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as they debated the fate of millions of enslaved persons from the West Indies to South Africa is in many ways an out-of-date exercise.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 a way 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 debatees 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 Mifflen, 2006).
- Christopher Leslie Brown, Moral Capital: Foundations of British Abolitionism (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006)
- Richard Huzzey, Freedom Burning: Salvery 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 retailor our question to the dataset we have. With Hansard, we can count mentions of slavery and the way that slavery is addressed by the spakers 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.

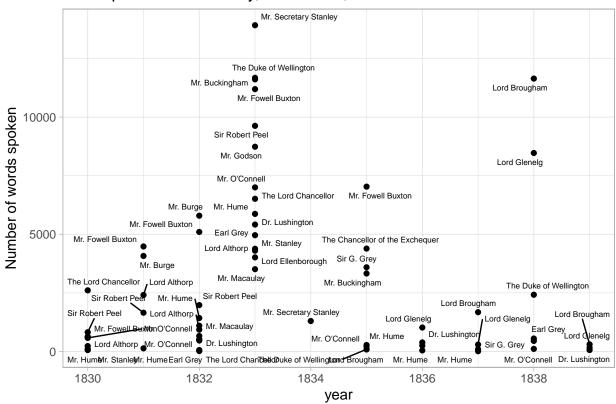
```
# load packages
library("tidyverse")
library("tidytext")
library("lubridate")
library("hansardr")
library("ggrepel")
# load data
# load data
data("hansard 1830")
data("debate_metadata_1830")
# merge the Hansard speech text with metadata (e.g., debate title and speech date)
# create a new column 'year' 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),
```

```
 (\max(x) + 1) * 1)))) + 
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 t	ibble: 6 x 2	
##		spea	aker	words_per_speaker
##		<ch1< td=""><td>r></td><td><int></int></td></ch1<>	r>	<int></int>
##	1	${\tt Mr.}$	Secretary Stanley	13918
##	2	The	Duke of Wellington	11674
##	3	${\tt Mr.}$	Buckingham	11610
##	4	${\tt Mr.}$	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 Rober

# 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 were the speaker's name is in the list pattern1

# inspect the data
kable(top_slavery_speakers_1833)
```

sent epea<u>k</u>u	geterated_speaker	yea
S3V D 01.6926	brilas 1944 Lythat 2042 20 an was more conscious than he was how much better it would be for the	 183
ell	subject to be introduced by Government, and he was willing to relinquish his Motion upon	
Bux-	two conditions—	
ton		
53V 001.0FB 6	har Bassa 5 uk Minis 2 122 were prepared with a plan for the entire and immediate extinction of	183
ell	slavery; second, if they would name a day when they would state that plan to the House.	
Bux-		
ton		
53V 0001.6FB 6	<u>mmH354</u> Might one 2122 ght very obstinate, and he was far from wishing to impede the measures	183
ell	of Government, but he well knew his fate if he consented to abandon the ground he at	
Bux-	present occupied.	
ton		
3V DO1.6FB 6	man a vacant day in the Order-book, and, after Easter, the great	183
ell	questions of the Bank of England, of the East-India Charter, with the distress of England,	
Bux-	Ireland, and Scotland, besides finance, would remain to be discussed.	
ton		
3V D01.6E26	<u>Man Rays</u> ⊕ Butytone <u>Rik</u> 2 Motion, therefore, would in effect be to abandon it.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
3V DO 1.6 172 6	<u>bmM359</u> Phrtwns 2012 inced, that it was absolutely indispensable that this question should be	183
ell	settled; and further, that if it was not settled, and speedily settled, in that House, it would	
Bux-	be settled elsewhere, in another and more disastrous manner.	
ton		
3V DO1.6FE 6	<u>bm HB60</u> Evert pain 212 therefore, it might be to him to appear to be obstinate, and to resist a	183
ell	request which had been before made to him in private, and which was now in this manner	
Bux-	urged publicly upon him, he must refrain from consenting to withdraw the Motion, unless	
ton	the noble Lord would tell him that the Government agreed to two conditions.	
3V 001.6#2 6	har 18160 tius towns 21122 the noble Lord should now state the nature of the plan which the	183
ell	Government intended to propose; and the second, that they should fix a day for the	
Bux-	introduction of their measure on this subject into the House.	
ton		

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{ke}}$	ggtexted_speaker	year
	wells 600 by x tion mox 122 these things, he should feel himself compelled, in spite of all the	1833
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		
	wnskii 608 whe conhe 2 sp 20 ke of bringing on the question immediately, if the nature of the plan in	1833
ell	contemplation of the Government was not then stated, he had used expressions which	
Bux-	conveyed more than he meant to say.	
ton		
	<u>In 18660 Plantonte 2012</u> to obtain from the Government a pledge that a measure should be	1833
ell	speedily introduced, and he trusted that it would be safe and satisfactory.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>One Has 64</u> Dusx to mte 22 rely, in the meantime, on the assurance of the noble Lord, and should,	1833
ell	therefore, withdraw his Motion for the present.	
Bux-		
ton		
	htplescented by Pet 2000 n from Magistrates, Bankers, Merchants, and others, inhabitants of	1833
Duke	Belfast, for a gradual and safe Abolition of Slavery, and compensation to the Planter.	
of		
Wellin	y- -	
ton		
	<u>Ohull 26 hardless leggtitic 299</u> to the same effect from Edinburgh.	1833
Duke		
of		
Wellin	r_ 	
ton		
	The Text and Text	1833
Duke	account of the respectability of the petitioners, than by reason of the justice of the	
of	sentiments contained in the petition.	
Wellin	y- -	
ton		
	<u>Thur 128 pard loss beyl</u> th 299 the Edinburgh petition be read at length.	1833
Duke		
of		
Wellin	y- -	
ton		
	<u>Intragraphetition</u> hand been read by the Clerk, the noble Duke proceeded.	1833
Duke		
of		
Wellin		
ton		
S3V 00 01e7aP	<u>Antilo</u> wpellessleyners299ferred to the Resolutions of the House of Commons in 1823 on the	183
Duke	subject of Slavery and made them the basis of their statements.	
of		
Wellin		
VVCIIII		

sem spea<u>k</u>agge	sketd_speaker	year
	ShwelRekelut1299 tended to gradual emancipation, not immediate, by the adoption of emperate measures.	1833
Duke N	<u>82</u> whallerd dycrd 299 for the different Governments with which he had been connected up to Tovember, 1830, for acting on these Resolutions.	1833
of Welling- ton		
Duke to of	88 wolldsheyn C299ncil of March, 1830, enforcing-manumission, would alone have led at last of the accomplishment of the Resolution of 1823, if temperately carried into effect.	1833
Duke in	84welles by seit 20 not to apprehend serious evils from immediate emancipation; the nterests of the slaves themselves would be endangered no less than the security of the plonies, and the parent country would not escape the consequences that must inevitably	1833
Duke 80	Stewer Market Separated, that the revenue derived from the colonies in 1830, amounted to 7, 00, 000 l., and there was every reason to believe that it was not less than 7, 500, 000. in the last year.	1833
Welling- ton S3V 00nFARO hw Duke of	Sowithmate an 1219 oct to retain such a revenue as that?	1833
Duke 12 of	37 wedlerdeto (1299) etition, the exports and trade connected with the colonies, amounted to 20, 000, 000 . , and there were 350, 000 tons of shipping employed in the colonial trade.	1833
	88wgHeislewm&299uch diminished, however, as compared with what it had been) was eccived by proprietors of West India estates resident in this country.	1833
ton	39 welluslay (1299 ing Ireland out of the question) consumed more sugar than all Europe eside.	1833

sent speakeigteste d_speaker	year
S3V U0E7E 0h <u>F40weNesttyInd29</u> 9rade were abandoned, whence could we get sugar?	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	4.00
S3VT0hF7R0hO41lyvefilesheylayl2920lonies, which were at this moment carrying on the slave trade in the	1833
Duke same manner as we drew our supplies of cotton from colonies where the whole population	n
of were slaves.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VT01672A01 <u>h</u> 1742welldesseym12009were going to do this to sacrifice slaves and masters, and colonies, at a	n 1833
Duke expense of losing 7, 000, 000 . of revenue.	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VU0h72P0h7s42hvedexdext 1200eared to him to be little, if at all, better than insanity.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VU01e72P101hu7424huelldeinlehiis 122020d the detail of the proceeds and expenses of an estate in the West Indi	es, 183
Duke from which it appeared, there were 161 hogsheads of sugar made upon it, which were	,
of worth 6, 372 . ; and, of this sum, 2, 965 .	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V UU ht Andhwebwethesley erh 200 nt for duties.	1833
Duke	1000
of	
Welling-	
ton	-4 1099
S3VU0h7A0h <u>m466</u> wetheslpyoph299or had paid every thing connected with the transfer and sale, he had n	ot 1833
Duke above-thirtieth part for himself.	
of	
Welling-	
ton	4.00
S3VT0h72P0h6442weldeshqylail4299were made in this country about distress; he hoped that these account	s = 1833
Duke were exaggerated; but was not that distress to be attributed, in some measure, to the	
of insecurity in which West-India property was placed, connected with other similar	
Welling- circumstances.	
ton	
S3V U00 t7400 <u>h</u> TF18cwWWkssldyndit2999terest was unluckily at the present time exceedingly unpopular.	183
Duke	
of	
Welling-	

sent speakiggtsk td_speaker	year
S3V 00 167 20 161 10 161 20 16161 20 16161616161616161616161616161616161616	1833
S3V U01 27200 to 12990 Lord had not always manifested so much forbearance as he now found Duke it convenient to advocate on presenting petitions.	1833
of Welling-	
ton	. 1099
S3VVIII: 3H0h 3H0 well-extend 1299 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-	
S3VIIII-771101-ph624-willedle-petit299s from Fortrose, and Ross, for the Abolition of Slavery, but with due	1833
Duke regard to the honour and interests of all parties concerned. of Welling- ton	
S3V 00h 27200 hulf62760 lusteyed 1299 he view expressed in these petitions, rather than in that expressed in the Duke petitions presented by the noble Baron. of Welling-	e 1833
ton S3VIIII:72000116028000000000000000000000000000000	1833
S3VIIII-7240 http://www.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu.edu	1833
S3VVVIII: S1ACCOLORS (S1ACCOLORS) been nearly ruined by the agitation, the greater part of whom had no slaves.	1833
Wellington S3VIII:71:10h(1563-wellvesleym:1299men who had vested their property in the West Indies, who, though they Duke never had a slave themselves, were completely ruined. of	⁷ 1833
Welling- ton	

sent spea<u>k</u>uig g	testetd_speaker	yea
Duke of Welling-	H63&icllesteywid299 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.	18
	(BES) elles ley out 200 it forward prematurely, and had incurred a responsibility, both moral and political, greater than had ever been incurred by any Ministers within his recollection.	18
	M634 werkspleyt 1294 proposition recently made in the other House, it ought never to be forgotten that the Resolutions of 1822, and the right hon.	18
	was indispensable to have the assistance of the colonists and of the colonial assemblies.	18
ton 3V U01:F2:P:(0 <u>h</u> Duke of Welling-	db6g@cclldeslaye_th209plain to their Lordships why he had not attended the Committee.	18
Duke of Welling-	ullt <u>ie4</u> haadletsley <u>m</u> is 200 tune not to hear on one side.	18
Duke of Welling-	Weightshity the effore, 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.	18
Duke of Welling-	IB13 elves leand 1209 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.	18
	M644telbeslead 10292nt 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.	18

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{kuig}}\mathrm{g}$	g testa td_speaker	year
Duke of Welling-	Weithrelessless the Most being friendly to the abolition, he wished to say that he had done more in the way of negotiation, written more notes, and entered into more treaties on the subject of the abolition of the slave trade, and of putting an end to slavery than any man living.	1833
Duke of	<u>u</u> 4646bleshiyndl 299nis had perhaps done more than he had, but except that noble friend he had done more than any other man to promote the abolition.	1833
Wellington S3VWhe74240h Duke of	No.4 welleslay gb299 further or more strenuously wished to effect that object than he had.	1833
	<u>Oreswalledlaypet2600</u> n from the merchants, planters, shipowners, and other inhabitants of his Majesty's colony of Dominica.	1833
Duke of	with hard lostery put 299 to his hands, the noble Duke said, in December; but, as an inquiry into the subject was then going on, he had declined to present it.	1833
Wellington S3V U01 8870 <u>1</u> Duke of	ulti hwdllesleyhd@99er, been returned to him for presentation.	1833
Duke of	The world is lowert 299 prehended the greatest evils from the adoption of the measures with respect to the West Indies, proposed by his Majesty's Ministers.	1833
Duke of Welling-	They were they held 209 cendants of persons who, having been conquered by his Majesty's arms, were, by what was called the Treaty of Paris, confirmed the subjects of this country Many of their ancestors had purchased the estates which they now held of the Crown—a 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	1833
S3V U 0nle8a2n0 <u>h</u>	be allowed to cede it to his Majesty for a valuable consideration. In the his Majesty for a valuable consideration. In the his Majesty is Government.	1833

sent speakiggtskt d_speaker	year
S3VU0188140161Fhewpelleisleynerk299ne and all, offered their estates for a certain sum of money, stated by Duke them. of Welling-	1833
S3VU018D0hNowelldslese 4290es were purchased by the Crown, his Majesty's Ministers would be Duke 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 Welling- then, perhaps, be advantageously introduced into the colonies where the property belonged to private individuals.	1833
S3V001820011202012 in dividuals. S3V0001820011202012 Acts of Parliament had acknowledged the property in question. Duke of Welling- ton	1833
S3VUUM&AACHESLEUS 1229 ared to contend was, that the planters had as much right to the property Duke adverted to, as their Lordships had to their estates. of Welling- ton	1833
S3VUUM&AAAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAMAM	1833
S3V00182001125 whellestey of 1229 and, no Englishman could be deprived of his property unless by an Act Duke of Parliament granting him compensation. of Welling- ton	1833
S3V00182001951 wellschting 1299 etition from the planters, merchants, mortgagees, and others, interested Duke in the preservation of the British West-India colonies, said this petition was signed by 1, of 960 persons who contained among them some of the first bankers in the city of London. Wellington	1833
S3VUM: S3	1833
S3V0018200118200118200 say, was not to induce their Lordships not to pass the measure which Duke had been brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers, but rather to induce them to of proceed slowly, to proceed with deliberation, and above all, to proceed in concert with the Welling- Colonial Legislatures, in whatever measures might be adopted for the abolition of slavery. ton	1833

sent speakingtest d_speaker	year
S3V 10 ht8 2 10ht Shirt Shirt Shi	1833
S3V 00 0483700455worlkisleyed11299t the colonies were worth to the country not less than 12, 000, 000 Duke of	1833
Wellington S3VT001e8400h10456ewellesleyn, 12290 hich the public received in taxes not less than 5, 000, 000 Duke of	1833
Wellington S3VUUM88RUhuntawehresteisetoh299ad little more than 2,000,000 Duke of	1833
Wellington S3VU01:84:04huslinging 29,900, 000 were distributed between the manufacturers and shipping Duke interest of the country. of	1833
Wellington S3VWM88A0hi\square\textraction S3VW0\textraction\textraction Buke of	1833
Wellington S3VUUM8HUM60ellastbycirl299stances 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.	1833
ton S3VVIII:8200hu661-wleddeskryca\$2299where 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-	1833
S3VUUM8A10hUM62\walles\keyme\te209\e emancipation of the great body of the slaves in the United States had Duke taken place. of Wellington	1833

sent speakeiglesta d_speaker	year
S3V UM:SAM: MBB:wellsedeyee1299ancipated because it was discovered that it was cheaper to employ free Duke labourers. of	1833
Welling-	
ton S3V UD ik&AOhh D 64Welpsdsynt1229e it was not so.	1833
Duke	1000
of	
Welling-	
ton	1099
S3VT0h8200h19266eyeWesleynov12041led upon to force upon the colonies a measure of emancipation, and to Duke force it at the expense of the public, and at the expense of all the injury which it was likely	1833
of to do to the West-India proprietors.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VT0h8P0h1066wellestery fo12299 in the United States that the two races of men could not live amicably	1833
Duke together. of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V U0182P0<u>h</u>ID65 metleslayst1299npation of the West-India colonies down to the present time the question	1833
Duke of slavery had always been a question of difficulty and danger. of	
Welling- ton	
S3VUMSR0h068wellesleyer1299in it bad been the cause of insurrection.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	1000
S3VTDh&D6Awdlashsyd 1209e difficulties and more evils than any other question whatever. Duke	1833
of	
Welling-	
ton	
$S3V \textbf{\textit{TO}} \textbf{\textit{kS}} \textbf{\textit{PO}} \textbf{\textit{thr}} \textbf{\textit{s}} \textbf{\textit{leskeyn}} \textbf{\textit{e}} \textbf{\textit{i}} \textbf{\textit{2}99} \text{ was not more certain than it was two centuries ago, that the black man}$	1833
Duke could be brought to labour without that species of compulsion which was practicable only	
of when he was in a state of slavery.	
Welling- ton	
S3VUUMSAMMAT www.lktslleyquit299mcertain whether he could be brought to work for hire, if liberated,	1833
Duke which after all, was the real question; and, therefore, it was necessary to be extremely	
of cautious in their proceedings.	
Welling-	
ton	

sent speakud _speaker	year
S3VU048200400000000000000000000000000000000	1833
Welling-	
ton S3VU018-P01-107-3-welles-1-19-3-o carry it into effect without incurring considerable expense; and all	1833
Duke these circumstances rendered it necessary to proceed slowly, and take time for deliberation. of Welling-	
ton	
S3V U0182 100 http://welleslegarnic200y entreat their Lordships never to lose sight of these considerations.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling- ton	
S3VU018A0119Miewellesseemolt209 view of the question to which he must direct the attention of the House,	1833
Duke arising from the state of society which existed in these islands.	
of	
Welling-	
ton S3VU018AP@h@76wgHeshedy_029De proprietors lived in the West-Indies, in the midst of their slaves.	1833
Duke	1000
of	
Welling-	
ton	1000
S3VU018AP0119Ticwellpestsyns1299e looking with the greatest anxiety at all the proceedings of the Duke Legislature on this subject; and he entreated their Lordships to carry those proprietors	1833
of with them in whatever measure they might deem it advisable to carry, not only for the	
Welling- sake of the parties themselves, but for the sake of humanity; for the sake of those	
ton unfortunate persons for whose benefit they were about to legislate.	
S3VT0188P01hT6Weellshewld1299lect these precautions—if they should leave out of the question the	1833
Duke Legislatures of the respective colonies—and the feelings of the proprietors—if they should of proceed with too great haste and with too little deliberation, and if they should neglect to	
Welling- provide the requisite compensation for the losses of the proprietors, he dreaded that scenes	
ton would occur which he should be sorry to see, similar to those which had taken place in	
some of the French colonies.	
S3VU018P0hU79sinlesty h0700 that such scenes would not happen.	1833
Duke of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V 700 18290 1290 re their Lordships, that he fully shared with the noble Earl in feelings of the state of t	1833
Duke diffidence at rising to address their Lordships upon the present question.	
of	
Welling-	
ton	

sent speakig g tst td_speaker	year
S3V U0 18210 had declies was 12290 ssible for any man, be his talents and abilities what they might, and Duke 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 Welling- deliver his opinions involved a most important and most serious change in the condition ton 800,000 of his fellow-beings.	
ton 800,000 of his fellow-beings. S3VVIII:83A0huMiltxiethesdendit229however, the influence which his feelings might have with him, the ver	v 1833
Duke 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 Welling- conclusions the noble Earl was not supported either by facts or sound reasoning.	·
S3V U0h8200hW0itWolldesfuyth 2299reface, therefore, he would at once proceed, as nearly as he could in th	eir 1833
Duke proper order, to comment upon different points in the noble Earl's speech. of Welling- ton	1000
S3VU0188200100015welfersleyplak2990e had to observe that he fully concurred with the noble Earl in thinking	ng. 1833
Duke 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, Welling-follow, that because that first blow was given in the year 1806, since which period other ton measures on the subject were adopted, it was therefore necessary in the year 1833 to cor to such Resolutions as those which had been that night proposed for their Lordships adoption.	y
S3VT0ht8200hundethat299 intended to endeavour to prevail on their Lordships not to pass those	1833
Duke Resolutions that he now rose; but he felt that he owed it to himself, as well as to those of with whom he bad acted during different Administrations on the present subject, to poin Welling- 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.	nt
S3VV018800hW01thelfirsteyplak290e begged to remind the noble Ear), that on the discussion on the	1833
Duke abolition of the slave trade it was more than once denied by those who advocated that of measure that there was any intention on their parts to follow it up by any proposition for Welling- the abolition of slavery.	
S3VU018200160020016016x1ntrat299t was frequently stated by those who argued most strenuously for the	1833
Duke measure, that it was not intended the abolition of the slave trade should be followed by of measure for the abolition of slavery. Welling-	
S3V UD183D0h3D24icitest time was, by the abolition of the slave trade, to ameliorate the	1833
Duke condition of the slave, and improve the general frame of society throughout the colonies. of Welling- ton	

	g testa td_speaker	year
Duke of Welling	half they D1299 (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 trade, intended to follow up the establishment of such a system as might lead to those desirable results by the abolition of slavery itself.	1833
ton S3V7MM184D40	h (380)23 alles layig 1290 ave looked forward to the abolition of slavery as a remote consequence of	1833
Duke of	the improvement of the state of society, of the amelioration in the state of the slave population, and in the general improvement of the colonies, all of which doubtless were contemplated, and all of which had unquestionably been the consequence of the abolition of the slave trade	1000
	hand the slave trade	1833
Duke of Welling ton	consequence of the other he (the Duke of Wellington) denied, and challenged the noble Earl or any of his colleagues to substantiate it.	1000
	hthe 26 destion which was that evening brought under discussion arise from	1833
Duke of Welling	anything that had taken place in Parliament in 1814, nor, he would contend, from what passed on the subject in the Session of 1822–3.	
ton		
	hand 266 the they as 129 thaps in the recollection of their Lordships, that a noble friend of his, who	1833
Duke of Welling ton	was then at the head of the Foreign Department, did ail in his power, by treaties and negotiations, and the exercise of all the influence he possessed, and all the means he could devise, to induce Foreign Powers to join Great Britain in abolishing the slave trade; but he 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.	
S3V001e8aPr0	han we have the sky it 1229 true, something of an opinion expressed at that time that the	1833
Duke of	improvement in the condition of the slave, and of the state of society in the colonies, was likely, at some period or other, to lead to the abolition of slavery; but he again asserted, - that the probability of any such event never was stated as a reason for the abolition of the slave trade.	
	half 28 and estimen 1/299 peak of the proceedings on the subject during the Session 1822–3.	1833
Duke of Welling ton		1000
	hand 2000 eldesthering 1200 diships would doubtless recollect that during that Session the individual	1833
Duke of	(Mr. Canning) who was conducting the affairs of his Majesty's then Government in the House of Commons proposed certain Resolutions which had for their object the ulterior abolition of slavery in the colonies.	

