the quantity of labour to be done was pointed out: it was then asked, in what period of time, the gang, about twenty-five in number, would be able to accomplish the work, and it was said, in about a week, which all parties agreed in thinking to be a reasonable period: it was observed, however, that if the job should be given as a task, and the same amount of remuneration paid, in whatever time it might be accomplished, it could probably be finished sooner.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189026	was sent, as despatch was a most important object; and the consequence was, that by great exertions, working by spells, day and night, the good week's labour was completed in three days and a-half, and all parties were abundantly satisfied.	ing-ham	1833
S3V	00189027	Inkingham said, each nearly two dollars a-day; and paying one to their master, had still ample wages for themselves: but had they not been allowed to receive these wages, or had they been stimulated only by the whip, they would not have accomplished in a fortnight, what they here executed, in the best as well as most expeditious manner, in the short period of less than four days.	ing-ham	1833

sentences	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	0018000511	Mr. Peel	1833
ing-			
ham			
S3V	0018000512	Mr. Peel	1833
ing-	which he had shown to be groundless; nor to yield to the demand of the		
ham	Government for twelve years of further bondage—but, for the sake of religion, of justice, of		
	humanity, and of sound policy, to concur with him in the Amendment he should now move,		
	to follow immediately after the first which had already been passed by a unanimous vote.		
S3V	0018000513	Mr. Peel	1833
ing-	“It is the only delay required for the safe and satisfactory		
ham	commencement of this great act of national justice, will be such a period of time as may		
	admit the due preparation of measures for the preservation of order and peace, it is the		
	opinion of this Committee that, at the termination of one year, from the date on which the		
	first Act of Parliament for the entire Abolition of Colonial Slavery may receive the Royal		
	Assent, every slave in the British dominions should be declared free, and become entitled		
	to the legal protection of person and property as an emancipated British subject, without		
	the exaction of any payment, either in labour or money, as the price of such restoration to		
	the enjoyment of natural rights.”		
S3V	0018000514	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	It is so plain and so clear enough that all the statements which the hon.		
S3V	0018000515	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	read from letters—came from the island of Trinidad, and from the island of Trinidad only.		
S3V	0018000516	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	the introduction of free labour into that country, not only had free labour been found		
	practicable there, but the free labourers had also been found working readily with their		
	former slave associates, and the cultivation of sugar had increased considerably.		
S3V	0018000517	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	Venezuelan sugar had found its way even into Trinidad as Jamaica rum.		
S3V	0018000518	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	the introduction of free labour into that country, not only had free labour been found		
	practicable there, but the free labourers had also been found working readily with their		
	former slave associates, and the cultivation of sugar had increased considerably.		
S3V	0018000519	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	importation had taken place.		
S3V	0018000520	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	but surely it was not necessary for him to tell the House that prohibition was not always		
	prevention.		
S3V	0018000521	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	from what ports, in what vessels, under whose agency, from whose		
	office, did this importation proceed; and added, “I request this information from you,		
	because, coming from you, I know it may be relied on.”		
S3V	0018000522	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	gentleman to whom he had referred, and the consequence had been, that the gentleman		
	had replied, “I readily gave to the Secretary of State such information as was in my		
	power; but on points like these I will not submit to be cross-examined by you.”		
S3V	0018000523	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	from it, the produce of free labour.”		
S3V	0018000524	Mr. Peel	1833
ley	produce of free labour, but that he also saw it afterwards exported.		

sents	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	018PBm-0108gentleyna_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0109hanley_M2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0110ManStanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0111stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0112stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0113stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0114stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0115stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0116stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0117stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0118stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0119stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0120stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0121stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0122stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0123stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0124stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0125stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0126stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0127stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V	018PBm-0128hanley_M2326	ley	1833

sentences_id	text	speaker	year
S3V018P0m-020	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-030	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-031	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-032	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-033	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-034	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-035	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-036	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-037	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-038	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-039	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-040	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-041	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-042	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-043	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-044	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-045	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-046	Hamley _ 2326	Hamley	1833
S3V018P0m-047	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833
S3V018P0m-048	Stanley _ 2326	Stanley	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	018	SPAm-9349stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9350Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9351stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9352Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9353Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9354Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9355stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9356Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9357Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9358stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9359stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9360stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9361Hamley_2326	Mr. Hamley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9362stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9363stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9364stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9365stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9366stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9368stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				
S3V	018	SPAm-9373stanley_2326	Mr. Stanley	1833
ley				

sent_start	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V018P0180374	Stanley has corrected the impression which, in common with many of the Gentlemen	Stanley	1833
ley	around me, I had conceived of what fell from the hon.		
S3V018P0180375	On another occasion.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180376	That the expressions which he then used were as liable to misconstruction	Stanley	1833
ley	as those of mine, which have been so shamelessly misconstrued.		
S3V018P0180377	Stanley	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180378	Stanley's words were " "Now the scramble has begun.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180379	Stanley said that he has explained them by telling us that he meant a scramble for the	Stanley	1833
ley	repeal of taxes, and that he only intended to signify that he felt it to be his bounden duty		
	to get rid of those taxes which pressed most heavily upon himself and his constituents.		
S3V018P0180380	Stanley said that he did not get him out of the scrape into which his vote on that occasion has	Stanley	1833
ley	plunged him—even this will not rescue him from the imputation of having attempted to		
	destroy the credit of the country; for if he and his friends had succeeded in their project,		
	we should not have seen his favourite barometer of public prosperity, the three per cents,		
	up at ninety-one, as they now are?		
S3V018P0180381	Stanley	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180382	Stanley said, (the right hon.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180383	Stanley proposed), thought that a gradual emancipation of the negroes would be better	Stanley	1833
ley	than the plan now proposed by the Government, he was glad to find, that hon.		
S3V018P0180384	Stanley said that he did not think their plan altogether desperate.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180385	Stanley	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180386	Stanley said, that the effect of the Government plan upon the negroe would be, that	Stanley	1833
ley	he would be well-fed and prosperous, and happy and contented.		
S3V018P0180387	Stanley said that he was in consideration; but the hon.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180388	Stanley said " "I don't think that this plan will produce bloodshed; but if you take	Stanley	1833
ley	away from the planters the compulsory growth of sugar, you will produce diminution in the		
	revenue, distress in the shipping interest, distress in the manufacturing interest, and so		
	on." "		
S3V018P0180389	Stanley said that of his argument, the hon.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180390	Stanley said that the great point in dispute, namely, that the plan would destroy the	Stanley	1833
ley	growth of sugar, for if it had no such effect what became of all his long and terrible train of		
	national misfortunes? " "		
S3V018P0180391	Stanley said that hon.	Stanley	1833
ley			
S3V018P0180392	Stanley said that in his opening speech, you only considered the loss which this plan of yours	Stanley	1833
ley	would inflict upon the planters." "		

sents	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	018-SPBm-0303-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0304-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0305-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0306-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0307-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0308-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0309-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0400-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0401-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0402-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0403-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0404-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0405-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0406-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0407-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0408-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	
S3V	018-SPBm-0409-standley_2326	standley	1833
		ley	

sent_id	speaker	year
S3V018P0410stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0411Amanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0412hanley_12326	ley	1833
S3V018P0413stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0414Amanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0415hanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0416hanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0417stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0418hanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0419stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0420stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0421stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0422stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0423stanley_2326	ley	1833
S3V018P0424stanley_2326	ley	1833

speaker	text	year
S3V018P0425	stanley_2326	1833
ley		
S3V018P0426	stanley_2326	1833
ley		
S3V018P0427	stanley_2326	1833
ley	reason for the provision respecting apprenticeship—namely, to secure a probationary interval between absolute slavery and absolute freedom; during which, his absolute necessities being supplied, a large portion of time was left him to better his condition and improve his situation in life; and during which the great experiment might be tried, whether they could trust safely and satisfactorily to the free labour of any large body of negroes?	
S3V018P0428	stanley_2326	1833
ley	admit, that there was nothing magical in the precise term of twelve years; and in the Act of Parliament founded on those Resolutions he should not attempt to fix twelve years as the minimum , but as the maximum of the period of probation.	
S3V018P0429	stanley_2326	1833
ley	consent to a shorter period if it should be the opinion of the colonial Legislatures, to whose management he wished to leave as much of the details as he could, without endangering the success of the plan, that a shorter period might advantageously be fixed upon.	
S3V018P0430	stanley_2326	1833
ley	scribe to the wisdom of the suggestion which had been thrown out, that the best course would have been to have abolished slavery bit by bit.	
S3V018P0431	stanley_2326	1833
ley	more fraught with danger, or more certain to lead to insurrection, than raising Demerara, Berbice, and other colonies to a state of freedom, while Jamaica was continued in a state of slavery.	
S3V018P0432	stanley_2326	1833
ley		
S3V018P0433	stanley_2326	1833
ley	after the expression of the opinion of those most immediately connected with the West-Indian interest, that the predictions of the hon.	
S3V018P0434	stanley_2326	1833
ley	would prove as false with regard to the present great experiment as they had turned out to be with regard to another important measure; and he had no doubt, that he should have an opportunity of congratulating the hon.	
S3V018P0435	stanley_2326	1833
ley	ing this plan safely and satisfactorily carried into effect, with credit to the country and with security to the colonies.	
S3V018P0436	stanley_2326	1833
ell	his opinion, that if once they abolished the despotism of the whip, they must supply its place by a system of encouragement, or they would fail in their object.	
Bux-ton		
S3V018P0437	stanley_2326	1833
ell	ould out an inducement to labour, they would have no labour: there was no medium between the system of the whip and a system of wages.	
Bux-ton		
S3V018P0438	stanley_2326	1833
ell	tedly feel it to be his duty to oppose that part of the plan which established apprenticeship.	
Bux-ton		

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V	018	ell	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell evening, that this was a subject of great importance.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell have received the admonition of the hon.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell subjects, but on this least of all, because it spoke for itself.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell name, with those of his friends, would be hereafter held up to execration, for having exerted themselves on this question.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell in, provided that object were effected which applied to so many hundreds of thousands of his fellow men.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell an injury upon the West-India planters; and, of course, that it would occasion a great loss to the revenue.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell such reasonings would be conclusive with him, even if he were convinced of the result.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell deeply injuring the cause of humanity.	Mr. Buxton	1833
S3V	018	ell on the opposite side.	Mr. Buxton	1833

sents	speaker	year
S3V018P0565buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0566buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0567buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0568buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0569buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0570buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0571buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0572buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0573buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0574buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V018P0575buxton_2122	ell Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V	018	0576	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0577	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0578	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0579	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0580	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0581	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0582	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0583	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0584	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0585	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0586	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	018	0587	buxton_d_2122	1833
ell				
Bux-				
ton				

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V018	0588	ever, thought he was proceeding upon a general principle when he	Buxton	1833
ell		contended for the abolition of flogging in the army, stating, that one in seventy-nine		
Bux-		soldiers were flogged.	ton	
S3V018	0589	that average calculation of flogging in the army to be correct, what would	Buxton	1833
ell		the hon.		
S3V018	0590	Dessex say when he was told that on an average one in three of the negro	Buxton	1833
ell		slaves was flogged, not by law, but often capriciously and always arbitrarily?		
S3V018	0591	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell				
S3V018	0592	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell				
S3V018	0593	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell				
S3V018	0594	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell		brought forward his proposition, and told them, that they had a great		
Bux-		deal of well-meant zeal amongst them, but that those who advocated the abolition of	ton	
ell		slavery wanted understanding; and the hon.		
S3V018	0595	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell		sprinkled system of slavery and freedom throughout the West Indies; that he would have in		
Bux-		fact slavery in Jamaica, and free labour in Trinidad.	ton	
S3V018	0597	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell		supplied that the hon.		
S3V018	0598	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell		imagine a state of permanent slavery.		
S3V018	0599	the hon. 2122	Buxton	1833
ell		told them they were well meaning but foolish men, and he had told them to		
Bux-		begin their plan at Trinidad, and then to try its success upon Jamaica.	ton	

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V018P06A0611Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 Middlesex, of the negroes on the Winkle estate, who were placed under the ell directions of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stephen.	1833
S3V018P06A0612Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 these negroes had been in the worst state, and that Mr. Smith and ell Mr. Macaulay did everything in their power for their amelioration.	1833
S3V018P06A0613Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 say, that if the negro should be emancipated he would be more indebted ell to Mr. Macaulay than to any man living.	1833
S3V018P06A0614Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 member for Middlesex coming down to the House and proposing that ell these very slaves should be sold to defray part of what was expended uselessly upon them, Buxton and also because they were considered a nuisance, and that they set a bad example to the ton non-liberated negroes of the island.	1833
S3V018P06A0615Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 portion of the statement, that they cost the Government 15, 000 l ; but ell this expense was incurred between the years 1820 and 1825, when the value of their labour Buxton was so much less.	1833
S3V018P06A0616Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 explained of was, that the hon. ell Buxton	1833
S3V018P06A0617Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 have confined himself to this exact period, and not have gone further, and ell inquired what had become of these slaves after 1825? Buxton	1833
S3V018P06A0618Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 such an inquiry, the answer would have been, that they were in the highest ell state of every species of improvement. Buxton	1833
S3V018P06A0619Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 1825, these negroes were placed under the management of an officer of the ell Crown, Captain Gibbs. Buxton	1833
S3V018P06A0620Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 the experiment of task-work upon the negroes. ell Buxton	1833
S3V018P06A0621Buxton	Mr. Buxton	2122 The effect, according to Captain Gibbs, was, that ell the negroes, working by task-work, performed more labour in six hours than they did Buxton before in twelve. ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V018P0w0633	0633	... morning, before the dawn of day, they were in the field, and they	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0634	0634	... accomplished the task imposed upon them, and which it was impossible before to get them	ton	
Bux-018P0w0635	0635	... to do.	ton	
S3V018P0w0636	0636	... it before two o'clock in the afternoon, and then they went into the	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0637	0637	... fields and worked for wages, and this they continued to do every day until the whole of the	ton	
Bux-018P0w0638	0638	... difficult work was accomplished.	ton	
S3V018P0w0639	0639	... use of the distinction between slave and free labour.	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0640	0640	...	ton	
S3V018P0w0641	0641	... labour was tried, and but little work was done; the next day free labour	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0642	0642	... was had recourse to, and then the task was speedily accomplished.	ton	
S3V018P0w0643	0643	... another instance: it was taken from the copy of a despatch from Sir John	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0644	0644	... Carmichael Smith to Lord Goderich.	ton	
S3V018P0w0645	0645	... that 165 liberated American negroes were wrecked and landed at the	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0646	0646	... Bahamas.	ton	
S3V018P0w0647	0647	... first feared that so large a body of freed negroes thrown and let loose upon	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0648	0648	... those islands would, from their supposed character, set a had example to the other slaves	ton	
Bux-018P0w0649	0649	... on those islands.	ton	
S3V018P0w0650	0650	... necessary for him to trouble the House with details to show that those fears	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0651	0651	... were not realised, particularly as the House seemed impatient, and as the point did not	ton	
Bux-018P0w0652	0652	... seem to merit the right hon.	ton	
S3V018P0w0653	0653	... tion.	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0654	0654	...	ton	
S3V018P0w0655	0655	... tion.	ell	1833
ley-018P0w0656	0656	...	ton	
S3V018P0w0657	0657	... am paying every attention to the point.	ell	1833
ley-018P0w0658	0658	...	ton	
S3V018P0w0659	0659	... his hon.	ell	1833
Bux-018P0w0660	0660	...	ton	

sents	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	1870-10-27	Buxton	1833
11	10027	ell	
11	10027	Bux-	
11	10027	ton	
S3V	1870-10-28	Buxton	1833
11	10028	ell	
11	10028	Bux-	
11	10028	ton	
S3V	1870-10-29	Buxton	1833
11	10029	ell	
11	10029	Bux-	
11	10029	ton	
S3V	1870-10-30	Buxton	1833
11	10030	ell	
11	10030	Bux-	
11	10030	ton	
S3V	1870-10-31	Buxton	1833
11	10031	ell	
11	10031	Bux-	
11	10031	ton	
S3V	1870-11-01	Buxton	1833
11	10032	ell	
11	10032	Bux-	
11	10032	ton	
S3V	1870-11-02	Buxton	1833
11	10033	ell	
11	10033	Bux-	
11	10033	ton	
S3V	1870-11-03	Buxton	1833
11	10034	ell	
11	10034	Bux-	
11	10034	ton	
S3V	1870-11-04	Buxton	1833
11	10035	ell	
11	10035	Bux-	
11	10035	ton	
S3V	1870-11-05	Buxton	1833
11	10036	ell	
11	10036	Bux-	
11	10036	ton	
S3V	1870-11-06	Buxton	1833
11	10037	ell	
11	10037	Bux-	
11	10037	ton	
S3V	1870-11-07	Buxton	1833
11	10038	ell	
11	10038	Bux-	
11	10038	ton	
S3V	1870-11-08	Buxton	1833
11	10039	ell	
11	10039	Bux-	
11	10039	ton	
S3V	1870-11-09	Buxton	1833
11	10040	ell	
11	10040	Bux-	
11	10040	ton	
S3V	1870-11-10	Buxton	1833
11	10041	ell	
11	10041	Bux-	
11	10041	ton	
S3V	1870-11-11	Buxton	1833
11	10042	ell	
11	10042	Bux-	
11	10042	ton	
S3V	1870-11-12	Buxton	1833
11	10043	ell	
11	10043	Bux-	
11	10043	ton	
S3V	1870-11-13	Buxton	1833
11	10044	ell	
11	10044	Bux-	
11	10044	ton	
S3V	1870-11-14	Buxton	1833
11	10045	ell	
11	10045	Bux-	
11	10045	ton	
S3V	1870-11-15	Buxton	1833
11	10046	ell	
11	10046	Bux-	
11	10046	ton	
S3V	1870-11-16	Buxton	1833
11	10047	ell	
11	10047	Bux-	
11	10047	ton	
S3V	1870-11-17	Buxton	1833
11	10048	ell	
11	10048	Bux-	
11	10048	ton	
S3V	1870-11-18	Buxton	1833
11	10049	ell	
11	10049	Bux-	
11	10049	ton	
S3V	1870-11-19	Buxton	1833
11	10050	ell	
11	10050	Bux-	
11	10050	ton	
S3V	1870-11-20	Buxton	1833
11	10051	ell	
11	10051	Bux-	
11	10051	ton	
S3V	1870-11-21	Buxton	1833
11	10052	ell	
11	10052	Bux-	
11	10052	ton	
S3V	1870-11-22	Buxton	1833
11	10053	ell	
11	10053	Bux-	
11	10053	ton	
S3V	1870-11-23	Buxton	1833
11	10054	ell	
11	10054	Bux-	
11	10054	ton	
S3V	1870-11-24	Buxton	1833
11	10055	ell	
11	10055	Bux-	
11	10055	ton	
S3V	1870-11-25	Buxton	1833
11	10056	ell	
11	10056	Bux-	
11	10056	ton	
S3V	1870-11-26	Buxton	1833
11	10057	ell	
11	10057	Bux-	
11	10057	ton	
S3V	1870-11-27	Buxton	1833
11	10058	ell	
11	10058	Bux-	
11	10058	ton	
S3V	1870-11-28	Buxton	1833
11	10059	ell	
11	10059	Bux-	
11	10059	ton	
S3V	1870-11-29	Buxton	1833
11	10060	ell	
11	10060	Bux-	
11	10060	ton	
S3V	1870-11-30	Buxton	1833
11	10061	ell	
11	10061	Bux-	
11	10061	ton	
S3V	1870-12-01	Buxton	1833
11	10062	ell	
11	10062	Bux-	
11	10062	ton	
S3V	1870-12-02	Buxton	1833
11	10063	ell	
11	10063	Bux-	
11	10063	ton	
S3V	1870-12-03	Buxton	1833
11	10064	ell	
11	10064	Bux-	
11	10064	ton	
S3V	1870-12-04	Buxton	1833
11	10065	ell	
11	10065	Bux-	
11	10065	ton	
S3V	1870-12-05	Buxton	1833
11	10066	ell	
11	10066	Bux-	
11	10066	ton	
S3V	1870-12-06	Buxton	1833
11	10067	ell	
11	10067	Bux-	
11	10067	ton	
S3V	1870-12-07	Buxton	1833
11	10068	ell	
11	10068	Bux-	
11	10068	ton	
S3V	1870-12-08	Buxton	1833
11	10069	ell	
11	10069	Bux-	
11	10069	ton	
S3V	1870-12-09	Buxton	1833
11	10070	ell	
11	10070	Bux-	
11	10070	ton	
S3V	1870-12-10	Buxton	1833
11	10071	ell	
11	10071	Bux-	
11	10071	ton	
S3V	1870-12-11	Buxton	1833
11	10072	ell	
11	10072	Bux-	
11	10072	ton	
S3V	1870-12-12	Buxton	1833
11	10073	ell	
11	10073	Bux-	
11	10073	ton	
S3V	1870-12-13	Buxton	1833
11	10074	ell	
11	10074	Bux-	
11	10074	ton	
S3V	1870-12-14	Buxton	1833
11	10075	ell	
11	10075	Bux-	
11	10075	ton	
S3V	1870-12-15	Buxton	1833
11	10076	ell	
11	10076	Bux-	
11	10076	ton	
S3V	1870-12-16	Buxton	1833
11	10077	ell	
11	10077	Bux-	
11	10077	ton	
S3V	1870-12-17	Buxton	1833
11	10078	ell	
11	10078	Bux-	
11	10078	ton	
S3V	1870-12-18	Buxton	1833
11	10079	ell	
11	10079	Bux-	
11	10079	ton	
S3V	1870-12-19	Buxton	1833
11	10080	ell	
11	10080	Bux-	
11	10080	ton	
S3V	1870-12-20	Buxton	1833
11	10081	ell	
11	10081	Bux-	
11	10081	ton	
S3V	1870-12-21	Buxton	1833
11	10082	ell	
11	10082	Bux-	
11	10082	ton	
S3V	1870-12-22	Buxton	1833
11	10083	ell	
11	10083	Bux-	
11	10083	ton	
S3V	1870-12-23	Buxton	1833
11	10084	ell	
11	10084	Bux-	
11	10084	ton	
S3V	1870-12-24	Buxton	1833
11	10085	ell	
11	10085	Bux-	
11	10085	ton	
S3V	1870-12-25	Buxton	1833
11	10086	ell	
11	10086	Bux-	
11	10086	ton	
S3V	1870-12-26	Buxton	1833
11	10087	ell	
11	10087	Bux-	
11	10087	ton	
S3V	1870-12-27	Buxton	1833
11	10088	ell	
11	10088	Bux-	
11	10088	ton	
S3V	1870-12-28	Buxton	1833
11	10089	ell	
11	10089	Bux-	
11	10089	ton	
S3V	1870-12-29	Buxton	1833
11	10090	ell	
11	10090	Bux-	
11	10090	ton	
S3V	1870-12-30	Buxton	1833
11	10091	ell	
11	10091	Bux-	
11	10091	ton	
S3V	1870-12-31	Buxton	1833
11	10092	ell	
11	10092	Bux-	
11	10092	ton	