sent spea<u>k</u>rig g tsk td_speaker	year
S3V 10 018200 habigatelles descended, was the first occasion on which the question of the abolition of Duke slavery was mentioned on authority in either House of Parliament. of Welling-	1833
ton	
S3VT0ht8200ht2002tvelltesteyhe 122020d, did Mr. Canning say upon that occasion?	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VT01c8470 h. Who Butch the sleyth 4290 solutions which he then proposed?	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton S3V TO 18810013333334664eEar1299was evident, had not attentively read those Resolutions, or he would not	1833
Duke have instanced them as leading directly to those which he had that night moved.	1000
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VU0182001300130184RHsslevio1299f Mr. Canning stated a distant period for the abolition of slavery.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII18ARIO hard well as the slave was to take place at all it should take	1833
Duke place only at that period when they had been civilized, after measures had been taken to of enable them to better their own conditions, and, in short, after they were found to be in a Welling- state of Society in which, for their own interests, as well as for the interests of the slave	
ton proprietor himself, emancipation should become feasible.	
S3VT01t8270ht3303Gcellesthe at 200n plishment of that object Parliament had from time to time adopted	1833
Duke various Resolutions, and Orders in Council were issued, all of which tended to ameliorate of the condition of the slave, to educate him, and to render him fit for that situation in which	
of the condition of the slave, to educate him, and to render him fit for that situation in which Welling- it was the object and intention of the Resolutions of 1823 that he should ultimately be	
ton placed.	
S3VIII18210 https://www.cetaken.by.the	1833
Duke Government and the Colonial Legislatures, to which the noble Earl had very properly done	1000
of justice.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VTO118200ht	1833
Duke not perform all that was required of them by Government, they did so much that there had	
of been no Colonial Secretary in office between 1823 and 1830 who had not expressed	
Welling- approbation of their conduct.	
ton	

sent speakig g tskt d_speaker	yea
S3V U018 A00h 3D33xelbcslejt_w229 not consistent with the facts of the case to say that the Colon Duke Legislatures did nothing to accomplish the ultimate object of the Legislature. of Welling-	ial 183
ton	ting these 183
S3VIII.8316h.24616r. Whatsy in 12990, came the Order in Council issued for the purpose of regula 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 Welling- other colonies, with a view to their affording examples which the others might be a first order of the colonies.	f of the
ton to follow. S3VUU18AH0hUB044Well@Meer 12299ouncil of 1830, certain very important measures were determi	ned on. 183
Duke of Welling-	ned on. 105
ton	
S3VVIII:89th 33042 collections of slaves; see Duke Sunday markets were prohibited, and governors were empowered to appoint a nof there was a prohibition of Sunday labour—Welling-	• .
ton	
S3VUNL8ANDLENGUS MANUS M	183
ton	required to 183
S3VU018D0h8D0h4cellesleyere 299t to be punished by whipping—a register of punishments was Duke be kept—slaves were declared competent to marry—slaves might acquire proper of in certain cases were not to be separated from their families—fees on manumiss Welling- abolished—slaves might effect their manumission by a compulsory process—the	rty—slaves ions were
ton slaves was to be admitted—forfeiture of slaves was ordered in certain cases. S3VVIVILESIMANULASIM	183
ton	
S3VIII.820th B046 celles ley that 29the sentence of death passed on Mr. Smith, the missionary in Duke did produce a considerable sensation in this country, and added to the feeling at of existence of slavery. Wellington	
S3V0018200118004566102090 fact; but was that a ground for such an important change a Duke proposed in the condition of the negro? of Wellington	as was now 183

	g teste td_speaker	_year
S3VTOntestrol Duke of Welling-	place after the negroes themselves had been a long time in the progress of improvement.	1833
ton	P7040 11 1 110001 11	1099
Duke of Welling-	microscopic materials and the second 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	1833
ton	Parliament.	1833
Duke	Lordships had the question brought before them in its present premature state.	1000
of Welling-		
ton	n Michigal testes, 1299 the slaves were not one whit better prepared for emancipation at the	1833
Duke of Welling-	present day than they were in 1830.	1000
ton		
S3V TO18 2001 Duke of	been, to have begun the measures of preparation in the Crown colonies, and those measures 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	1833
Duke of	the Government, they might in a short time be induced to follow. <u>a. W. L. L.</u>	1833
Welling-		
ton S3VVVII:82001 Duke of Welling-	which had no sooner gone out to the colonies than they were found to be impracticable.	1833
ton		
	n 1996 first issued to the Crown colonies, and instructions were sent to the	1833
_	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?	
ton S3VTM18:PA1	number these years of 1830 and 1831 having been found impracticable, the	1833
Duke of Wellington	Government now took on itself the responsibility of forcing on the question of slave emancipation.	1099

sent spea<u>k</u>ug	g totat d_speaker	year
Duke of Welling-	null be 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.	183
ton S3V U018A10 1 Duke of Welling-	and the state of t	183
ton	ni lio 5 w ished egg 29 9 to differ widely from the noble Earl.	183
ton	which the negro slaves were placed in our colonies.	183
Duke of Welling-	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	183
Duke of Welling-	work for their former masters for hire? <u>nt 206</u> 200 d said, that there was no proof to show-that they would not.	183
ton S3V U01:8:P:0 ! Duke of Welling-	nd 18063) here side of the question.	183
ton S3V Wht&Pal Duke of Welling-	half the large bodies of slaves had been emancipated in tropical climates, and had shown a willingness to do the same kind of work as before?	183
Duke of	manufacture of the 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.	1833

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{kuig}}\mathbf{g}$	gestatd_speaker	year
S3V 00 148424016 Duke of Welling-	MO666celld-sheyt el-2209 lish any proof that, when emancipated, those negro slaves would be willing to work for hire.	1833
ton S3V U0hle8aP10 h	<u>18806</u> Windlesderyo_102920ns, concurred with the noble Earl as to the sufficiency of the case of	1833
Duke of Welling-	Colombia as a case in point.	
ton	With Backlestey_gb209 authority—that of a very intelligent individual resident in Colombia at	1833
Duke of	the time—for taking a very different view of that case.	1000
Welling- ton		
	which was found of getting the emancipated slave to work at all.	1833
Welling- ton		
Duke of Welling-	MANUAL STRUCTURE 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.	1833
Duke of	When the desley ble 29 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.	1833
Duke of Welling-	MOTherelles below 1229 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.	1833
Duke of Welling-	BOTA edic leye 11299 Earl, the negroes work in Africa.	1833
ton S3V001882016 Duke of Wellington	When the low grounds of our tropical climates.	1833

sent speakig	g text d_speaker	year
Duke of	work for hire in the low grounds of tropical climates, but those were men who were divided into castes, in which their feelings and prejudices operated on them more than any other consideration, and to those causes might be attributed their unwillingness to work under such circumstances.	1833
	(III) The legal to the second	1833
ton		
Duke of Welling-	and there ever would be, a difficulty in getting men to work in tropical climates more than would be sufficient to provide themselves with the common necessaries of life.	1833
Duke of Welling-	luxury which they could procure by refraining from labour; but, begging the noble Earl's pardon, he must say, that he was inconsistent with himself, on the subject of this question of the willingness of free negroes to work for hire.	1833
ton S3VTOM&POL Duke of Welling-	nublo 3 and the sife his 1299 ner communications to the colonists on this subject, the noble Earl had admitted the necessity of coercion.	1833
Duke of Welling-	half the second of the second	1833
ton S3VTO182011 Duke of Welling-	Press, he thought he had a right to allude to it	1833
ton	<u>n3608</u> wellesley_1299	1833
Duke of	taken, it was not to be expected that the manumitted slave population would labour for hire, and had proposed that, in order to induce them to labour, there should be a measure of coercion in the shape of a tax on the import of provisions.	1833

sent speaking g tskt d_speaker	year
S3V 10 0188100118810011884; chlesteguld 299 glad to know how, if the negro were not likely to work as an apprentic Duke it was to be expected that he would work after the period of his apprenticeship had of expired, and, consequently, after all the means with which, at present, the planter was Welling- armed to compel that work were at an end?	ee, 1833
ton C2VWM10DQLDB05cullshart itahod canceal from himself the fear that the consequence of the removal of	f 1022
S3V VI018B10hW85calleslayt_i1299 ed 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 colonic of Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII.8200hubbesiesey, tl299he considered the Government no very good authority for the assertion	n 1833
Duke that free negroes would be found willing to work for hire, for Ministers themselves seeme of to have no fixed opinion on the subject. Welling-	
ton	
S3V 10 168 2 16 1 16 3 26 1 16 1	1833 n
ton	
S3VVIII:83A6hubitest ethesheywa29He plan by which the negro was to be coerced into labour by a tax on Duke 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. Welling-	1833
S3VUUM8AA0huM08Avishesdeyo_ku00w why were they to give or to lend 15, 000, 000. to the colonists, if the Duke freed negroes were likely to work?	e 1833
of Welling-	
ton	
S3V 10 01820001182000118200011820001182000118200011820001182000118200011820001182000118200011820001182000118200011820001182000011820000118200000000	it 1833
ton S3V U01 8A00100000000000000000000000000000000	1833
of Welling- ton	
S3VUM&AMILEMONE ellesleinpt299ment was yet to be found, then all these measures were premature. Duke of	1833
Welling- ton	

sent spea<u>k</u>eig	g tsta td_speaker	year
S3VVVII:84700 Duke of Welling	hand by the sleet the 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
ton	hus 1944 1944	1833
Duke	<u>приманием при 1220</u> 000, 000 . ј	1000
of		
Welling	-	
ton		4000
	h Might blies leave the Page sult of a subsequent change: for, in about a fortnight afterwards, just	1833
Duke of	after the Easter holydays, they found this turned into a gift of $20,000,000$.	
Welling	-	
ton		
S3V T0 11882210	hand the same set of noble Lords and right hand the same set of noble Lords and right hand the same set of noble Lords and right hand set of n	1833
Duke	hon.	
of		
Welling	-	
ton S3VIIIIIIIAAAA	h.669571ellneseyw.112990ow recommended the Resolutions before the House to their	1833
Duke	Lordships—seeing so little accordance in their plans, or so little adherence to any fixed	1000
of	principle—considering that the noble Earl in his address to the House, had left some of the	
Welling	- most important parts of the measure unexplained, and had touched on others so very	
ton	lightly, he must say, that he looked to the whole plan with less of confidence than he had	
COT //PD1 1 0 D 0	ever viewed any great measure that had been submitted to Parliament.	1000
Duke	half 9 seek the started 1,29 see free negroes should work, and if there should be a return of sugar to the country, for what was the compensation?	1833
of	the country, for what was the compensation:	
Welling	-	
ton		
S3V T0 11882210	h	1833
Duke		
of		
Welling	-	
ton S3V7Mb1849A	h Charlesheyin 12992 her place had stated, as part of his plan, the slave was to give only a	1833
Duke	certain portion of his labour to his master, and another part was, that all children of slaves	1000
of	to be born hereafter, and all at present of six years old, were to be declared free: by the	
Welling	- way, in this plan, which he must call a very homely one, not a word was said about who	
ton	was to have the care of these young free negroes.	
	hand the hand an interest in taking care of them, which was now taken from	1833
Duke	him, and not a word was said about any arrangement with respect to the due care and	
of Walling	custody of them.	
Welling	-	
ton		

sent speaking g tskt d_speaker	year
S3VU018800 hubi 002 whice shey to 1290 erstand that the compensation was to be given for the loss thus Duke occasioned to the owner? of Welling-	1833
ton	100
S3V T0h (\$\text{20}\) bar disposed; that was, that out often hours in the day, he was to give the labour at his own of and a-half to his master, and to have two hours and a-half to himself, which he might give Welling- to the master for hire, or to any other person, or dispose of it in any other way he pleased	S ;
ton	4000
S3VU01820011Mashhlesdewndle299and that the compensation was to be given for this?	1833
Duke	
of Walling	
Welling- ton	
S3VU018-19-06-1-05-1-05-1-05-1-05-1-05-1-05-1-05-1	e 1833
Duke for ever.	C 1006
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VTOneSAO hand a stable stempt 299 ation to be given for that?	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VU0k820h4210Weekeskwyre1209hts on which the noble Earl had not touched, but on which it was Duke important that their Lordships should have some information, in order to see on what of principle it was, that compensation was to be given. Welling-	1833
ton S3VUIDik8A10huBib08biislexday p4.299he believed that the loss occasioned to the West-India colonists by this	1833
Duke measure, would be much greater than had been admitted by the Government, and of course he admitted, that where there was loss occasioned by the measures of Parliament, Welling- there ought to be compensation, but he did not think that this sum of 20, 000, 000 . would be a sufficient compensation for that loss, or any thing like it.	
S3VU018200hu3109cellesteym1299classes of persons, who would be great losers by the measure, who would	1833
Duke not be included in the principle of compensation, in the way in which it was to be applied of Welling-	
ton	
S3VU0182001120101482001120199who had no land, but whose whole property lay in slaves, and who would buke lose their labour without receiving any compensation whatever.	d 1833
Welling- ton	

sent spea<u>k</u>uggtext d_speaker	year
S3VU0k8A0huskeyooli299however, on which the noble Earl had not said anything. Duke of Welling-	 1833
S3VUM8EM6hMELLEMellewslewas1299ther part of the subject, on which the noble Earl had not touched, but Duke which, nevertheless, was most material, as it related to the question of the labour of the of negro; and that was as to the probable effect which the whole measure might have on the Welling- commerce of the country.	1833
S3VUM820h820h820h820h9208esldye_12209put the case hypothetically—suppose it should turn out that the slave Duke under the new state of things would not work, must there not be an end at once to that of commercial intercourse, which had existed for so many years, with so much advantage to Welling- us, between us and our West-India colonies? ton	1833
S3V 10 h8A0h Bilthredesh 129 9this intercourse been of immense advantage to us in a commercial point Duke of view, its importance had also been felt in our navy, and, in fact, in every thing which of could add to the honour and the glory of the empire. Welling-	1833
S3VUDASACHAMELIA in the same of ships, and to the same extent of trade. Welling-	1833
S3VUD18AD011B16164chlisteyl_t12299t might; but it was unnecessary for him to remind their Lordships of the Duke superior advantage of bringing the produce of their own colonies in their own vessels. of Welling-	1833
ton S3VU01880016501650165016501609advantage of commerce, there was also the advantage of revenue. Duke of Welling-	1833
S3VUDASAMAN CHASLE Loi 250 ips prepared to risk the loss of the amount of revenue which was raised Duke from their colonial produce? of Welling-	1833
ton S3VIII MANAMANA MANAMANA beg to refer to what had fallen from the noble and learned Lord on the Duke Woolsack. of Wellington	1833

sent spea<u>ktig</u>lgtst std_speaker	year
S3VIII ik in the Site of Wellington) had assumed the Duke loss of revenue. Of	
Welling-	
ton	1000
S3VVIII: Macdless betygot 290 n that assumption. Duke	1833
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII Shehrit 2 Red skirly (2009) on the assumption that the free negro would not work on the sugar	1833
Duke plantations) that we should lose the greater part of the revenue which we now derived from of our colonial sugar. Welling-	
ton	
S3V U01:8:20:01:10:11.2:3:vellpsliel ; 24:3 99	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	1000
S3VU018Annhote24rellesley_1299	1833
Duke of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII18200h;36b25vellssslinging 299at the free negroes would not work, and that sugar were to become	1833
Duke scarce, could they expect that it would pay the same amount of revenue as at present?	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII SAMON MEDGE LANGE WOLLD Dask the noble and learned Baron, was the revenue of 5,000,000., which	1833
Duke we now derived from our West-India colonies, to come from, in the case which he had of assumed?	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V U0182MthWt25htdlekslelye 4299 to bear the noble and learned Lord's explanation of that subject.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VU018A00hulle2welledlewpeta299that if sugar became scarce, it would of course be raised in price, and Duke 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. Welling-	1833
ton	

sent spea<u>k</u>eig	g teste d_speaker	year
Duke	hur production of the second loss of revenue.	1833
of Walling		
Welling ton	•	
	har 1200 western draw view of this part of the subject, which he thought deserving of the	1833
Duke	serious consideration of their Lordships.	
of	•	
Welling	-	
ton		
	had problestly grant hould, from the causes he had mentioned, fail in the West	1833
Duke	Indies, where were we to get sugar?	
of		
Welling ton		
	his and the colonies of other countries in which it was produced by	1833
Duke	slave labour.	1000
of		
Welling	-	
ton		
S3V TO nle8aPro	h This wheskey http: Others which he thought well deserved the attention of those who were	1833
Duke	most anxious to abolish slavery.	
of		
Welling	-	
ton	1 454 94 11 11 11 1000 1 14 41 4 421 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4	1000
Duke	harmonic best by be 299 doubt that until we should be enabled to import sugar from countries which could raise it by free labour, we must be content to take it from those which raised	1833
of	it by slave labour.	
Welling	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ton		
	hum Bātellesleyou 1299k their Lordships, would be the inevitable result?	1833
Duke	,	
of		
Welling	-	
ton		
	h. W. 36 dellits leve 129 De renewal of the slave trade, with all the added horrors of its being	1833
Duke	carried on in a contraband manner, and could any one, who seriously desired to put an end	
of Welling	to slavery, contemplate with calmness such a result of his exertions?	
ton	•	
	huld 35welleskiyn 4299ny such individual was serious in his wish to put an end to slavery, so	1833
Duke	should he be cautious and pause before he entered into a course which would tend much	1000
of	more to increase, than to diminish its extent.	
Welling	, ,	
ton		

sent speaking g text d_speaker	year
S3VIII:830h Silestellestelyhip292hould bear in mind that we were greater consumers of sugar than all the Duke rest of Europe together; and he would ask how could our demand be supplied (supposing of that the supply from our West-India colonies should fail) except by the produce of slave Welling- labour from the colonies of other countries?	 1833
S3VV018810hv3183vhllesbayt_5292e question, on which the noble Earl had told them something that Duke evening, and on which a few words had been said by a noble Earl (Earl Grey) opposite, in of answer to a question by his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough) yesterday, was the mode of Welling- proceeding proposed by Government with respect to the Resolutions before the House.	1833
S3VID18AP0hildsleve_wl299well aware that the Government could have prevented the necessity they Duke were under of passing some measure of this kind—although he felt this, he would admit, of that they ought not to refuse to accede to those Resolutions, considering what bad already Welling- taken place on the subject—considering that the House of Commons had unanimously ton 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
S3V U0h8200hMinimizedew as 1209 mportant difference between the mere assent to those Resolutions and Duke an adoption of the means by which they were to be carried into effect. of Welling-	1833
S3VV00ie8h0hVii-18helleksleyre16299hat they should be sent out to the colonies, with the request, that the Duke Colonial Legislatures should carry the principle of them into execution by measures of their of own. Wellington	1833
S3V U01t82 10 h Whis will every a d229 ted by those best acquainted with the question, would be the safest Duke mode of carrying the measure into effect. of Welling-	1833
S3VT0h8400h0444ppHastely hb209ver, that these Resolutions were to be embodied into a Bill which was to Duke provide the means of carrying them into execution in the colonies. of Welling-	1833
S3VV01820011824011834343402000 that course, he would beg of their Lordships to consider seriously Duke what would be its probable results. of Welling- ton	1833

sent epea<u>k</u>uig g test ¢d_speaker	year
S3VUU188PU118PU19Verselby_Bi219Vere to adopt the principle of the first Resolution—as it was probable it Duke would—and enact of Welling-	1833
S3VUDL8AD1 Milatwellawsley sli2000 be abolished, he would ask, what was to become of all the system of law Duke which had been established in the colonies, founded on the admitted legality of slavery? of Welling-	1833
ton	1000
S3VU018P0hulidaymi299hat the moment the law passed here, it being paramount to the Duke authority of any local legislature, the whole system of colonial law on the subject must fall of to the ground, and that without any provision being made for many details which were of Welling- the utmost importance. ton	1833
S3VU018A10hu8hu49erlldsdsy cilr2999nstances, he thought it would be the safest and best way to send out the	1833
Duke Resolutions as Resolutions agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and that the Colonial of Legislatures should be invited in a temperate and conciliatory tone to carry them into Welling- operation by such means as they best could.	
ton S3VUU18AH0huHt5Welldsleylmit299hat Government might have some good grounds of suspicion as to the	1833
Duke sincerity of the Colonial Legislatures on the subject, and particularly that of Jamaica; but of he had documents then before him which he thought gave a satisfactory proof—proof Welling- which was believed by those who best understood the subject in this country—that the colonies did intend to carry measures of this kind into effect themselves; but that if they had not originated any measure of the kind, it was because, that up to this time, no offer had been made to them of compensation for any losses which they were likely to sustain.	1000
S3VU0168210111111111111111111111111111111111	1833
S3VU018200111021110211102111021110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211110211102111021111021110211102111021110211102111021110211102111021110211102111021110211102111021110211102102	1833
S3VU018200hatishelesecuin 290 to which he would refer, was the memorial of the West-India body, in Duke which they stated, that there had been no refusal on the part of the West-India colonies, of for that no offer had yet been made to them of compensation for the loss they were to Welling- sustain—that, so far from the colonies objecting, they would assent to the proposition of ton Government if a proper compensation were secured to them.	1833

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g eske d_speaker	year
Duke of	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.	 1833
S3V7001e8i200	had 5 fivelles (4 hel 2006) le Duke) fully concurred, for he felt convinced, that if Government	1833
Duke of	adopted the plan of carrying those Resolutions into operation by passing them into a law, they would degrade the Colonial Legislatures.	
Welling ton	-	
S3V TOnte8470 Duke of Welling	hables well as legislatures 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.	1833
ton S3VTM1e84Pa	hubitive whees he possessed to think that the colonies would submit quietly to have a law of this	1833
Duke of Welling	kind forced upon them?	1000
ton S3V7706184D40	h Thatelles ey asl 29 possible.	1833
Duke of Welling		1000
ton	1 Dato B 11 1000 f	1000
Duke of Welling	had 500 telles the 1299 re of man to resist an attempt of that kind, and let him ask their Lordships what must be the inevitable consequence?	1833
ton S3VTMhtesDen	h@160cellasktybd 290contest, in which the Government and the troops would be on the one	1833
Duke of Welling	hand, and the white population on the other.	1000
ton		4000
S3VTO18870 Duke of Welling ton	him 6 the black of the destruction of the colonists themselves? -	1833

sent speakingtske d_speaker	ye
S3VU018P10hT169celleskeuo 12299 of avoiding it except that of abandoning their property, at Duke in the hands of the black population; but all this might be prevented if the Consented to send out the Resolutions as they now were, using every conciliant Welling-induce the colonies themselves to carry them into execution, and not to urge adoption by force.	Government atory means to
S3VIII SPORT MEG Wolld Suggest the sending out a commissioner or commissioners with as a Duke as might be necessary to arrange with the local authorities. of	ample powers 18
Welling- ton	
S3VUM8A0hube64tebeskegoll2292ed that it was no trifling matter to change a nation of slave	es to that of 18
Duke freemen. of Welling-	
S3VU018200161656ellesseyn 1209 ation which he would propose to their Lordships to make Duke Resolution, and that was by leaving out the words "upon liberal and compose of principles." Wellington	
Duke pastors, they should have the power to do so; but their Lordships must not of themselves that society in the West Indies had reason to suspect, and, rightly Welling- did suspect, that certain missionaries had endeavoured to stir up the slaves to	conceal from y or wrongly,
ton their masters. S3VUU18A0huH16Welleslevot 2290r into any examination of the grounds upon which those so Duke rested— of Welling-	uspicions 18
ton S3V U0it&R0<u>ht&l&</u>veiligshe ybe1 2:99 bunded Duke of Welling-	18
ton S3V U018&P0 h 34-69 eglleslght b299ot; but the fact was, that society in the West Indies was g Duke disturbed by those suspicions. of Welling-	reatly 18
S3VTORSACTOR SAME TO THE STATE OF THE STATE	_

sent speakiggtst td_speaker	year
S3VWM18P10hW15wcblesdey th2990ishes and intentions of their Lordships, they must do all in their power Duke to conciliate the West-Indian body; but they could not conciliate that body if they sent of out to them this Resolution in the form in which it had come to their Lordships from the Welling- other House of Parliament; for this Resolution, as now worded, evidently contemplated the ton 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?	1833
S3VUUM8AHUMESAribesasyhel200 did the success of these Resolutions, he implored their Lordships to Duke strike out from the last Resolution the objectionable words to which he had called their of attention. Welling- ton	1833
S3VU01820011204 were adopted upon the recommendation of an hon. of Welling- ton	1833
S3VU0182P1016E74 kellasleyin 1229 other House of Parliament, for whom he entertained a very sincere Duke respect, but whose amendment in this instance, was uncalled for, and if allowed to remain of would be likely to lead to consequences which all their Lordships would lament. Welling- ton	1833
S3V U0188A01hWhiteelldsdey_cili2999 nstances, he would again implore their Lordships to expunge them from Duke the Resolution. of Welling-	1833
S3VIII.820h White Geslie than nuch, he was unwilling to trespass further upon their attention; but Duke seeing what had occurred in the United States and in St. Domingo, he could not help again of expressing his opinion, that it would have been better to have postponed these measures Welling- for a few years longer, until the negroes had been instructed how to bear the change which ton the Legislature was now going to make in their condition.	1833
S3VUNESACHER LEGISLATURE was now going to make in their condition. S3VUNESACHER LEGISLATURE was now going to make in their condition. S3VUNESACHER LEGISLATURE was now going to make in their condition. S3VUNESACHER LEGISLATURE was now going to make in their condition. S3VUNESACHER LEGISLATURE was now going to make in their condition.	1833
S3V 00 h8A0h <u>0</u> h233chladeyth2299ssionaries were accused of such instigation in the colonies. Duke of Welling- ton	1833

sent epea<u>k</u>ei	ggestatd_speaker	year
S3V 00h84 20 Duke of Welling	hhbaaidellesidey valued not stay to inquire whether they were accused truly or falsely.	1833
ton S3VUUM8220 Duke of Welling	<u>Dh. B.23.5. dellexdeinsit 294</u> ion against them.	1833
ton	1) hubb2364yelspolky_of 2900 feeling existing in the colonies.	1833
Welling ton S3VU01e8420 Duke of Welling	has a line of the slaves, and had received the approbation of the Home Government for their acts.	1833
ton	harmondele Duke 99 and 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.	1833
ton	were directly opposed to the prayer of the petitions just now laid on the Table.	1833
ell Bux-	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.	1833
ton S3VN01.8330 ing- ham	were entitled to the same rights as the rest of their species. Mc66666666666666666666666666666666666	1833
S3 VN018	hat the length of non. hat th	1833

sentence ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3VN01898	Arks 6 (this king hess of 164 hour, he should feel an additional reason for condensation and	
ing-	brevity; but, as he intended to touch on a branch of the question hitherto undebated, and	
ham	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.	
	<u>Ank William king Garner Bilden</u> t plan was so ably and fully developed by the right hon.	1833
ing-		
ham	0.1.66666 1 1 1 1 6 0.464 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
	hole 66 Shockied shrymfor 3 the Colonies, he felt that there were many parts of it extremely	1833
ing-	objectionable; and, if he had had an opportunity, at an earlier period of the debate, to	
ham	have explained the grounds of this feeling, he would have done so at some length.	1099
ing-	to which he should object were these—namely, the protraction of the period of	1833
ham	emancipation to twelve years, and the making the negro pay, by a portion of his daily	
паш	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.	
S3VW01.872	Characteristics to find miscalisty and without cost. Characteristics the plan, he rejoiced to find, was to be given up; and seeing that the	1833
ing-	Ministers had thus yielded to the popular opinion, in abandoning that part of their	1000
ham	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.	
S3V 0018	Markinghisnhopa 6 at least, that he had framed his Amendment; and in this hope he	1833
ing-	would persevere with it to the end.	
ham		
S3V 0018	Anks in the state of the state	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
	<u>Orleg Gel</u> handsing the Braist 16 (Sir R. Vyvyan), on a former evening, and by the hon.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	<u>the 60 the king brankid at 60 in inster and Banbury (Mr. Godson and Mr. Tancred)</u> , on the present,	1833
ing-	as to the right of the Parliament to legislate for the colonies at all.	
ham		4000
	to the south of the state of the horrors of slavery in general; because, as all	1833
ing-	parties had now admitted, that the system was bad, and that it must be abolished, he	
ham	should deem it a waste of time, and an unnecessary irritation of the feelings of opposing	
CO 1700 1 (170	parties, to say one word on the subject.	1000
. •	the Gold Final State and forgiven and forgotten, if we could only secure the blessings of	1833
ing-	freedom for the future: and to the attainment of this he would therefore strongly	
ham	recommend that the exertions of all parties should be exclusively devoted.	1833
	ink The Markhing translated and led to the almost universal demand throughout this country for the abolition of slavery were three-fold.	1999
ing-	abolition of stavely were timee-told.	
ham		

sent spea<u>k</u>e	iggestatd_speaker	yea
S3V 0018	Onk 46019 teckving that inst 3460 se—by far the largest number, and the most zealous and	183
ing-	uncompromising—who demanded it as enjoined by religion; who deemed slavery sinful in	
ham	the eyes of God, and contrary to the spirit of the Gospel.	
S3V 00 01.8 5 0	Mok 4562 Matter kningshaser condition, those who contended for freedom as a claim of justice, and who held	183
ing-	slavery to be inconsistent with the rights of man, as proclaimed and protected by the	
$_{ m ham}$	British Constitution.	
S3V 00 01.8 5 8	One To Detecking that hir collision with those who saw in slavery a most degrading, impoverishing, unsafe, and	183
ing-	costly system of subjection—and who, on grounds of policy alone, demanded its abolition.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 00 01.8 5 8	Maksion and a structure of the set of the se	183
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V N018	tok 46023 rekigighamlassi, 61 ecause whatever was sinful ought, they contended, to be abandoned	183
ing-	without a moment's hesitation or delay; the philanthropical class, because they equally	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V 00 01.8 5 0	Moke 6612 the desing leaven the fore, for immediate emancipation, without any further delay than was	183
ing-	absolutely indispensable for the protection of the public peace: and this conclusion was,	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V 00 01.8 50	Onle 460 25 udkinghd mho With ter, was opposed by the Ministers, as well as by the West Indians, on	183
ing-	various grounds: the principal of which were these—first, that by immediate emancipation,	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V 0018	Make 16 24 Acceptaine 20 Acceptaine 20 Acceptance and the control of the control	183
ing-	would answer each of them in detail.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 00 01.8 50	Onless 622 Stuckling haves to 116 file danger of insurrection; the causes of insurrection generally were, a	183
ing-	strong sense of wrong, and a determination to shake off some burthen or yoke.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 00 01.8 5 0	Onless School in the state of t	183
ing-	or servitude, or by any other term, as long as forced subjection to an individual master,	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	

sent spea<u>k</u>e	iggestæd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8120	Mak B 6 12 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1833
ing-	might seek his own employer, and fix his own terms of reward; when the blacks were	
$_{ m ham}$	elevated to the same enjoyment of equal rights with the whites, what was there to rebel for?	
S3V 001.8	<u>Onle We Hatcking hame o</u> 3d 6dould they hope to attain?	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V100118999	Onle Hold Marking Inher using Inher using Iconduct of mankind to rebel against their benefactors, nor to break	1833
ing-	out into insurrection when freedom was accorded to them.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 001.8	<u>Anksia Parakiaghaenped 164</u> of all countries were too happy to receive the smallest boon from the	1833
ing-	hands of their rulers; and it was only when rights were withheld, and justice denied, that	
$_{ m ham}$	insurrections or rebellions ever did take place.	
S3V1001.850	<u>Onk-Wishuckenglinenue</u> Alto in the West Indies now—	1833
ing-		
ham		
	<u>Onk-G6-24-uokinghadmofted 6</u> in the East—	1833
ing-		
ham		
	Onk 66 25 location of Asia, and they took place	1833
ing-	occasionally in the worst governed countries of Europe—of which Turkey, Spain, Portugal,	
ham	and Italy, were examples.	1000
	Onk Bit the region of the regi	1833
ing-	they would occur, not because rights were conceded, but because rights were denied.	
ham		1099
	Onk Tiberation was granted to them; and	1833
ing-	that the only danger of insurrection lay in a denial of rights which were justly due.	
ham	O.L. 1969 O. w. itemsky many 94 february is a subject of	1099
	Onle British was kitting haven m it it does of the whites—	1833
ing- ham		
	Mrk. W. Batckianghanhind 66 that taking place now, if the hatred of the blacks was so strong?	1833
	unkayunanchanguamimaeounat taking place now, if the native of the blacks was so strong:	1000
ing- ham		
	nde Stot Abirdejn by tramilisatest force.	1833
ing-	umswamurginghamimouty. 10100.	1000
ham		
	Meligible that the median state of the still further strengthened by a preventive police, and a body of	1833
ing-	independent Magistracy, until the change from slavery to freedom should be complete; and	1000
ham	as the slaves would have no addition to their numbers or their force by being made free,	
110111	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 001.8B	Coles 6 de de la company de la	1833
ing-		

 ham

sent spea<u>k</u>ei	ggtestætd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8920	hele 16 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1833
ing-	own support.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 001.850	hald the description of the desc	1833
ing-	other.	
$_{ m ham}$		
	hels 645 as king have essat for the Africa to discover this propensity.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	delease the delease the delease of t	1833
ing-	life; beyond this, they desired leisure, or at least the entire direction and control over the	
ham	employment of their time.	
	hole 16-4 Mars lails gharne, 3 h 61, in warm climates, repose was a greater luxury than in colder ones.	1833
ing-		
ham	0.179640 1c cil a fig.64.1 c 1 a 1.1 c 49	1000
	dels 12 mod the fact?	1833
ing-		
ham	and unimpeachable, that wherever the	1833
v	experiment had been tried, it had been found that the negroes, like other men, were beings	1000
ing- ham	made up of hopes and fears, and operated upon by the stimulus of rewards and	
112111	punishments?	
S3VMA SIRA	hele 16 min or their own use, in some cases, a day in each week; in others, an	1833
ing-	hour in each day: and in both they had shown that in the hour or day devoted to their	1000
ham	own use, and the produce of which was to be for their own benefit, they had done more	
110111	than in twice or thrice the time employed for the benefit of others.	
S3V 00 d.800	heles in an earlier part of the	1833
ing-	night, he was prepared to establish this by evidence, which he had brought with him for	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V 00 1.8920	heles in this subject, where it	1833
ing-	would be found; and he would accordingly name the works he held in his hand.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V N01.8	dok 40 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1833
ing-	esteemed, both in the political and the literary world.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 001.8	half 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1833
ing-	Council in the island of St. Lucie, and subsequently appointed in an official capacity to the	
ham	Mauritius.	
	hele Griff Sugkint ghman, 316 fis "Essays on Colonial Slavery," presented a large mass of evidence	1833
ing-	to prove, that the emancipated slaves were among the most industrious of men: that,	
$_{ m ham}$	under every imaginable disadvantage they acquired property, and became industrious,	
	frugal, and prosperous artisans and traders.	

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{ke}}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.878	Unksioning in St. Lucie, where the great part of	1833
ing- ham	the population were free blacks, and people of colour, and by whom a large amount of property was held in houses, lands, ships, &c., many individuals possessing from 2, 000 l. to 3, 000 of value; and all acquired entirely by their own exertions.	
S3V 00 01.8 10	Wages, of the Whip," "drawn up by Mr. Conder, a well	1833
ing- ham	known author, in which was collected a body of evidence to satisfy the most sceptical of this great truth, that wherever coercion or force was applied to draw forth the exertions of the negro, he gave his labours unwillingly; and it was consequently unproductive: but wherever the stimulus of hope and reward were offered, his vigour became redoubled, his industry was untiring, and his labour was rendered profitable both to the employer and the employed.	
S3V 00 01.8	Month of the Assumption of the	1833
ing- ham	negroes would fail to support themselves; and the best proof, perhaps, that could be given, that the Ministers did not entertain this view of the case, and consider the negro a peculiarly indolent being, was this—that though they urged his natural unwillingness to work, as an argument against his immediate emancipation, and justified the keeping him in slavery for twelve years longer, on the ground that it was necessary to teach him habits of industry (as if the unfortunate slave had not been taught those habits, by being kept at hard labour all his life), yet they expected this ""indolent being,"" who they alleged could not be induced to labour, by the stimulus of hunger and nakedness, to supply the want of food and raiment, which could only be thus obtained—they expected him, when all his wants had been supplied by the seven hours and a-half of labour for his master during the day, to labour the other two hours and a-half, without the stimulus of hunger and nakedness, but with the prudent forethought and design of laying up a provision for a future day!	
S3V 100 1.8 12	White Cay: White City distributed the State City of the State of the	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 00 018 50	Onk 666 One king hand 13d 6 be at once the most indolent and improvident, and the most	1833
ing-	industrious and prudent of the human race; though the Ministers assumed him to be	
ham	either, as it best suited their purpose.	
•	ink 506 htcking haus, tB46 he was in neither of these extremes; but his character was that of the	1833
$_{ m ham}$	common average of humanity under similar circumstances to his own: whatever was bad about him, was the result of his enslaved condition, and could only be eradicated by his being made free.	
S3V7001.872	Met Whateking was ngobit about him was part of his human nature, and, as such, was capable of	1833
ing-	progressive improvement; the first step to which must be his emancipation.	1000
	Work 4666 Bucking the lawes 166 therto made free had bettered their condition from the moment of their	1833
ing-	freedom being attained, there was no good reason for doubting but that all the slaves in	
ham	future to be emancipated, would run the same career of improvement, some faster and some slower than others, but all at least rising above that lowest point in the scale of existence, which now marks them the next link in creation to the beasts of the field, but which, being broken, they would rise, like other rational beings, to the enjoyment of all the privileges and all the virtues of manhood and humanity.	

sentepeake	ggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8112	nok ston iddyingham_3161	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 00018	Make 466 the cking less a till 166 four supplies of sugar, which it is contended, can only be had from	1833
ing-	the West Indies, and only be cultivated by slaves.	
ham		
	and the state of t	1833
ing-	pretending to geographical, or political, or commercial information; and yet it had been	
ham	dwelt upon at great length.	1000
·	dale Fig. 1. Track i lade ham _3161	1833
ing-		
ham	Mok 1600 Moking design 3 460 of the fact, that in our own immense empire of the East Indies, any	1833
ing-	quantity of sugar might be obtained, the entire produce of free labour; and even now,	1000
ham	under all the disadvantages of its growth, so much cheaper than the sugar of the West,	
Halli	that, to protect this, a heavy extra duty had been placed on all the sugar imported from	
	Bengal, without which the West-India sugar, produced by slave labour, would, long ago,	
	have been driven out of the market?	
S3V 0001.8	ank B666 Carekting hat hat 3 H6 present, the East-India sugar was inferior in strength and quality to	1833
ing-	that of the West: but when the same protection of person and property should be	
$_{ m ham}$	extended to residents in Bengal, as was now enjoyed by the inhabitants of all our other	
	colonies—when British capitalists should be permitted to hold lands in India, establish	
	mills, and apply the capital, the science, and the skill, of Europe, to the cultivation of	
	sugar in the East, as they now do in the West—	
	ank 665 Mercking than thou 1816 In the mind of any person who had resided in India, that its quality	1833
ing-	might be made quite equal to that of any sugar in the world; and, therefore, that all alarm	
$_{ m ham}$	on the subject of failure of supply in this necessary or luxury of life, was perfectly	
CO 770/01/070	groundless.	1000
	<u> </u>	1833
ing- ham		
	Mak 46.7 Manckling thrown 12.3 16 the ent which would be given to slavery in other colonies, and the	1833
ing-	extension of the slave trade for their supply, by the cessation of slavery in our own, he	1000
ham	thought the remedy for this perfectly easy:—	
	Makinghanthe 316 just preference which had hitherto been given to the produce of	1833
ing-	slave-labour over that of free industry, the Ministers would but reverse the rule, and tax	
$_{ m ham}$	heavily the produce of slave colonies, while they admitted the produce of free labour on	
	easier terms, slavery would then become so much more unprofitable than freedom, even to	
	the planters themselves, that it would not long be continued.	
S3V 00 1.8 5 2	Make 4677 Mark in the Bovernment of England would only be	1833
ing-	just enough, courageous enough, and virtuous enough, to declare the slave trade to be	
ham	piracy, wherever practised, and by whomsoever carried on—and make some severe	
	examples of those captured in its perpetration—it would soon be swept away, as it	
	deserved to be, from the face of the earth.	

sent epea ke	ggestetd_speaker	year
S3V 001.8 ing-	half the king loanen red 16 1 kable inconsistency in the opinions held on slavery and the slave trade, to which he must, for a moment, advert.	1833
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V10001.850	Moke 46 M More times have ne 1806 lagreed to speak of the latter with detestation and horror, even those	1833
ing-	who saw nothing in slavery itself so bad as to require its abolition.	
ham		
	Onk Bill Wildwing has elf. 3 ke deemed slavery to be the worst of the two.	1833
ing-		
ham		1.00
-	Ock 405 Asking trade 3516 isted in the capture and conveyance of men from Africa to the West	1833
ing-	Indies, in a most inconvenient and uncomfortable manner, it was true; but what was slavery	
ham	but a perpetuation of this state of suffering and wrong, for all the rest of the victim's life?	109
-	McH6 Was kingham n316 bubt, to seize the free man, and make him a slave: it was also a crime	1833
$_{ m ham}$	to transport him by force from his native home to a foreign shore: but was it not equally a crime to purchase this injured victim, and to keep him in cruel bondage all the rest of his	
паш	days?	
S3V7MA STR	Mays: Mek 686 hiskinghapart 316 bugh he knew it was against the commonly received opinion, he	1833
ing-	considered the subsequent bondage of perpetuated slavery to be even worse than the	1000
ham	original capture and banishment of the slave, to which it gave rise.	
	Coles State	183
ing-	reality, the parent of the slave trade itself; for had there been no receivers of stolen men,	
$_{ m ham}$	men would not continue to have been stolen: had there been no buyers of slaves, there	
	would soon have ceased to be sellers; and he therefore could not understand the	
	philanthropy of those who affected such extreme horror at the slave trade, as the means by	
	which the victims were procured, but had no indignation	
S3V10001.8399	Anks668Aterkinghward316abse who kept those victims all their lives afterwards in bondage,	183
ing-	subject to misery, to stripes, and to chains.	
$_{ m ham}$		
	<u>Mak 466 Batiking hashop Betti</u> lwas arrived, when both slavery and the slave trade were about to be	1833
ing-	extinguished together.	
ham		
•	Onk 568 Find glasset 616 proud example first; and use all her great political and moral influence	1833
ing-	with other countries, to follow it; and he did not despair, even before he sunk into the	
ham	grave himself, to see slavery abolished in every colony of the West, whether British or	
	Foreign; as well as in the United States of America, where it had too long been a blot on	
COT/MAN CEEDS	the free institutions for which that country was otherwise distinguished.	109
-	ink#68hackithghacemd&466dured, much more briefly than he could have wished—as, in deference to the convenience of the House at that late hour of the night, he had omitted many	1833
$_{ m ham}$	arguments on which, had he been earlier in the debate, he should have felt it his duty to	
паш	dwell—to show that all the reasons alleged against immediate emancipation were capable	
	of being refuted: and that as such immediate emancipation was more just, and not more	
	dangerous, than any protracted scheme, it ought to have the preference of all parties,	
	whether they wished the abolition of slavery on the grounds of religion, justice, or	
	policy—all of which were opposed to any delay whatever, beyond the shortest possible	
	period, with in which adequate arrangements could be made to carry the emancipation	
	into effect.	
	muo checu.	

sent epea<u>k</u>ei	getexted_speaker	yeaı
S3V 0018	hksi68600klimsihamhe346611d say a few words on the prospects which such a measure as he	1833
$_{ m ham}$	advocated would open to the colonies, as well as to the mother country.	
	hk46645mdging4sabein3464leased from their present degraded and depressed condition, would	1833
ing-	become subject to new motives, animated by new hopes, and cheered by new enjoyments.	100
ham	become subject to new motives, animated by new nopes, and cheered by new enjoyments.	
S3V 0018	hkullankinghafning 164 tion being afforded them, their leisure would be devoted to the	183
ing-	acquisition of knowledge.	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 0018	hks in the state of the state o	183
ing-	the wants of man could be best satisfied by industry and prudence; that, next to the	
$_{ m ham}$	satisfaction of the physical wants, the attainment of knowledge was at once a duty and a	
	pleasure.	
S3V 0018	hk 4600 de kiele permer 2016 every new mental faculty would expand the desire for further	183
ing-	intellectual attainment; and thus the now dormant powers of the negro mind would be	
$_{ m ham}$	brought out into progressively increasing exercise, till they became fitted for the highest	
	enjoyment of all social and domestic pleasures.	
S3V 00 01.8 jp 00	hkwahmakinghaed_i34dligence, augmented wealth would be acquired; new desires would	183
ing-	require new materials for satisfaction; the further developement of the resources of their	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V1001811246	had been a system of slave had been a system of slave been specified by accrue for the first few years, from the change from a system of slave	183
ing-	labour to one of free industry in the cultivation of the soil, he should have no objection	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
*	hele Schrick Angeradome 31 to was but the first of a series of Resolutions growing out of it, which he	183
ing-	should be prepared, at the proper time, to submit to the House, he should, for the present,	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
	hksi69shockldghaenef3ile61submit only the first of his Resolutions by way of Amendment; and	183
ing-	when the sense of the House had been taken on it, he would shape his course with respect	
ham	to the others accordingly.	
	blesi 95Ackinghaent 3463 as follows:—""That it is the opinion of this Committee that	183
ing-	immediate and effectual measures should be taken for the entire Abolition of Slavery in all	
$_{ m ham}$	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."	
	be sait the defiat 1664 he whole course of his parliamentary experience he had never approached the	183
Robert	v -	
Peel	magnitude to those connected with the subject then under discussion.	

sent epca<u>k</u>ei	gested_speaker	year
S3V9018R0 Robert Peel	<u>beffelpever</u> 166dlected any question in which the difficulties to be surmounted were so appalling; he never recollected any one in which a single false step increased the hazards of the consequences so immensely, or which would make them more lamentable or more irreparable.	1833
S3V9018F0	be Rel feehit 1664 the just claims of the West Indians to a compensation—to a compensation on	1833
Robert Peel	, _ v	
S3V9018420	be The best in the difficulties which the question involved was, in his opinion; that of the	1833
Robert Peel		1000
	be it 3 to see the it 66 ally no consolation to him to learn, that the property of the West Indians	1833
Robert	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Peel	the West-Indians could prefer for compensation.	
S3V90:181R0	beilipeolint664: ould very well settle that amount of payment.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	be $\underline{\mathbf{MSD}}$ be $\underline{\mathbf{PCN}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{MSD}}$ be $\underline{\mathbf{MSD}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{PCN}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{MSD}}$ $\mathbf{MSD$	1833
Robert Peel	were 30, 000, 000. , it would not exceed the means of the country to provide the pecuniary compensation; but there were other and higher interests involved than this, for which, if they were sacrificed, no powers on earth could devise a compensation.	
S3V9048D0	be TEM beeve 1664 terests of a still higher magnitude than any interests of property merely,	1833
Robert Peel		1000
	be MED nehe 166 ked at the extent of the revenue raised from the West-India trade—when he	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V90:181R0	be 1328 are he 1666 1 d not but confess, that the question in this respect alone involved	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V90:18±20	be MED one he had all those interests which were involved in the question—the interests	1833
Robert	of property and the claims of the West-India planters—he considered it one of immense	
Peel	importance.	
	be 1825 selimber 4 that he was addressing a House of Commons prepared to run the hazard of	1833
Peel	every sacrifice to ensure the emancipation of the negroes.	
	be R26 called 1664 aside the importance of that determination to those interests which he had	1833
Robert Peel	just mentioned, however strongly he felt the consequences which it must produce upon the happiness and welfare of society, upon the commercial industry and financial prosperity of the country; and he would address himself to the House upon that ground on which his address would be for the most part founded, namely, the degree in which the interests of humanity would be affected by it; he meant that large, enlightened, and comprehensive humanity which was alone worthy the consideration of a statesman.	