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V018	1179	about 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		propose a mode, in addition to the compensation, which would induce the planters to exert themselves in order to produce that favorable impression on the negro mind.		
S3V018	1180	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		above, as an Amendment to the right hon.		
S3V018	1181	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		that half the amount of the compensation should not be paid until the period of the apprenticeship of the negroes had expired, and until the negroes were put in full possession of all the rights and privileges enjoyed by all other classes of his Majesty's subjects in the colonies.		
S3V018	1182	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		for the compensation to the planters; he knew that it would be greatly to the advantage of the negroes; but he should pay it still more cheerfully if he could accelerate the period when the negroes would be free labourers, and would enjoy free wages.		
S3V018	1183	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		greatly in his power to advance or to retard the civilization of the negro.		
S3V018	1184	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		negro to day labour, there would be little hope that more advance would take place than had occurred during the last two centuries; but if the planter chose to pursue another course there was no doubt that he might speedily improve the negro mind.		
S3V018	1185	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		amendment to which he had adverted would act as a powerful stimulus on the planter, he now begged leave to propose it.		
S3V018	1186	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		several colonies, laid upon the Table.		
S3V018	1187	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		tant this should be done for the purpose of enabling the House to form some idea of the new system of society which it was proposed to establish in the West Indies.		
S3V018	1188	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		self unable to understand the system of apprenticeship.		
S3V018	1189	Buxton 2122	ell	1833
Buxton		to be a state partly of slavery and partly of freedom; he wished, if possible, to ascertain the proportions.		

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01	16596	another reason for the necessity of producing this order that the provisions	ell	1833
S3V01	16596	ell of the new Bill were more oppressive upon the negroes than the old Orders in Council.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16597	permitted them to labour ten hours a-day, while the old Orders in Council	ell	1833
S3V01	16597	restricted the time to nine hours a-day, and provided, moreover, that the slaves should	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16598	by the measure, the slaves lost one hour per day, and forty days per annum	ell	1833
S3V01	16598	freedom.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16601	that he was not prepared to oppose the second reading.	ell	1833
S3V01	16601	that he was not prepared to oppose the second reading.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16611	it was necessary to repeat the objections which he had already stated against	ell	1833
S3V01	16611	certain parts of it.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16614	system of apprenticeships was incomprehensible, and he did not understand how, if	ell	1833
S3V01	16614	compulsion were abandoned, recourse could be had to any other system than that of wages.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16615	the system of apprenticeships, and also the proposition of giving money	ell	1833
S3V01	16615	to the planters, until it should be seen that slavery was really extinguished; because the	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16615	money might be paid, and the Colonial Legislatures might never consent to make the laws	ell	1833
S3V01	16615	necessary for carrying the object into effect.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16616	planters would resort to the old system of compulsion, and there would be as much	ell	1833
S3V01	16616	whipping as ever if the work was to be done.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16617	if such a system were resorted to, he was convinced that convulsion and insurrection	ell	1833
S3V01	16617	would ensue in the colonies.	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16618	communications from various quarters in the West India Islands, which	ell	1833
S3V01	16618	assured him that the negroes were in that state that they were determined to have wages	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16618	for their work.	ell	1833
S3V01	16619	paid insurrection would be the consequence, and that would be the	Bux- ton	
S3V01	16619	termination of British authority in those islands.	ell	1833

sent	speaker	text	year
S3V019P01	Robert Peel	Book 4781601 that it was impossible, with the law of apprenticeship as it then stood, the magistrate residing at a distance from the place where the offence was committed could enforce the performance of labour; and what was to be done in that case was a question, on which he entertained an opinion so strong that he would not at that moment venture to express it.	1833
S3V019P02	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 regretted exceedingly to see a Bill of this nature pass through a second reading without a discussion of its principle, he would at least be no assenting party to such a step; and lest his silence should be misconstrued into an acquiescence with the principle, and an objection only to the details, he felt it his duty to protest against the whole principle of the Bill, as at variance with all those interests which it professed to promote.	1833
S3V019P03	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 which such a measure could be undertaken, or defended, appeared to him to be these.	1833
S3V019P04	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 First, to satisfy the claims of abstract, right and justice, without referring to any other consideration; or, secondly, to meet the almost universal wishes of the people of England; or, thirdly, to effect the freedom and improvement of the slave population; or, fourthly, to benefit the West-India proprietors.	1833
S3V019P05	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 any other motives than these for making any alteration in the existing state of things.	1833
S3V019P06	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 to contend, that it would entirely fail of effecting any one of these objects; and that on these grounds the Bill should be rejected entirely, and a new one, founded on very different principles, be substituted in its stead.	1833
S3V019P07	Robert Peel	Book 4781611	1833
S3V019P08	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 justice of the case:—	1833
S3V019P09	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 to deny that slavery was an oppression and a wrong, unjust in its origin, and cruel in its prolongation.	1833
S3V019P10	Robert Peel	Book 4781611, that to satisfy the claims of right and justice, the Bill should have declared the entire abolition of slavery, at the earliest practicable moment, with no further delay than might be required for merely organizing a competent magistracy and police.	1833
S3V019P11	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 every for twelve years to come, under the specious title of apprenticeships, where nothing was to be learnt, and no wages to be paid, was a mockery and an insult to those who demanded its abolition on the grounds of justice or religion; and in this point of view, the Bill deserved condemnation at its earliest stage.	1833
S3V019P12	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 compliance with the almost universal wishes of the English people; scarcely anything could be more remote from it than this Bill.	1833
S3V019P13	Robert Peel	Book 4781611 and demanded immediate emancipation for the slave, as his undoubted right, to be given to him without delay and without price; yet, by this Bill, the delay was to be twelve years, and, in many instances, much more: and the price was to be 20, 000, 000 l.	1833

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V01-90044750	ing-ham	from the nation; 14, 000, 000 . of interest for being paid twelve years in advance; 21, 000, 000 . as the appraised value to the owners of the labour of 800, 000 slaves for the master's benefit for twelve years, at seven-and-a-half hours per day.	1833
S3V01-90044760	ing-ham	to the nation, the protecting duties, bounties, and other privileges of the West-India planters, were to be continued during these twelve years, making, at least, 24, 000, 000 . more;—forming altogether the enormous sum of 75, 000, 000 .	1833
S3V01-90044761	ing-ham	the purchase of that freedom which ought to be given at once to the slave, without a single shilling of purchase-money, or a single hour of unnecessary delay.	1833
S3V01-90044762	ing-ham	to the principle of compensation; but the very term implied a previous loss; and the only reasonable footing on which the question of compensation could be put, was, not as a purchase-money for a property in the persons of the slaves to be liberated (the legality of which property he wholly denied), but as a remuneration for loss sustained by the adoption of one mode of culture for another.	1833
S3V01-90044763	ing-ham	proved to result from such a change, it would be time enough to compensate it; but compensation without data, and without loss proved, he held to be in violation of every principle of justice; and to that, this Bill pledged the House and the country, and should, therefore, be rejected.	1833
S3V01-90044764	ing-ham	granting freedom and improvement to the slaves, —it did neither; but, on the contrary, it placed them under a system, which, though called freedom, they would soon discover not to be so; and becoming irritated by the mockery of all their hopes, and the breaking of all the promises held out to them, they would be even more dissatisfied than before.	1833
S3V01-90044765	ing-ham	would be resented by the master, —punished by the magistracy, —denounced by the Colonial governments, —and, as sure as cause ever produced effect, would bring about a servile insurrection; which, though it might secure their freedom, would throw back their improvement, by the devastations of life and property which such insurrections would occasion, and by keeping the whole population in a state of irritating warfare, instead of calmly pursuing the arts of instruction and peace.	1833
S3V01-90044766	ing-ham	benefit of the West-India proprietors;—nothing could so effectually do this as a Bill which should guarantee to them, on the faith of the nation, the full enjoyment of the actual annual profits now derived from their estates; and the putting by a fund, say 20, 000, 000 . or more, from which any actual loss proved to arise from the cultivation of their estates by free labour instead of by slave labour, should be repaid; for then, freedom being granted to the slave, all parties would be satisfied, and the experiment might be cordially and safely made; but by the present Bill no such freedom was to be given, no such experiment was to take place; and as the disappointment of the slave population, if this Bill should pass into a law, would of necessity beget an insurrection, they would obtain their freedom by their own hands, —the purchase-money to be paid by the nation would be refused—the whole system of protecting duties and bounties would be overturned—	1833
S3V01-90044767	ing-ham	themselves might be lost both to the nation and to individuals, as America was severed from England, and Hayti from France; and the ruin of all the proprietors would be complete.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V019	00014768	He looked upon the Bill, before, that the Bill being defective in principle, ought to be opposed in its present stage; and he only regretted that those who considered themselves the leaders on this great question, should not have so opposed it.	ing-ham	1833
S3V019	00014769	and, however, he charged his duty in thus entering his solemn protest against the whole measure; and if he had succeeded in convincing the House that it would fail to effect any one of the objects it proposed to accomplish, he trusted that it would be so purged of its defects in its passage through the Committee, as to come out of their hands in as different a shape as possible from that which it now bore, —where evil so preponderated, as to make the good (if, indeed, it contained any whatever) wholly inoperative and impracticable.	ing-ham	1833
S3V019	00014770	and he said he felt the greatest mortification, in common with all other friends to emancipation, in finding this Bill neither a safe nor a satisfactory measure.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014771	and he said he had been made in it since it had been first introduced to Parliament, but he was sorry to say, that these changes tended all to the benefit of the planter, and the detriment of the slaves.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014772	and he said he never forget the eloquent speech which he had heard from the right hon.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014773	and he said he was introducing this measure, of which one of the principal objects was, to show that it would be folly to leave any part of this matter to be taken up by the Colonial Legislatures.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014774	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014775	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014776	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014777	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014778	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V019	00014779	and he said he would read the extracts from the speech, and as they were more forcible and eloquent than anything he himself could say, he would read them to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	01.170.15980	On the 21 st happened.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15981	The popular 21 st became louder and louder against the abominations of slavery; a Government came in, which was considered, he would not say hostile to the West-India interest, but hostile to slavery; and then, to the surprise of all the world, the planters ran away with 20, 000, 000 . of English money as the supposed value of that part of their property which they gave up in their slaves.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15982	But that he maintained that the planters had got not only a full but an enormous compensation.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15983	But he steadily 21 st so he was sure were the people of England, to give the planters 20, 000, 000 . as a compensation, provided that the slaves received complete emancipation in return.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15984	But he would 21 st the country distinctly, that if this plan of apprenticing the slaves was persisted in, the planters would get much more than in common justice they were entitled to receive.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15985	But he said to the Committee to recollect the value at which the planters had estimated their property a few years ago, when they came to that House as petitioners for relief.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15986	But he said to the Committee that it was low enough.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15987	But he said to every body knew, a Select Committee sat to investigate into the value of property in our West-Indian colonies.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15988	But he said that the Committee there appeared as a witness a Mr. John Innes, a most respectable gentleman no doubt.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15989	But he said that was asked, “ “How much does it cost to rear a young negro to the age of fourteen years?” ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V	01.170.15990	But he said that was precise.	ell Bux- ton	1833

sentences	id	speaker	year
S3V	1600	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1603	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1604	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1605	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1606	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1607	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1608	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1609	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1610	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1611	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			
S3V	1612	Buxton_2122	1833
ell			
Bux-			
ton			

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 if complete emancipation were granted, to pay 20, 000, 000 . for it; but ell if the planters insisted upon this apprenticeship, then they would not allow the planters Bux- the chance of getting any such enormous sum. ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 The question of apprenticeship, he knew his own incompetence to argue ell with the ability and eloquence of the right hon. Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 He knew anything at all of common sense, this was one of its plainest ell dictates—that the world only knew of two modes of obtaining human labour—hope and Bux- fear—the inducement of reward and the compulsion of want. ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 He would only abandon all his doctrines upon this subject, if any gentleman would ell only point out to him any community which had ever laboured assiduously, except under Bux- one or other of these two motives. ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 That in this Bill you gave the slave neither hope nor wages. ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 that the planter should give him wages, but that proposition had been ell rejected. Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 Under the Bill now in the House, the slaves were to work for seven hours and a-half in each day ell without wages. Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 He would not enter into the question of the abstract right of each man to the labour of his ell own body— Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 that the slave had a positive right to his own labour. ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1601Buxton	ell	will 2122 He now said, that the slave was to work for twelve years as an apprentice to his ell master, without receiving any wages. Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01	1101	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1102	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1103	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1104	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1105	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1106	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1107	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1108	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1109	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1110	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1111	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1112	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1113	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1114	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1115	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1116	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1117	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1118	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1119	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1120	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1121	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1122	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1123	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1124	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1125	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1126	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1127	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1128	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1129	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1130	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1131	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1132	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1133	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1134	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1135	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1136	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1137	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1138	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1139	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1140	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1141	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1142	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1143	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1144	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1145	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1146	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1147	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1148	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1149	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1150	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1151	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1152	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1153	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1154	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1155	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1156	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1157	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1158	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1159	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1160	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1161	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1162	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1163	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1164	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1165	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1166	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1167	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1168	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1169	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1170	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1171	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1172	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1173	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1174	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1175	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1176	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1177	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1178	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1179	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1180	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1181	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1182	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1183	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1184	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1185	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1186	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1187	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1188	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1189	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1190	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1191	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1192	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1193	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1194	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1195	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1196	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1197	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1198	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1199	ell	Buxton	1833
S3V01	1200	ell	Buxton	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	16035	say, that the negro, if he refused to work, would be under the control of the Magistrate, and would thus be liable to the old system of force.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16036	case, then he would undertake to affirm that greater force would be needed than ever.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16037	the instrument of torture was kept in sight in the field, and the negro worked under the influence of the lash; but, under the proposed alteration of system, the offending negro, before he could be punished, must be taken before a magistrate.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16038	be a species of judicial proceeding against him, and thus, by your delay, you would rob the whip of half its terrors, and be compelled to make them up by increased severity of punishment.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16039	that there had been no cruelty—he did not say that there had been cruelty	Buxton	1833
S3V	16040		Buxton	1833
S3V	16041	admitted that there had not been; it was not.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16042		Buxton	1833
S3V	16043		Buxton	1833
S3V	16044	for, as long-as slavery existed, you must have the whip.	Buxton	1833
S3V	16045	at a distance, depend upon it, the Magistrate would be compelled to use it more powerfully.	Buxton	1833

sent_id	speaker	text	year
S3V01.9P01.16046	Buxton	2122d, would the people of England consent to pay 20, 000, 000 . for such an ell object?	1833
S3V01.9P01.16047	Buxton	2123, would not be the worst that would happen.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16048	Buxton	2124The old system of violence would as surely cause an insurrection of the ell blacks in Jamaica in 1834, as it had caused the insurrection in St. Domingo in 1794; for Bux- when their hopes of freedom and of wages were destroyed, he could not venture to ton entertain any further hopes of peace and tranquillity.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16049	Buxton	2125opportunity of seeing several communications from the missionaries to ell their friends at home, and he had also had the opportunity of hearing the sentiments of Bux- many persons who had resided in Jamaica, and who were not friendly to his views, and ton they all agreed upon this point—that if you did not determine to do justice to the negro, and to pay them wages, and that forthwith, you would have an insurrection of the blacks in that colony.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16050	Buxton	2126ask, was the main cause of the late insurrection in Jamaica?	1833
S3V01.9P01.16051	Buxton	2127dination of the negroes not to work without remuneration.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16052	Buxton	2128on the authority of the confessions made by the generals of the ell negroes just before they were executed.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16053	Buxton	2129 “ “I know that we are free; I read it in the English newspapers.	1833
S3V01.9P01.16054	Buxton	2130ath that I would not work after Christmas without satisfaction for my ell labour, and I will not do so. “ ”	1833
S3V01.9P01.16055	Buxton	2131That he had been advised by his comrades to say to his master, when he ell came to ask him to work, that he would not unless he got wages.” ”	1833
S3V01.9P01.16056	Buxton	2132We will not rebel, but we will not work without satisfaction.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	long enough for buckra without wages, and we will not work for him so ell any longer.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	case that he had to lay before the House; what he wanted was, that the ell time of the apprenticeship should be reduced to the shortest period, which might be Bux- necessary to establish on just principles the system of free labour for adequate wages.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	ried in another part of our dominions, the experiment of emancipating 30, ell 000 persons in the last four years, and no experiment could have answered better.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	ated the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, and the result of their ell emancipation illustrated both the principles for which he was then contending.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	hat been a state of bloodshed—	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	a state of freedom; and Mr. Bar row, speaking of them, had observed, ell “ “that in their apprenticeship they were in a state of existence, to which that of slavery Bux- might bear a comparison of happiness.” ”	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	er, a higher authority at present in the country on that subject, and he ell said, “ “That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves Bux- themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident.” ”	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	rom strongly confirmed, and at greater length, this statement, for he ell said, “ “They were subject to the same coercion and punishment as slaves, but that they Bux- were not so well fed and clad; that they were exposed to dangers and privations, to which ton no master would expose his more valuable cattle—slaves.” ”	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.1B03.1T01.1C01.1L01.1S01.1	1122	ting the slaves was thought sane in comparison to that of freeing the ell Hottentots; but an order in council fortunately went out to that colony, which left nothing Bux- to the discretion of the local authorities but which was in itself imperative.	Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01.9P06.1B068	21.22	outcry raised, but mark the result: though some temporary inconvenience was felt in consequence of immediately letting loose 30, 000 persons in a state of the lowest degradation, he had it from the commander of the district, that in six months things had settled—that 25, 000 out of 30, 000 returned to their work—that they worked better than they had ever worked before—and that they all agreed that there was a great improvement in their condition.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B069	21.22	went and settled on the Kat River.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B070	21.22	“You had better give the land to baboons,” ” but the land now was a perfect garden.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B071	21.22	there was not anywhere a more industrious community in the British dominions; and the writer of a letter to him said, “I am at present in the midst of 4, 000 Hottentots, as well fed, as well clothed, as active and industrious, and having as large a share of intelligence and piety, as could probably be found among as many Scotch peasants in any one place in our highly-favoured country.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B072	21.22	man was a Scotchman himself, and, therefore, competent to give an opinion.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B073	21.22	dated March 7, 1833, he said, ““Oh this is Scotland in her best days.” ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B074	21.22	that the Hottentots have done in the cultivation of lands in this country since 1829, astonishes their friends, and enrages those that think that Hottentots should never have been allowed to hold either cattle or land.” ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B075	21.22	The Kat River Settlement furnishes one of the most splendid illustrations of the absurdity of the all-hackneyed objections to the freedom of the slaves from the necessity of making them fit for freedom.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B076	21.22	of men upon earth more fit to be made free than those who have been all their lives in chains, and no people can use liberty better than the Hottentots have used theirs. “ ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P06.1B077	21.22	from another gentleman, corroborating all the statements which he had just read to the House.	ell Bux- ton	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	01.976	16078	Buxton	2123
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16079	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16080	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16521	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16522	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16523	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16524	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16525	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16526	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				
S3V	01.976	16527	Buxton	2122
ell				
Bux-				
ton				