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{pea}\underline{\mathbf{k}}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{r}$	gestæd_speaker	year
Robert	be 1828 cd66dent, that in the decision to which the Committee was about to come, hon.	1833
Peel	700011 100411 (1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
	be many horizontal desired by the mere redemption of any hasty and inconsiderate pledges	1833
Robert	which they might have given to their constituents upon the hustings.	
Peel		4000
	be 132 past cd66dent that they would not look to the achievement of any triumph over the	1833
Robert	West-Indian assemblies.	
Peel		
	be #33000 bedjed 1664 that House would not be to punish the colonial legislatures, but to lay the	1833
Robert		
Peel	constituent and important part.	
	<u>beilibilities</u> bje664 would not be to pass a hasty vote recognizing the expediency and justice of	1833
Robert Peel	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.	
S3V90:18P0	be #B3200 bljed to 64 buld be, not to create a dominion of free blacks content with the mere	1833
Robert	necessaries of life, but to train the present slaves into a taste for the comforts and even for	
Peel	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.	
S3V90:18P0	be ME38 that 11664 object of parliament or was it not?	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V9018P0	be 1832 A weeke 1664 object of Parliament, then he was bound to say, that this question was	1833
Robert	encompassed with greater difficulties than either the majority of the petitioners to that	
Peel	House, or the majority of the House itself were prepared to anticipate.	
S3V90:18iR0	<u>be 1835 as not 66</u> bout to state the difficulties which encompassed the question for the purpose	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V90:18P0	be 17336 seho 1664 such a state, that some step in advance must be taken.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	be 63335 tel e1664 would arise from leaving it in its present condition, and from attempting to	1833
	get rid of it by an indefinite postponement, than by meeting the difficulties of it fairly, and	
Peel	by endeavouring to lay the foundation of a better and more stable condition of society.	
	<u>be #B38proterel</u> 666 turnstance of the King's Government having recommended emancipation	1833
Robert		1000
Peel	constitution of in the instally of this question	
	be 1833 Per leg 1664 endation essentially affected the interests of all West-India proprietors, and	1833
Robert		1000
Peel	from any part taken by the House of Commons which looked like shrinking from the	
1 001	difficulties by which they were surrounded.	
	difficulties by which they were surrounded.	

sent spea<u>k</u>ei	ggtestætd_speaker	year
S3V9018P0	be 1834 feels a 1664 time that he said this, he felt that in settling this question it was important	183
	that the Committee should not be insensible of the difficulties of another description by	
Peel	which it was environed.	
	be 1734 bee 1746 and the great majority of numbers, and the great superiority of physical	183
Robert Peel	strength were on the side of those who were in bondage.	
S3V90:18±R0	be The Peewe 166 hysical as well as moral causes, which would, he was afraid, present obstacles	1833
Robert	to either a speedy or a satisfactory settlement of the question.	
Peel		
S3V90:18±R0	beileuristances under which slavery was extinguished in Europe were very different	183
	from those which existed at present in the West Indies.	
Peel		
	be 1812 14 14 156 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1833
	East, because it was found more profitable to the master to employ the slave as a free	
Peel	labourer than as a slave.	
	be Red Fould 1664 agree with the hon.	183
Robert		
Peel		
	be 1824 fibernal 664 ar him, that the sole difficulty of this question arose out of the operation of	183
	moral causes.	
Peel		400
	be Rb4 peel_1664	183
Robert		
Peel	\ \text{\tince{\text{\ti}\text{\tex{\tex	100
Robert	be 1324 beche 1664 ight 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	183
Peel	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."	
S3V90:181R0	be 1821 Depte 1866 that this view was at least imperfect if not incorrect, for there were physical	183
Robert		
Peel	great embarrassment.	
S3V90:181R0	<u>be Ελήφ</u> eelva \$ 0.64 distinction of colour.	183
Robert		
Peel		
S3V90:18±R0	be RES died lnd 1664 ude to that as implying any inferiority between the black and the white—he	183
Robert	merely alluded to it as a circumstance which threw a difficulty in amalgamating the slave	
Peel	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.	
S3V90:18iP0	<u>betβh</u> pnel_1664	183
Robert		
Peel		

sent speaking g test td_speaker	year
Robert Robert existing, which recognized the equality of all classes, they would find, that long after sla was nominally abolished, the amalgamation between the slave and the free population, which all must admit to be desirable, did not take place in a full or a satisfactory many	·
S3V9018F0bef635heeWds66Indies also the climate, the aversion to labour, and facility of obtaining Robert subsist- ence were perpetual obstacles to success, which consisted in substituting a Peel stimulus for forced labour in a country where all labour must be forced.	1833
S3V9018R0be h35pheer d6664 tries the stimulus to labour arose from the necessity of procuring the article Robert necessary to subsistence. Peel	cles 1833
S3V9018R0beR356eeWds66Indies, after you abolish the stimulus of labour from coercion, you cannot Robert substitute the stimulus to labour from the necessity of procuring subsistence. Peel	1833
S3V9018P0beTP3674ebou66f a few days is all that is necessary in those countries to procure not mere Robert—the necessaries of life, but also articles of luxury. Peel	ly 1833
S3V9018R0beil358eviden664 was conclusive, that so fertile is the land in most of the West-Indies, that Robert slave, by a very small portion of corporal exertion indeed, can obtain all that is sufficiently peel to support existence.	
S3V9018P00eM3percyou664, that the slave has already a motive which will induce him to better his Robert condition, you say that which to a certain extent is undoubtedly true. Peel	1833
S3V9018P0beF136Paslgdt664taste for finery, and thus he has within him the seeds of habits, from which Robert with care and attention, you may perhaps extract hereafter the stimulus to labour. Peel	ch, 1833
S3V9018R0beR36petlpr1866At the elysium of his existence is repose. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018R0beR36peellin664 which he inhabits, the great bless-sing of life is the absence of labour—t Robert—labour for which you are now attempting to create in his mind a stimulus. Peel	hat 1833
S3V8018R0beR368eelve1666eme of the difficulties which beset the settlement of this question—difficult Robert which ought not to induce the House to abandon the attempt to settle it, but which out to induce us to have a salutary distrust in our own powers, and to take every step which we were now about to take with great precautions against failure.	ight
S3VS018R0beil364qclesti664really came to this—""Is it safe to rest where we now are? Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018P0be 1305 safe 1604 ust to the colonial legislature for the fulfilment of the Resolutions to which Robert this House came almost unanimously in the year 1823?"" Peel	ch 1833
S3V9018P00eP366ded add66dtted, that we had arrived at a state in which standing still would be more Robert dangerous to the safety of the West Indies than proceeding onwards. Peel	1833

5C1108pcd3dg	g text d_speaker	year
S3V90:18P0b Robert	enterpresent 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	1833
Peel	was.	
S3V9018F00 Robert Peel	eff26[seade th664] aves 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	1833
	already existed, would, in his opinion, be to expose the colonies to dangers more	
COLIGO10DA	aggravated than any of those in which they were involved at present.	1000
	en Bighelden 64 he competency of Parliament to deal with this question?	1833
Robert Peel		
	e 1310 edd 11664 would at once be a fatal objection to these Resolutions.	1833
Robert Peel	Can page 1, 1914 would at once be a lateal objection to these resolutions.	1000
S3V9018P0	e Rambel w h664 ad voted for the Resolutions of 1823 and that too upon due deliberation, was	1833
Robert Peel	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	
CSVAUTSDA	remain longer in a state of slavery or not?"" eMay remain longer in a state of slavery or not?"" eMay remain longer in a state of slavery or not?""	1833
	slave trade, and that of abolishing the existence of slavery.	1006
Peel	shave trade, and that of abolishing the existence of shavery.	
	effiliabeled bearing on upon the open sea	1833
Robert	, _	
Peel		
S3V9018P00	<u>e</u> #3 <u>7</u> peel_1664	1833
Robert		
Peel		
Robert	efficiency is 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	1833
Peel	as the present Resolutions.	
S3V90:18P0b Robert	eff2366establ664ment also of a system of slave registration, by the authority of the Imperial Parliament affected the internal regulations of the colonies.	1833
Peel		
S3V9018P00	en 3 more discussion of fact, affect them directly; but in regulating, that it should be	1833
Robert Peel	should be registered, the Legislature unquestionably interfered with the domestic economy	
COLIGO10DA	of every estate in every colony in which a slave existed.	1.004
Robert	enactions for their reference of the King's subjects, there should be a power in the King and in the Parliament to make	1833
Peel	regulations for their safety and well-being. end well-being and in the Parliament, what would be the result?	1833
Robert	enbypee-power and not exist in the King and in the Farnament, what would be the result:	1006
Peel	-m)oo_1_1/cc11_1_1/_ 1_:1_f:4_1f1 1_:1_1 1_	1000
Robert	embereach@ony would have to decide for itself whether it would abolish slavery or not within its confines.	1833

sent epeakeig	g teskt d_speaker	year
S3V9018R0b 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.	1833
	present discussions were vain—for there was undoubtedly power in each colony, if it disputed the authority of Parliament to obstruct its designs.	1833
S3V9018R0b 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.	1833
S3V8018R0b Robert Peel	per 1664 Resolution of the right hon.	1833
S3V9018R0b Robert Peel	effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of this Committee that immediate and 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."	1833
S3V8018R00 Robert Peel	emasseelpoh664 practical course necessary to carry this Resolution into effect, he should express his opinions fairly, as he was no partisan.	1833
	be 1826 welld 1664 nce frankly say, that nothing could be more fatal to the proper settlement of this question, than to connect it with party considerations.	1833
	eMspainid664were, 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.	
S3V9018P0	energency. energedent emergency. energedent the consequences of this first	1833
Robert Peel	Resolution.	1000
S3V9018R0b Robert Peel	ee Rameef_th664 was proposed by high authority.	1833
	<u>refBApowds</u> photoposed by the present right hon.	1833
S3V 90 18 R 00 Robert	subordinate office, had acquired much greater experience as to colonial affairs than the	1833
Peel S3V9018R00 Robert Peel	right hon. oe figop atelry1664	1833

sent speakig g	texted_speaker	yea
	(B) 4 define the first of the f	183
Robert v Peel	with a system of coerced labour for the next twelve years.	
	RESPECIAL the Gran of the right hon.	183
Robert		
Peel		
S3V 9018 $R0b$ e	5826 fatalry 1664e adopted, he doubted the policy of passing his Resolution in the words in	183
Robert	which it was couched at present.	
Peel		
	Regional ted 6the policy of using the words ""immediate and effectual measures shall be	183
	taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies."	
Peel		
	1320 Seelword 64 were calculated to raise expectations which the plan of the right hon.	183
Robert		
Peel	5800 dalry 1664 no means warranted, and that was a great evil in establishing a preliminary	101
	Resolution.	183
Peel	nesolution.	
	M40@dchit1664that this objection was an objection of terms rather than of substance; but	183
	still he contended that the first impression, of any man upon reading this Resolution, and	100
	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. ""	
	Management of the state of the subject without delay, and that slavery	183
Robert	must be ultimately abolished throughout the King's dominions; but if he were inclined to	
Peel	accede to the plan of the right hon.	
S3V 90 18 i PO <u>bef</u>	5440 pated ry 1 (5644 ich he was not), he should say, that the terms in which the right hon.	183
Robert		
Peel		
	540patalry 1664 couched his Resolution were impolitic.	183
Robert		
Peel		106
	M40pleeligh66that the practical liberty secured by the subsequent Resolutions should exceed rather than fall short of the expectations raised by the Resolutions which went foremost.	183
Robert 1 Peel	rather than fall short of the expectations raised by the Resolutions which went foremost.	
	174 Obeelword 4of that Resolution he should like to see an alteration, but he would not move	183
	any Amendment; he would not even suggest any form of words; but he would merely say,	10.
	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.	
$S3V \textbf{90}18 \textbf{1}80 \underline{\textbf{b}}\underline{\textbf{e}}\underline{\textbf{f}}$	5440 perh_alc664 apaniment to the words of the original Resolution he thought would be	183
Robert 1	productive of good.	
Peel		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g tsta d_speaker	year
S3V9018R0 Robert Peel	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
Robert	per 108 hel R 4 6 6 4 tions passed in May, 1823, the House merely pledged itself to take preliminary measures to qualify the slave for the possession of freedom.	1833
Peel		1099
Robert Peel	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
S3V9018R00 Robert Peel	that shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves them-selves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property'.	1833
S3V9018R00 Robert Peel	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
S3V90:18P00 Robert Peel	<u>be Hel Pacl h</u> 4664 that it was the intention of some hon.	1833
	the details of this plan.	1833
	estate and another the could not support.	1833
S3V90181R00	Government, than to encumber them with useless support in explaining and amending it.	1833
S3V 90 :18 R 00 Robert	<u>reflet</u> fould 1664vote for either proposition then before the Committee.	1833
Robert	energe land life 4 vote for the noble Lord's proposition for immediate nor for the right hon.	1833
Peel S3V9018R00 Robert Peel	e stateny lsoplan for ultimate emancipation.	1833
	of the colonies, as to be unprepared on the first hearing of these Resolutions to say, whether the plan of the right hon.	1833

sent speakig g	estætd_speaker	year
	342pttalry1664 or was not the best for the gradual but ultimate abolition of slavery.	1833
$egin{array}{c} { m Robert} \\ { m Peel} \end{array}$		
	14214 weelld 1664 to the plan of the noble Lord, which was a plan for effecting the immediate	1833
	nezpeceniarous to the plan of the hoose Lord, which was a plan for electing the immediate abolition of slavery.	1000
Peel	tionition of stavery.	
	RAPAGE the 64 oble Lord was ready to support four or five of the Resolutions of the right	1833
Robert h		1000
Peel	ion.	
	3423442 Ly 1664 differed from him on others, for the noble Lord was a friend to immediate	1833
	emancipation.	1000
Peel	emancipation.	
	₹₽₽₽€₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	1833
Robert	waspeeneneowere great authornes opposed to the hoose Lord on that very point.	1000
Peel		
S3V90:18iR0befi	Ph25pixHot1664	1833
Robert	maprignutum.	1006
Peel		
	342644 referred to the authority of Mr. Burke, and had quoted the language which	1833
	Mr. Burke had used respecting the confidence to be placed in the benevolent designs of the	1006
	West India proprietors.	
S3V 90 :18#20be#		1833
Robert	and programme.	1000
Peel		
	3428 telry 1664 reminded the House of that part of Mr. Burke's letter, in which he said that	1833
	"he had looked to all that the West Indian legislatures had done; that he had found that	1000
	hey had done little; and that that little was good for nothing—in short, that it was arrant	
	rilling."	
	M29Belrke6664ted, that he had no confidence whatever in the Colonial Assemblies; he	1833
	asserted the competence of Parliament to legislate on these subjects, and contended that	
	he question of the abolition could only be decided by the Imperial Legislature.	
	Leasther loping that thus given by Mr. Burke he would now oppose another opinion of	1833
	Mr. Burke given on this question in the spirit of enlarged humanity.	
Peel		
S3V90:18 iR Ober	Manager Line 1986 1994 (Whenever, in my proposed reformation, we take our point of departure	1833
Robert f	from a state of slavery, we must precede the donation of freedom by disposing the minds of	
	he objects to a disposition to receive it without danger to themselves or to us.	
S3V 90 :18 P 0 b e	PhiPpebcds64f bringing free savages to order and civilization is very different.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
$S3V$ S 0 18 \mathbf{R} 0 \mathbf{b} \mathbf{e}	MBBnek state of slavery is that upon which we are to work, the very means which lead to	1833
Robert 1	iberty must partake of compulsion.	
Peel		
$S3V$ 9 018 i R 0b \underline{e} i	The part of themselves; every with that restraint, can do nothing for themselves; every	1833
Robert t	hing must be done for them.	
Peel		

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{kui}}$	geetetd_speaker	year
S3V90:18P0	<u>pell'hispeegulkiise</u> ns can owe little to consent.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	<u>pertained</u> thust be the creature of power.	1833
Robert		
Peel	THOSE IN MORNING A REPORT OF THE PARTY OF TH	1000
	be Majorelt <u>ill</u> 664that regulations must be multiplied, particularly as you have two parties to	1833
Peel	deal with.	
	pemaspelanta64 ou must at once restrain and support, and you must control, at the same	1833
	time that you ease, the servant'.	1000
Peel	time that you ease, the servant.	
	pella lase elembras appeared to him dictated by great wisdom.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V 9018 R0	<u>be Madpegleal</u> 664 ad elapsed since Mr. Burke first advanced those doctrines: but could any man	1833
Robert	say that the slave was then better qualified than he is now for the possession of freedom	
Peel		
	per the translation not as to the convenience of the white proprietor, but as to the	1833
Robert	,	
Peel	of the master in the satisfactory solution of this matter.	1833
Robert Robert	<u>be that the counts</u> 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.	1833
Peel	entertained by Mr. Camining with regard to the proceedings of the West-Indian registatures.	
	per legislation believed confined to express his full concurrence in the feelings of dissatisfaction	1833
Robert		1000
Peel	v	
S3V90:18P0	be Helpholigh 60 that the legislative bodies in the West Indies had not done either all they	1833
Robert	ought, or all they might.	
Peel		
	per Marie Declig 1664 hat much of the difficulty of our present situation arose from their reluctance	1833
Robert	V I	
Peel	of the slaves in their respective islands.	1000
	<u>be M44 fierer 1664</u> d see any objection to qualifying the slave to give evidence in all cases in	1833
Robert Peel	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	
1 661	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.	
S3V9018R0	<u>peilthijoelestii664</u> was not, however, whether the legislatures of the West Indies had neglected	1833
Robert		
Peel	freedom.	
S3V 90 18 R 0	<u>be ta 4 partid</u> be 640 answer to him to say, that the legislatures had neglected their duty, for he	1833
Robert	1 07	
Peel	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." "	