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01.9P0w.1652	Buxton.2122	I recollect that for the last twelve months it had been spoken of, if not as a ell matter of course, at least as a thing of very probable occurrence.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1653	Buxton.2122	of by the colonists themselves; who in that period, also, had gravely ell spoken of transferring their allegiance from the Crown of Great Britain to the Republic of Bux- the United States.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1653	Buxton.2122	another word upon a point upon which he certainly felt most deeply, but ell which the right hon.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1653	Buxton.2122	satisfactorily explained.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1653	Buxton.2122		ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	Done him the honour to say, that the language that he held towards the ell negroes might have some influence upon them.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	such were the case, if, indeed, the faintest echo of his voice could ever ell reach them—most earnestly, most emphatically, would he implore them, by every motive Bux- of duty, gratitude, and self-interest, to do their part towards the peaceful termination of ton their bondage.		1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	them, “The time of your deliverance is at hand;—let that period be ell sacred—let it be defiled by no outrage	Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	by no blood.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	of the head of a single planter be touched.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P0w.1654	Buxton.2122	—bear any indignity—submit to any privation, rather than raise your ell hand against any white man;—continue to wait and to work patiently—trust implicitly to Bux- that great nation and paternal Government who are labouring for your release.	Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V01.1P06.16546	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16547	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16548	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16549	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16550	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16551	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16552	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16553	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16554	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16555	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16556	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16557	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16558	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16559	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.1P06.16560	ell Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01.9P01.16936	Buxton 2122	will make the stone break easy;“ ” and they worked with such will that the road was finished in a very few days, and at an expense of 13 .	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16937	Buxton 2122	to underrate the apathy which prevailed among the negroes in the West Indies; but he thought that the following definition of the effects of slavery, which was given by a person who had lived long in a slave country, might perhaps explain it.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16938	Buxton 2122	that “ “the slaves appeared lost to reason and to feeling; that their spirit was broken, ’ and that their faculties were sunk in a stupor, which he could not describe.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16939	Buxton 2122	hope was destroyed in their breasts; they appeared indifferent to all around them—abject, servile, brutish. “ ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16940	Buxton 2122	might be turned against him, and it might be said, that such men were unfit for freedom; but he would beg to say, that the statement applied not to negroes, but to men with British blood in their veins, to men who were Christians, and the account was given by the British Consul at Mogadore.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16941	Buxton 2122	slavery were nearly the same in all men, whether Europeans or negroes.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16942	Buxton 2122	as, who was a long time detained captive in Africa, was a strong illustration of this; in fact, Europeans as well as Africans, placed under similar circumstances, would soon appear as abject, as brutish, and as servile, as those parties whom they had been describing.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16943	Buxton 2122	might, have been said of the Christian slaves who were long in captivity at Algiers. “ ”	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16944	Buxton 2122	were almost proverbial epithets, as applied to the christian dogs, as the captives in Algiers were called.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16945	Buxton 2122	looked upon them as a set of brutish and sottish men, who would not work without strong coercion, and some of them went so far as to express their surprise that Providence should have created such a set of drones.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V01.9P01.16946	Buxton 2122	of the difficulty which they could make was, that the Christian dogs had been created solely for the purpose of serving the Mussulmans.	ell Bux- ton	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V01	16947	curious to find that the Africans entertained nearly the same opinions of	ell	1833
S3V01	16948	Europeans who got into captivity amongst them as some of the Europeans of the present	Bux-	
S3V01	16949	day entertained of the Africans.	ton	
S3V01	16948	Even of the wreck of the Oswego, there was a statement of the opinions	ell	1833
S3V01	16949	entertained by Africans of the Europeans, or white men; they considered them a set of	Bux-	
S3V01	16950	wretched, abject beings, too lazy to work, so that they were obliged to send to Africa for	ton	
S3V01	16951	slaves to help them to cultivate their soil, which they were too idle and too ignorant to do		
S3V01	16952	themselves.		
S3V01	16953	It is to be remarked that Mr. Shand, in his address to some Scotch farmers on the subject	ell	1833
S3V01	16954	of the negro population, and the very words which he applied to the Africans, had been	Bux-	
S3V01	16955	applied by the Africans, in the case he had mentioned, to the Europeans.	ton	
S3V01	16956	colour of the skin was taken as a test of the capacity of the individual,	ell	1833
S3V01	16957	and in each case that colour was considered a sufficient reason why the party should	Bux-	
S3V01	16958	remain perpetually a slave.	ton	
S3V01	16959			
S3V01	16960			
S3V01	16961			
S3V01	16962			
S3V01	16963			
S3V01	16964			
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sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	019	Book 47058	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		slavery would have been entirely abolished within a single year; and all parties would have		
ham		been satisfied.		
S3V	019	Book 47059	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		the question was so complicated and confused, and such perpetual changes		
ham		were demanded by both parties, in the shape of reciprocal concession, that many years		
		must elapse before the abolition could be effected, unless, indeed, which was extremely		
		probable, the slaves should take the matter into their own hands, and speedily emancipate		
		themselves.		
S3V	019	Book 47060	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		the question before the House, it was merely this, whether any further		
ham		time of servitude beyond the short period requisite for organizing the change, was either		
		necessary or desirable; and if both, what was the exact space of time that should be fixed.		
S3V	019	Book 47061	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		he had already pledged itself, by a preceding clause, that there should be some		
ham		term of apprenticeship; and it was now called upon to determine its best limits.		
S3V	019	Book 47062	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		for himself, that he thought the decision of this question would depend		
ham		entirely on the view taken by Members as to the reason for enacting any period of		
		apprenticeship at all.		
S3V	019	Book 47063	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		he intended to prepare the slave for freedom, then he should say that a		
ham		single year for the agricultural labourers would be quite sufficient; particularly if, during		
		that period the slaves were carefully made acquainted with the obligations that would be		
		imposed on them by their new condition, and should have explained to them, by daily		
		teachers, the great advantages which would result to themselves from sobriety, industry,		
		prudence, and subordination.		
S3V	019	Book 47064	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		and artificers, who in large numbers maintained themselves by their		
ham		own labour, and paid over weekly a surplus as tribute to their respective owners, not a		
		single hour of apprenticeship would be necessary—		
S3V	019	Book 47065	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		for freedom; they needed no probation; and therefore they could be		
ham		safely emancipated without a moment's delay.		
S3V	019	Book 47066	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		the apprenticeship were intended as a part of the compensation to be paid to		
ham		the planters, by prolonging to them the profits of the servitude of their slaves, he would		
		say, that it would be far better to let the whole compensation be paid in money, and set		
		the unhappy slaves free.		
S3V	019	Book 47067	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		they were compelled to choose, have the twenty millions made thirty, and		
ham		the emancipation pronounced at once, than pay twenty millions for emancipation now, and		
		have to wait seven years for its completion after all.		
S3V	019	Book 47068	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		who contended that no compensation should be paid till loss could be		
ham		proved; and the only cases in which it was certain that loss would accrue, was in that of		
		the artisans and artificers, whose release from their bondage would occasion to their		
		masters the loss of the weekly tribute which they received from their labour.		
S3V	019	Book 47069	Kingdom of the Netherlands	1833
ing-		he believed no compensation would ever be required, as it had been		
ham		proved, by evidence the most unimpeachable, that free labour was in the end more		
		profitable than slave labour; and, therefore, the proprietors of estates would be rather		
		gainers than losers by the transition from one to the other.		

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	0020P01h1500	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1504	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1508	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1512	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1516	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1518	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1519	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		
S3V	0020P01h1520	Wellington	1299	1833
		Duke		
		of		
		Wellington		

sent	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0020P01H1521Wellesley1299	the commencement of the period of apprenticeship was changed from Duke August, 1834, to January, 1834.	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1522Wellesley B1299	there were three descriptions of apprenticeship, while in the Resolution Duke only one was contemplated.	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1523Wellesley1299	in the Bill a total alteration in the laws respecting slaves, not in any Duke way alluded to when the Resolutions were before the House.	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1524Wellesley1299	alterations, and he asked the House if they did not involve such a change Duke in the measure as to require, at least, a short statement from the noble Earl?	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1525Wellesley1299	on in saying, their Lordships would not be treated with that respect Duke which they had a right to demand if the noble Earl persisted in moving the second reading of without offering any explanation of the motives which led to the alterations he had Wellington- mentioned.	ton	1833
S3V0020P01H1526Wellesley1299	it had now become impossible for this matter to stand still, whatever Duke might be the mode adopted of forwarding it.	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1527Wellesley1299	however, that the manner in which Government had taken the lead in Duke putting forward this abolition measure, had exhibited the most unequivocal contempt of of the rights of private property.	Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1528Wellesley1299	that there existed any necessity for framing the measure in its present Duke shape, or any shape like it.	of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01H1529Wellesley1299	ould have been to induce the Colonial Legislature, to take means for Duke improving the social and moral condition of the slaves, so as to bring them to such a state of in which it would be safe and advantageous for all parties concerned, to do away with Wellington- slavery altogether.	ton	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V0020P01W683 0020P01W683 Duke of Wellington	Wellington, it would be fatal to all parties to emancipate the negroes.	1833
S3V0020P01W684 0020P01W684 Duke of Wellington	alteration of the relative positions of the colonists and their negroes, were they likely to have fewer rebellions when the parties were called master and apprentice, instead of master and slave?	1833
S3V0020P01W685 0020P01W685 Duke of Wellington	the contrary, he believed, be more than ever; and, indeed, before long matters he was afraid, would come to such a pass in the colonies, as to reduce us to the necessity of destroying the black population.	1833
S3V0020P01W686 0020P01W686 Duke of Wellington	Another provision in the Bill which would very materially be objected to by the proprietors: for they were not to be allowed the power of dismissing their apprentices on any grounds, even though the latter should be quite worn out and unserviceable; and not only were they not allowed to get rid of them till the end of those six years, but they were obliged to maintain them.	1833
S3V0020P01W687 0020P01W687 Duke of Wellington	provided 100 Magistrates for the whole nineteen colonies, but they would	1833
S3V0020P01W688 0020P01W688 Duke of Wellington	be the disorder produced by this Bill, that they would require 100 for Jamaica alone.	1833
S3V0020P01W689 0020P01W689 Duke of Wellington	such a hazardous measure as the emancipation of the negroes ought to be very gradual in its operation.	1833
S3V0020P01W690 0020P01W690 Duke of Wellington	be to conciliate the colonists, so as to ensure their co-operation.	1833
S3V0020P01W691 0020P01W691 Duke of Wellington	done hastily in a matter which involved such immense public and private interests, and in which the negroes themselves were so deeply concerned.	1833

sentences	speaker	year
S3V020P01H1692Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
I expect that the negroes, in such a climate as that of the West-Indies, would work as regular agriculturists, unless they were obliged to work; the proprietors in of the United States, in Colombia, in Guyana, would bear ready testimony to the truth of Welling- that proposition.		
S3V020P01H1693Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
As to this arbitrary Bill, the measure ought to have been commenced by Resolutions, recommending' to the Colonial Legislature certain acts to be done, and promising of compensation for all losses sustained by the operation of such Acts.		
S3V020P01H1694Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
Insured the co-operation of the local Legislature, without Which nothing could be effectually done; and he was sure, that those Legislatures would never concur in of such a harsh and violent measure as the present; which was moreover a measure quite Welling- different from the one formerly proposed by the noble Lord—and essentially different in ton several of its most important points.		
S3V020P01H1695Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
clause, for instance; the Bill would have the effect of making an extensive and dangerous alteration in the existing law, for whereas at present, although a slave accompanying his master to England would be free while in this country, yet, on his return Welling- to the colonies, he would again be a slave; this Bill rendered the fact of his being once free ton sufficient to make him free for life.		
S3V020P01H1696Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
the proper course would be to suggest certain things, and promise certain compensation to the colonists, and leave to their judgment, (which on such matters must of surely be better than that of the Government at home), to use the best means for carrying Welling- such measures into effect, and to distribute properly the compensation money. ton		
S3V020P01H1697Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
generally would take care of its impartial distribution.		
S3V020P01H1698Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
object to the present plan, that instead of raising the proposed sum at once, and either handing it over to the Colonial Legislature, or putting it out to interest on of their account, the compensation money was not to be got together till the termination of Welling- the apprenticeship. ton		
S3V020P01H1699Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
ould be when the average rate per head was fixed, and the total amount ascertained, to transmit such amount to the authorities to be distributed by them, when of the wishes of Government had been carried into effect.		
S3V020P01H1700Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
proposed as to the time of the labour of the negroes, the proprietors would lose one-fourth of the amount of produce now obtained from their estates, and they of would in justice be entitled to compensation for that loss.		

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0020P01	1701	Present amounted to 12, 000, 000 l. sterling, and by this change it would	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1702	be reduced by the sum of 3, 000, 000 sterling.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1703	the amount of the value of the labour of the negro was equivalent to the	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1704	whole amount of the rent; so that the loss would be very considerable.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1705	say so much the sort of protection which that House and the Government	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1706	ought to give to the planters?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1707	been sufficiently interfered with already?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1708	Government allowed, and indeed encouraged men to go among the slaves, and	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1709	leach with the utmost freedom all sorts of doctrines?	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1710	the 52nd George 3rd, c. 155, carried toleration to its fullest extent.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1711	been passed in a very liberal spirit, but he doubted whether it could be	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1712	called the work of prudent Statesmen.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1713	a matter of greater delicacy than the licensing of sectarian instructors	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1714	under this Act.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1715	agine that they could ever establish the negroes as a part of society in the	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020P01	1716	islands of the West Indies?	Duke of Wellington	1833

sent	speaker	text	year
S3V0020P011710	Duke of Wellington	the opinions of some of the wisest and best men in America, in those States in which slavery had been abolished, and they would find, that when by law the negroes had been made fellow citizens with the Americans, it had been found necessary to begin colonization in order to remove them from the States, with the citizens of which, it was impossible they should ever perfectly amalgamate.	1833
S3V0020P011711	Duke of Wellington	He read the opinion of General Harper on this subject, who had declared his firm conviction, that there never could be an intimate union between the two races; that they never would look on each other as fellow-citizens in the cordial manner in which different classes of men living in the same country, and subject to the same laws, should do; and that the colonization of the negroes was, therefore, necessary for their advantage, as well as for that of the Americans themselves.	1833
S3V0020P011712	Duke of Wellington	He called on the House to look at the details of this Bill, many of which were such an interference with the right of internal legislation possessed by the colonies, that it was not surprising they should object to it.	1833
S3V0020P011713	Duke of Wellington	This Bill was a renewal of the attempt at internal taxation, which he imagined had been abandoned a long time ago.	1833
S3V0020P011714	Duke of Wellington	In these circumstances, he entreated the Government to revise the measure, and to take out of it those harsh parts which he regretted to see introduced with respect to the colonies, and to take away those clauses which it was impossible that any Legislatures in the colonies could agree to.	1833
S3V0020P011715	Duke of Wellington	On a former occasion, when he had remonstrated against the reduction of the term of apprenticeships from twelve years to six, a noble and learned Lord had told him, that it was in consequence of the increase of compensation to the planters from a loan of 15, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011716	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011717	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011718	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011719	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011720	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011721	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011722	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011723	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011724	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011725	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011726	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011727	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011728	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011729	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011730	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011731	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011732	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011733	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011734	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011735	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011736	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011737	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011738	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011739	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011740	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011741	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011742	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011743	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011744	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011745	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011746	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011747	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011748	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011749	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011750	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011751	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011752	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011753	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011754	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011755	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011756	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011757	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011758	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011759	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011760	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011761	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011762	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011763	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011764	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011765	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011766	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011767	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011768	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011769	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011770	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011771	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011772	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011773	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011774	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011775	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011776	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011777	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011778	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011779	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011780	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011781	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011782	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011783	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011784	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011785	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011786	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011787	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011788	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011789	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011790	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011791	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011792	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011793	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011794	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011795	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011796	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011797	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011798	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011799	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833
S3V0020P011800	Duke of Wellington	He said, that the compensation was first 10, 000, 000 l .	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V0020A01h0051m11s25t1299	0051m11s25t1299	February, the proposition of a loan to the West-India planters, of 15, 000, 000 , originated.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0052m12s10t1299	0052m12s10t1299	a deputation from the planters waited on the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0053m14s10t1299	0053m14s10t1299	the right hon.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0054m16s10t1299	0054m16s10t1299	proposed to the House of Commons the loan of 15, 000, 000 , suggesting that, perhaps, it might be made a gift.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0055m18s10t1299	0055m18s10t1299	came the proposition that there should be a gift of 20, 000, 000 .	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0056m14s10t1299	0056m14s10t1299	the right hon.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0057m16s10t1299	0057m16s10t1299	that Motion in the House of Commons; the term of apprenticeship being all this while twelve years.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0058m12s10t1299	0058m12s10t1299	the Resolution to that effect passed; and it was not until the 25th of July that the term of apprenticeship was changed from twelve to six years.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V0020A01h0059m14s10t1299	0059m14s10t1299	it is necessary to make this statement, in order to rebut the assertion of the noble and learned Lord, that the gift of 20, 000, 000 , and the curtailment of the apprenticeships, had been propositions dependent on one another.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sent	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V0020P01H0600	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	that the crops was collected in the West Indies between the months of June and September, at which period it would be most inconvenient to commence any change in the situation of persons performing the labour.		
S3V0020P01H0601	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	instances the planters were exceedingly anxious that the commencement of the apprenticeship should not take place till the month of January; on the other hand, they were not desirous that the apprenticeship should continue beyond the month of January, 1840; thus, instead of June, 1834, the apprenticeship would commence January, 1835, and instead of ending June, 1840, it would end January, 1840, being a period of five years instead of six.		
S3V0020P01H0602	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	concluded by proposing an Amendment to that effect.		
S3V0020P01H0603	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	clause stood, he feared it might have a retrospective effect; he, therefore, moved an Amendment, providing that the clause should apply to such persons only as were in England, or the free British dominions, with consent of their owners at the time of, or after the passing of the Act.		
S3V0020P01H0604	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	proposed to amend the clause, it would give permanent freedom to such slaves as might in future come to England, while it would be likely to prevent the lawsuits which must arise from the clause having a retrospective operation.		
S3V0020P01H0605	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	use altogether, as not only useless, but as eminently calculated to produce the most fatal mischiefs.		
S3V0020P01H0606	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	wished that proprietors, having two estates on one colony, might be enabled to transfer their slaves from the one to the other.		
S3V0020P01H0607	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	use altogether, as likely to be eminently mischievous.		
S3V0020P01H0608	Wellesley 1299	Duke of Wellington	1833
	slaves, that, at the end of that period, they would be liable to enjoy all civil rights.		