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g esta td_speaker	year
S3V90:18 IRO	eMMfston664s subject, he wished the House to recollect the eloquent language of	1833
Robert		
Peel	with the intellect only of a child.	
S3V9018R0b	effet perl hi664oose; said Mr. Canning, in the manhood of his physical strength, in the	1833
Robert	v i v i	
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'.	
C 2 7 / Q D 1 0 D / L	enortal power of doing mischer, and nimsen recons from the monster which he has made.	1833
Robert	en pea consision, what said the non.	1000
Peel		
	eintipleer_fb66Weymouth?	1833
Robert		1000
Peel		
	e Meb Best not going to quote now what the hon.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	e Mended stated then, for the purpose of taunting him with inconsistency; but when the hon.	1833
Robert		
Peel		4000
_	e Me to the House the other night, that he had not asked for more for the slave in	1833
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. eMercle 's 664 mouth that he was not entitled.	1833
Robert	emacapacad_stown mouth that he was not entitled.	1000
Peel		
	e M45 Feelld 1664 ve that to the hon.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V9018P00	e Mended 1 664 satisfaction, or, if not to his satisfaction, at least to his conviction.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	effettephen. 1664	1833
Robert		
Peel		1000
	eMichigan 1664 of refrain from asking more for the slave, because he thought that the slave	1833
Peel	would not benefit from having more—quite the reverse.	
	enter the series, it is a many distinct words, ""I think the slave is not qualified at present for	1833
	freedom—if he were, I would demand it for him at once."	1000
Peel		
	effelie wery 1664ds the hon.	1833
Robert	— —· -	
Peel		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g esta d_speaker	year
S3V90:18P0	pelliliphedr used were as follow:—'I now come to tell gentlemen the course we mean to	1833
	pursue: and I hope I shall not be deemed impru- dent if I throw off all disguise, and state	
Peel	frankly, and without reserve, the object at which we aim.	
S3V90:18iR0	<u>be</u> <u>Magaebje</u> <u>dt664</u> which we aim is the extinction of slavery—nothing less than the extinction of	1833
Robert	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Peel	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	
C9370010DA	conduct us to the annihilation of slavery.	1000
	eNtipent datance clearly show that we mean nothing rash—	1833
Robert Peel		
	<u>e 1146 Birek rå 1664</u>	1833
Robert	Consoluted Tathors	1000
Peel		
	ре й 46йееl 1664	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V9018P0	<u>be in 46</u> also the mothing bearing any feature of violence, than this—that it I succeed to	1833
Robert	the fullest extent of my de sires, confessedly sanguine, no man will be able to say, I even	
Peel	shall be unable to predict, that at such a time, or in such a year, slavery will be abolished.	
	<u>be that of the deficient deficient</u> it will never be abolished: it will never be destroyed.	1833
Robert		
Peel		4000
	<u>be the will decline</u> ; it will decline; it will, as it were, burn itself down into its	1833
	socket and go out.	
Peel	Motor fallian magning to attempt to out down already in the full maturity of its vigour	1833
Robert	<u>be Margharel falt6from</u> meaning to attempt to cut down slavery in the full maturity of its vigour.	1000
Peel		
	be MAT Brothe 1 6 Mall leave it gently to decay—slowly, silently, almost imperceptibly, to die away,	1833
	and to be forgotten.	
Peel		
S3V90:18 PO	<u>pe</u> 捷47 β eel1664	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V90181R0	$\frac{1664}{1}$	1833
Robert		
Peel		1000
	<u>rementable</u> for the slave to freedom.	1833
Robert		
Peel	pertalleggeth 1664 bu either have, or ought to have, any property in him.	1833
Robert	enenception in the control of the co	1999
Peel		
1 ((1		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g testet d_speaker	year
	eMinimized 1664 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
	e 1745 Schelw 4664 the opinions of the hon.	1833
Robert	enempton warrowne opinions of the non.	1000
Peel		
	e Managed the the hon.	1833
Robert	<u></u>	-000
Peel		
	e Mesodedr slowed prove that the slave is now qualified for freedom?	1833
Robert	, _	
Peel		
S3V9018P00	e H48 Sid R1664 Peel) admitted, that the progressive improvement of the slave since that	1833
Robert Peel	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.	
S3V9018iR0b	e 1648 Deced with 64 any force in this argument in 1823, surely there was as much force in it in	1833
	the year 1833 as at the former time.	
Peel		
S3V9018P00	e H48 Bad low 641 through the evidence which had been collected upon this subject, and he	1833
Robert	was peculiarly struck with the evidence of Hansard (new series), ix.	
Peel		
S3V9018P00	<u>e</u> n 1664 <u>en 1664 en 1664 en</u>	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	effastion, the protector of slaves at Demerara, who wrote with singular terseness and	1833
Robert	ability.	
Peel		
	enterphysical minds as decidedly against immediate emancipation.	1833
Robert		
Peel	THOSE INTERNAL AND THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY	1000
-	e M48 Feed 1 d1664 detain the House by looking for that Gentleman's evidence; but his opinion	1833
Robert	was, that the slave was not in a condition to be trusted with the power of labouring for his	
Peel	own subsistence.	1099
	en depres to the society in which he lived	1833
Peel	any danger to the society in which he lived.	
	en 1864 and	1833
	inference that freedom might be safely granted to the slave.	1000
Peel	inference that needom might be salely gramted to the slave.	
	enterpred microtal oned the case of the Caraccas; but there were circumstances which made that	1833
_	not a case in point.	1000
Peel	F	
1 001		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g text d_speaker	year
	empediate6Admiral said, that freedom was then conferred upon the slaves who were labouring in the sugar-plantations; but he added, that the country was then divided by conflicting factions,—that each manumitted their slaves—that the slaves entered the army, and after serving some time in it, returned to their plantations, and were content to work as free labourers.	1833
	en e	1833
	en 1982 and de 1664 tion could, however, be drawn from what happened in the Caraccas as to	1833
	what would happen in the West Indies.	1000
	end 94 code 21 de 164 the physical distinctions were not so great as in our colonies, and, as was	1833
	well observed by the noble Lord, the member for Liverpool, the slaves did not constitute more than an eighth of the whole population.	
S3V90:18iR0b	enterprise lm1664 be safe to confer freedom on the slaves, where they formed only a small	1833
Robert	minority of the community, and yet there might be no safety in conferring it upon them	
Peel	where they constituted the great majority.	
S3V90:18 Prob	enterpressing 660 burning by what he had heard from the hon.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	enterprediction to the present occasion	1833
Robert		
Peel		
	enther we guided by what he had said in 1823.	1833
Robert		
Peel	Prop. 11.11.004	1000
	enterprediction to the plan of the right hon.	1833
Robert Peel		
	es5500 talry 16640 proposed that the slave should be apprenticed for twelve years to his master,	1833
Robert Peel	but that the slave should be entitled to demand his freedom at any intermediate time on tendering a certain fixed value; but suppose that some slaves should not wish to demand their freedom at any time, but should prefer remaining as they were, what would follow?	1099
S3V9018PA	entire receipt at any time, but should prefer remaining as they were, what would follow.	1833
Robert		1000
Peel	and inconvenient anomaly?	
	er Market was 66 do posed that they in the present Session should, by an Act of the Imperial	1833
Robert	Legislature, make a law which was to apply equally to all the colonies, differing, as they	
Peel	did, in so many things in their internal government, some of them being peopled by English, some by Dutch, and others by French or Spaniards.	
S3V9018R0b Robert Peel	entions to Demerara, and to Jamaica?	1833
S3V80:18iR0b	enaction of the end of the pass this general Act, applying thus equally to all the colonies, without further inquiry as to whether this plan should be adopted in preference to any other?	1833

sent epea $\underline{\mathrm{kuig}}$ g	g testa td_speaker	year
S3V8018P0b	esseption different was the system with respect to the mode of supporting the slave in some	1833
	of the colonies.	
Peel		
	entropy the slave was paid by a sort of truck system, —in Jamaica, he had a certain	1833
Robert	allowance of provisions given to him, but in each of the colonies there was some peculiar	
Peel	difference.	
	efforcede woodd ask, could they during the present Session arrange all the details necessary	1833
	for the application of the principle of this resolution to all these colonies?	
Peel	Prod 1 1000 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
	erson the colonists?	1833
Robert		
Peel	TTOOTTI 1664-11 1	1022
	ention the second in the secon	1833
Peel	co-operation was indispensable to success.	
	efficiency which the slave cultivated belonged to his master, as did the house which he	1833
	inhabited.	1000
Peel	mnabled.	
	eModsberd nb66to continue in the occupation of both?	1833
Robert	The second of th	1000
Peel		
	entile entered 66 as it not of immense importance to the success of the scheme, to have the	1833
	assistance of the planters?	
Peel	•	
S3V9018R0be	entile field to them for granting the principle.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
S3V9018P00	entaged at 664m Parliament; but, in carrying it into execution, do Your utmost to secure the	1833
	good-will of the planters.	
Peel		
	ents in the Edward that the Colonial Legislatures would refuse their assistance, and that	1833
Robert	colonial proprietors would throw obstacles in the way.	
Peel		
	entitle entitle Majesty's Government would be, with the authority of Parliament, it	1833
Robert	would be for the interest of the Colonial Legislatures and proprietors to co-operate with it;	
Peel	and the House might rely upon their doing so.	1099
	entition and the model Lord's plan, that it gave the Colonial Legislatures	1833
Robert Peel	the choice of the mode in which they would emancipate their slaves.	
	eRillStoe pl664 of the right hon.	1833
Robert	Entrope Andrews the right holf.	1000
Peel		
	efield the large like away from them the power of performing this act of grace; and might not	1833
		1000
Robert	the right hon.	

sent speakig g tsk td_speaker	yea
S3V9018R0be@20denain66dvantageously borrow, if time were given him to consider of it, that part of Robert—the noble Lord's plan? Peel	183
S3VS018R0beA52peclent664bu propose to give slaves almost all the privileges of freemen, but have taken Robert no precautions against their abuse of those privileges. Peel	183
S3VS018R0be 1520acekail664at the Government was to have the power of appointing stipendiary Robert magistrates; but none were yet appointed. Peel	183
S3V9018R0beR529cebro664ed at once to confer freedom upon 800, 000 slaves, but as yet no precautions Robert—were taken to ensure success. Peel	183
S3V9018R0be 1524cqleoq664of this country, not satisfied with laying the foundations of ultimate liberty, Robert 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.	183
S3V9018R0be 15 24 pase 1 page 14 page 14 page 15 24 pase 14 page 15 24 pase 1	183
S3VS018R0bers266e4t a bill had passed for the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies would Robert reach its destination in September or October, without any preliminary police regulations Peel to ensure the continuance of good order.	183
S3VS018R0berrs2Freehst12664 ould then have no direct interest in providing for the children of slaves, and Robert the House would have made no provision for their custody, and maintenance. Peel	183
S3V9018R0be x529ein fo666 ling hospitals, no sudden accession of children to be provided for could be Robert met, without previous preparation. Peel	183
S3V9018R0be R529ccduld664y man propose such a change as this, then, without changing the laws which Robert—govern the support of children? Peel	183
S3V S 018R0be M339 ctelqui664ertain that this was the best mode by which slavery could be abolished? Robert	183
Peel S3V9018R0bell53plack a gradual abolition had taken place. Robert Rocl	183
Peel S3V 90 18 R 0 <u>be153pacth</u> 166 4erica, Bolivar gave freedom to certain classes of slaves. Robert	183
Peel S3VS018R0best334cel had64een abolished in some of the United States, but the slaves were liberated in Robert small bodies. Peel	183

sent speakiggtest d_speaker	year
S3V9018R0ben53beeSta664f New York, it had been decreed that slavery should expire in ten years from Robert a certain date. Peel	1833
S3V9018R0be#53faceSp466sh colonies a principle was acted upon which did not apply to the present plan. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018R0ben536ceSp466sh colonies the slave had a greater number of free days allowed him to work. Robert Peel	1833
S3VS018R0be#IBphelSations-days were holidays. Robert Peel	1833
S3V8018R0beR538aela, 1664 various regulations were made in respect to the time which they had allowed Robert to themselves. Peel	1833
S3V8018R0bennagedad1664ry Sunday besides, and they were paid for their labour on these days. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018R0bearight6demand their freedom by purchase, or, if they had not sufficient money for Robert this, they might purchase another day, so as to have three days to themselves. Peel	1833
S3V8018R0be Ho4bnew 16664whether such a principle was applicable to their own colonies, but it had the Robert great advantage of holding out a stimulus to exertion while it provided for the gradual Peel extinction of the evil.	1833
S3V9018R0beHadasssd664that the hon. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018R0bentietpeelr ft666Weymouth objected to the slave paying any thing. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018P0bell544acld_1664as a stimulus to exertion and industry. Robert Peel	1833
S3V9018R0be M25celld1664 by all means treat the slave with humanity; do not use the whip to force him Robert to work; but could the permanent benefit of the slave be secured without some stimulus to Peel labour?	1833
S3V9018R0bert546eat th664onsequences of emancipation in some of the Eastern States of America, where Robert slavery had been abolished for some time. Peel	1833
S3V9018F0be F154Flocke that the series of labour was high; the emancipated slaves had every encouragement to Robert labour; no prejudices existed against them as in other parts of the United States, wages were high; yet in these very States, such was the degradation and misery to which the emancipated slaves were reduced, that philanthropists saw no other remedy for the evil but sending them to a colony on the coast of Africa.	1833

sent epce<u>k</u>ug	g text d_speaker	year
S3V9018P00 Robert Peel	eMASDelwal66who was represented as one of the warmest advocates for the abolition of slavery in America, said, that so strong was the feeling of the people with respect to men of colour, that it was utterly impossible to raise them in the scale of society, and that the gift of freedom had only tended to diminish their numbers and means of support, without giving them any real advantage in their moral and civil condition.	 1833
S3V S0 18 R0 Robert Peel	of emancipation, but to show that the regulations with which it ought to be attended required the utmost consideration.	1833
	<u>reasonable</u> 664ults would follow in the colonies as in the Eastern States of America if these measures were conducted without due caution.	1833
	to produce an industrious class of cultivators, willing to labour and to reap the profits of their industry.	1833
	hear industry. Learning and the good-will and co-operation of the colonists.	1833
	progress of emancipation in other states, and materially affect the situation of their slave population.	1833
	<u>be things</u> lthe <u>by 64</u> roceeded with great caution, they might, in fact, instead of advancing the liberty only confirm the slavery and do irreparable mischief to the black population.	1833
	blacks in St. Domingo would not work on sugar plantations, but that they were willing enough to perform work of a different kind; that they raised plenty of subsistence for themselves; that they were not in rags or in distress, but had plenty of food and seemed	1833
S3V 90:18R0 Robert Peel	happy. <u>re FFI66e</u> ebbsc64tions of the hon.	1833
	them was to raise up twenty St. Domingos, but their object was not to abandon, but to continue, the cultivation of sugar, to enable the white population to remain in the colonies, and to set the example of order and industry to the blacks.	1833
S3V 90 :18 R0 0 Robert Peel	rain to set the example of order and industry to the blacks.	1833
	<u>reTEN</u> pe e <u>tve</u> 1664 , 000, 000 cwt.	1833
	enter description of this country, the produce of our own colonies.	1833

sent speaking g text d_speaker	year
S3V9018R0bertugperse thousand the sugar would cease here? Peel	1833
S3V 9 018 R 0be ht566bssi blt:664	1833
Robert	1000
Peel	
S3VS018R0be#5664e a necessary of life, and would still continue in as much demand as ever.	1833
Robert	
Peel	
S3V8018R0berrotte those who opposed slavery, who were ready to run any risk for the abolition of it,	1833
Robert 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. S3V9018R0e1E16pealla66Admiral informed them that free blacks would not labour on sugar plantations.	1833
Robert	1000
Peel	
S3VS018R0bethen466et some stimulus be provided to induce them to labour in the cultivation of	1833
Robert 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.	
S3VS018R0ef0566eelorli664might become wildernesses, to morrow they might be all reduced to the same	1833
Robert state as Saint Domingo, but sugar would continue to be used.	
Peel	
S3V9018R0bert5664e a necessary of life, and no revenue regulations could possibly prevent the	1833
Robert introduction of it into the country.	
Peel	1000
S3V9018R0benthe664nust follow?	1833
Robert Peel	
S3VS018R0be #1570be dulti664 ion ceased in our own colonies, other colonies would "supply the demand.	1833
Robert	1000
Peel	
S3VS018R0bells Thereby dollaries the traffic in slaves still continued.	1833
Robert	
Peel	
S3VS018R0eMX70kelit 1664still continue when the demand for sugar, the produce of these colonies,	1833
Robert would be increased by the demand from this country?	
Peel	
S3VS018R0berry@eidth664ave trade should be abolished as regarded other states, would not the existing	1833
Robert slave population be more hardly worked to supply the increased demand?	
Peel	
S3V9018RObe 775 77 is the b664 aid, they had nothing to do with the slaves of other states, that their business	1833
Robert was only to emancipate those of their own colonies.	
Peel	1000
S3V9018R0belt57figelt_b66sb legally speaking; but was there no moral responsibility?	1833
Robert Peel	
1 CC1	

sent spea<u>ktid</u>gtext d_speaker	yea
S3V9018R0beM76kelit 1664be an aggravation of the evil which it was the object of those benevolent Robert individuals to prevent?	183
Peel	
53V9018R0be#557pedxpi664nent should fail, would not the failure deter other states from following our	183
Robert example?	
Peel	1.06
53V9018R0be#578cebe*66said by the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that no pecuniary	183
Robert consideration should prevent their adoption of the principle of emancipation.	
Peel	183
S3V9018R0beqqqeesti664 he said, was one of humanity. Robert	100
Peel	
S3V9018R0benIsEquals1664ctly the language held by the National Convention of France.	183
Robert	100
Peel	
S3V9018R0beff58phel 4tll664 February, 1794, the National Convention determined on the abolition of	183
Robert slavery.	100
Peel	
S3V9018R0benesepadsepolety was just as impatient to come to a division on the question, as some hon.	183
Robert	10.
Peel	
S3V9018R0bentsenders10000 appeared to be.	18
Robert	
Peel	
53V9018P0be#1584cklpult664 from St. Domingo were presented to the representatives of the nation, and	183
Robert were received with the warmest expressions of interest and fraternity.	
Peel	
63V9018R0bef8585ccl Mc66bers spoke of the right of the coloured people to immediate emancipation, and	183
Robert one called upon the Assembly not to dishonour itself by further discussion.	
Peel	
83V9018R0beff586Aslsef664y rose, and voted by acclamation; and the President pronounced the abolition	183
Robert of slavery, amidst cries of "" Vive la Republique!""	
Peel	
S3V9018R0ben58peMiv4664Convention Nationale! ""	18
Robert	
Peel	
S3V9018R0bentiasPedipiti64 were conducted to the President, who gave them the fraternal kiss, which	18
Robert was also given them by the whole Assembly.	
Peel	
53V9018R0benta8psedf_jt664vere in all eyes, —"" Vive la Liberté! "" in all mouths—and Danton made a	18
Robert speech, in which he proclaimed the triumph of liberty, and the downfal of England.	
Peel	
53V9018P00cHe9pcalld166stain from detailing the atrocities which followed in St. Domingo—the House	18
Robert was well acquainted with them.	
Peel	

sent epeakeig	g eske d_speaker	year
	perfigured 1664 by observe, that all the disorders which had been described as occurring there,	1833
	also occurred in the French colony of Guadaloupe.	
Peel	throp 1 Heffer at the first that the first the	1099
	per 15 ganetall 66 leer, reporting upon the state of that island shortly after the emancipation of	1833
Robert	, 1 1	
Peel	beggary, and the slaves as having turned pirates to attack neutrals and the English, by	
C27/0010DA	whom many of them were taken and sold as slaves. De 250 Present his 664 retched state of things, the French governor attempted to enforce in	1833
Robert	Guadaloupe the regulations adopted by Toussaint in St. Domingo; but he being a white,	1000
Peel	they resisted the imposition of those regulations.	
	be 1850 peerls 6664 ood were shed; and, finally, slaver)-was again established in Guadaloupe, as a	1833
Robert	less evil than liberty indiscriminately given.	1000
Peel	less evil than inderty indiscriminately given.	
	be MS Brethes 66 Warnings before them, he implored the House, for the sake of the slaves	1833
Robert	themselves, to come to no precipitate decision on the question.	1000
Peel	themselves, to come to no precipitate decision on the question.	
	perference of the principle of the first Resolution, to apply it	1833
Robert	with discretion, and to take care that they did not, by legislation, increase the hardships of	1000
Peel	slaves in the Brazils and Spanish colonies, instead of obtaining any mitigation of their lot.	
	<u>reflection</u> 1664 lay themselves open to the taunts—"Had you tried your experiment with	1833
Robert	more caution, we might have been free.	1000
Peel	more eduction, we might have been free.	
	peff59Fethey1664ceeded cautiously, they might, probably, have the satisfaction—the highest	1833
Robert	which a Christian Legislature—which human being—scould enjoy—of setting an example	
Peel	of such wisely-regulated humanity, that it was worthy of being followed by all the world.	
	be R549 if the defeators and the state of society in the	1833
Robert	colonies—if they proved that the emancipation of the slaves was not accompanied with	
Peel	increased security to life and property—if they induced the United States, with two	
	millions of slaves, to persevere in refusing to them religious education and knowledge of all	
	kinds, for fear of the vise they might make of it, they would sacrifice the interests of	
	England, and would incur, if not the guilt, the grave responsibility of having, by a	
	precipitate attempt to ameliorate the condition of our own slaves, aggravated the hardships	
	of those who were exposed to a more bitter fate in other parts of the world.	
S3V90:18iR0	be 11634 tell in 1664 er to mark his opinion of the impolicy of any hasty measure, that the word	1833
Robert	"immediate" be expunged, and the word "effectual" should be substituted.	
Peel		
S3V90:18 Pr0	per 1640 word ""ultimate" should be introduced; so that the resolution should run,	1833
Robert	""that effectual measures should be taken to secure the ultimate abolition of	
Peel	slavery""—["" No, no!""]	
S3V9018P0	be 164 beelld 664 press it to a division, but as immediate abolition could not take place, he	1833
Robert		
Peel	intentions of the Government.	
S3V 001.8	ales Manuskirishaguto affer a few observations on the subject before the House, he could not	1833
ing-	refrain from expressing his surprise and regret at the course pursued by his hon.	
$_{ m ham}$		

sentence ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3VN018pa ing- ham	to delay that declaration of Emancipation which the House had solemnly pronounced by the unanimous vote on the first Resolution, which had already passed; it was perfectly useless, therefore, now to propose a Committee for further evidence, as the fiat had gone forth, to declare that slavery should be abolished, and our only remaining task now was to	1833
	determine the when and the how.	
	<u>@de#9@##drdringham_3161</u>	1833
ing- ham		
	Mak 1921 a looking that the post 62 ited our legislating in ignorance of the actual circumstances of the	1833
ing- ham	colonies, of which he assumed that we knew nothing, compared with the individuals who resided in them, and he asked whether the inhabitants of Japan were not likely to understand what was passing in their own country better than the people of England.	1000
S3VN01.88	Interplay: What was passing in their own country better than the people of England.	1833
ing-		1000
ham		
	<u>Ank 49 Horcking manint 316 durse</u> whatever between the people of England and the people of	1833
ing-	Japan, and there was not a single Japanese to be found, perhaps, in all the British islands;	
ham	whereas the intercourse between England and the West Indies was frequent and extensive.	1099
-	thk ED Hidckins gb fapers & 16 is who had passed the greatest portion of their lives in the colonies,	1833
ing- ham	resided among us, and some were even members of that House.	
	Makinightanh that West Indies, twenty-five years ago, commencing with the island of	1833
ing-	Trinidad; he had subsequently visited many other islands in a maritime capacity; he had	
ham	afterwards passed some time in Virginia, the greatest slave-holding state in America; and since then he had seen slavery in all its varied modifications, in the Eastern world, from the severest to the mildest form in which it existed or was known.	
S3VN01.88	Interest to the initials form in which it existed of was known.	1833
ing-	and if this experience could give any weight to the testimony he should bear on the subject,	1000
ham	he should rejoice in having the present opportunity of declaring that, from the first moment he ever saw a slave, until the present time, his conviction had been, not merely that slavery was sinful, cruel, impolitic, and unprofitable, but that it might be abolished with perfect ease and entire safety, not gradually, but immediately—not in one spot only, but throughout the globe; and that all parties would be ultimately benefited by such a step.	
S3VNO188	Intelligitation the grobe, and that an parties would be ultimately beneficed by such a step.	1833
ing-	the case, by those who thought the immediate emancipation of the slaves would be	1000
$_{ m ham}$	attended with danger, or difficulty, or loss; and as briefly as he possibly could, he would	
	pass in review what had fallen from those hon.	
S3V 0018	<u>Ank \$ 9.24 in locking that the last evening of the debate; in doing</u>	1833
ing-	which, he might find it practicable also to convince the hon.	
ham	Orlean General And Alid Allean that a much larger bedy of wideness than he accorded to	1000
ing-	<u>the 923 tiles in ghaving thaving the superiority of the supe</u>	1833
ham	every experiment that had yet been tried.	

sent speakig gtexted_speaker	ear
• - • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	833
ing- by the noble Lord, the member for Stirling (Lord Dalmeny), which embraced the three	
ham following assertions:—That the slaves were too ignorant to be admitted at once to the	
enjoyment of freedom.	000
· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	833
ing- could not be made free with safety.	
ham C2V/MA CD0.14040. it is before 24 G1 ived the greatest courties and psychology to release them greatestly and 19	833
S3VM018FA00ckF96Auckinghrafore3teopured the greatest caution and prudence to release them gradually, and ing-above all, to prepare them for their freedom before that blessing was conferred upon them.	<u>ര</u> ാ
ham	
	833
ing-	000
ham	
	833
ing-	
ham	
	833
ing- trust of the elective franchise, or elevation to judicial or other stations of civil or political	
ham 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.	
S3VN018F010kB0113akkinghtawas 31164nded by the freedom of the negro, in the present instance, was to give 18	833
ing- him the liberty to take his labour, the only property he had, to the best market, to select	
ham his own employer, to negociate for his own wages, to earn his own bread, and to enjoy the	
fruits of his labour unmolested.	
	833
ing- freedom as this, and this was all that was asked for the slaves.	
ham	
v = -s	833
ing- the population in every country upon earth to be kept in a state of slavery.	
ham	000
	833
ing- nation in Europe were as free in this particular as the wisest, and no inconvenience was felt	
ham from that equality of rights in this respect—the right to dispose of their labour freely, (and	833
	000
ing- contended for to every slave, whatever the degree of ignorance in which it might be his ham misfortune to be found.	
	833
ing-	000
ham	
	833
ing- oppressions which these unhappy beings had so long suffered, might inspire them with	200
ham feelings of anger, and even of revenge towards their oppressors.	
	833
ing- go free?	
ham	

sent epea ke	iggestæd_speaker	year
S3V1001.850	Color By 5 the kingham co 3164, every cause for vindictiveness would be aggravated and prolonged;	1833
ing-	and whenever the moment for executing the long treasured purpose of revenge should	
ham	arrive, the arrear to be wiped off by this terrible process would be the heavier, and the	
	vengeance the more signal and complete.	
S3V 00 01.8 J PA	And South And the string of th	1833
ing-	reasons for vindictiveness; and before the load became intolerable, they might be relieved	
ham	of their burthen with greater ease than at any deferred or protracted period.	
S3V D018	<u>Ank Mark Inightself with 64</u> ssed the arrival of ships from foreign stations, at the close of the last	1833
ing-	war, when many thousands of seamen were paid off, discharged, and sent forth into a state	
ham	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.	
S3V 0018	Make Mathemating the machine they were let loose from their floating prisons, they were far too	183
ing-	happy to think of anything but the delights of freedom; whatever feelings of vindictiveness	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
•	<u>Ark To indikingkaton cantain</u> in proceeding, and preparation of the slave.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	hok This ingham earliest consideration of the state of th	1833
ing-	for more, unless its exercise was to be eternal.	
ham	0.1787## 11:1 1 04.64t	1.004
	Only 10 Standing harprox 16 d ling with so much caution, and had taken our steps so very gradually,	1833
ing-	that after thirty years of continued efforts for the abolition of slavery up to the present	
ham	time, the slaves were no more free now than they were then, and any improvement in their	
CO 17001 (170	condition was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible.	1006
	Make Weld blucken globald Part for them for freedom, but by making them partake of its enjoyment.	1833
ing-		
ham	O-L-DDMG 411:- 61-44-91616 - 414141	1099
	Order Spitshalthing finature to the rights of free labourers, should be taken, they	1833
ing-	never could be prepared to take the second, or be qualified to enjoy the rights of free	
ham	citizens, or free men.	1099
	Ock ED Mandipagham that fore, must precede improvement, or it would never come at all: and if	183
ing-	prudence and caution were requisite, as he admitted with the noble Lord it was, those	
ham	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	
CO 170001 (1700	right, from those who might have bestowed it with gentleness, as a boon.	100
	Ock SDO working from ve 3.11 (a) to trouble the House with the proofs, which were ample and	183
ing-	authentic, of the perfect practicability and entire safety of the immediate transition from	
ham	slavery to freedom, and of the superior productiveness and efficiency of free labour over	
	slave labour wherever it had been tried.	

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{k}}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3VN01898	00k\$9@0 kningham_3161	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
•	Order Metal Design Street and Property of the Conder,	1833
ing-	entitled, ""Wages or the Whip," " to establish the fact, that free labour was cheaper than slave labour.	
ham	slave labour. Ink #964hdvingham_3161	1833
ing-	umanimininininininininininininininininini	1000
ham		
	Mrk 8904 in look in the land constituted—Let him, however, advert to what had fallen from the noble Lord,	1833
ing-	the member for Liverpool (Lord Sandon), who spoke on a former evening in the debate.	1000
$_{ m ham}$	1 (
S3V 001.8	Mes 1966 tucking hand 31661 given an enumeration of the various classes interested in this issue of	1833
ing-	the great question—the West-India planters, the British merchants, the ship-owners, the	
$_{ m ham}$	manufacturers, and the labourers of every kind now employed in supplying materials for	
	the West-India trade: assuming, as it were, that by the emancipation of the slaves, the	
	colonies would either become independent, or extinct, or pass into other hands, and that in	
	either case all those great interests would suffer a total loss of all the occupation and the	
COTTON 1 CT	profit which our present relations afford them.	1000
v	Onles 206 Mick thigh born to 1821 6 dise, it would undoubtedly be felt as a great calamity, and might well	1833
$_{ m ham}$	make us pause.	
	Mrk \$2018 oct lynghown ve316 lid the ordinary application of principles, and the exercise of reason	1833
ing-	and reflection, go to show the probability of a different issue—but the whole testimony of	1000
$_{ m ham}$	history and experience pointed to an entirely opposite result.	
	And the superiorise pointed to an energy opposite result. And the superiorise pointed to an energy opposite result.	1833
ing-	abundantly shown), it must then follow, that both masters and slaves would be enriched	1000
$_{ m ham}$	thereby—and the desire for increased enjoyments naturally following, we should no longer	
	be engaged in sending out to the West Indies the miserable and scanty supply of salt	
	herrings for the negroes' food, a few shirts and caps for their raiment, and an occasional	
	addition to the implements and machinery of husbandry and manufacture for their use;	
	but the freed men, having accumulated means of purchase and payment, increased supplies	
	of necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of every kind, would be required; and all the arts and	
	elegances of life would progressively be substituted for the rude materials now in use	
COTTON	among them.	4000
	<u>Ork 897 Orickinfoliants healt 61 striking illustration of the effects of such a change.</u>	1833
ing-		
ham	Onk \$ 10 Miller kiping traded 3 to 6 England as a mere colonial possession, the cost of governing her was	1833
ing-	great, and her returns in trade were few.	1000
ham	grows, and not resulting in stade were lew.	
110111		

sent epea ke	idgtestetd_speaker	year
S3VN018	White State with the demands for the manufactures of this country	
ing- ham	progressively increased; augmented supplies were sent from that country in payment for such supplies; and it was far within the limits of truth to say, that, at the present moment, the commerce between free America and England was twenty times as great as it ever had been between those countries previous to her Emancipation, and the improvements consequent thereon.	
S3V 0001.8	Maks 10 Tota and the first that we with the West Indies.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	Winks Windstheim glasynre in kanned as appendages of England after they were cultivated by free men	1833
ing- ham	instead of slaves, whether they became independent, or passed into other hands, so long as their tropical produce could not be grown in England, we should be disposed to resort for it there; so long as we were consumers of this, we should pay for it in British goods; and therefore, in either case, the West-India proprietors would be enriched by a larger demand for their produce; the merchant would have larger gains from the increased amounts over which his connexions would extend—	
C37/WW1 825	which his connexions would extend— Which will be a still be a sti	1833
ing-	would have freights for an increased number of vessels to convey the interchanging	1000
ham	products of each; and the seamen and artizans of the country would find increased employment in the augmentation of reciprocally beneficial trade.	
S3V 00018	Onk 3 2076 feking haven ef 3 16, 10f the noble Lord, were perfectly groundless; and the very reverse of	1833
$_{ m ham}$	what he seemed to anticipate would be likely to follow from the change.	
S3V 0018	Wink Bir Two kind ghavan pass of the speech of the hon.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	Wink # 1977 And whife the was impossible to allude but in terms of eulogy,	1833
ing- ham	for the tone, temper, manner, and matter, by which it was characterized, and which occasioned it to be listened to with pleasure by all parties, whether they concurred in the views it advocated or not.	
S3V 0 001.888	100k#9750tdkingham_3161	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 001.8	Mick 924 Micking have not 346 ded, that sugar cultivation, which was said to destroy so many lives	1833
ing-	annually, was not so destructive an occupation as many trades practised in England, among	
ham	which he enumerated the steel-grinders, who were subject to diseases occasioned by their occupation, most fatal to life, and destroying the constitution in comparatively a few years.	
S3V 0018	Onles	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
	unk 900 allowing have slooked the fact, however, that it was not so much the mere cultivation of	1833
ing-	sugar which led to excessive destruction of life, as its cultivation on a system of forced	
ham	labour, which exacted continued work, with too great severity, and for too scanty a reward.	400-
	Mike 98 Brokinghamu 116 Ithere must be occupations more or less dangerous, and more or less	1833
ing-	disagreeable.	
$_{ m ham}$		

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{a}\underline{\mathbf{k}}\mathbf{e}$	iggestæd_speaker	year
S3VN01.878	Ark Bark Appking headrth 316 bourers were free to choose whichever they preferred, it would happen	
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.	
S3V 00 01.8	Ance 9 Strucking hamthe light ance of the steel-grinders, to which the hon.	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 0001.8	û <u>nk 994 û</u> ntokurtegkak an <u>d v</u> ê 16êd.	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
	Color Type Tracking hamany 3 16 It hese employed at Sheffield (the town he had the honor to represent),	1833
ing-	and he believed that the wages of this class of artizans was so high, as that with three or	
ham	four days' labour in the week, as much might be earned as at any of the less destructive	
C31/2001 0139	occupations in six. Ork BORS this ingladmal 3 16 is difference.	1833
ing-	umsensumsugamena.	1000
ham		
	Mrk 1989 to king paracul 3 16 at the colonies be as free to choose their occupations as the	1833
ing-	steel-grinders of Sheffield, and there would be no just ground of complaint: high wages	1000
ham	would follow dangerous and difficult employments, and low wages safe and easy trades.	
S3V 0001.8	<u>Arck \$1940</u> schinghafndis&bottent was, that the negroes were compelled to labour excessively, by	1833
ing-	coercion and terror of the whip, and were badly fed and badly clothed, though they	
ham	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.	
S3VMod STR	Characteristics (Marking Literal Anderson Was, in war time especially, a service abundantly destructive	1833
ing-	of human life; the navy still more so, for, in addition to the risks of battle, the risks of	1000
ham	shipwreck must be incurred.	
S3V 001.8	Ork \$ 19 Paick is teltions of & ervice in both were also more dangerous than others, from climate and	1833
ing-	other causes.	
ham		
S3V 0018	<u>Ank BOA</u> 3thking ware <u>o</u> 3tkil preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these	1833
ing-	the chances of gain, honour, promotion, and prize-money, were increased; and he	
ham	(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 reservoice, and the consoletion of all was, that when these	
	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.	
	inved obtained speedy promotion, and those who died did not require any.	

sent epea ke	iggestæd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8112	Mrk W Harrek pregress mfr 24.00 dm of choice was allowed, every man would suit his own disposition or	1833
ing- 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.	
S3V10001.81120	<u>Ork #904-black ingleauker</u> 3 to filose arguments he felt called upon to notice, was the right hon.	1833
ing-		
ham		1000
v	Ock Supplier Method Brown the more necessary to	1833
ing- 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.	
	hereby on the last light of the departe. hereby wikings and difference importance attached to the opinions of the right hon.	1833
ing-	unsignated darking great importance attached to the opinions of the right non.	1000
ham		
	une Barrating that he at knowledged and distinguished leader of a political section or party in the	1833
ing-	State—aware as he was of the talent and skill with which his views were always developed	
ham	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 00018	<u>Ank Barrating speech</u> 34/64ch enumerated his objections to immediate Emancipation.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	Mek 90000 finking halves 3 West , the observation that, in addition to the moral causes which were in	1833
ing-	operation in the West Indies, there were physical causes equally powerful, to prevent the	
ham	due amalgamation of the European and African races, and these causes being permanent	
CSTANUTES	in their nature, could not be overcome by any legislation. One Mode Williams and the only reason why the only reason which we have the only reason which we have the only reason which we have the only reason which was a supplication of the only reason which we have	1833
ing-	African race was looked upon with such feelings of contempt for its inferiority by the	1000
$_{ m ham}$	European race, both in the West Indies and in America, was the constant association of	
110111	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 001.8	Well-Buthkingstammon 3/16 If all history, whether ancient or modern, and the evidence of all	1833
ing-	experience, went to show, that in countries where no such idea of slavery was associated	
ham	with darkness of colour, these physical causes were not at all in operation, and	
	consequently these obstacles to amalgamation did not exist.	
S3V1001.8112	<u>Ankyve</u> drickinghalike_1\delta 16 lbe thought pedantic, he might cite particular instances in proof of	1833
ing-	this; but he would content himself with saying generally—that in Egypt, and throughout	
ham	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.	
S3VMM SER	ansappear. Ansapotansknighadao.3161the right hon.	1833
ing-	The state of the s	1000
$_{ m ham}$		
1100111		

sent epea ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.899	Onk 1920 Time the strength and the Solomon with one of the	1833
ing-	daughters of Pharaoh, whose language in the Canticles is expressive of her colour and her	
$_{ m ham}$	race.	
S3V10001.8500	<u>Orlego Office</u> as the tents of Kedar, as the tents of Kedar, as the	1833
ing-	curtains of Solomon.""	
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V10011811181	<u>Ork To Colour of the old Egyptians.</u>	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 00d18	<u>Orle BO</u> Other dribby have a collective of Egyptian origin, the expresses his belief that they were of Egyptian origin,	1833
ing-	because, like the Egyptians, they had thick lips, black complexions, and crisped hair—an	
$_{ m ham}$	exact description of the negroes of the present day.	
S3V 0018	Mak 900 Abyssinia—of Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt—as well	1833
ing-	as of the Carthaginians, Numidians, and other African nations, prove incontestibly the	
$_{ m ham}$	power of their easy amalgamation with the other races of mankind; while the varied shades	
	of complexion in India, and the intermarriages from which they spring, must convince	
	every reflecting person, that the difference in condition, rather than in the colour of these	
	races, is the cause of the feeling or prejudice alluded to, wherever it exists.	
S3V 00d18 JPA	0nk90 1 0uckingham_3161	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 00 018 5 8	<u>ûrke910</u> buckjinkghaBu <u>c</u> k16gham.	1833
ing-		
ham		
	<u>Orkeo look king ling fr</u> 3161 the warmth of the climate, and the abundance of food, which could be	1833
ing-	procured with great ease by very little labour, would indispose the negroes to work; and	
$_{ m ham}$	that we should, therefore, lose the benefit of their labour.	
S3V 00 018 5 0	<u>Arke No. Living hearth</u> of 164t were so (though the evidence he had already cited, proved quite the	1833
ing-	reverse) surely we had no right to interfere for the purpose of making them labour beyond	
$_{ m ham}$	that limit of necessity for the supply of their own wants.	
S3V10011811181	<u>Only Making Heritim</u> 3166 bbject of Government was the happiness of the people:—suppose,	1833
ing-	then, a whole nation, or any number of individuals in it, were so fortunately circumstanced	
$_{ m ham}$	by locality, or by any other cause, as to be enabled to procure, with very little labour, or	
	with none at all, a full supply of all their physical wants—should we be justified in	
	compelling them to labour over and above the amount necessary for this purpose?	
S3V 0018	Ank Mark Inghantha 3 1661 should regard this as a tyranny of the most unjustifiable kind.	1833
ing-		
ham		
S3V 0018	Ank YVIII (i) dking haany 316 stons were there in England, who were able, without labour, to procure	1833
ing-	all they desired, from having other sources of income, which rendered labour on their parts	
ham	unnecessary: and would it be borne that such persons should be forced to labour for their	
	subsistence, when they could obtain all they needed without such occupation?	

sent epea ke	iggtested_speaker	year
S3VN01.830 ing- ham	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	1833
C 2 1 7 M M 3 G 120	food enough for himself and children for all the rest of the week **Dictional Control of the Section 1: The Section 1: The Section 2: The Se	1833
ing-	would suit their own pleasure, after the purpose of their own subsistence, independently of any public aid, should be secured?	1000
	And Parting warm that 6 dal fact?	1833
ing- ham		
S3V NO 18 5	Andrew Will Apply chairs a that in both cases, the desire of gain was so much more powerful	1833
ing- ham	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 pos- sessed; love of accumulation generally becoming more and more intense in proportion to the amount of the property possessed.	
S3V NO1.8	Onk 902 Jupking hanve \$46,1 of the great activity of which the negroes were capable, and of the	1833
$_{ m ham}$	powerful influence of rewards to stimulate and quicken their exertions, he would mention a single fact which fell within his own observation.	
	<u>Ark 90 Macking hago, Betilg</u> stationed on board a ship in the Chesapeake, an occasion arose in	1833
ing-	which it became necessary for the despatch of outfit, to employ a gang of riggers from the	
ham	port in which the ship lay. Onk On Sancking hit was 16 secretained that there was a negro gang of this description at Norfolk,	1833
ing- ham	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.	1000
S3V NO 1.88	the Public Remainder . Control District Remainder . Control District Remainder . Control District Remainder .	1833
ing-	day.	
ham		
S3VN013pa ing- ham	Ock 9025 foking hand t3it6 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.	1833
S3V 0018	ink 9026 whising been ted 161, as despatch was a most important object; and the consequence was,	1833
ing-	that by great exertions, working by spells, day and night, the good week's labour was	
ham	completed in three days and a-half, and all parties were abundantly satisfied.	4000
S3VN01.8JPA ing- ham	Mk9025 medgradsamads 6 dech 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.	1833

sent epea kei	ggtestetd_speaker	year
S3V 001.8	nok 90/128 utaking hasna_s31/16king-illustration of the truth of the sentiment expressed by Burke; and,	1833
ing-	as the right hon.	
$_{ m ham}$		
	<u>Ank Parameting than 10846</u> Ithe language of that celebrated states man to show the difficulties of	1833
ing- ham	immediate emancipation, it would be perfectly fair to quote the same authority in favour of the superiority of free industry over slave labour.	
S3V 0001.8 384	<u>ank 90 361 sck if [Prantise 3661 European Settlements,"</u> Burke expressly said, ""I am the more	1833
ing-	convinced of the necessity of those indulgences, as slaves certainly cannot go through so	
ham	much work as free men.	
S3V 0018	hok 90 thunking barn a 3 the at way in every thing; and when a man knows that his labour is for	1833
ing-	himself, and that the more he labours the more he is to acquire, this consciousness carries	
ham	him through, and supports him beneath fatigues under which he would otherwise have	
	sunk. ""	
S3V 0018	<u> </u>	1833
ing-		
ham		
	ank Barandting darkes 16 with great force on the position, that if we emancipated the slaves, the	1833
ing-	sugar cultivation in our own colonies would cease; in which case, we should be driven to	
ham	the necessity of adopting either the one or the other of these alternatives; namely, that we	
	must do without sugar altogether, to which he thought the people of England would not	
	consent; or we must obtain it from foreign colonies, and thereby increase the labours of the slaves in these, and give new activity to the slave-trade by which these colonies would be	
	still supplied.	
S3VMMJ STRA	Moke 10 Mark in Supplied. Moke 10 Mark in Supplied. Moke 10 Mark in Supplied.	1833
ing-	interest as the right hon.	1000
ham	inveress as the right hon.	
	Mak Barbinekting burken be 3 Ign lorant of the fact that sugar was a production of the East Indies as	1833
ing-	well as of the West; but it was very remarkable that he should not advert to that fact.	1000
ham	Hell do of the Hell to Hab tely following to that he bliedly hell the that factor	
	and the state of t	1833
ing-	prove, not only that this article could be had in any quantity required, from our	
$_{ m ham}$	possessions in the East, but that it could be had much cheaper than from the West.	
S3V 0018	10k90025 Turking has 113361' In the work on East-India sugar, from which this is taken, extracts	1833
ing-	are given from a letter addressed to the hon.	
ham		
S3V 0018	<u>ack#02</u> #Cokintghaha <u>ir</u> &df6rs, by W. Fitzmaurice, Esq.	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		
S3V 0018	<u> </u>	1833
ing-		
$_{ m ham}$		

sent spea<u>k</u>e	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.850	One 904 Magkint ghaan, Ba64 ng lived in Jamaica sixteen years, during which he had been employed	
ing- ham	in the cultivation and management of sugar estates on both sides of the island, must be regarded as thoroughly competent to form a decisive opinion respecting the comparative advantages of the two countries; and he expresses that opinion in the following terms—"From the luxuriant fertility of the country, I think it is amply competent (o the supply of all Europe with sugars; and that even the West-Indian planters themselves might import them from thence on much easier terms than they can afford to sell sugars in the curing-houses upon the plantations.	
S3V 00 01.8 33 0	Cole 904 block tings training of 16 the cane will employ thousands of poor people that are to be seen in all	1833
ing-	parts of this country in real want; and inasmuch as the cultivation of the sugar-cane	
ham	destroys annually, in the West, thousands of men, women, and children, by incessant toil, it will save the lives of thousands in the East, by giving them employment and sustenance. "","	
S3V 00018	One Signar kingham Ed Starts, the well known author of the History of the West-Indies, and the	1833
ing-	apologist for the slave-system, admitted that the price of growing sugar in Jamaica was 18	
$_{ m ham}$	s. 9 d. per cwt.	
	<u>Onle 90. Manual inghapare</u> all 6. In the price of growing sugar in Java, was just 125 per cent dearer	1833
ing-	than the same article might be grown for in the East.	
ham		1099
ing- ham	beneath the sea and utterly annihilated, we need not resort to slave colonies for our supplies, for that our own possessions in the East were capable of furnishing an adequate supply of sugar, not merely for the consumption of Great Britain, but for all Europe if required.	1833
S3VW01.888	Colored Colored Color	1833
ing- ham	speakers who had preceded him, against immediate emancipation, and shown that this was not only just, but practicable and safe.	
	Onk Bird with gloom with the hon.	1833
ing- ham		
S3VM018FA ing- ham	<u>Nokend Transformation of Marketon</u> (Admiral Fleming), that the greatest danger lay in procrastination or delay.	1833
S3V 00018	One 901 Bucking hand gibited forth, that slavery was to be abolished; the slaves, therefore, would	1833
ing- ham	not be content to wait long before their bonds should be broken, even if we were disposed to do so; and unless we followed up our declaration, by giving them actual freedom at the earliest possible period, they would do the work for themselves, and leave us to repentance when it was too late.	
S3V 00 01.8 3 0	Onk 90 430 orking hanth 316 fore, he would conjure the House not to accede to the motion of the	1833
ing- ham	hon.	
	Onk 902 Mileshing having the Middle of the Mr. Hume), who wished for delay; nor to be moved by the	1833
ing- ham	arguments of the right hon.	

sent spea k	iggtestetd_speaker	year
S3VN01.8	Moks With behing halfam 3 to th	
ing-		
ham		
S3VD0189	Work (Cit 2) Rudding the Ruel 3 16 hich he had shown to be groundless; nor to yield to the demand of the	1833
ing-	Government for twelve years of further bondage—but, for the sake of religion, of justice, of	
ham	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.	
S3VD018	Work 10 55 arck this harm "Bh 61 as the only delay required for the safe and satisfactory	1833
ing-	commencement of this great act of national justice, will be such a period of time as may	
ham	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 D018	Analy 2005 tandays_s 2386 lar enough that all the statements which the hon.	1833
ley		
S3VD01887	Analy 2015 then layed 2326 against the practicability of free labour—all the extracts which he had	1833
ley	read from letters—came from the island of Trinidad, and from the island of Trinidad only.	
	Characteristic States at 2326 nt made by the President of the Congress of Venezuela was, that since	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	
COT 70.01.00	former slave associates, and the cultivation of sugar had increased considerably.	1000
	An Mar Stan 18326 had also stated, but only incidentally, that rum manufactured from	1833
ley	Venezuelan sugar had found its way even into Trinidad as Jamaica rum.	1000
	Ana 17 100 at almike the 232 lative of the hon.	1833
ley	Anna 2004 to m Form 1994 to some head to head and head wished to he informed how this	1099
ley	Elaward and had wished to be informed how this importation had taken place.	1833
	Amaliance in the case of place. The state of the case	1833
ley	but surely it was not necessary for him to tell the House that prohibition was not always	1000
icy	prevention.	
S3VM01897	Analyzing 23261 from what ports, in what vessels, under whose agency, from whose	1833
ley	office, did this importation proceed; and added, ""I request this information from you,	1000
103	because, coming from you, I know it may be relied on."	
S3VD01.89	Analysis and Ithough 2326 that this was not dealing altogether fairly with the evidence of the	1833
ley	gentleman to whom he had referred, and the consequence had been, that the gentleman	
v	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.""	
S3VD01887	Bur 230 stathley!" 2326 id Mr. Burnley, ""no sugar is grown in Venezuela, and none exported	1833
ley	from it, the produce of free labour.""	
S3V 0018	th <u>wallifo</u> sthelle <u>yn.</u> 2326	1833
ley		
S3V 00 01897	All And told the House that he not only saw sugar growing there, the	1833
ley	produce of free labour, but that he also saw it afterwards exported.	