sentences	speaker	year
S3V0020P01-D03200001-1299 Duke of Wellington every white from the colonies who could leave them.		1833
S3V0020P01-D03300001-1299 Duke of Wellington whole clause to be omitted.		1833
S3V0020P01-D03800001-1299 Duke of Wellington against the whole clause.		1833
S3V0020P01-D03900001-1299 Duke of Wellington to strike terror into all the inhabitants of the colonies.		1833
S3V0020P01-D04000001-1299 Duke of Wellington ought not to make such a declaration as was contained in this clause.		1833
S3V0020P01-D07300001-1299 Duke of Wellington the different value of slaves and of land in the different islands was so great, that the marketable value of the slaves in each island would not be an accurate criterion for apportioning the losses of the planters.		1833
S3V0020P01-D07400001-1299 Duke of Wellington fore, to the principle of the mode proposed by the Bill for determining the compensation to be given to the planters, and to the machinery to be employed to make the distribution of that sum.		1833
S3V0020P01-D07500001-1299 Duke of Wellington compensation being made according to the value of the slaves, and proposed, that it should be merely according to their number, without any reference to their value.		1833
S3V0020P01-D07600001-1299 Duke of Wellington to the Commission proposed to distribute the money, and proposed that the sum, when it was determined by the register of the slaves what was due to each colony, should be handed over to the colonial authorities, to be apportioned according to the laws of the colonies.		1833

sent	speaker	text	year
S3V0020P01H0277	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley proposed, as an Amendment, to leave out all the clauses from 33 up to 40, to retain 41 and 42, and leave out 43 and 4 and, instead of 45, he would insert two clauses.	1833
S3V0020P01H0278	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley accordingly, read two clauses, to the following purport:—"Be it enacted, that the number of slaves in each of the nineteen colonies, which were then enumerated, shall be ascertained according to the number of slaves registered under the 59th Geo.	1833
S3V0020P01H0279	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley that the number of slaves being ascertained from the register, the said sum of twenty millions shall be divided into nineteen different shares; and when it has been ascertained what is the proportionate number of slaves in each colony, and what is the proportional share of the twenty millions for each colony—that share shall be assigned to each colony in the books of the Bank of England, to be paid to each colony, or a colony order.	1833
S3V0020P01H0280	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley would then follow another clause, providing that the share of the twenty millions which went to each colony should be left to be disposed of by the local assemblies, according to the number of slaves possessed by each owner, and according to the laws in force in the colony.	1833
S3V0020P01H0281	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley concluded by stating that he mentioned to their Lordships the plan he proposed, and he should then only move that the 33rd clause be omitted.	1833
S3V0020P01H0282	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley again the clause, as an improper interference with the internal legislation of the colonies.	1833
S3V0020P01H0283	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley said he was moved a clause of toleration, but, in his opinion, it was one of intolerance, and eminently calculated to set the colonists, and especially the colonial Legislatures, at variance with this country.	1833
S3V0020P01H0284	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley recommended their Lordships to strike out the clause.	1833
S3V0020P01H0285	Duke of Wellington	Wellesley will move to oppose the clause, must do so, on the ground that it was most unwise to interfere with the internal regulations of the colonies.	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V00201P01_0014	0015	He had been in the Parliament been on this subject, that it had never even passed a	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0016	0017	Doubt whether the Colonial Legislatures would act, in carrying into effect	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0018	0019	this Bill, and yet the noble Lord came forward to propose a clause which would infallibly	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0020	0021	affront every Colonial Legislature, and prevent them all from co-operating to carry the Bill	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0022	0023	into effect.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0024	0025	he had on two previous occasions given, and, therefore, would not then	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0026	0027	repeat, moved that it be omitted.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0028	0029	Amendment of his noble and learned friend, which in his opinion was a	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0030	0031	measure of encouragement and hope to the West-India Planters.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0032	0033	of a great principle to be carried into execution by future measures;	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0034	0035	and a pledge which would soothe the feelings of those for whose benefit it was intended.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0036	0037	part of the slavery question in which he felt more interest than that	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0038	0039	which was now before the House.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0040	0041	to the removals to Trinidad, but his hon.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0042	0043	in supposing that they were not effected by the consent of the negro.	Duke of Wellington	1833
S3V00201P01_0044	0045	that it should not be done, except with the consent of the negro.	Duke of Wellington	1833

sent_start	sent_end	text	speaker	year
S3V020P0wB504	1122	that case, that the negroes were removed, and that they died like rotten ell sheep.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V020P0wB505	1123	was, that if they were to proceed in the way proposed, in the course of ell the next six or seven years there would be a transfer of 20, 000 slaves from island to island, Bux- and not a thousand of that number would be alive at the end of their apprenticeship.	ton	1833
S3V020P0wB511	1122	endment to the clause, ““that no apprentice should be removed from one ell colony to another after the passing of this Act, without the consent of the said apprentice Bux- given and recorded in writing-signed by the said two Justices of the Peace.” ”	ton	1833
S3V020P0wB512	1122	a great number of authorities equally conclusive on this point, but he felt ell satisfied the House would fully concur with him in thinking that these apprentices ought Bux- not to be considered as slaves, and that they should not be removed from place to place ton without their own consent and authority.		1833
S3V020P0wB513	1122	as made to this, he should certainly feel it his duly to press it to a ell division.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V020P0wB525	1122	at nothing would induce negroes to work so well or so readily as holding ell out an inducement of wages; the evidence given before the Committee proved that fact; Bux- but the House had already decided against the system of wages.	ton	1833
S3V020P0wB526	1122	right hon.	ell Bux- ton	1833
S3V020P0wB527	1122	(Mr Stanley) would consent to the introduction of a clause that should ell approximate towards wages, by allowing the negroes a small sum, say a half-penny per Bux- hour, for their labour.	ton	1833
S3V020P0wB528	1122	plained of the expensive and tiresome mode of laying in stores of ell provisions for the negroes, and therefore it would be better to allow a small sum for wages, Bux- that the negro might know he was working for wages.	ton	1833
S3V020P0wB529	1122	manicipation through an apprenticeship, would be no inducement ell equivalent to wages.	Bux- ton	1833
S3V020P0wB530	1122	slaves should have the option of having allowances and provision ell grounds, or of having wages.	Bux- ton	1833

sentences	id	text	speaker	year
S3V	0208PamB204Stanley	2326 ground for substituting 15, 000, 000 .		1833
S3V	0208PamB205Stanley	2326, 000 . , that the engagement entered into by the Government and the	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB206Stanley	2326 House had not been completed.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB207Stanley	2326 tion.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB208Stanley	2326 occasionally misrepresented what the Resolution passed by the House was; for	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB209Stanley	2326 the hon.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB210Stanley	2326 the House of Commons pledged themselves, by their first Resolution, to	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB211Stanley	2326 the immediate and entire abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, and that	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB212Stanley	2326 has not taken place.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB213Stanley	2326 with respect to the hon.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB214Stanley	2326 (Stanley) would tell him that they had pledged themselves to no such	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB215Stanley	2326 thing.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB216Stanley	2326 What they had pledged themselves to was, that an immediate and effectual measure	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB217Stanley	2326 should be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB218Stanley	2326	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB219Stanley	2326 (the member for Tamworth) noticed at the time that very word ““immediate,” ”	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB220Stanley	2326 and stated that it would be better to strike it out, because it might lead to an inference	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB221Stanley	2326 that it was wished to introduce the immediate abolition.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB222Stanley	2326 understood, that the word ““immediate” ” referred to immediate measures for	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB223Stanley	2326 the future abolition of slavery.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB224Stanley	2326 measures had been taken—the Bill had been introduced, and the Act of	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB225Stanley	2326 Parliament would, he trusted, in a very short time be passed, which should forthwith have	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB226Stanley	2326 the effect of producing, within a very short period, the entire abolition of slavery	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB227Stanley	2326 throughout the British dominions.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB228Stanley	2326	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB229Stanley	2326 they had not obtained that cordial co-operation which they had a right to	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB230Stanley	2326 expect from the Jamaica Legislature.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB231Stanley	2326 of two or three gentlemen who had entered their protests against the	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB232Stanley	2326 whole proceeding, and stated this as an example of what was to be expected from the	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB233Stanley	2326 whole of the colonists.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB234Stanley	2326 express his sincere regret that those gentlemen—one the agent for	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB235Stanley	2326 Trinidad, and the others all representing the interest of the island of Jamaica—had not felt	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB236Stanley	2326 it their duty to come forward in the manner which he thought the interests of their clients	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB237Stanley	2326 required.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB238Stanley	2326 them was not whether, in all its details, this measure would be desirable	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB239Stanley	2326 in the colonies or not, but whether, under the state of public opinion here, it was not for	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB240Stanley	2326 the interest of those whom they represented, to close with the British Parliament upon the	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB241Stanley	2326 terms which they were disposed to offer.	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB242Stanley	2326 these Gentlemen did not represent the whole of the West-India	ley	1833
S3V	0208PamB243Stanley	2326 population.	ley	1833

sents	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	0208Pam4122	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4123	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4124	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4125	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4126	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4127	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4128	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4129	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4130	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4131	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4132	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4133	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4134	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4135	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4136	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4137	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4138	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4139	stanley_2326	1833
ley			
S3V	0208Pam4140	stanley_2326	1833
ley			

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V8020R01_5227	Robert Peel	1833
recede from the Resolution that slavery should be abolish- ed, and could replace the planters in the situation they were in before the Resolutions were discussed, then they might shrink from granting twenty millions as a compensation; but if it was impossible for them so to recede—after announcing that slavery should no longer exist in the colonies—		
S3V8020R01_5228	Robert Peel	1833
how they could recal the solemn and deliberate pledge given by both Houses of Parliament, that the sum for compensation should be 20, 000, 000		
S3V8020R01_5229	Robert Peel	1833
planter that a nice distinction about a mill and a stream, or a farmer and his horses, had so satisfied the minds of the House against the propriety of compensation, that although slavery should be abolished, he should receive nothing, would be little pleasing to him, be he however pleased with metaphorical or ingenious arguments.		
S3V8020R01_5230	Robert Peel	1833
to admit that 20, 000, 000 was an enormous sum in the present situation of the country; but as it had been agreed to by two branches of the Legislature, with the authority of the Crown, that such a sum should be granted, without saying whether it were more or less than the planters were entitled to, he considered himself concluded from diminishing it.		
S3V8020R01_5231	Robert Peel	1833
many questions on which the first announcement of the King's Government, founded on the authority of the King, was decisive; and the present was one of them.		
S3V8020R01_5232	Robert Peel	1833
which the announcement that slavery was to be abolished had shaken, could not now be restored, unless the Resolutions to which the House had come were carried into effect; and, acting on that ground, he considered himself precluded from retracting from any one of them.		
S3V8020R01_5233	Robert Peel	1833
In speaking, undoubtedly the House could reconsider and retract from any Resolution; but at the same time it was a question whether by doing so the House would not be guilty of a breach of good faith.		
S3V8020R01_5234	Robert Peel	1833
proposition that half the sum agreed to be voted to the West-India proprietors by way of compensation, should be reserved until the period of apprenticeship expired.		
S3V8020R01_5235	Robert Peel	1833
it was not necessary for him to take up the time of the House in arguing at any length in support of this proposition.		
S3V8020R01_5236	Robert Peel	1833
in favour of it was founded in the caution and prudence which men of the world displayed in the bargains made by them in ordinary transactions.		
S3V8020R01_5237	Robert Peel	1833
the practice was to withhold the purchase-money until the commodity was delivered.		
S3V8020R01_5238	Robert Peel	1833
one instance, in which there had been a deviation from that rule, and the consequence should operate as a warning.		

sent_start	speaker	year
S3V020P0w-F598	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	the slave trade, but the money was paid before the condition was performed, and the	
Bux-	consequence was that the money was kept, and the slave trade continued.	
ton		
S3V020P0w-F599	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	stance he could not contemplate any objection to his Motion.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V020P0w-F600	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	was, that they should pay 10, 000, 000 l. , the largest deposit perhaps,	
Bux-	ever offered for the performance of a contract, and to put it beyond all question that they	
ton	would perform the other part faithfully, he proposed that the residue of the sum voted to	
	the West-India proprietors should be placed in the hands of trustees, to be paid to the	
	West-India proprietors, as soon as the measure of emancipation was completed.	
S3V020P0w-F601	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	to disguise from the Committee that he doubted the ability and the	
Bux-	intention of the West-India proprietors to perform their part of the contract.	
ton		
S3V020P0w-F602	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	doubted whether they had the power.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V020P0w-F603	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	By had any such power, would they have suffered his Majesty's Representative in	
Bux-	Jamaica, to be insulted?	
ton		
S3V020P0w-F604	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	would they have suffered the unoffending missionaries to be abused and imprisoned, and	
Bux-	would they have suffered the helpless slaves to be oppressed and ill-treated as they had	
ton	been, for wishing to have the power of worshipping God according to the dictates of	
	conscience?	
S3V020P0w-F605	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	If the West-India proprietors had the power, he doubted if they had the inclination.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V020P0w-F606	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	As the conduct of those who represented the West Indians were to be ascertained, let them look at the	
Bux-	conduct of those who represented the West Indians.	
ton		
S3V020P0w-F607	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	Those who had read, and many of them heard the speeches of Mr. Burge.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V020P0w-F608	Mr. Buxton	1833
ell	As to the feelings of the West-India proprietors by those speeches?	
Bux-		
ton		

sentences	speaking_text	speaker	year
S3V	020170-5890	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-5891	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-5892	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-5893	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-5894	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-5895	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-6326	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-6327	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-6328	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-6329	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		
S3V	020170-6330	Buxton	1833
ell	2122		
Bux-	ton		

sent_start	speaker	text	year
S3V0020170-0059	Buxton	attention for their attention was, the fact that as the condition of slavery degraded and debased the human mind to a degree to render those who had once endured it scarcely capable of receiving that advantage from freedom which freemen ought to have, he thought that all children under the age of six years ought to be exempted from the term of apprenticeship, in order that they having altogether escaped the debasement consequent upon slavery, might arrive at manhood in a frame of mind equal to bear their free condition, and to avail themselves of that blessing.	1833
S3V0020170-0169	Buxton	considered, were sufficiently strong to justify him in proposing an Amendment to the clause to that effect.	1833
S3V0020170-0283	Buxton	Whether Government had received information from Jamaica of any disposition on the part of the legislative assembly to defray the expense of rebuilding the chapels that had been destroyed in that island?	1833
S3V0020170-0530	Buxton	Instances of severe punishment inflicted on men merely for their religious opinions might be found in the colonies.	1833
S3V0020170-0746	Buxton	Williams was one of that kind, and he was not aware that the man had in that case committed any other offence than that of professing his religious opinions.	1833
S3V0020170-0762	Buxton	were practised by men of high rank in society in the colonies.	1833
S3V0020170-0763	Buxton	were not, if not practised, by Magistrates, and he knew no instance in which they had been removed from their situations.	1833
S3V0020170-0864	Buxton	that justice had yet been done upon those who had attacked and demolished the meeting-houses.	1833
S3V0020170-0865	Buxton	strong enough to reprobate misconduct such as that he had noticed, and he hoped it would meet with its fitting punishment.	1833
S3V0020170-0866	Buxton	the hon.	1833

sentence_id	speaker	suggested_speaker	year
S3V0016P0_13594	Mr. Fowell Buxton	thomas_buxton_2122	1833
ell Buxton			

Next, let's break the text into words and clean it up, removing numbers and stop words. We're lemmatizing each word into its word stem so that we can count singular and plural of the same word as one.

```
library(textstem)

# clean up the list of words
filtered_words_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 <- top_slavery_speakers_1833 %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>% # break up into words
  filter(!str_detect(word, "\\s*[0-9]*\\s*$")) %>% # remove all numbers
  anti_join(stop_words, by = "word") %>% # remove stopwords
  #anti_join(custom_stop_words, by = "word") %>% # remove any words in the custom_stop_words list
  mutate(word = lemmatize_words(word)) # lemmatize the word, reducing each word to its word stem for c

# inspect the data
head(filtered_words_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833)
```

```
##      sentence_id      speaker suggested_speaker year      word
##      <char>          <char>          <char> <num>    <char>
## 1: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    reply
## 2: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    conscious
## 3: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    subject
## 4: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    introduce
## 5: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    government
## 6: S3V0016P0_13594 Mr. Fowell Buxton thomas_buxton_2122 1833    relinquish
```

Next, let's count the words by how many times each speaker says them.

For our visualization, we will look at only the words spoken most frequently.

```
top_words_per_abolition_speaker <- filtered_words_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  group_by(speaker, word) %>% # group the data by speaker
  summarize(n = n()) %>% # count how many times each word is spoken by each speaker
  arrange(desc(n)) %>% # arrange in descending order
  slice(1:15) # find the 15 words that each speaker says the most frequently

kable(top_words_per_abolition_speaker)
```

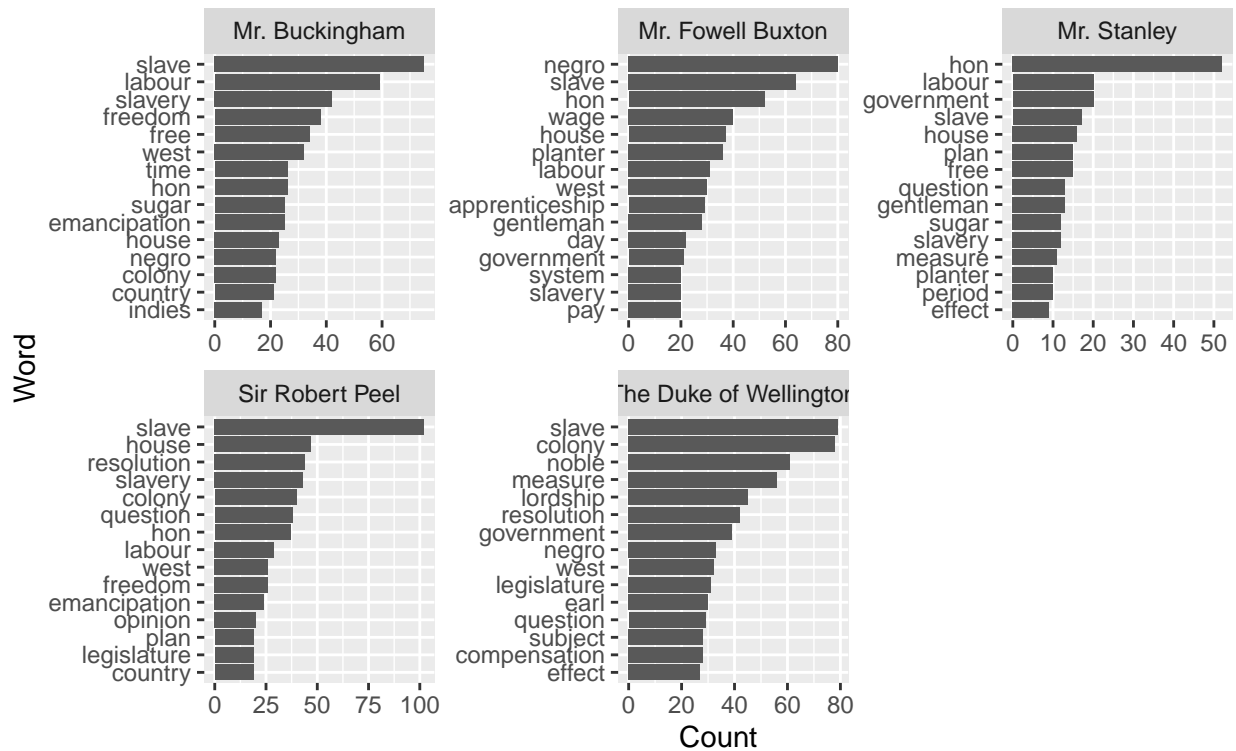
speaker	word	n
Mr. Buckingham	slave	75
Mr. Buckingham	labour	59
Mr. Buckingham	slavery	42
Mr. Buckingham	freedom	38
Mr. Buckingham	free	34
Mr. Buckingham	west	32
Mr. Buckingham	hon	26
Mr. Buckingham	time	26
Mr. Buckingham	emancipation	25
Mr. Buckingham	sugar	25
Mr. Buckingham	house	23
Mr. Buckingham	colony	22
Mr. Buckingham	negro	22
Mr. Buckingham	country	21
Mr. Buckingham	indies	17
Mr. Fowell Buxton	negro	80
Mr. Fowell Buxton	slave	64
Mr. Fowell Buxton	hon	52
Mr. Fowell Buxton	wage	40
Mr. Fowell Buxton	house	37
Mr. Fowell Buxton	planter	36
Mr. Fowell Buxton	labour	31
Mr. Fowell Buxton	west	30
Mr. Fowell Buxton	apprenticeship	29
Mr. Fowell Buxton	gentleman	28
Mr. Fowell Buxton	day	22
Mr. Fowell Buxton	government	21
Mr. Fowell Buxton	pay	20
Mr. Fowell Buxton	slavery	20
Mr. Fowell Buxton	system	20
Mr. Stanley	hon	52
Mr. Stanley	government	20
Mr. Stanley	labour	20
Mr. Stanley	slave	17
Mr. Stanley	house	16
Mr. Stanley	free	15
Mr. Stanley	plan	15
Mr. Stanley	gentleman	13
Mr. Stanley	question	13
Mr. Stanley	slavery	12
Mr. Stanley	sugar	12
Mr. Stanley	measure	11
Mr. Stanley	period	10
Mr. Stanley	planter	10
Mr. Stanley	effect	9
Sir Robert Peel	slave	102

speaker	word	n
Sir Robert Peel	house	47
Sir Robert Peel	resolution	44
Sir Robert Peel	slavery	43
Sir Robert Peel	colony	40
Sir Robert Peel	question	38
Sir Robert Peel	hon	37
Sir Robert Peel	labour	29
Sir Robert Peel	freedom	26
Sir Robert Peel	west	26
Sir Robert Peel	emancipation	24
Sir Robert Peel	opinion	20
Sir Robert Peel	country	19
Sir Robert Peel	legislature	19
Sir Robert Peel	plan	19
The Duke of Wellington	slave	79
The Duke of Wellington	colony	78
The Duke of Wellington	noble	61
The Duke of Wellington	measure	56
The Duke of Wellington	lordship	45
The Duke of Wellington	resolution	42
The Duke of Wellington	government	39
The Duke of Wellington	negro	33
The Duke of Wellington	west	32
The Duke of Wellington	legislature	31
The Duke of Wellington	earl	30
The Duke of Wellington	question	29
The Duke of Wellington	compensation	28
The Duke of Wellington	subject	28
The Duke of Wellington	effect	27

Now visualize:

Speakers' Favorite Words

From the 1833 Debates on the Abolition of Slavery



From Concepts to ideas

What can we learn from this visualization about the history of slavery? How might we use the tools of text mining to learn something new about this important historical moment?

What shows up clearly in the counts of most frequently-used words is a series of keywords that motivated debate. The fact that all five speakers invoke the terms “slavery,” “freedom,” and “labour” suggests that they are operating as what historians call “concepts” – the theoretical constellations of ideas that produced much of the modern world. Terms such as “nation,” “republic,” “democracy,” and “development” were argued over and redefined over the course of decades and centuries, until the terms eventually stabilized.

Historians believe that identifying the debates over these words is key to understanding the abstract forces that remade society, or the “conceptual changes” by which modern understanding was produced. Peter de Bolla and his coauthors defined concepts as “‘cultural entities’ held by many agents collectively, that is held by a ‘culture’” (de Bolla et. al). They argue that concepts allow cultures to feel their way through increasingly abstract modes of ideation, because concepts “provide the scaffolding that enables one to understand whatever is the object of attention and thought.” In the era of the debates over the abolition of slavery, the concept “freedom” was doing just such important work, allowing ordinary British people and the politicians who represented them to reckon with certain aspects of the abhorrent economic reality that made Britain so rich in the age of empire: the fact that Britain’s wealth was largely due to the plunder of wealth from

foreign lands and especially the theft of time from the millions of enslaved humans who harvested sugar, tea, cotton, and the other raw materials upon which empire's trade was based. Talking about "freedom" formed the basis for reckoning with capitalism and empire as systems, for holding them account to a higher set of principles. That work was at its infancy in the era of the British laws that outlawed the Atlantic slave trade and slavery in some parts of British empire, but the work of defining and promoting freedom continues to this day as the specific cases and principles that comprise freedom continue to be brought into consciousness through the work of social movements, politics, and ideation.

Historically speaking, as concepts arise, they tend to be contested. At the beginning, there was no single definition of "science" or "nation" to which all parties subscribed; these terms had to be debated and argued over until they became abstract ideas that could be invoked in support of other debates. Corpus linguistics gives us useful clues about how to identify potential concepts: as a rule of thumb, the words spoken about the most in any debates are those that are most contested. In the debates of 1833, we can tell that the words "slavery," "freedom," and "labour" may fit such a description. Often the words spoken most frequently are words whose definition is up for grabs; speakers who disagree with each other will talk at great length to assert their own definition of one of these key concepts. The two speakers who mention freedom the most in 1833 are Buckingham and Peel, and we might expect that they represent two poles of disagreement about what freedom is or should be.

One part of unpacking the life of concepts is to understand the contestation of concepts by individuals as they formulate ideas and arguments. In this usage, we follow de Bolla and his collaborators call the individual uses of concepts by writers and speakers "ideas" (de Bolla et al Ch 2.1.2). Therefore, for the following discussion, let us use "concept" to reference that shared terminology of values, especially "freedom," while reserving "idea" for any other terms we might use to understand how individual speakers make their cases. When people in the past argued about how to define terms like "freedom," they used many examples. Words such as "wages," "apprenticeship," and "regulation" were used in the slavery debates to signal how freedom was to be achieved.

We already have enough material to hypothesize about some major differences that marked the speakers out in their construction of the problems of freedom and slavery. Buckingham and Buxton, representing the abolition lobby, are more inclined to talk about the "negro" – a term whose usage has changed, but that in its early nineteenth-century context, was a reference to a color – black – via the Latin *nigrum*. Perhaps they were inclined to reference the individual experiences of enslaved persons – although this is a conjecture, something we'd need to check in the text. Buckingham also uses words for abstract values such as "enjoyment" and "life," where Buxton is more willing to talk about facts on the ground in "Jamaica," for instance the "insurrection."

Problems of imperial governance concern the other speakers, whose personal background was associated less with middle-class abolition movements than with the military and colonial order of British empire. Peel speaks of "colonies," "compensation," and "proprietors;" if we have read some background to the debates, we might guess that Peel is wrapped up with the technical questions of whether the imperial parliament in Westminster has the right to tell the colonial government in Jamaica, and what will be the fallout if the Westminster parliament tells the white planters in Jamaica that their property is suddenly invalid. Stanley's eyes are on markets – he speaks of "sugar," the major project produced by slave labor, "averages" (a hint that he may be speaking in technical terms about economic production, although we would need to read more to understand how), and "compensation" and "colonies," like Peel. Wellington's eyes are also on imperial issues, drawing attention (perhaps) to the implications of debates over slavery for India (although again more reading would be necessary to understand how India is being invoked).

Our many parenthetical remarks in the paragraph are an important reminder that we are merely at the stage of hypothesis generation. We do not have enough material from this list of keywords to interpret the

debates. We may begin to identify words and speakers for further analysis.

Even in a distant reading, we can detect that Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington were more interested in problems of “compensation” for the owners who benefited from the system of enslavement than in the details of life in the West Indies – an issue of political expediency, but also a reflection of the ethical orientation of parliament in the 1830s.

The Most Distinctive Words of the Top Speakers About Slavery

If we want to see the words that make each speaker distinct as opposed to their top words, we will need a different tool than raw word count. We might hypothesize, for instance, that Buckingham talks about “freedom” more than the other speakers in the group, because “freedom” is ranked as the third word for Buckingham but the eleventh for Buxton, the fifth for Peel, and somewhere lower still for Wellington and Stanley. But the truth is that we don’t know how statistically important these differences are without further comparison. Thinking about the problem with greater statistical richness means asking how many times Buckingham uttered “freedom” relative to the number of words Buckingham spoke in the slavery debates overall; we need to know not just the full count of one word, but how many individual words he used and how frequently he said each, relative to the other speakers. In short, statistics become important when we want to compare individuals.

What we need is a “distinctiveness measure,” a statistical tool that allows us to rank an index of how “distinctive” a word is of each speaker. Further on in this book, we will go into the technicalities of measures of distinction in greater detail, the varieties of algorithms that can be used for this purpose, and how they work. For now, it is enough to know that “distinctiveness” is a useful tool for understanding which words each speakers says more relative to the other speakers.

Distinctiveness can help us to answer the question: what were the words that Buckingham said that other speakers did not say? What were the words that Peel uttered that other speakers never used? If raw word count helps us to understand which concepts speakers may be arguing over, distinctiveness helps us to interpret which keywords those speakers used to support their argument.

Using the function `bind_tf_idf()` we can apply an index of how distinctive each word is of each speaker. The `tf-idf` function will create an index for each term-speaker pair – a number which, if high, tells us that the word was very distinctive of each speaker, and if low, tell us that many of the speakers used the same word.

The `bind_tf_idf()` function takes three arguments. The first two are the names of the facets of the data which are to be assessed for how distinctive they are in relationship to each other – in this case, `word` and `speaker`. The third argument, `n`, the count of words per speaker.

```
# calculate the measure of how distinctive each keyword is of each speaker
tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 <- top_words_per_abolition_speaker %>% # start with a data frame with
  bind_tf_idf(word, speaker, n) %>% # In this case, the groupings of words we want to explore ('document')
  arrange(desc(tf_idf))

# inspect the data
kable(tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833)
```

speaker	word	n	tf	idf	tf_idf
The Duke of Wellington	noble	61	0.0956113	1.6094379	0.1538804
Mr. Fowell Buxton	wage	40	0.0754717	1.6094379	0.1214670
The Duke of Wellington	lordship	45	0.0705329	1.6094379	0.1135183
Mr. Fowell Buxton	apprenticeship	29	0.0547170	1.6094379	0.0880636
Mr. Buckingham	time	26	0.0533881	1.6094379	0.0859248
The Duke of Wellington	measure	56	0.0877743	0.9162907	0.0804268
Mr. Fowell Buxton	negro	80	0.1509434	0.5108256	0.0771058
The Duke of Wellington	earl	30	0.0470219	1.6094379	0.0756789
Sir Robert Peel	resolution	44	0.0825516	0.9162907	0.0756413
Mr. Buckingham	freedom	38	0.0780287	0.9162907	0.0714970
The Duke of Wellington	compensation	28	0.0438871	1.6094379	0.0706336
The Duke of Wellington	subject	28	0.0438871	1.6094379	0.0706336
Mr. Fowell Buxton	day	22	0.0415094	1.6094379	0.0668069
Mr. Stanley	period	10	0.0408163	1.6094379	0.0656913
Mr. Buckingham	free	34	0.0698152	0.9162907	0.0639710
The Duke of Wellington	colony	78	0.1222571	0.5108256	0.0624520
Mr. Fowell Buxton	planter	36	0.0679245	0.9162907	0.0622386
Mr. Fowell Buxton	pay	20	0.0377358	1.6094379	0.0607335
Mr. Fowell Buxton	system	20	0.0377358	1.6094379	0.0607335
Sir Robert Peel	opinion	20	0.0375235	1.6094379	0.0603917
The Duke of Wellington	resolution	42	0.0658307	0.9162907	0.0603201
Mr. Buckingham	indies	17	0.0349076	1.6094379	0.0561816
Mr. Stanley	free	15	0.0612245	0.9162907	0.0560994
Mr. Stanley	plan	15	0.0612245	0.9162907	0.0560994
Mr. Stanley	gentleman	13	0.0530612	0.9162907	0.0486195
Mr. Fowell Buxton	gentleman	28	0.0528302	0.9162907	0.0484078
Mr. Stanley	hon	52	0.2122449	0.2231436	0.0473611
Mr. Buckingham	emancipation	25	0.0513347	0.9162907	0.0470375
Mr. Buckingham	sugar	25	0.0513347	0.9162907	0.0470375
Mr. Stanley	sugar	12	0.0489796	0.9162907	0.0448795
Sir Robert Peel	freedom	26	0.0487805	0.9162907	0.0446971
The Duke of Wellington	legislature	31	0.0485893	0.9162907	0.0445220
Mr. Stanley	government	20	0.0816327	0.5108256	0.0417001
Sir Robert Peel	emancipation	24	0.0450281	0.9162907	0.0412589
Mr. Stanley	measure	11	0.0448980	0.9162907	0.0411396
Mr. Buckingham	country	21	0.0431211	0.9162907	0.0395115
The Duke of Wellington	effect	27	0.0423197	0.9162907	0.0387772
Sir Robert Peel	colony	40	0.0750469	0.5108256	0.0383359
Mr. Stanley	planter	10	0.0408163	0.9162907	0.0373996
Sir Robert Peel	question	38	0.0712946	0.5108256	0.0364191
Mr. Stanley	effect	9	0.0367347	0.9162907	0.0336597
Sir Robert Peel	country	19	0.0356473	0.9162907	0.0326633
Sir Robert Peel	legislature	19	0.0356473	0.9162907	0.0326633
Sir Robert Peel	plan	19	0.0356473	0.9162907	0.0326633
The Duke of Wellington	government	39	0.0611285	0.5108256	0.0312260
Mr. Stanley	question	13	0.0530612	0.5108256	0.0271050

speaker	word	n	tf	idf	tf_idf
Mr. Buckingham	labour	59	0.1211499	0.2231436	0.0270338
The Duke of Wellington	negro	33	0.0517241	0.5108256	0.0264220
The Duke of Wellington	question	29	0.0454545	0.5108256	0.0232193
Mr. Buckingham	colony	22	0.0451745	0.5108256	0.0230763
Mr. Buckingham	negro	22	0.0451745	0.5108256	0.0230763
Mr. Fowell Buxton	hon	52	0.0981132	0.2231436	0.0218933
Mr. Fowell Buxton	government	21	0.0396226	0.5108256	0.0202403
Sir Robert Peel	house	47	0.0881801	0.2231436	0.0196768
Mr. Buckingham	slavery	42	0.0862423	0.2231436	0.0192444
Mr. Stanley	labour	20	0.0816327	0.2231436	0.0182158
Sir Robert Peel	slavery	43	0.0806754	0.2231436	0.0180022
Mr. Fowell Buxton	house	37	0.0698113	0.2231436	0.0155779
Sir Robert Peel	hon	37	0.0694184	0.2231436	0.0154903
Mr. Buckingham	west	32	0.0657084	0.2231436	0.0146624
Mr. Stanley	house	16	0.0653061	0.2231436	0.0145726
Mr. Fowell Buxton	labour	31	0.0584906	0.2231436	0.0130518
Mr. Fowell Buxton	west	30	0.0566038	0.2231436	0.0126308
Sir Robert Peel	labour	29	0.0544090	0.2231436	0.0121410
Mr. Buckingham	hon	26	0.0533881	0.2231436	0.0119132
The Duke of Wellington	west	32	0.0501567	0.2231436	0.0111922
Mr. Stanley	slavery	12	0.0489796	0.2231436	0.0109295
Sir Robert Peel	west	26	0.0487805	0.2231436	0.0108851
Mr. Buckingham	house	23	0.0472279	0.2231436	0.0105386
Mr. Fowell Buxton	slavery	20	0.0377358	0.2231436	0.0084205
Mr. Buckingham	slave	75	0.1540041	0.0000000	0.0000000
Mr. Fowell Buxton	slave	64	0.1207547	0.0000000	0.0000000
Mr. Stanley	slave	17	0.0693878	0.0000000	0.0000000
Sir Robert Peel	slave	102	0.1913696	0.0000000	0.0000000
The Duke of Wellington	slave	79	0.1238245	0.0000000	0.0000000

Note that the `bind_tf_idf()` function creates three new columns – `tf`, `idf`, and `tf_idf`. The one we really care about is the last, `tf_idf`, an index of how distinctive each word is of each speaker. A very high `tf_idf` marks words that are said very frequently by one speaker and never by any other speakers. A very low `tf_idf` marks words that are rarely said by anyone or said by everyone with nearly the same frequency. Looking for the high `tf_idf` words for each speaker will tell us which words are most unique to them – a useful clue to the distinctive arguments, ideas, and referents that each speaker contributed to the debate.

Now that we have an index of how distinctive each word is per speaker, we can use this distinctiveness tool to find which words are most distinctive of each speaker.

```
# find the words most distinctive of each speaker
most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  group_by(speaker) %>% # group by speaker
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>% # arrange in descending order of tf_idf, the index of how distinctive each
  slice(1:15) %>% # find the top n words, ranked by tf_idf
  ungroup() %>% # ungroup the words
```

```

mutate(index = row_number()) %>% # create a new column, "index," which tells what the #1-4 word is for
mutate(tf_idf = round(tf_idf, 4)) %>% # round the tf_idf score to only 4 decimal places
select(index, word, tf_idf, n, speaker) # drop all columns except these

# create a series of smaller datasets reflecting the top speakers
speaker1 <- most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  filter(speaker == pattern1[1]) %>%
  select(word, tf_idf)

speaker2 <- most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  filter(speaker == pattern1[2]) %>%
  select(word, tf_idf)

speaker3 <- most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  filter(speaker == pattern1[3]) %>%
  select(word, tf_idf)

speaker4 <- most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  filter(speaker == pattern1[4]) %>%
  select(word, tf_idf)

speaker5 <- most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  filter(speaker == pattern1[5]) %>%
  select(word, tf_idf)

```

Next, let's create a series of small tables displaying each speaker, their most distinctive words, and the `tf_idf` score of that word-speaker combination.

We could create a bar graph, of course, but because `tf_idf` measures represent an abstract concept – distinctiveness – visualizing this data risks confusing some possible readers, who might mistake the bar graph of `tf_idf` for a count of frequency. Analysts often have to make choices about how to represent their data so as to generate the least confusion about the meaning of any statistical measure. For abstract indexes like `tf_idf`, generated in the course of our research, we recommend offering simple tables along with prose that explains the significance of the numbers.

```

kable(speaker1, caption = unique(most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker$speaker)[1])

```

Table 4: Mr. Buckingham

word	tf_idf
wage	0.1215
apprenticeship	0.0881
negro	0.0771
day	0.0668
planter	0.0622
pay	0.0607

word	tf_idf
system	0.0607
gentleman	0.0484
hon	0.0219
government	0.0202
house	0.0156
labour	0.0131
west	0.0126
slavery	0.0084
slave	0.0000

```
kable(speaker2, caption = unique(most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker$speaker)[2])
```

Table 5: Mr. Fowell Buxton

word	tf_idf
time	0.0859
freedom	0.0715
free	0.0640
indies	0.0562
emancipation	0.0470
sugar	0.0470
country	0.0395
labour	0.0270
colony	0.0231
negro	0.0231
slavery	0.0192
west	0.0147
hon	0.0119
house	0.0105
slave	0.0000

```
kable(speaker3, caption = unique(most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker$speaker)[3])
```

Table 6: Mr. Stanley

word	tf_idf
period	0.0657
free	0.0561
plan	0.0561
gentleman	0.0486
hon	0.0474
sugar	0.0449

word	tf_idf
government	0.0417
measure	0.0411
planter	0.0374
effect	0.0337
question	0.0271
labour	0.0182
house	0.0146
slavery	0.0109
slave	0.0000

```
kable(speaker4, caption = unique(most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker$speaker)[4])
```

Table 7: Sir Robert Peel

word	tf_idf
noble	0.1539
lordship	0.1135
measure	0.0804
earl	0.0757
compensation	0.0706
subject	0.0706
colony	0.0625
resolution	0.0603
legislature	0.0445
effect	0.0388
government	0.0312
negro	0.0264
question	0.0232
west	0.0112
slave	0.0000

```
kable(speaker5, caption = unique(most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker$speaker)[5])
```

Table 8: The Duke of Wellington

word	tf_idf
resolution	0.0756
opinion	0.0604
freedom	0.0447
emancipation	0.0413
colony	0.0383
question	0.0364

word	tf_idf
country	0.0327
legislature	0.0327
plan	0.0327
house	0.0197
slavery	0.0180
hon	0.0155
labour	0.0121
west	0.0109
slave	0.0000

The first thing that our measure of distinctiveness helps to clarify is what is not distinctive. The words “freedom,” “labour,” and “slavery” are not particularly distinctive of any speaker – all five speakers use these words a great deal, and no one uses any of the words so much more often than the others as to merit an index of the words as distinctive.

Instead, we have a new set of words that might qualify as “ideas” in the sense that they signify the unique contribution of each of the five speakers on the larger debate about the meanings of the concepts “freedom” and “slavery.” Words such as “enjoyment” (for Buckingham), “wage” (for Buxton), “imperial” (for Peel), and “petition” (favored by Wellington) give a sense of the varying priorities of individuals.

It’s worth making a list of the words that intrigue us, about which we might want to know more. It seems, for example, that each of the speakers cultivated their own set of examples and references – places whose anecdotes they used as examples for thinking through the consequences of continued slavery, the “apprenticeship” system of continued slavery, and immediate abolition. One route through the research might be to stop here and examine those terms and their references, looking up one at a time:

Buxton: Hottentots, Africans, Scotchman Stanley: Venezuela, mine Peel: Burke, Guadeloupe Wellington: Colombia

We may make many such hypotheses in the course of reading. It is always worth writing them down; we may always choose to return to them later. One valid use of text mining is exactly as a source for new hypotheses about the text and how they matter.