sent speakig gtestæd_speaker	year
S3VN01. Stranger 1302 Stranger 1232 Stranger	1833
S3VN01. Stranger M326 lesex, who had never been an hour in the country took upon himself to ley affirm, that he knew much better even than an eye witness what was going on there.	1833
S3VN018R0mBtan2326understood, that in the Committee last year, the evidence of the hon. ley and gallant Officer behind him was to be thrown overboard, and for that purpose a witness of the name of Bryan Adams was produced.	1833
S3VN01.87thr.87th.18stanksyed2326Are you aware of any exportation of sugar from the Caraccas?"" ley	1833
S3VN 0:1.87th<u>w</u>4631_2 splield <u>yin</u> 2326affirmative.	1833
S3VNOLSRAMENT_232261 as to its extent.	1833
S3VN01.87001.48phieldy t1232ft was increasing. ""	1833
ley S3VNOLSRAMetyate3165ytamletyate2326 quantity?"" ley	1833
S3VN01. SRthme6616 6etahyleyas23261 don't know, but I saw myself 2, 000 barrels at Laguyra, ready for	1833
S3VNO1. SRChuer Bill assendyle 2,326 at that was not the total amount of the quantity exported. ""	1833
ley S3VN01.8Rthue6dil8stanley_2326	1833
ley S3VN01.87714-9319.51318-26.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.62.6	1833 1833
ley S3VN01.\$\$\text{Rhu=4301}\text{sharkeylie2}\text{B26"I never saw it.""}	1833
ley S3VM1.8Rhm.1622stantleyn_2326d, ""do you know what means Admiral Fleming had of obtaining	1833
ley information upon that point?"" S3VN01. Schredul String Ly2326 ""the very best moans of information, for he mixed with all the first ley society of the country; and if he says that there was sugar grown there by free labour, I give up my authority at once, for I admit his evidence to be better than mine.""	1833
S3VM018R0m20624startleyn_23226d if he knew whether there had been any emancipation of slaves in the	1833
ley Caraccas? S3VN01.8Rthr.4321strankeylie2B26at he did not believe that there had been.	1833
S3VN018R0. Size 152326, that he did not know whether any price had been fixed at which the slaves there could purchase their manumission: that he had had Bolivar's articles upon that point; but that he had not paid much attention to them, only reading them at his leisure, when he found them lying about his parlour.	1833
S3VN01.8RBm243d27sittandesy up3326this loose evidence that the hon.	1833
S3VN01.8781128ttemfey M326lesex ventured to impeach the testimony of the hon. ley	1833

sent speakingtest d_speaker	year
S3VN01.8FtBm43D9strahley_2326	
ley	
S3VN01.870124138241414012 that he ventured to deny the existence and	1833
ley practicability of free labour.	
S3VN01870187033sharitevd, 2326ever, that the question of the practicability of free labour was yet a	1833
ley question to be solved; and, admitting that, he now came to the consideration of the Amendment proposed by the hon.	
S3VN01.8703024temfey S2326eld.	1833
ley	
S3VN01.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.87	1833
ley	
S3VN01.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.8701.87	1833
ley slave the choice of labouring from morning to night, or of labouring only to obtain the mere necessaries of life, he would prefer a life of idleness to a life of industry—he was bound to say, that he could not acquiesce in the hon.	1000
S3VN01.8Rthm-railsistem fey_S23-26eld's Amendment, which tended at once to convert the slave into an	1833
ley unrestricted free labourer.	
S3VN01.8FRBuzFBl26stramley_2326	1833
ley	
S3VN01.8701m20137stan,ley_d2326ding his Amendment, had laid down many principles which were valuable	1833
ley in the abstract, but which were not at all applicable to such a state of society as existed at present in Jamaica.	
S3VN0187018701887018870188701887018870187018	1833
ley it so as to keep up the same state of society as exists at Dresent in our West-India colonies.	
S3VN01.8R0mr389stanslely h2326d no hesitation in saying that he thought that the effect of emancipation, ley without any restriction, would be attended with the complete and certain ruin of the	1833
planter.	
S3VN018FRBu-FBHOttamley_2326	1833
ley	
S3VN018F0Bu-06441stemfey F2326, in arguing against the Amendment of the hon.	1833
ley	
S3VN0187thw66412stenfey S2326eld, seemed to think that he was arguing at the same time against the	1833
ley plan of Government.	
S3VN018701870438044180441804418044180441804418044180	1833
ley that notion.	
S3VN018FRBuzFBl44stamley_2326	1833
ley	
S3VN018FCBuratal45stem few F2326 alo said, that whatever the hon.	1833
ley	
S3VN01.87thw67d46sternfey_W32fnouth required the Government to do, that the Government was found	1833
ley most anxious to perform.	
S3VN01.8701475tapheyth2326ery question the Government was at issue with his hon.	1833
ley	
S3VN01.8FR1448st4thleyme2326r for Weymouth; for his hon.	1833
PV	

sent spea<u>k</u>e	iggestæd_speaker	year
_	Bur 1349st awdente 2826 Government to give the negroes that which the Government could not	1833
ley connacoo	consent to give them—namely, immediate and unrestricted emancipation.	1833
_	EMPEROLEUS ITALILIE Y 2520	1000
ley S3 V100:1.89R ley	hwere in proposing a plan which must throw the West Indies into a state of confusion, and called upon the Administration to	1833
10,5	adopt a moderate and gradual scheme of emancipation.	
S3VM01897	Burg Street and gradual scheme of characteristics.	1833
ley	10220-00122110011110/y 1020	1000
	Augustian Lev E3326 had also accused him of presumption in bringing forward this question.	1833
ley		
	Bure Blob Mestablic yug 2632ft forward, he could assert, under a full knowledge of his own inability to	1833
ley	deal with it as its importance merited, from want of information on colonial subjects; but he would ask, was not the consideration of the question forced upon the Government by the almost unanimous voice of the people of England?	
S3V10011897	Bure Additistariley so 1820 feed upon it, was he from mock-humility to shrink from coming forward as	1833
ley	the organ of Government to support a plan which was not his plan so much as the plan of Government?	
S3V10011897	BureBolti 6stremlet he 2026	1833
ley		
S3V 00 1.89R ley	Rue 13 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1833
	Bur 356 stankeype 336 to the House whether he was a man likely to lead his noble friend into difficulties of that kind?	1833
	hw Raisustanley w 232 fie had never been rash enough, when there was only a surplus of 500, 000 l. to vote for the reduction of 5, 000, 000 of taxes.	1833
	BurFablesofineshn2326.nd precipitation indeed!	1833
ley	and a sum of the contraction indeed:	1000
	BuneBillistra.iblegge 23p6rdon	1833
S3V D0 1887	<u> Pane 9362</u> stanley_2326	1833
ley S3 V100:1.89R ley	Bur 1362stwase wo 2326 ness, no precipitation in the proposition to which he had alluded	1833
	Bung 36 4stanley_2326	1833
ley	DAME OF THE STATE OF THE STATE	1000
	and often deliberated upon.	1833
ley		
S3V NO:1.897 ley	Bux R356stasnley w2326e had never come down to the House and stated that the time was now come for a scramble, and that every man should now make the best bargain that he could	1833
	for himself.	
_	Aur Palistantley read at the House.	1833
ley		
_	<u>Bure Palinstrapley, t23326 the hon.</u>	1833
ley		

sent epea<u>k</u>e	iggestæd_speaker	year
_	Bur Gallatanary h.2326rrected the impression which, in common with many of the Gentlemen	1833
ley	around me, I had conceived of what fell from the hon.	1000
_	B <u>w. 4855</u> sbanko <u>y a</u> 26326ner occasion.	1833
ley		1000
	Bur Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Ba	1833
ley	as those of mine, which have been so shamelessly misconstrued.	1000
_	<u>Buz [F3] [7] tamley_2326</u>	1833
ley	n 600=01, 1 1 0004 ///NT /1 11 1 1	1000
_	Bur Gal Tistean acty's 2326 were "Now the scramble has begun.	1833
ley		1000
	Bux 93719stanglad 2326 he has explained them by telling us that he meant a scramble for the	1833
ley	repeal of taxes, and that he only intended to signify that he felt it to be his bounden duty	
0.01.70.64.000	to get rid of those taxes which pressed most heavily upon himself and his constituents.	1000
	Bur Bill Ostamlethis 23/216 not get him out of the scrape into which his vote on that occasion has	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,	
COT TO 64 200	up at ninety-one, as they now are?	4000
_	<u> Buz F3 83 is g</u> aint leige <u>1</u> 23:26	1833
ley		1000
_	Burgan Burgan few E3326, (the right hon.	1833
ley	n (1910a 1 2004) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
_	Bur 9383 staryleyro 2326 ed), thought that a gradual emancipation of the negroes would be better	1833
ley	than the plan now proposed by the Government, he was glad to find, that hon.	1000
	Buz 1884 stersledid 2326 think their plan altogether desperate.	1833
ley	n monoria i ogoc	1000
_	<u>Buz</u> F3 <u>85</u> stamley_2326	1833
ley	D 700000 1 1 0900 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
_	Buz 1826 stenkeym 2326, that the effect of the Government plan upon the negroe would be, that	1833
ley	he would be well-fed and prosperous, and happy and contented.	1000
_	Bur Fill Mstranslesson 23 26 nsideration; but the hon.	1833
ley	D. 700004 1 1 0000 (I 1 / 4 lin 1 4 l / 1 ill d ll l l l f 4 l	1022
_	Bur 1828 stankeyde 2B26"I don't think that this plan will produce bloodshed; but if you take	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	
C 9 7 70 (0.1 (0.12)	on.""	1022
_	Buz W 89 stiant by s 2326 of his argument, the hon.	1833
ley	n monor 1	1000
_	Bur 1820 stankas u 2326 the great point in dispute, namely, that the plan would destroy the	1833
ley	growth of sugar, for if it had no such effect what became of all his long and terrible train of	
C191770401 (C19)	national misfortunes? ""	1000
_	Buz Bd91stansejd 2326non.	1833
ley	D. 700000k - 1%%:0906	1000
_	Bur 9892stenley in 2326 or opening speech, you only considered the loss which this plan of yours	1833
ley	would inflict upon the planters.""	

sentepeak	ninggtestatd_speaker	year
S3V10018	Representation of the standard of the sentence which he had uttered was intended to call the attention of	1833
ley	Parliament to the various interests implicated in this question.	
S3V 0001.89	thus 1884 tgm by th 2825 ugar were destroyed, he admitted that all the evil consequences which the	1833
ley	hon.	
S3V1000189	Ruana thuang a company and the state of the	1833
ley		
_	RDwalt 206 stable was a great peacemaker, but in this instance it was	1833
ley	the maker of all the difference.	
_	thus 13207 grawleth of 3220 gar would not be destroyed, for the Government plan was, that every	183
ley	planter besides receiving pecuniary compensation, should, for twelve years, have the	
COT 7001 0T	compulsory labour of his slaves for seven hours and a-half in every day.	1006
_	Randwides, this lewar 2326 the abolition of slave labour.	1833
ley	AD TOPING 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1833
_	Raw 1539 Astanite vd., 2324 on some estates it would be an increase of expense, but it was for that very increase of expense that the compensation was given, for if the planter received the	1836
ley	same income as before from his estate he would have no right to compensation.	
S37700189	Thus 11400 strending as before from his estate he would have no right to compensation.	1833
ley	Representatives in that House, owing to the late change in its constitution, he must say,	100,
ю	that they had no reason to complain of the manner in which their interests had been	
	defended on this occasion within those walls.	
S3V7001.89	Thursdomeyer 2B26 ened with greater pleasure to any speech than he had to the speech of his	1833
ley	hon.	
	Represented Destattleym 2002 for Newark (Mr. Gladstone), who had stated in his first address to that	1833
ley	House, his views of this question, with a calmness, a clearness, and a precision, which	
	might operate as an example to older Members.	
S3V 0001.89	Rever 100 Beta meyer 2326 greater ability and ingenuity than that with which his hon.	1833
ley		
S3V 0001.89	Representational transfer of the strain of t	1833
ley	, to the colonies.	
S3V 00018	Thuaddotstgullest_passoffer the present, he was happy to have his testimony to this point—that	1833
ley	from bloodshed, from turbulence, from the cessation of the cultivation of sugar estates,	
	from the ruin of the shipping interest, from the ruin of the manufacturing interest, we had	
	nothing to fear in consequence of this measure.	
_	16 ma 9 40 6 stanley 2326	1833
ley		
_	thus 1407 strenkeyre, 2326 said his hon.	1833
ley	an baool (K) opoci () 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
_	thuardost, and its a 2326 texperiment, but I come here to carry it into effect as laid down in the	183
ley	first Resolution.""	100
	Remark Obstanton experience of comming this great an disposition to run the risk, on certain	183
$_{ m ley}$	pecuniary considerations, of carrying this great an dimportant experiment into effect.	

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{pea}\mathbf{k}$	eiggestetd_speaker	year
S3V1001.89	RandbitQstanleyn_2326 not, generally, disposed to forward any measure by which their lives	1833
ley	would be endangered, their property risked, and the whole country plunged in blood, it was only fair to conclude that the present propositions, if properly followed up, might be carried into safe and satisfactory execution, and that there was a possibility—nay, a probability—of the successful conversion of the labour now obtained from slaves into the	
	labour of freemen.	
_	Rangelles And Rangelles And Reproposed by the hon.	1833
ley	ND 041014	1000
ley	division he should vote against it, inasmuch as it went to curtail the freedom of all children under six years of age, whose freedom it was impossible could be accompanied with any danger.	1833
S37700189	Representation of Northumberland, had expressed a wish that	1833
ley	the third Resolution might not be pressed at present, because he could not assent to its principle.	1000
S3V7001.89	Rhy-Hill startedy have fer, that delay would not have the effect of removing the noble Lord's	1833
ley	objection, at the same time it was desirable, both as regarded the interest of the planters and the negroes, that Parliament, while it declared its intention of taking the bonds off the slaves, should fix a period within which their own improvidence or indolence should not debar them from subsistence.	
S3V7001.89	Represent them from substitutes.	1833
ley	abandoned; and he was surprised to find the hon.	1000
	Randral Lighter Ley W326 mouth in the rank of the opponents to this part of the measure.	1833
ley		
S3V 00 01.89	tB <u>maBrd117824n ldyat 2826</u> .	1833
ley		
	Character Market and M	1833
ley	character, will see, that something effective is done in fulfilment of the pledge so publicly and so sacredly given by Parliament.	
	Thurstwillewot2326 for immediate emancipation; we have never contended for that; for we	1833
ley	know that immediate emancipation would be ruinous, not only to the master, but to the slave; but they will insist on such steps being taken as shall at some period—and that not	
C 2 7 70 f0.1 GG	a very remote one—lead to the extinction of slavery.	1833
ley	tameg-4 12_tstamey2520	1000
	thur Philiphamle propaged by Government was entirely in accordance with these sentiments.	1833
ley	to the second state of the second state of the second seco	1000
	Remarkated Market and epropagate entire and immediate emancipation, but emancipation under certain	1833
ley	restrictions and regulations; and his Majesty's Government were taking those steps, called	
v	for by the people, which would prevent ruin to the slave and to the master, and tend to the extinction of slavery at no distant period.	
S3V 00 18	Charles 3 soluble frie 232 had argued, that the original reason for proposing the system of	1833
ley	apprenticeship no longer existed, inasmuch as it was not now intended that the negro	
Ť	should be compelled to purchase his freedom by his labour during a period of twelve years.	
S3V 00 18	thus 42 tatable you B 2 Coord was right; but he begged leave to remind him that there was another	1833
ley	Hansard, (new series)	

sent spea<u>kuig</u>gtsta d_speaker	year
S3V N01.8800 <u>man425</u> stanley_2326	1833
ley	
S3V N01.8Rtb<u>na</u>0426 83anley_2326	1833
ley	
S3VM1.8881422534aployta.2626ason for the provision respecting apprenticeship—namely, to secure probationary interval between absolute slavery and absolute freedom; during which, 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 make tried, whether they could trust safely and satisfactorily to the free labour of any labody of negroes?	his aight
S3VN01880018928stankaydy2826admit, that there was nothing magical in the precise term of twelve	years; 1833
ley and in the Act of Parliament founded on those Resolutions he should not attempt to twelve years as the minimum, but as the maximum of the period of probation.	
S3VN018800018900000000000000000000000000000	l 1833
ley Legislatures, to whose management he wished to leave as much of the details as he consists without endangering the success of the plan, that a shorter period might advantageous be fixed upon.	ould,
S3VN018800018900000000000000000000000000000	that 1833
ley the best course would have been to have abolished slavery bit by bit.	
S3VM18R1maNd31stankauld326 more fraught with danger, or more certain to lead to insurrection, ley raising Demerara, Berbice, and other colonies to a state of freedom, while Jamaica w	
continued in a state of slavery.	
S3VN01.8800 near-tilg-2 righte hou 2326	1833
ley	
S3VN018R0x-67433standey in 326nclusion, stated that he entertained considerable hopes, more especially	ially 1833
ley after the expression of the opinion of those most immediately connected with the West-Indian interest, that the predictions of the hon.	
S3VN018800018900189000000000000000000000000	as they 1833
ley had turned out to be with regard to another important measure; and he had no doul that he should have an opportunity of congratulating the hon.	ot,
S3VN01.88000189115temleyor2326ing this plan safely and satisfactorily carried into effect, with credit	to the 1833
ley country and with security to the colonies.	
S3VM13RMmM36cdxtodec2a22 his opinion, that if once they abolished the despotism of the whip, ell must supply its place by a system of encouragement, or they would fail in their object	•
Bux- ton	
S3VN01.88700m164677eyuxlidmo211221d out an inducement to labour, they would have no labour: there v	was no 1833
ell medium between the system of the whip and a system of wages. Bux- ton	was no 1000
S3VN018R0mB488buxbonm2b22tedly feel it to be his duty to oppose that part of the plan which ell established apprenticeship. Bux-	1833
ton	

sent epeak eig	gestæd_speaker	year
S3V NO 1.8F20 ell Bux-	wells 9 loud to che 2 122 ly vote for any sum of money as compensation, provided he obtained for it substantial freedom for the slave; but he would not vote a single farthing if it was determined to enact that the slave should be bound to an apprenticeship of twelve years.	1833
ton	determined to enact that the slave should be bound to an apprenticesmp of twelve years.	
	estasped the64hole, inclined to give his assent to the second Resolution, because he	1833
Robert Peel	considered, that the safest step to the ultimate abolition of slavery would be to declare that the children of slaves hereafter born should be free.	1000
	<u>pe Man Bael no 6664</u> jection to that part of the plan which gave freedom to the children of the	1833
Robert Peel		
S3V90:18P0	pell'interestre description of the principle of the princ	1833
Robert	second.	
Peel		
S3V90:18P0 Robert Peel	<u>be</u> \$\frac{445\pi\hat{1}664\to\text{bubted}}{with respect to it was the risk incurred in the immediate emancipation of the child.	1833
	<u>belt 1566 and 1666</u> away the interest of the master in the child; and though the attachment of	1833
Robert Peel		1000
S3V90:18F0	be 1145 [wealld 1664 her leave this as a matter of regulation for the Colonial Legislatures.	1833
Robert		
Peel		
Robert	,	1833
Peel	joined with the second.	1833
Robert Peel	<u>be Managhorhat</u> the third ought to be a matter of separate discussion.	1099
	be 1846 Resolution respecting the emancipation of the children	1833
Robert Peel		1000
S3V90:18P0	per 16 per bull 66 to tie down the House but would leave the matter open for future	1833
Robert	consideration.	
Peel		
S3V90:18P0	<u>be</u> <u>that firely that 64</u> ll children born after a time to be named should be free, which was also	1833
Robert	negatived.	
Peel		
	welltöpelduxthant <u>i</u> 21222 uld be needless for him to disclaim any feeling of hostility towards his	1833
ell	Majesty's Government in the course which he was about to pursue; on the contrary, he	
Bux-	declared that no Gentleman felt more sincerely the obligations which he and those who	
ton	took the same view of the question which he did, owed to his Majesty's present	
	Government, who had placed the case of the slaves in a new position, and who had, he frankly declared, done more towards the advancement of the cause of the slaves, than any	
	Administration which had preceded them.	
	Administration which had preceded them.	

sent spea ke	ggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8170	w <u>n Wife 4 hour</u> ton_2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V1001.8112	was the strong E2522 (Mr. Baring), had thought it his duty to tell them on the preceding	1833
ell	evening, that this was a subject of great importance.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V D018E	wellies 6 lass that 20 22 ve received the admonition of the hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.800	<u>Man All Manustan or 12 12 22 subjects</u> , but on this least of all, because it spoke for itself.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	wn Fife hunton_2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>den Mar Spherthad</u> 2h 22 atened the House with a revulsion in the public feeling, and that his	1833
ell	name, with those of his friends, would be hereafter held up to execration, for having	
Bux-	exerted themselves on this question.	
ton	2. 777.001 (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1000
	where the light he might be held up the light has to what light he might be held up	1833
ell	in, provided that object were effected which applied to so many hundreds of thousands of	
Bux-	his fellow men.	
ton		1000
	White burst on to 21,22 hat the consequence of the emancipation of the slaves must be to inflict	1833
ell	an injury upon the West-India planters; and, of course, that it would occasion a great loss	
Bux-	to the revenue.	
ton		1000
	wn His 62 duxitord, 2122 these were important considerations; but he was by no means sure that	1833
ell	such reasonings would be conclusive with him, even if he were convinced of the result.	
Bux-		
ton	- Treell : : - 1 01 02	1099
	<u>Man Mass Call</u> 21 22 22 22 22 24 25 25 26 27 27 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	1833
ell	deeply injuring the cause of humanity.	
Bux-		
ton	In THE Abuntain 1910 mind a much more important consideration than any that and I be a much	1099
	wallifathwason 122 nind, a much more important consideration than any that could be urged	1833
ell	on the opposite side.	
Bux-		
ton		