Before we get too excited about any of these words, however, we also need to think about the usefulness of word count and distinctiveness together. One of the tricky things about working with tf-idf is that it’s a measure of distinctiveness, not a measure of significance. Which is to say that a highly-ranked word from any of these lists may be so distinctive because it was only spoken twice, and both times by one person. Does that make the word worthy of note? Not necessarily – it might just be irrelevant.

We can check the significance of our distinctiveness measure by another kind of representation of the same data, one that brings both distinctiveness and count into the same graphic.

```
# create a chart
most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker %>%
  mutate(word = reorder_within(word, n, speaker)) %>% # rearrange the data by n and speaker
  ggplot(aes( # create a chart
    x = word, # word on the x axis
    y = n, # n on the y axis
```

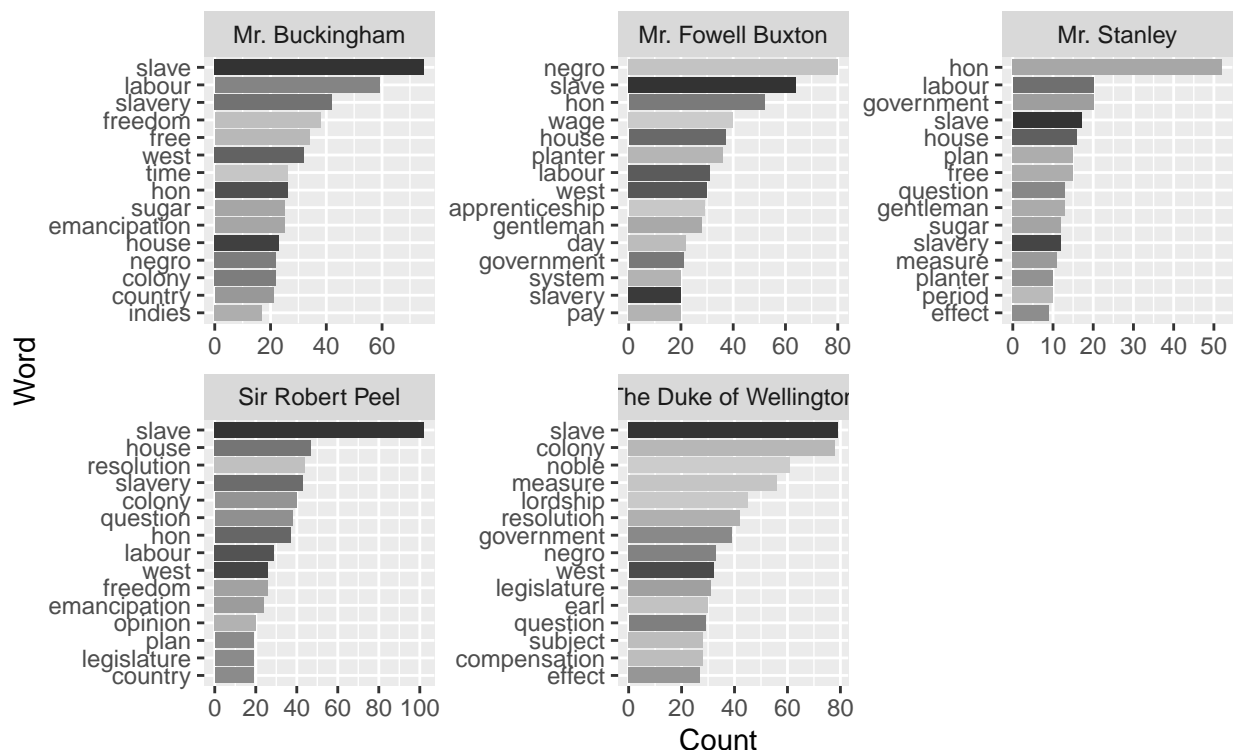
```

fill = factor(tf_idf) )) + # the color of the bars in the bar chart will reflect tf_idf.
# we must tell the computer to treat tf_idf as a "factor" because the the numbers are enumerated ra
geom_col() + # create a bar chart
facet_wrap(~speaker, scales = "free") + # create a series of mini-charts, breaking the data up by spe
coord_flip() + # switch the information on x and y axes (this is a shortcut to make the 'word' labels
scale_x_reordered() + # keep the 'word' axis ordered by n and speaker
scale_fill_grey() + # use a gray scale (if this line is removed, a color chart will be produced)
guides(fill = "none") + # don't show a legend for the colors of the bar chart (if removed, a color le
scale_y_continuous(breaks = function(x)
  unique(floor(pretty(seq(min(x), (max(x) + 1) * 1)))))) + # use whole numbers, not decimals, for the
labs(title = "Speakers\' Most Distinctive Words", # label the visualization with a title
      subtitle = "From the Debates in the 1830s on the Abolition of Slavery; pale means more distincti
      x = "Word", # x axis label
      y = "Count") # y axis label

```

Speakers' Most Distinctive Words

From the Debates in the 1830s on the Abolition of Slavery; pale means more dis



As opposed to the list, our bar chart shows both tf-idf distinctiveness (represented as paleness of the bar) with count on the x axis. This visualization can guide us as to whether we want to investigate a particular word because of its distinctiveness – or whether that word might be a poor marker of significance. For instance, most of Stanley’s distinctive words are revealed to have a wordcount of only 2, which is too few to be significant; it simply doesn’t make sense that “rum,” “mine,” and “barrel” merit investigation when

Stanley spoke them only twice in his voluminous speech-giving – that is, unless we already had a previous interest in the rum trade and its intersection with slavery. Statistically distinctive these words might be; worthy of further investigation they are not (at least not necessarily).

We can use wordcount with distinctiveness to identify a set of words that we do indeed wish to pursue further. We can see that the words “wage,” “rear,” “hottentots,” and “flog” are, for Fowell Buxton, both distinctive and numerous, as are “ultimate,” “qualify,” “imperial,” and “king’s” For Robert Peel; nearly all of Stanley’s words are distinctive, while Mr. Buckingham’s most distinctive word, “thirdly,” appears to be a mere rhetorical tick.

Nevertheless, there is room for caveats about settling for these words in particular. From the point of view of text mining, where we look to the number of words as significant, these results are unsatisfying. There are too many small results, where the count is smaller than 5. If we want to write an analysis of each speakers’ referents, this might be a beginning, but we should not rest content that we have the best words for examining the speakers yet. Let’s rerun the code, this time adding instructions to only show us words that appear above a certain threshold. To do this, we will add just a single line of code. You can play with the number in the filter to see how the results change as we look for more and less distinctive words.

```
most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker2 <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  group_by(speaker) %>%
  filter(n > 5) %>% # <----- this is the only thing that's new
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>%
  mutate(rank_tf_idf = row_number()) %>%
  slice(1:15) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(word = reorder_within(word, n, speaker))

most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker
```

```
## # A tibble: 75 x 5
##   index word      tf_idf      n speaker
##   <int> <chr>    <dbl> <int> <chr>
## 1     1 time      0.0859    26 Mr. Buckingham
## 2     2 freedom  0.0715    38 Mr. Buckingham
## 3     3 free     0.064     34 Mr. Buckingham
## 4     4 indies   0.0562    17 Mr. Buckingham
## 5     5 emancipation 0.047     25 Mr. Buckingham
## 6     6 sugar     0.047     25 Mr. Buckingham
## 7     7 country   0.0395    21 Mr. Buckingham
## 8     8 labour    0.027     59 Mr. Buckingham
## 9     9 colony    0.0231    22 Mr. Buckingham
## 10    10 negro    0.0231    22 Mr. Buckingham
## # i 65 more rows
```

```
ggplot(data = most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker2,
  aes(x = word, y = n, fill = factor(tf_idf) )) +
  geom_col() +
  scale_fill_grey() +
```

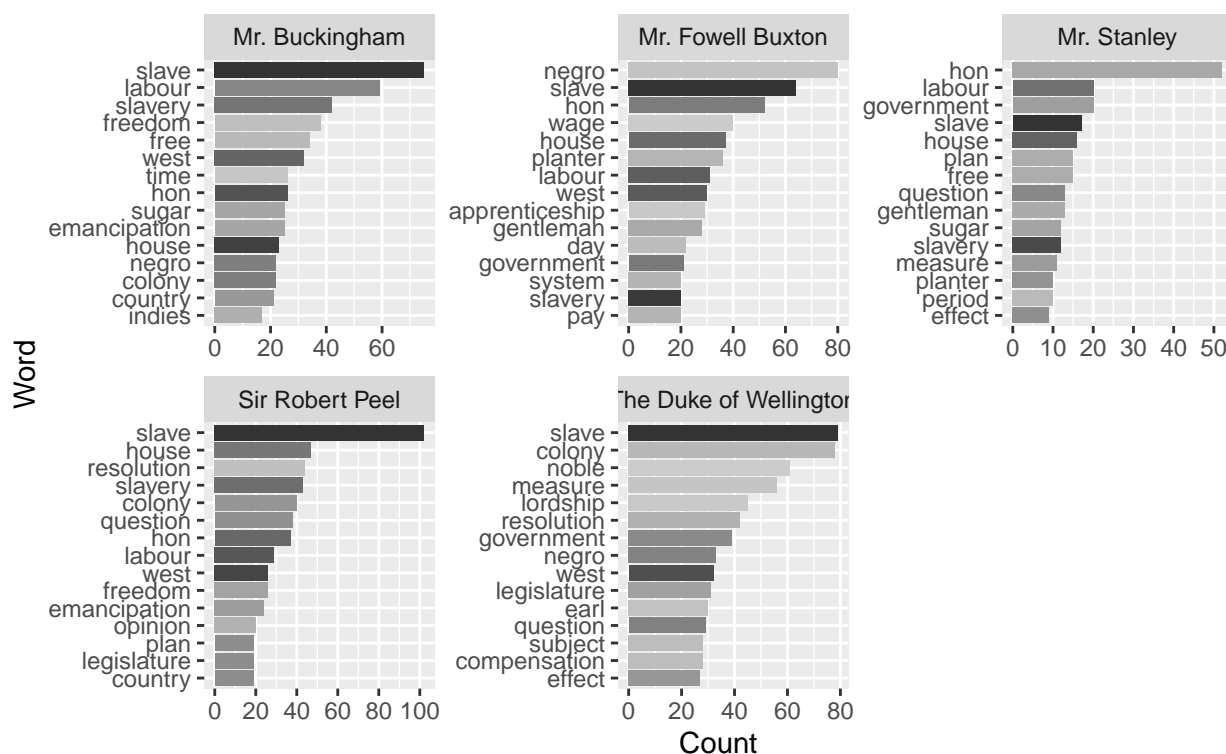
```

facet_wrap(~speaker, scales = "free") +
coord_flip() +
scale_x_reordered() +
guides(fill = "none") +
scale_y_continuous(breaks = function(x)
  unique(floor(pretty(seq(min(x), (max(x) + 1) * 1)))))) + # use whole numbers, not decimals, for the
labs(title = "Speakers\' Most Distinctive Words with N > 5",
  subtitle = "From the Debates in the 1830s on the Abolition of Slavery; pale means more distincti",
  x = "Word",
  y = "Count")

```

Speakers' Most Distinctive Words with N > 5

From the Debates in the 1830s on the Abolition of Slavery; pale means more distincti



With this new view, it is less clear that Mr. Buckingham wanted for distinctive words. His use of “enjoyment,” “wage,” “reward,” and “grow” are notable.

At this point, we may want to choose one speaker to inspect in greater detail. Our choice of which speaker to investigate might be motivated by distant reading or not. We are not compelled to investigate Edward Stanley because he spoke more than anyone else. We have used wordcount to guide me to five possible candidates. Nor are we forced to choose which candidate from these five to investigate further on the basis of which words they spoke or which words the computer finds distinctive. We can also make decisions based on outside reading, and good historians usually do.

Suppose we choose to investigate Mr. Buckingham. He is, after all, the outlier – a new arrival in parliament, elected by the evangelical middle class who obtained a presence in parliament only after 1832. We can use this information to investigate certain aspects of his speech. We might decide to grow curious about what he had to say about “enjoyment,” “wage,” “bonage,” and “america,” to take a smattering of his most distinctive words for this view.

What might we learn if we looked at Mr. Buckingham’s words in greater detail? The visualizations above limit us to a small number of words per speaker; but we might learn a great deal more by looking at Mr. Buckingham’s favorite words, whether by count or by tf-idf. In fact, computation is cheap, so let’s do both.

```
mr_buckingham_slavery_debates <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham") %>%
  arrange(desc(n)) %>%
  slice(1:40)

mr_buckingham_slavery_debates
```

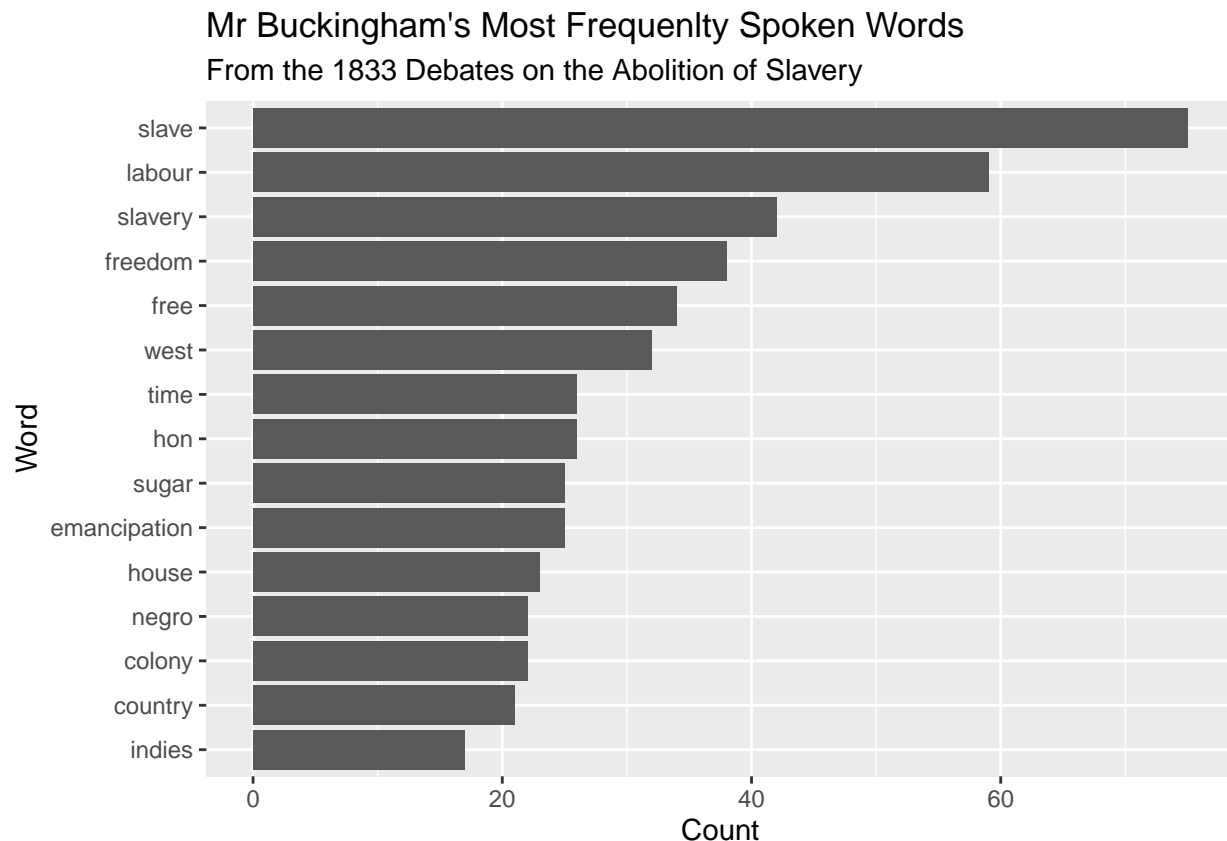
```
## # A tibble: 15 x 6
## # Groups:   speaker [1]
##   speaker      word      n    tf   idf tf_idf
##   <chr>         <chr> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Mr. Buckingham slave      75 0.154  0      0
## 2 Mr. Buckingham labour     59 0.121  0.223 0.0270
## 3 Mr. Buckingham slavery     42 0.0862 0.223 0.0192
## 4 Mr. Buckingham freedom    38 0.0780 0.916 0.0715
## 5 Mr. Buckingham free      34 0.0698 0.916 0.0640
## 6 Mr. Buckingham west      32 0.0657 0.223 0.0147
## 7 Mr. Buckingham time      26 0.0534 1.61  0.0859
## 8 Mr. Buckingham hon       26 0.0534 0.223 0.0119
## 9 Mr. Buckingham emancipation 25 0.0513 0.916 0.0470
## 10 Mr. Buckingham sugar     25 0.0513 0.916 0.0470
## 11 Mr. Buckingham house     23 0.0472 0.223 0.0105
## 12 Mr. Buckingham colony    22 0.0452 0.511 0.0231
## 13 Mr. Buckingham negro     22 0.0452 0.511 0.0231
## 14 Mr. Buckingham country    21 0.0431 0.916 0.0395
## 15 Mr. Buckingham indies     17 0.0349 1.61  0.0562
```

```
ggplot(data = mr_buckingham_slavery_debates,
  aes(x = reorder(word, n), # the x axis will show words ordered by their count
    y = n),
  fill = factor(tf_idf)) + # the y axis will show n
  scale_fill_grey() +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = function(x)
    unique(floor(pretty(seq(min(x), (max(x) + 1) * 1)))))) + # use whole numbers, not decimals, for the
  geom_col() + # create a bar graph
  coord_flip() + # switches the x and y axis for a more elegant presentation
  labs(title = "Mr Buckingham's Most Frequently Spoken Words", # this is another way of labeling title
```

```

subtitle = "From the 1833 Debates on the Abolition of Slavery",
x = "Word",
y = "Count")

```



It is interesting that “labour” and “freedom” are used alongside “slavery” and “slave” as Buckingham’s favorite words. Also pronounced are his invocation of “rights,” “wages,” and “people,” suggesting that Buckingham was interested in drawing equivalencies between the rights of working men in Britain and the rights of enslaved people in the West Indies.

But none of these words are particularly distinctive of Mr. Buckingham, at least in terms of their statistical profile. It’s not clear that he used “labour” and “freedom” any more than other speakers. In fact, his top 50 words have a distinctiveness score of zero.

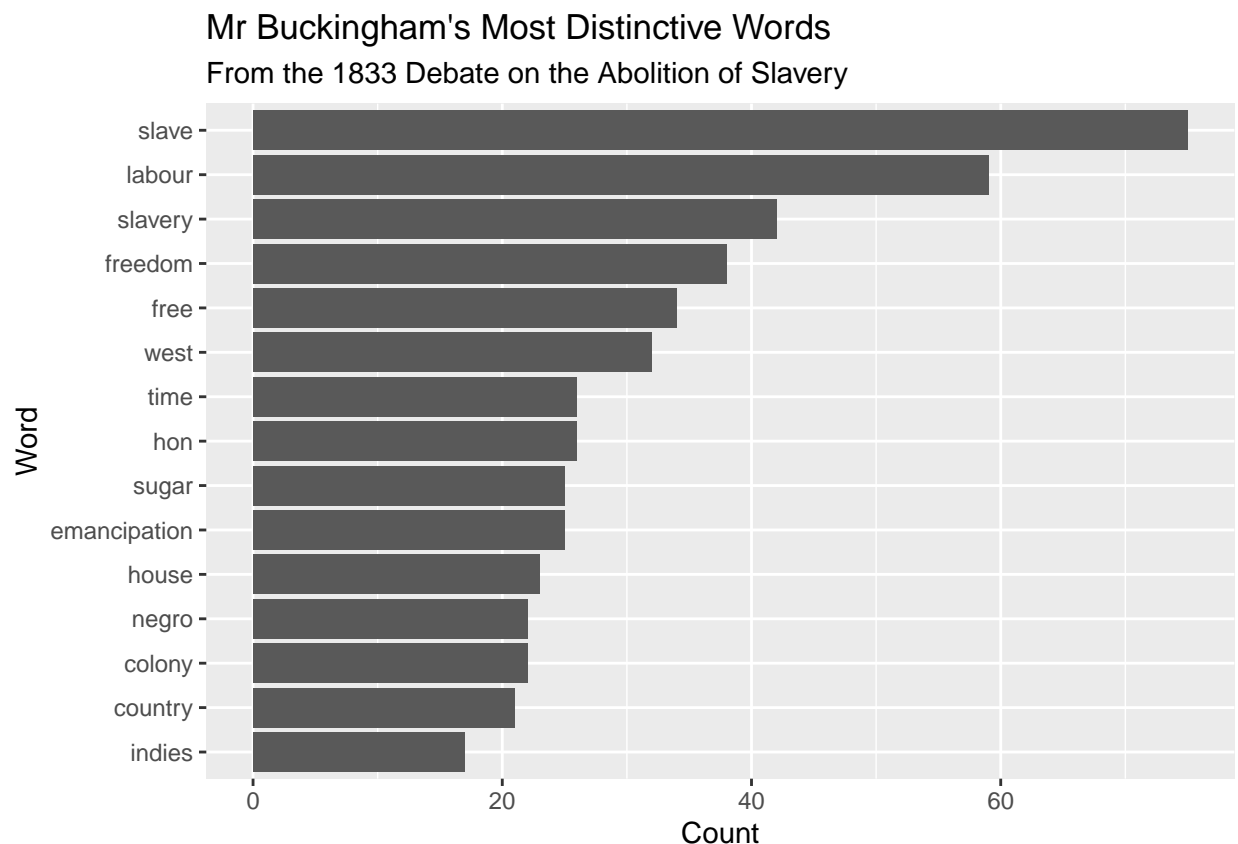
If we want to see the words that Buckingham used more than other speakers, we can return to the tf-idf scores that we generated a moment ago. In fact, all we have to do is change a single line of code to produce a visualization showing the top forty most distinctive words and their counts.

```

mr_buckingham_slavery_debates2 <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham") %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>% # <----- the only line that changed
  slice(1:40)

```

```
ggplot(data = mr_buckingham_slavery_debates2,
       aes(x = reorder(word, n), # the x axis will show words ordered by their count
           y = n),
       fill = factor(tf_idf)) + # the y axis will show n
scale_fill_grey() +
scale_y_continuous(breaks = function(x)
  unique(floor(pretty(seq(min(x), (max(x) + 1) * 1)))))) + # use whole numbers for the x axis
geom_col() + # create a bar graph
coord_flip() + # switches the x and y axis for a more elegant presentation
labs(title = "Mr Buckingham's Most Distinctive Words", # this is another way of labeling title and a
     subtitle = "From the 1833 Debate on the Abolition of Slavery",
     x = "Word",
     y = "Count")
```



“Wages” emerges as a more distinctive word of Buckingham’s that he said quite frequently – 12 times in all. It is not his most distinctive word; to find that, we can very slightly alter the code above to find the word he uses more than anyone else – but the result may be disappointing.

```

mr_buckingham_most_distinctive_word <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham") %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>%
  slice(1) # <----- the only line that changed

mr_buckingham_most_distinctive_word

```

```

## # A tibble: 1 x 6
## # Groups:   speaker [1]
##   speaker      word      n      tf    idf tf_idf
##   <chr>         <chr> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Mr. Buckingham time      26 0.0534 1.61 0.0859

```

“Thirdly” is merely a rhetorical habit.

More interesting are substantive words that (perhaps) indicate Buckingham’s values: wages enjoyment love universal independent devoted

– as well as the vices he (perhaps) abhors: servitude vindictiveness possessions ignorance grind[ing] destructive groundless cruel burthen

The “perhaps” is crucial. We are noting possible avenues for investigation for ourselves; this is not yet a proven list of findings from digital history. We should not be too quick to leap to conclusions about how Buckingham used these words without reading directly from his speeches.

```

library(kableExtra)

# finding just the sentences where Buckingham uses the word "wages"
buckingham_sentences <- slavery_debates_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham",
         str_detect(text, "wages"))

# some fancy code to format the results as a table
kable(buckingham_sentences,
      format = "latex",
      booktabs = TRUE,
      caption = "Buckingham's sentences about slavery invoking the word 'wages'") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("striped", "hold_position"))

```

Here they are as plaintext:

```
buckingham_sentences$text
```

```

## [1] "As long as slavery was continued, call it by what name they might, whether apprenticeship or se
## [2] "But all that was intended by the freedom of the negro, in the present instance, was to give him
## [3] "But, provided the labourers were free to choose whichever they preferred, it would happen that
## [4] "There were many of these employed at Sheffield (the town he had the honor to represent), and he

```

Table 9: Buckingham’s sentences about slavery invoking the word ‘wages’

sentence_id	speaker	suggested_speaker	text
S3V0018P0_6628	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	As long as slavery was continued, call it by what name
S3V0018P0_8943	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	But all that was intended by the freedom of the negro
S3V0018P0_8984	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	But, provided the labourers were free to choose which
S3V0018P0_8987	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	There were many of these employed at Sheffield (the
S3V0018P0_8989	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	Let the sugar-cultivators of the colonies be as free to
S3V0018P0_9027	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	The negroes made each nearly two dollars a-day; and
S3V0019P0_14756	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	A Bill to prolong slavery for twelve years to come, un

```
## [5] "Let the sugar-cultivators of the colonies be as free to choose their occupations as the steel-g
## [6] "The negroes made each nearly two dollars a-day; and paying one to their master, had still ample
## [7] "A Bill to prolong slavery for twelve years to come, under the specious title of apprenticeships
```

We see in these sentences that Buckingham is using “wages” in concert with the concepts of “freedom,” “labour,” and “property” to recapitulate a Lockean argument about how property depends on the work of men to enclose land, and how the duty of the state is to uphold contracts that will protect exchanges built upon this system, upon which capitalism rests. A string of sentences follow about the specificities of wages. But the details are hard to interpret, in part because we are missing important context.

But before continuing further, we should observe that the sentences in our dataset are not necessarily from a single speech or even debate. If we look at their `sentence_id` numbers, we will see that the numbers are not contiguous. These sentences came in the train of other sentences which are missing in this dataset. To interpret any individual sentence correctly, a data analyst must be aware of the importance of understanding that what we are seeing here is a series of discrete statements made on different days.

```
buckingham_sentences$sentence_id
```

```
## [1] "S3V0018P0_6628" "S3V0018P0_8943" "S3V0018P0_8984" "S3V0018P0_8987"
## [5] "S3V0018P0_8989" "S3V0018P0_9027" "S3V0019P0_14756"
```

Sentences in Hansard are literally numbered by the order in which they appear in print. Some of the sentence numbers above occurred near to each other and may be from the same speech, but no sentences are actually back-to-back in their original context. There is information missing.

Missing information is the result of our strategy of identifying words like “slavery” and “wages” that appear within the same sentence. For the purpose of picking up on general patterns, this manner of counting and generalizing is useful. But if we abstract sentences from their context, it is almost impossible to tell what is going on.

Fortunately, we are not constrained by filtering for words. We can always go back to the original context of the speech or debate in which a sentence appears. We can use our list of `sentence_id` numbers to call up the entire speeches of which each sentence is a part (further down we will explain more about the technicalities of what happens in this section).

If we were working on a paper analyzing these speeches, we would likely want to read Buckingham’s speeches about slavery in their entirety; the same would be true if our research project concerned the corporate reports of a company or a series of lawsuits. The process of reading and understanding cannot be replaced by counting words and analyzing them. Students of data science who pursue wordcount without background reading inevitably arrive at weak, useless or nonsensical results.

For the moment, let us proceed by reading a limited sample of Buckingham’s speeches about slavery – just those speeches in which he invoked the word “wages.”

The code for obtaining the speeches is given below; the full speech is printed in the Appendix.

```
# moving from a list of sentences to the full speeches for context
buck_speech_ids <- buckingham_sentences %>%
  select(sentence_id)

buck_speeches <- buck_speech_ids %>%
  left_join(hansard_1830, by = "sentence_id")

# some fancy code to turn it into a table
kable(buck_speeches,
      format = "latex",                    # PDF needs LaTeX
      booktabs = TRUE,                    # nicer rules; requires \usepackage{booktabs}
      col.names = NULL,                  # no header row ("" can confuse LaTeX)
      caption = "Three Speeches by Buckingham about Slavery that invoke the word 'wages'") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("striped", "hold_position"))
```

Table 10: Three Speeches by Buckingham about Slavery that invoke the word ‘wages’

S3V0018P0_6628	As long as slavery was continued, call it by what name they might, whether apprenticeship or servitu
S3V0018P0_8943	But all that was intended by the freedom of the negro, in the present instance, was to give him the li
S3V0018P0_8984	But, provided the labourers were free to choose whichever they preferred, it would happen that the t
S3V0018P0_8987	There were many of these employed at Sheffield (the town he had the honor to represent), and he be
S3V0018P0_8989	Let the sugar-cultivators of the colonies be as free to choose their occupations as the steel-grinders of
S3V0018P0_9027	The negroes made each nearly two dollars a-day; and paying one to their master, had still ample wag
S3V0019P0_14756	A Bill to prolong slavery for twelve years to come, under the specious title of apprenticeships, where

With missing sentences added back in, the speeches in their entirety are much easier to understand.

Mr. Buckingham began his long speech by introducing the three constituencies who demanded the abolition of slavery. Some are motivated by religion, others by claims about freedom, justice, and the British Constitution; and still others on moral or economic grounds, which Buckingham summarized as “policy alone.”

Reviewing the call from religious circles for immediate abolition, and from policy and constitutional circles for delay, we see Buckingham invoking “wages” in the midst of a detailed case for immediate abolition. He challenges the proposals in the 1834 legislation to abolish slavery that called for a period of “apprenticeship,” when enslaved people would be nominally freed but still forced to work without pay. The bill that finally passed would require apprenticeship, and historians have since argued that this unwillingness to end slavery

represents a failure of the British state to commit to freedom. In Buckingham's arguments, we see the politician as a man ahead of his time – arguing that “apprenticeship” or “servitude” was an undisguised synonym for slavery, and denouncing any act that extended the period of enslavement.

We also see, in the second speech, we see Buckingham extrapolating from his experience of working with forced labor on naval vessels to the question of apprenticeship. We see him calling up another one of his more distinctive keywords – “America” – to make the case that the independent United States provided a historical example of the success of freeing an expensive colony to self-government.

Buckingham's commitments to endorse the humanity and rights of enslaved humans are abundantly clear. We see him making a detailed argument against the category of race itself as the basis for political or economic assumptions, especially assumptions about inferiority. He makes a case for dark-skinned people freely associating and participating in the economies of the Mediterranean, invoking ancient Egypt and the biblical Queen of Sheba too argue that dark-skinned Africans and their interracial descendents were destined for economic success.

We see Buckingham arguing that the free market naturally rewards laborers who choose dangerous work. Buckingham later generalizes about the rewards of a free market from his experience in Sheffield observing steel grinders and the high wages they commanded. Buckingham is arguing that only the freedom of wages – not apprenticeship – will induce formerly enslaved men to take on challenging work.

In this reading, the word “wages” is a category that allows Buckingham to navigate between his concerns and those of other policy-makers. Buckingham's invocation of wages suggest that he believes that capitalism has a utopian side in the freedoms it offers to workers. His anecdotes about Sheffield's steel workers and British naval vessels suggest that he...

But we are not done. We can use the distinctive words in our list to investigate other aspects of the speech.

```
buckingham_sentences_2 <- slavery_debates_1830 %>%
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham",
         str_detect(text, "enjoyment"))
```

```
buckingham_sentences_2$text
```

```
## [1] "But when freedom had been granted-when the yoke had been taken off-when every man might seek h
## [2] "All men disliked to labour more than was necessary to obtain for them the enjoyments of life;
## [3] "And, as all slaves hitherto made free had bettered their condition from the moment of their fr
## [4] "The negroes being released from their present degraded and depressed condition, would become s
## [5] "The developement of every new mental faculty would expand the desire for further intellectual a
## [6] "He would begin, then, with the objections to immediate emancipation, which were raised by the m
## [7] "If it were intended to confer at once upon the negro the enjoyment of political rights, the tr
## [8] "no more was asked)-it must be equally safe to admit the full enjoyment of the right contended
## [9] "We never could prepare them for freedom, but by making them partake of its enjoyment."
## [10] "If free labour were more productive than slave labour (as by the evidence read he had abundant
## [11] "The source of discontent was, that the negroes were compelled to labour excessively, by coerci
## [12] "It was this:-\"That as the only delay required for the safe and satisfactory commencement of
## [13] "Fourthly, -As to the benefit of the West-India proprietors;-nothing could so effectually do th
## [14] "He regretted that he had heard of no provision being made, during this state of probation or ap
```

If the example of “wages” furnished sentences difficult to understand without broader context, the sentences about “enjoyment” give an example where Buckingham’s case is clear without any further effort peering into the text. His utopian vision of capitalism becomes clear in these passages, which posit the conjecture that the freedom to work on a wage market gives labourers access to “enjoyment,” and that enjoyment and its natural incentives therefore offers a reason why the slaves should be freed.

```
buckingham_sentences_3 <- slavery_debates_1830 %>%  
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>%  
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham",  
         str_detect(text, "love"))
```

```
buckingham_sentences_3$text
```

```
## [1] "It could not be denied, that the love of ease was as common to the negro race as to every other  
## [2] "If it were intended to confer at once upon the negro the enjoyment of political rights, the tru  
## [3] "Baronet, that the love of The reference here was to the alliance of Solomon with one of the daug  
## [4] "Why, invariably this: that in both cases, the desire of gain was so much more powerful than the
```

We might also elect to investigate “love,” one of the words that appeared highly ranked through tf-idf but relatively sparse. We investigated the word because we felt that it might represent one of a set of virtues to which Buckingham looked – alongside “universal,” “desire,” and “religion.”

This is a dead end. When we consult the text, we do not find an endorsement of “love” as a universal virtue that we hypothesized when we looked at the word list. Instead, we find the use of phrases such as “love of ease,” “love of liberty,” and “love of repose,” as Buckingham invokes conjectures about the motivations of humankind, endorsing none of them. It would be foolhardy to make any kind of a positive argument about statements so diverse as these. We could try to unify them under one statement, but we would be falsifying evidence. In a research paper we will have no use for these examples, and we will pass over the word “love” without remark.

```
buckingham_sentences_4 <- slavery_debates_1830 %>%  
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>%  
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham",  
         str_detect(text, "universal"))
```

```
buckingham_sentences_4$text
```

```
## [1] "The motives which had led to the almost universal demand throughout this country for the abolit  
## [2] "The rule was universal, that men never rebelled because freedom was granted to them; and that t  
## [3] "It must be either, first, to satisfy the claims of abstract, right and justice, without referri  
## [4] "Secondly, -As to its compliance with the almost universal wishes of the English people; scarcely
```

We find in these sentences Buckingham invoking “universal” in the sense of an Enlightenment mandate, whether an expression of consensus or natural laws. Democratic demand for the abolition of slavery is an expression of a “universal” sentiment (sentences 1, 3 and 4). “Universal” laws govern behavior, including the fact that rebellion is more scarce in free nations (sentence 2). Universal truths, revealed through democratic processes, give the basis for legislation, according to Buckingham.

Presented with these particular sentences, having read some of Buckingham’s arguments at greater length, we may feel confident that we understand how he has used the words. As we are making a wider argument about the use of words, buttressed by several examples, we do not necessarily need to follow every single sentence back to its original context.

```
buckingham_sentences_5 <- slavery_debates_1830 %>%
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham",
         str_detect(text, "desire"))
```

```
buckingham_sentences_5$text
```

```
## [1] "All men disliked to labour more than was necessary to obtain for them the enjoyments of life; b
## [2] "The developement of every new mental faculty would expand the desire for further intellectual a
## [3] "With increased intelligence, augmented wealth would be acquired; new desires would require new r
## [4] "If free labour were more productive than slave labour (as by the evidence read he had abundantly
## [5] "But these were often preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the cha
## [6] "Why, how many persons were there in England, who were able, without labour, to procure all they
## [7] "Why, invariably this: that in both cases, the desire of gain was so much more powerful than the
```

Buckingham invokes “desire” as the basis for understanding. Buckingham invokes universal desire in the spirit of Locke, Mandeville, and Smith as forces that incline men to leisure and pleasure and thus incentivize work (sentences 1, 2, 3, 6, 7). Buckingham suggests that former enslaved persons could eventually follow the American model, growing wealthy enough to become consumers who would buy finished products from British manufactures. A process of mutual enrichment would be the consequence (sentence 4).

The sole sentence we can’t understand without broader context is Sentence #5. Let’s inspect the sentence to obtain the sentence ID number.

```
buckingham_sentences_5[5]
```

```
##      sentence_id      speaker      suggested_speaker
##      <char>         <char>         <char>
## 1: S3V0018P0_8993 Mr. Buckingham james_buckingham_3161
##
##
## 1: But these were often preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the chan
##      year ambiguous fuzzy_matched ignored
##      <num>      <int>         <int>      <int>
## 1: 1833          0              0          0
```

The id of Sentence #5 is S3V0018P0_8993. Since we understand the gist of Buckingham’s arguments about slavery, we might first try looking at the sentences immediately preceding this passage. The sentences are numbered chronologically, so all we have to do is to pull a few sentence numbers starting with S3V0018P0_8990.

```
missing_context <- hansard_1830 %>%
  filter(sentence_id %in% c("S3V0018P0_8990", "S3V0018P0_8991", "S3V0018P0_8992", "S3V0018P0_8993"))
missing_context$text
```

```
## [1] "The source of discontent was, that the negroes were compelled to labour excessively, by coercion
## [2] "The army, it was well known, was, in war time especially, a service abundantly destructive of h
## [3] "Certain stations of service in both were also more dangerous than others, from climate and othe
## [4] "But these were often preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the cha
```

In Sentence #5, Buckingham is talking about how workers will pursue dangerous and difficult jobs when motivated by desire (“gain, honour, promotion, and prize-money.”) For this reason, Buckingham concluded that “promotion was the desire of all,” and that, if allowed to pursue them, the prospect of wages would incentivize formerly enslaved people as it had incentivized British navvies to work hard in the pursuit of earnings.

Pulling Together an Analysis

In the foregoing exercises, we have investigated many dimensions of text use in the debates over slavery. We have come up with hypotheses and tested some (if not all) of them. We have read words in context, returning to the text for more sentences when we needed more information. The material that we now have is enough to make an argument about Buckingham’s use of words to make an argument about capitalism that supported the immediate abolition of slavery.

We have applied our personal judgment in deciding when word lists are enough by themselves, when a few sentences can inform our understanding, and when we need to return to the speeches themselves for more context. Cultivating the judgment to know when to trust data, when to look for more context, and when to leave out an example entirely is one of the most important skills of the digital historian – and it is a skill almost never taught in departments of Computer Science or Data Science. Understanding which course to pursue is a matter of training, instinct, broad reading, and a willingness to engage all the tools. The interpreter who uses word count skilfully has no automatic answer for how to interpret a given speaker or given text; the top words are no sure guide, nor is tf-idf, nor the sentences linked to them. Only by knowing when to move from short sentences to longer speeches, reading the speeches in context, and examining the words thoughtfully is an adequate opinion of the text formed.

How much of the work should I show in this case? The answer may be surprising. None of them.

The process of testing hypotheses laid out here is considered part of the research. Most of the visualizations and discussion would not form part of a term paper, let alone a published paper. They are like the wood shavings that fill a workshop; they are evidence of the labor that has gone into making an ultimate artifact at which we aim, which is surprising knowledge about the past. At the end of the day, the shavings are swept from the workshop floor to be discarded or composted. They are not to be treasured or preserved. Just so with much of the intermediate work of reading, counting, and modeling that goes into the making of an insightful historical analysis. There is no shortcut through it. No language model gives us a substitute for thinking about words and their meaning.

The graphs we made heretofore give us context that would otherwise be invisible. If not for text mining, we would have little idea that Buckingham and Buxton both spoke about wages disproportionately to Stanley

Table 11: Some of Mr. Buckingham’s Most Distinctive Words in the Debates About Slavery

word	n	tf_idf
------	---	--------

and Peel. We might select other terms through close reading that catch our eye, and we might write about how the speakers used these words to support an argument. In any case, that is the task ahead of us — to show how speakers used their words to make a political case. But without text mining, the basis for the selection of words would be hopelessly colored by our individual prejudices. We can make a fundamentally more objective case for which words we focus on when we approach the problem through text mining.

To make an argument about Buckingham’s use of words, what we need is (1) a list of the words we chose to investigate and a statement of the role that text mining played in selecting them, and (2) a close reading of the words in context that proves that we read Buckingham’s speeches.

For the purpose, we do not need to show the reader the output of our tf-idf or word count process. Instead, a list of words will suffice. In the prose, we would spend a sentence or two describing the process we went through of applying tf-idf with and without a threshold to inspect Buckingham’s distinctive words when compared with four other top speakers in the debates. If we want the list formatted nicely, we might write some code like this:

```
# concatenate a list of the words I'm interested in
my_words <- c("wage", "enjoyment", "love", "universal", "desire")

# find the tfidf scores for my words by looking in previous data
my_words_w_tfidf <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham", word %in% my_words) %>% # find just words in my list spoken by Mr
  ungroup() %>% # necessary because the previous dataset was grouped
  select(word, n, tf_idf) %>% # retain three columns
  mutate(tf_idf = round(tf_idf, 4)) # round tf-idf to four decimal places

# make a table
kable(
  my_words_w_tfidf,
  format = "latex",
  booktabs = TRUE,
  caption = "Some of Mr. Buckingham's Most Distinctive Words in the Debates About Slavery"
)
```

As to the substance of the argument, we have most of the interpretive work above in the sentences that move, word by word, through a synopsis of the arguments Buckingham made about slavery, through his use of the words “desire” and “universal” to sketch out the enlightenment system of perfection that he believed made immediate abolition both inevitable and desirable, and finally through his identification of “wages” as the crucial mechanism that made it possible for men’s willingness to endure dangerous work to be rewarded and thus workers to be incentivized to learn and apply themselves – something slavery could not provide. We might cut and paste into a new series of paragraphs our piecemeal analyses above of words in context. We might reshape the resulting paragraph with topic and concluding sentences into a series of arguments supported by evidence. The resulting argument, based on the actual words of the primary text, will be

– above all – highly persuasive, because it is composed solely of arguments and pieces of evidence, each argument corresponding to a series of pieces of evidence.

At the risk of repetition, let us review this key point: text mining is not meant to save us from reading. It is meant to help us read better. The positive result of text mining is a precise understanding of the words used to make particular arguments by historical actors, alongside a statistical understanding of which words mark out individuals from their peers. The best outcome of engaging in a text mining project should be judged not by the fanciness of the graph that we produce but by the seriousness with which the analyst engages original texts and their language.

To pursue a question seriously means being willing to walk into blind alleys in search of some historical surprise. The frustrating fact of our work so far is that it has not produced anything astonishing. That advocates of the abolition of slavery invoked what they believed to be the utopian aspects of capitalism as an argument has been noted by previous generations of historians. That Buckingham had a specific vocabulary with which to engage capitalism – enjoyment, wages, the universal, and desire being its keywords – may be a new finding, but it’s hardly headline news.

The work we have performed thus far gives us the material for a 3-page paper that demonstrates competence but not insight.

To move forward towards insight, we would want to return to our hypotheses and perform more comparisons. Whether the goal is a five- or ten-page paper or a corporate report, we will need to demonstrate that our method can discover something fundamentally new.

Next Steps: From Competence to Insight

Fortunately, we have several hypotheses ready to hand. We could begin by testing Buckingham’s use of the word “wages” against Buxton’s use of the same term – which Buxton used an astonishing 40 times in the course of the slavery debates. Did they speak about wages in the same way? Did they make the same argument? But if our findings about wages challenge little that historians already know about utopian faith in capitalism at the beginning of the nineteenth century, this looks like an unpromising direction.

Alternatively, we might entertain our hypotheses about the other key speakers. We might analyze the distinctive words of the other speakers – Stanley, Peel and Wellington, whose speeches offer such a different perspective on the debates. For each subject being analyzed, we would use the same code, making minor adjustments to allow us to pull the sentences of each speaker and inspect them in greater detail.

One place to start is Peel’s invocation of the word “assembly,” a word that in this context refers to the local government of the West Indies, including Jamaica. These island assemblies were unique among the British colonies in having the kind of independence that the North American colonies desired but were denied. They had an independent legislature of their own, which had operated with relative independence since the seventeenth century. One question raised by the abolition of slavery was whether these assemblies would continue to legislate in the West Indies, and whether it might become possible for formerly enslaved people to have a vote or stand for representation in them – that is, whether it might be possible for persons of color to control their own political destiny.

Most of the speakers didn’t use the word “assembly” or used it rarely. But for Peel, “assembly” was a distinctive word, used 11 times in 1833 alone.

```

peel_sentences <- slavery_1830 %>% # start with the text of speeches
  left_join(speaker_metadata_1830) %>% # merge with speaker information
  filter(speaker == "Sir Robert Peel", # keep just the sentences by Peel
         str_detect(text, "Assembl|assembl")) # searching for both capitalized, uncapitalized, singular

```

```

peel_sentences$text # show us the text of Peel's sentences

```

```

## [1] "But when the Ministers said that the Colonial Assemblies must carry the measures of emancipation"
## [2] "He did not mean to vindicate the conduct of the Colonial Assemblies; he was not satisfied with"
## [3] "The noble Lord said in substance, \"I feel entire confidence that the document, which the Hon"
## [4] "Every Member must recollect the Resolutions of 1823; and he apprehended that the country stood"
## [5] "He was confident that they would not look to the achievement of any triumph over the West-Indi"
## [6] "Mr. Burke stated, that he had no confidence whatever in the Colonial Assemblies; he asserted th"
## [7] "It would be no answer to him to say, that the legislatures had neglected their duty, for he sh"
## [8] "The Assembly was just as impatient to come to a division on the question, as some hon."
## [9] "Several Members spoke of the right of the coloured people to immediate emancipation, and one ca"
## [10] "The Assembly rose, and voted by acclamation; and the President pronounced the abolition of sla"
## [11] "The Deputies were conducted to the President, who gave them the fraternal kiss, which was also"

```

Here again we must read the sentences in their original speeches to make sense of it.

```

# moving from a list of sentences to the full speeches for context
library("dplyr")
library("kableExtra")

```

```

# Trim each source to just the fields you need
peel_base <- peel_sentences %>%
  select(sentence_id)

```

```

hansard_trim <- hansard_1830 %>%
  select(sentence_id, text)

```

```

debate_meta_trim <- debate_metadata_1830 %>%
  select(sentence_id, speechdate)

```

```

speaker_meta_trim <- speaker_metadata_1830 %>%
  select(sentence_id, speaker)

```

```

file_meta_trim <- file_metadata_1830 %>%
  select(sentence_id, speech_id)

```

```

peel_speeches <- peel_base %>%
  left_join(hansard_trim, by = "sentence_id") %>%
  left_join(speaker_meta_trim, by = "sentence_id") %>%
  left_join(file_meta_trim, by = "sentence_id") %>%
  left_join(debate_meta_trim, by = "sentence_id") %>%

```

```

group_by(speech_id, speaker, speechdate) %>%
summarise(speech = paste(text, collapse = " "), .groups = "drop") %>%
mutate(speech = paste0(speechdate, ": ", toupper(speaker), " ", speech)) %>%
select(speech)

kable(peel_speeches,
      format = "latex",
      booktabs = TRUE,
      col.names = "",
      caption = "Three Speeches by Buckingham about Slavery That Invoke the Word 'Wages'") %>%
kable_styling(latex_options = c("striped", "hold_position"))

```

Table 12: Three Speeches by Buckingham about Slavery That Invoke the Word 'Wages'

1831-04-15: SIR ROBERT PEEL But when the Ministers said that the Colonial Assemblies must carry the measures of en
1832-05-24: SIR ROBERT PEEL Every Member must recollect the Resolutions of 1823; and he apprehended that the cou
1833-06-03: SIR ROBERT PEEL He was confident that they would not look to the achievement of any triumph over the V

In the three speeches above, we find Peel invoking the colonial assemblies of the West Indies in order to defend the principle of independent democracies being entitled to make their own laws, unhindered by empire – even when the laws contained principles so odious as that of the enslavement of human beings.

In the first speech, April 15, 1833, Peel noted his dissatisfaction with the Colonial Assemblies but urged moderation and warned against making hasty resolutions that could harm the interests of slaves, humanity, and planters.

In the second speech, May 24, 1833, Peel pointed out the danger of making hasty regulations from afar without understanding the local conditions in the West Indies, especially in light of recent insurrections in Jamaica. He warned against inciting slaves to resistance through “incautious language and false hopes,” only to then suppress them with military force, which would be unjust and exacerbate the situation.

Cautioning against haste, Peel invoked the assemblies, suggesting that it was a desire to “triumph over” the planters in their assemblies that made advocates of abolition impatient. Against haste, he advised a slow and deliberate plan to ensure order – the plan for apprenticeships, which would continue slavery under another name for seven further years.

In the third speech, June 3, 1833, Peel again urged his listeners not to interfere in the affairs of colonial assemblies, “but to lay the foundation of future prosperity and tranquillity in those countries.”

He raised questions about whether slaves were “fit for freedom.” The crowning point in Peel’s argument was a lesson about history. Peel shocked his listeners by alluding to the liberation of the slaves in the French colony of St. Domingo in 1794, which had been followed riots which Peel described as “atrocities,” which resulted in the leveling of inhabitations and the enslavement of whites by black pirates. In his account, Peel argued that the violence was levied against white bodies by black ones, and that the same specter of black violence awaited Englishmen in the West Indies if they moved towards liberation too quickly.

The existence of slavery thus became the basis for arguing that the West Indies could have no possible future as an independent government:

“When a state of slavery is that upon which we are to work, the very means which lead to liberty must partake of compulsion. The minds of men being crippled with that restraint, can do nothing for themselves; every thing must be done for them. The regulations can owe little to consent.”

When we compare Buckingham’s arguments about the “universal” with Peel’s arguments about “assembly,” what we see is a standoff between two versions of the enlightenment, both full of faith for hope in humanity and the power of reason, but which worked against each other in a dramatic standoff.

The first version – Buckingham’s – defined freedom in economic terms. It found slavery abhorrent and declared that it must be immediately desired. Buckingham’s contention that the laws of unfreedom, once righted, would turn former slaves into productive subjects was premised upon faith in the laws of the free market and the ordered workings of desire, which envisioned formerly enslaved persons becoming free and going on to pursue dangerous and rewarding work alongside the British working class.

The second version – Peel’s – defined freedom as the ability of educated individuals to elect their own leaders. It defined the basis for democracy as sacrosanct. At the same time, it held up a standard for being fit to govern. Only educated, peaceful people could be allowed to elect their leaders. This bar to entry – the defining of the conditions under which liberal individuals would be fit to govern – was one of the major points that would delimit democracy for most of the nineteenth and twentieth-century experiments with democracy. Again and again, points of this kind would be invoked to artificially limit the freedoms of individuals (like the enslaved inhabitants of the West Indies). And the argument was composed of a slight-of-hand: on the one hand, the endorsement of democracy (and the colonial assemblies) as sacrosanct places of law-making whose powers must not be challenged by an imperial authority. On the other hand, the fear of unruly individuals, driven by race-based terror, backed by anecdotes about black pirates. The upshot of this argument was the denial that formerly enslaved persons could be educated for granted independence, who looked to the coercive power of parliament alone for safety.

Both Buckingham’s and Peel’s arguments about freedom were premised on rationality, humanity, and the idea that the duty of parliament was to promote peace around the world. But it was the latter – the argument that democracy could only succeed where coercion was applied to keep unruly forces at bay – that won the day.

Here, at last, an argument wider than mere personality, rhetoric, or affectation is starting to emerge. It is likely that if we pursued further looking into the top speakers and their favored words, we would be able to identify still further complications and aspects of the enlightenment’s encounter with slavery in 1833. The process would be the same as it was above: using code to move from words to sentences and sentences to their context, then reading, summarizing, and interpreting how words were shaped by speakers into arguments and positions that encapsulate the differences of world view at work in 1833 and the terrible consequences that flowed from the failures of that moment.

What makes this version of the argument “insightful”. in comparison to the others? Put simply, an argument should reflect back on all possible levels of analysis – from the individual in their context to the global, political, and economic dimensions of the historical debate. We turn to historical analysis, as Quentin Skinner puts it, to act “as a kind of archaeologist, bringing buried intellectual treasure back to the surface, dusting it down and enabling us to consider what we think of it.” (Skinner, *Liberty Before Liberalism* (1998), p. 112). In order to have an informed opinion about the positions of Buckingham and Peel around slavery – and therefore in order to assess the ways in which the liberties of enslaved persons were postponed again and again – it is useful to have statistical insights into the keywords “universal” and “assemblies” upon which Buckingham and Peel staked their claims about freedom. We have not done the work when we arrive at lists of keywords, however. The keywords must be read and understood in context. The arguments must be

summarized. Their implications must be considered. Above all, we must strive to grasp at an explanation that helps us to understand why the abolition of slavery was so politically difficult for the seemingly-well intentioned men who gathered in Westminster in 1833 – and what we can learn about reasoned claims about government from that date. If the keywords do not unlock some insights about that moment, they do us no good.

The claim of this book has been that the application of historical reasoning with text mining is useful not only for professional studies of history but also for the many applied areas where understanding the reaction to some crisis is useful – a theme important in business management, journalism, and politics. The crisis we wish to interpret when text mining corporate reports or journalistic stories might not be the postponed abolition of slavery in British Empire. But it will still be useful for us to understand the significance of individual points of view – for instance, memos written by separate executives or originating in different wings of the government – and how they instrumentalize particular keywords as anchors for broader concepts, be those concepts “freedom” and “slavery” or “earnings” and “employment.”

Did the Concept of “Freedom” Change After the Debates of 1833?

The reason why the top speakers in any debate matter is the hypothesis that their words may have changed the minds of many listeners. Spoken aloud before an audience of other members of the press, reprinted in the magazines and newspapers of the nation, the words spoken in parliament mattered.

We can ask this question two ways: first, by asking about the debates around slavery before and after 1833, and secondly by asking the same question about all of Hansard for the same dates.

```
slavery_debates_before_1833 <- slavery_1830 %>%
  filter(year < 1833)

freedom_collocates_before_1833 <- slavery_debates_before_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "1830-32") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "labour")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

top_freedom_collocates_before_1833 <- freedom_collocates_before_1833 %>%
  top_n(30)
```

Selecting by n

```
top_freedom_collocates_before_1833
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 3
##   when      word      n
##   <chr>    <chr>  <int>
```



```
## 1 1830-32 the      225
## 2 1830-32 of       136
## 3 1830-32 to       88
## 4 1830-32 and      72
## 5 1830-32 that     56
## 6 1830-32 labour   50
## 7 1830-32 in       48
## 8 1830-32 was      41
## 9 1830-32 would    36
## 10 1830-32 be      33
## # i 20 more rows
```

```
slavery_debates_after_1833 <- slavery_1830 %>%
  filter(year > 1833)

freedom_collocates_after_1833 <- slavery_debates_after_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "1834-36") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "free")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

top_freedom_collocates_after_1833 <- freedom_collocates_before_1833 %>%
  top_n(30)
```

Selecting by n

```
top_freedom_collocates_after_1833
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 3
##   when      word      n
##   <chr>    <chr> <int>
## 1 1830-32 the      225
## 2 1830-32 of      136
## 3 1830-32 to       88
## 4 1830-32 and      72
## 5 1830-32 that     56
## 6 1830-32 labour   50
## 7 1830-32 in       48
## 8 1830-32 was      41
## 9 1830-32 would    36
## 10 1830-32 be      33
## # i 20 more rows
```

Let's use tf-idf to find the words that are most distinctive of each period – before and after 1833 – in the debates about slavery.

```
freedom_collocates_before_1833 <- slavery_debates_before_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "1830-32") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "free")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

freedom_collocates_after_1833 <- slavery_debates_after_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "1834-36") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "free")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

tf_idf_freedom_collocates <- bind_rows(freedom_collocates_after_1833, freedom_collocates_before_1833) %>%
  bind_tf_idf(word, when, n) %>%
  arrange(-tf_idf) %>%
  select(when, word, n, tf_idf)

tf_idf_freedom_collocates_before <- tf_idf_freedom_collocates %>%
  filter(when == "1830-32") %>%
  select(-when) %>%
  top_n(15)
```

Selecting by tf_idf

```
tf_idf_freedom_collocates_after <- tf_idf_freedom_collocates %>%
  filter(when == "1834-36") %>%
  select(-when) %>%
  top_n(15)
```

Selecting by tf_idf

```
kable(tf_idf_freedom_collocates_before, caption = "1830-32")
```

Table 13: 1830-32

word	n	tf_idf
civilization	7	0.0010459
colour	7	0.0010459
indies	7	0.0010459
let	7	0.0010459
domingo	6	0.0008965
numbers	6	0.0008965
whites	6	0.0008965
acquired	5	0.0007471
public	5	0.0007471
1	4	0.0005977
admitted	4	0.0005977
desire	4	0.0005977
extinction	4	0.0005977
freehold	4	0.0005977
sugar	4	0.0005977
us	4	0.0005977
use	4	0.0005977

```
kable(tf_idf_freedom_collocates_after, caption = "1834-36")
```

Table 14: 1834-36

word	n	tf_idf
august	10	0.0014961
become	9	0.0013465
1st	8	0.0011969
antigua	8	0.0011969
apprentice	8	0.0011969
apprentices	8	0.0011969
contract	8	0.0011969
apprenticeship	7	0.0010473
intermediate	7	0.0010473
breach	6	0.0008977
compact	6	0.0008977
magistrates	6	0.0008977
money	6	0.0008977
none	6	0.0008977
done	5	0.0007481
entire	5	0.0007481
faith	5	0.0007481

Let's look to see if freedom's meaning changed across everything.

```

hansard_before_1833 <- hansard_1830 %>%
  left_join(debate_metadata_1830, by = "sentence_id") %>%
  mutate(year = year(speechdate)) %>%
  filter(year < 1833) %>%
  bind_rows(hansard_1820)

hansard_after_1833 <- hansard_1830 %>%
  left_join(debate_metadata_1830, by = "sentence_id") %>%
  mutate(year = year(speechdate)) %>%
  filter(year > 1833)

freedom_collocates_before_1833 <- hansard_before_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "before 1833") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "freedom")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

freedom_collocates_after_1833 <- hansard_after_1833 %>%
  mutate(when = "after 1833") %>%
  filter(str_detect(tolower(text), "freedom")) %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # anti_join(custom_stop_words) %>%
  group_by(when, word) %>%
  reframe(n = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))

tf_idf_freedom_collocates <- bind_rows(freedom_collocates_after_1833, freedom_collocates_before_1833) %>%
  bind_tf_idf(word, when, n) %>%
  arrange(-tf_idf) %>%
  select(when, word, n, tf_idf)

tf_idf_freedom_collocates_before <- tf_idf_freedom_collocates %>%
  filter(when == "before 1833") %>%
  select(-when) %>%
  #filter(n>5) %>%
  top_n(15, wt = tf_idf)

tf_idf_freedom_collocates_after <- tf_idf_freedom_collocates %>%
  filter(when == "after 1833") %>%
  select(-when) %>%

```

```
#filter(n>10) %>%
top_n(15, wt = tf_idf)
```

```
kable(tf_idf_freedom_collocates_before, caption = "1820-32")
```

Table 15: 1820-32

word	n	tf_idf
rye	20	0.0001642
resident	17	0.0001396
dodson	13	0.0001068
restrictive	12	0.0000985
sovereigns	12	0.0000985
jurats	11	0.0000903
naples	11	0.0000903
cinque	10	0.0000821
illustrious	10	0.0000821
respectfully	10	0.0000821
usage	10	0.0000821
allegiance	9	0.0000739
attorney	9	0.0000739
beer	9	0.0000739
continental	9	0.0000739
degrees	9	0.0000739
marquis	9	0.0000739

```
kable(tf_idf_freedom_collocates_after, caption = "1834-39")
```

Table 16: 1834-39

word	n	tf_idf
intermediate	13	0.0001482
carlow	12	0.0001368
unqualified	10	0.0001140
antigua	8	0.0000912
hume	8	0.0000912
carlos	7	0.0000798
raphael	7	0.0000798
recognised	7	0.0000798
sabbath	7	0.0000798
transaction	7	0.0000798
despicable	6	0.0000684
landlords	6	0.0000684
o'connell	6	0.0000684

word	n	tf_idf
secrecy	6	0.0000684
terminate	6	0.0000684