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{e}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V 0001.8FR	Over Birat 5 bluex trom. 2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.8FR	for the figure of the House, that if those who advocated immediate	1833
ell	emancipation succeeded in their object, they would promote insurrections in the West	
Bux-	Indies.	
ton		
S3V 0001.8ER	Markionth 21 122 use could dread insurrection more than he did; but nothing could Le	1833
ell	more certain than that such an event would take place, provided the Legislature did not	
Bux-	immediately interfere.	
ton		
S3V10001.800	fwn Aig Shuthey hail been told they would lose the colonies.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	(b) 1869 histoonv2122 m was, that the colonies would be lost if the question were left any longer	1833
ell	undecided; and his honest conviction was, that if a Tory Government were to come in upon	
Bux-	the express condition of protecting the West-Indian proprietors, not one of the slave	
ton	colonies would remain six months in our undisturbed possession.	1000
	122 tract the attention of the House, he would rather postpone the	1833
ell	observations which he had to make for a future occasion; but he thought that in a case	
Bux-	where the welfare of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-men was concerned, the subject	
ton	was deserving of every attention, though he did not mean to trespass at any length on the	
COTAMA OF	patience of the House. from Hist Houston 2122	1833
ell	109H23039 1 COLK COII 2122	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	wwww. www. www. www. www. www. www. ww	1833
ell	Civilian and himself, that they had not stated the plans which they had discovered for	1000
Bux-	emancipating the negroes.	
ton	ommorphorms one nostrous	
	(Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar	1833
ell	any and all plans which did not go to immediate emancipation.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.8ER	form Distributes there, 2012 t, in case of emancipation, was to make these negroes work?	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00018FR	fiver His 7 5 hours downs k.2 1x 212 at made other people work?	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>kuig</u>gteste d_speaker	year
S3V N01.8#Rivmaiis # <u>16</u> bexton <u>ld24</u> # <u>12</u> wages and free labour.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NO.1.89700<u>m</u>2955<u>2</u>7b tilxe din <u>o.n</u> 2122	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VMM.3HAMMAKKaMbextkom_MikMelesex brought another case before the House, and the hon.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.3FR0mMs79bexthad_2422 they were foolish philanthropists; that they were attending to a minor	1833
ell case (a case in which only 800, 000 persons were concerned though); whereas, said that ho	n.
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.8800 Meson bexton tell 200 u of the soldiers of this country, and the punishment which they	1833
ell receive." "	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.8FR0mMss1hextconl21829, that of all exaggerations which he had heard, even from the hon.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	4000
S3VN018F10mq05821benatonhi21822f, the greatest was that in which he stated that 458, 000 lashes had bee	en 1833
ell inflicted in one year.	
Bux-	
ton	1000
S3VNO1.8FROmastis84lifixtronhc2nl.22	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	1000
S3VN018T00mQ5850bentonas28222ed this fact, he could not question his authority, and therefore he	1833
ell (Mr. Buxton) must be wrong, and the hon.	
Bux-	
ton	1022
S3VN 0.1.3#R0<u>vn</u>0.1.566 bnextform_N2ik22lesex must be right.	1833
ell Bux-	
ton S3V N01.5HNnn1Fis7 bhanon_2122	1833
ell	1000
Bux-	
ton	

sent epea<u>k</u>	ggestæd_speaker	year
S3V1001.81726	hand the was proceeding upon a general principle when he	1833
ell	contended for the abolition of flogging in the army, stating, that one in seventy-nine	
Bux-	soldiers were flogged.	
ton		
S3V 100 1.8474	man and the army to be correct, what would	1833
ell	the hon.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 01.8866	den an average one in three of the negro	1833
ell	slaves was flogged, not by law, but often capriciously and always arbitrarily?	
Bux-		
ton		
	der Nace 1th exhom. 2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	hard and swallowing camels.""	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton	7 75N 001 11 1 1 0100	1000
	<u>vn:1999:36</u> tukedn <u>on</u> 2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton	WHITE 14 Dreak thour E2522 brought forward his proposition, and told them, that they had a great	1833
ell	deal of well-meant zeal amongst them, but that those who advocated the abolition of	1000
Bux-	slavery wanted understanding; and the hon.	
ton	slavery wanted understanding; and the non.	
	Management of the state of the	1833
ell	sprinkled system of slavery and freedom throughout the West Indies; that he would have in	1000
Bux-	fact slavery in Jamaica, and free labour in Trinidad.	
ton	fact slavery in bankaica, and free labour in Trinidad.	
	militial7hevatorupγl@Qed that the hon.	1833
ell		1000
Bux-		
ton		
	den Mark Bluert could 12Ω agine a state of permanent slavery.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	han Band but to the same of th	1833
ell	begin their plan at Trinidad, and then to try its success upon Jamaica.	
Bux-		
ton		

эспо виса<u>ви</u>	ggtestetd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8172	han Band O Bandain a, 2it 2 as clear, was on the eve of an insurrection, and the House were to decide	1833
ell	whether the slaves there should be emancipated by the ordinary course of the law or	
Bux-	otherwise.	
ton		
S3V D01.8F2	na Marie Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V D01.8F2	hand a land a land a land a land a land told the House that one great objection to emancipating the	1833
ell	slaves was, that when they should be emancipated they would not work.	
Bux-		
ton		
	and the slaves, on the contrary, when free, would maintain	1833
ell	themselves and their families.	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	hand beaston whish they did not work now was, because they were not to he paid.	1833
ell	minute bulkari way 2 and y ord not work now was, because they were not to he paid.	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	bnRi 465 hox ton_2122	183
ell	WHIRMEDIUM COII_Z12Z	100
Bux-		
ton	20000 Dentity D190 he helicard said free labour was shooner then glave labour at least the	1833
	wn9696bextfom Ess22, he believed said, free labour was cheaper than slave labour; at least the	100
ell	member for Lancaster laid down that principle broadly, and said, free labour would be a	
Bux-	source of its much advantage to the master as to the slave.	
ton		1006
	<u>den Piko Thouridon the Priza</u> re, take this for granted.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	braithnown that the negro was incorrigible; that he could not be induced to work.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3VDO1.8EE	<u>den Many linear as we</u> 2122 this he would mention a few cases.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V/Mod SIEN	<u>An Mild finest due show</u> take was that alluded to the other night by the hon.	183
DO A DATE CHAT		
ell		

sent epce kei	ggtestætd_speaker	year
S3VN01.8F26 ell Bux-	<u>Werftfeithbeertform Mikl</u> 2dlesex, of the negroes on the Winkle estate, who were placed under the directions of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stephen.	1833
ton		
ell Bux-	Mr. Macaulay did everything in their power for their amelioration.	1833
ton		1000
ell Bux- ton	was a say, that if the negro should be emancipated he would be more indebted to Mr. Macaulay than to any man living.	1833
	these very slaves should be sold to defray part of what was expended uselessly upon them, and also because they were considered a nuisance, and that they set a bad example to the non-liberated negroes of the island.	1833
	well-bel-5dmitted 2 portion of the statement, that they cost the Government 15,000 l; but	1833
ell Bux-	this expense was incurred between the years 1820 and 1825, when the value of their labour was so much less.	1000
ton	พากังเชียนเหลือเก่e 21/20 plained of was, that the hon.	1833
ell Bux-	whimoworman interpretation of was, that the non.	1000
ton S3VMM18###	Well Mish The strong 2d 20 ave confined himself to this exact period, and not have gone further, and	1833
ell Bux-	inquired what had become of these slaves after 1825?	1000
ton		4000
ell Bux-	weight black on a 22 ch an inquiry, the answer would have been, that they were in the highest state of every species of improvement.	1833
ton		
ell Bux-	We AGLO buke oyea 2 11225, these negroes were placed under the management of an officer of the Crown, Captain Gibbs.	1833
ton		4000
ell Bux-	well 120 bufficer t2 it 22 the experiment of task-work upon the negroes.	1833
ton		1000
ell Bux-	the negroes, working by task-work, performed more labour in six hours than they did before in twelve.	1833
ton		

sent spea k	iggestæd_speaker	year
S3V 0001.8	<u>10vn=136422bhiistovnas_</u> 20022all.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V1001.800	Month Market 1982	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	for Quadration to 2p2 attention to what was the result of it.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	for Object Daimxt Gibb 21221 d to these negroes, ""You shall have wages for half your time—for the	1833
ell	time you labour above your six hours' task-work.""	
Bux-		
ton		4000
	(b) 18626 http://diam.com/memin_2122 f wages completely succeeded, and Captain Gibbs says, that a more	1833
ell	industrious body of men never existed than these negroes since they were liberated by his	
Bux-	Majesty's present Government.	
ton	O 1820-11 0100 11 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000
	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	1833
ell	liberated negroes were completely belied in the present instance.	
Bux-		
ton	A. Washington and the new and Mr. When ag an authority to show that these negroes	1833
	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1833
ell	who were formerly upon the point of being sold on account of their incorrigible indolence,	
Bux-	became most Indus- trious, and still dwelt in the same houses, and cultivated the same	
ton	land as before; and that they were remarkable but for one thing—for their extraordinary	
COT/MAI OF	industry. (A) More Mic 20 and More More More More More More More More	1833
ell	of a manager of estates in those islands.	1000
Bux-	of a manager of estates in those islands.	
ton		
	form Trib 3 (1) by satisfier 2 1/2 (2) Mr. Taylor) says, in his evidence before the Commons' and Lords'	1833
ell	West-India Committees of Inquiry, that he gave the negroes, on one occasion, a remarkably	1000
Bux-	hard piece of work to perform, which, at first, either they would not, or could not	
ton	accomplish.	
	Month 18 1 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1833
ell	accomplished by them.	1000
Bux-	accomplished by them.	
ton		
	(Nove 1986) 2 Decent travid 24 22 he negroes: "When you have accomplished this work, you shall go and	1833
ell	work for wages in the field."	1000
Bux-	work for wasco in the nord.	
ton		
0011		

sent spea kei	ggtestætd_speaker	year
S3V1001.8172	har Mark Decrease 2 1222 rning, before the dawn of day, they were in the field, and they	1833
ell	accomplished the task imposed upon them, and which it was impossible before to get them	
Bux-	to do.	
ton		
S3V 0001.8F2	hammadburtompEkB2d it before two o'clock in the afternoon, and then they went into the	1833
ell	fields and worked for wages, and this they continued to do every day until the whole of the	
Bux-	difficult work was accomplished.	
ton		
S3V 0001.8F0	har Mals buast on fa 21 22 se of the distinction between slave and free labour.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.8F0	hand the strong	1833
ell	was had recourse to, and then the task was speedily accomplished.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 100 1.8110	<u>Man Plan Valuated</u> on the copy of a despatch from Sir John	1833
ell	Carmichael Smith to Lord Goderich.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 100 1.8110	Market Ma	1833
ell	Bahamas.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 10/01.8FPb	<u>Man Milita Cloudsoril</u> 201 222 st feared that so large a body of freed negroes thrown and let loose upon	1833
ell	those islands would, from their supposed character, set a had example to the other slaves	
Bux-	on those islands.	
ton		
S3V 10/0 1.800	<u>Am Distribusedance ly</u> 1222 cessary for him to trouble the House with details to show that those fears	1833
ell	were not realised, particularly as the House seemed impatient, and as the point did not	
Bux-	seem to merit the right hon.	
ton		
S3V10001.81678	den Geedale transport at 2 de 2 d	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V10/01.897d	<u>dua Pola 2</u> stassleye_t2 3 2 6 on.	1833
ley		
S3V10001.897d	<u>In Pid 13 transey th 23 26 am paying every attention to the point.</u>	1833
ley		
S3V DO 1.8F2	overnica de 2 Manutesiro (2st 2x2) his hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sent speakiggtsta d_speaker	year
S3VN018R0vnfr0027uxtohd_12122r unanimity, but He would ask whether he understood the right hon.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.88700m1500028axtyocor231c22y in supposing that the question of time was left open? ""	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN018R0m180929uxtfrom21022 Stanley Then his proposition would be, that in the Resolution the words	1833
ell ""for wages"" should be inserted.	
Bux-	
ton	4000
S3VN018R00mH00B0predotha21d2e negroes would be induced to labour, and his desire was, that they	1833
ell should be solely induced to do so for wages.	
Bux-	
ton C27/MAGTMA-140924	1099
S3VNOLSTOOM BOOS BURGEON STEPPENCE that this should be known and understood by the planters.	1833
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.87thraidh48eartlesse 232timstances consented not to press the question to a division then.	1833
ley	1000
S3VN01.83720valled 431stred you 2326 add, that whatever might be the amount of compensation, the money	1833
ley would not be paid till the details of the measure had been carried into effect by the	1000
Colonial Legislatures.	
S3VNO1.8RWms4372Bthetoigh2122h.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN018R00mQ372Berntonh2d22st night stated, that no sum should be paid to the planters, until the	1833
ell whole of the proposed regulations were carried into effect.	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.88700m1867@MixtBuxt2012)2presumed that that meant until the apprenticeships had expired.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN01.8700mH072bjrctonva2122 possible, to reduce the term of those apprenticeships.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN018R0mR0726uwasonn21p2int on which they must all agree—namely, that; the sooner the negro	1833
ell mind could be brought; under the action of healthy motives, the better.	
Bux-	
ton	

sent epea<u>k</u>a	ggtexted_speaker	year
S3V D01.8F2 6	half 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	
ell	planters to exert themselves in order to produce that favorable impression on the negro	
Bux-	mind.	
ton		
S3V 100 1.81720	Marker 28 Supressed 2d 2d 2d ove, as an Amendment to the right hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	magazumanis Mazon, that half the amount of the compensation should not be paid until	1833
ell	the period of the apprenticeship of the negroes had expired, and until the negroes were put	1000
Bux-	in full possession of all the rights and privileges enjoyed by all other classes of his Majesty's	
ton	subjects in the colonies.	
	Marker 3 December 1997 the compensation to the planters; he knew that it would be greatly	1833
ell	to the advantage of the negroes; but he should pay it still more cheerfully if he could	1000
Bux-	accelerate the period when the negroes would be free labourers, and would enjoy free wages.	
	accelerate the period when the negroes would be nee labourers, and would enjoy nee wages.	
ton	\	1099
	Marker_hall 2 greatly in his power to advance or to retard the civilization of the negro.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	by 180732 horrffomed 21122 negro to day labour, there would be little hope that more advance would	1833
ell	take place than had occurred during the last two centuries; but if the planter chose to	
Bux-	pursue another course there was no doubt that he might speedily improve the negro mind.	
ton		
	Den II BERGER BRYXHOUT 12122 mendment to which he had adverted would act as a powerful stimulus on	1833
ell	the planter, he now begged leave to propose it.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.988 4	<u>Amilat 50</u> 201xtohav21222e Order in Council, which was to be made the model of legislation in	1833
ell	several colonies, laid upon the Table.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.9F2 4	<u>brillats PRuxtont in 120</u> tant this should be done for the purpose of enabling the House to form	1833
ell	some idea of the new system of society which it was proposed to establish in the West	
Bux-	Indies.	
ton		
	Maria	1833
ell	<u>minacoparaciona in apprendecimp.</u>	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	brillats 48 billattapp 2 in 220 be a state partly of slavery and partly of freedom; he wished, if	1833
	possible, to ascertain the proportions.	1009
ell	possible, to ascertain the proportions.	
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>e	ggtesketd_speaker	year
S3V 10001.9FR ell	well459630xttoged2422nother reason for the necessity of producing this order that the provisions of the new Bill were more oppressive upon the negroes than the old Orders in Council.	1833
Bux-	O contract the contract to the	
ton		
	Man Taking Briktpern 2it 22d them to labour ten hours a-day, while the old Orders in Council	1833
ell Bux-	restricted the time to nine hours a-day, and provided, moreover, that the slaves should have forty days holydays.	
ton		
S3V 10/0 1.9978	Man Tabi 1983 ub stathe 20 12 22 measure, the slaves lost one hour per day, and forty days per annum	1833
ell	freedom.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.9F 8	Aversation Delivation We 2012 22 not prepared to oppose the second reading.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.988	<u>Mar Battl Bexted to it</u> 21/22 ssary to repeat the objections which he had already stated against	1833
ell	certain parts of it.	
Bux-		
ton		
	weighted by strom of happrenticeships was incomprehensible, and he did not understand how, if	1833
ell	compulsion were abandoned, recourse could be had to any other system than that of wages.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>ծուհենվ հատկաար</u> ֆահ Հե the system of apprenticeships, and also the proposition of giving money	1833
ell	to the planters, until it should be seen that slavery was really extinguished; because the	
Bux-	money might be paid, and the Colonial Legislatures might never consent to make the laws	
ton	necessary for carrying the object into effect.	1000
	White blants will describe to the old system of compulsion, and there would be as much	1833
ell	whipping as ever if the work was to be done.	
Bux-		
ton	And Market Annual 1999 were recented to be was convinced that convulsion and incurrection	1833
ell	well&6156uxldrsy2622 were resorted to, he was convinced that convulsion and insurrection would ensue in the colonies.	1000
Bux-	would ensue in the colonies.	
ton		
	well-tell-Buxhad configurations from various quarters in the West India Islands, which	1833
ell	assured him that the negroes were in that state that they were determined to have wages	1000
Bux-	for their work.	
ton	ioi uicii work.	
	Wellst 611 Dynatore 12612 Paid insurrection would be the consequence, and that would be the	1833
ell	termination of British authority in those islands.	1006
O11	vermination of Edition washering in visible leadings.	
Bux-		

sent epca<u>k</u>ci ę	g tskt d_speaker	yea
	maks620berretwas 24222nderstanding that the principles of the Bill should not be discussed at	18
ell	this stage, he should content himself with giving notice that it was his intention to move	
Bux-	two instructions to the Committee	
ton		
	<u>mana 622 buirts on to 2 li 222</u> t apprenticeships to the shortest period which could be sufficient for	18
ell	introducing the necessary regulations; and the other that no money should be paid to the	
Bux-	planters until slavery should have been extinguished.	
ton	410944411 47604 1.1.1 1.1.1 1.1.1 6.1	1.0
	esta 11664 position in which the House stood that day, as to the question of slavery, was	183
Robert	very different from that in which it stood, when it first entered upon the consideration of it	
Peel	some few days ago.	104
83 v bu rrenda Robert	eMiplethe664en went into Committee to consider the Resolutions of the right hon.	183
Peel		
	be 1847 pagery 1664 re had been no pledge respecting the immediate abolition of slavery.	183
Robert	construction of stavery.	10.
Peel		
	be TRANGULES 16664 was then res integra, and it was open for any member to deliver his opinions	183
	upon it as he deemed fitting.	10
Peel	abor 10 as 20 access 200000	
	be BATA DE THE COOK EVEN BOTH HOUSES OF Parliament had affirmed those Resolutions, and had	183
Robert	declared that measures must be forthwith taken for the entire and immediate abolition of	
Peel	slavery.	
S3V 90 19 F 0	elle/plochgh604hose Resolutions unwise, and had in consequence tried to modify them.	183
Robert		
Peel		
	emmediate;" because "ultimate" for "immediate;" because	183
Robert	knowing, as he did, that the Imperial Legislature had power to terminate that state of	
Peel	slavery whenever it thought fit, he still deemed it wise, as the House had resolved to give a	
	certain amount of compensation to the West-India proprietors, to take time to deliberate	
COT 7001 ODA	upon the regulations under which the extinction of slavery was to take place.	1.04
	be 11/2 14/2	185
Robert Peel	determined to pass immediate measures for the abolition of slavery.	
	pellt1\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\	183
	Resolutions.	10.
Peel	Resolutions.	
	elle 700 differed from the propriety of these Resolutions, saw the difficulty which they	18
Robert	created; and yet he was not prepared to defeat the hopes which had been excited by	10,
Peel	Parliament.	
	be HETP deald 16664 assent to the proposition of the noble Lord (Lord Howick).	18
Robert		
Peel		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	lg testæ d_speaker	year
S3V 90 19 R 0 Robert Peel	peller problem 1664 to declare emancipation should be immediate, and that to trust in the present state of the West-Indies, that the inducement of wages would be of itself sufficient to insure from the slave industrious occupation, was an experiment too hazardous to be made.	1833
Robert	be M47 [364] stated that opinion on a former occasion to the House, and he had referred to the relaxing nature of the climate, to the facility of raising the necessary articles of life, and to	1833
Peel	the circumstance that in those tropical regions the chief luxury was repose and the absence of labour, as proofs that the abolition of the present system, under the notion that wages would induce labour, would be a most dangerous experiment.	
S3V8019R0b Robert Peel	be 11/27 14/	1833
S3V 90 :19 i R0b	be <u>M47</u> 25ul <u>d</u> 16664believe, that the power of the Magistrate would be sufficient to enforce the performance of labour.	1833
	if it were sufficient to insure labour, would be much severer than that which was inflicted even by the most arbitrary and despotic masters.	1833
	holding out to the slave as a stimulus to labour, the prospect of emancipating himself gradually by the produce of it, and by having that produce, when it reached a certain amount, aided by a grant out of the public Treasury, they might promote a measure which would be most for the advantage of the, mother country, of the colonies, of the slaves in those colonies, and also of those millions of slaves now in bondage in other colonies over which we had no control.	1833
S3V 90 19 R0 Robert Peel	long way short of 20, 000, 000 l. to purchase their freedom by their own labour, it would have been more for the interest of the slave than the Resolutions were, which they were	1833
S3V 90 19 R0 Robert Peel	now pursuing. <u>be lt47 1000</u> eex_10664nent were not successful, we should injure instead of benefiting the slaves.	1833
	he making the determination to emancipate the slave known to him, to get rid of the pecuniary compensation to the master.	1833
S3V 90 19 R0 Robert Peel	ne M47 pale lcolo 66 dent that the first Resolution was entire and immediate emancipation, or, in	1833
S3V 90 19 R0 Robert Peel	per Rathacher 166 was, in his opinion, bound to make the planters full compensation; but even	1833

sent epea<u>k</u>eig	g tskt d_speaker	yea
S3V9019R0b	elle/file-ligh664hat it was impossible, with the law of apprenticeship as it then stood, the	183
Robert	magistrate residing at a distance from the place where the offence was committed could	
Peel	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.	
S3V 001.9320 0	ksia a bill of this nature pass through a second	183
ing-	reading without a discussion of its principle, he would at least be no assenting party to such	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3VW0d.97790c	k¥16184kinghamd3161 which such a measure could be undertaken, or defended, appeared to	183
ing-	him to be these.	100
ham		
	kkki in in the satisfy the claims of abstract, right and justice, without referring	183
ing-	to any other consideration; or, secondly, to meet the almost universal wishes of the people	100
ham	of England; or, thirdly, to effect the freedom and improvement of the slave population; or,	
110111	fourthly, to benefit the West-India proprietors.	
S3VN01 OFF	kelle 7560 kinghamon 2 to the west mana proprietors.	183
ing-	existing state of things.	100
ham	existing state of timigs.	
	helle Twick in preparred 3116th to contend, that it would entirely fail of effecting any one of these	183
ing-	objects; and that on these grounds the Bill should be rejected entirely, and a new one,	100
ham	founded on very different principles, be substituted in its stead.	
	keringer 3161	183
ing-	mm minute Amignam_0101	100
ham		
	ale Ale 776 ale Ching the Ale Ale Control of the case:—	183
	mass muching might authoritistice of the case.—	100
ing- ham		
	kan the state of t	183
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100
ing- ham	origin, and cruel in its prolongation.	
	klili livisking karar, 3:16th, that to satisfy the claims of right and justice, the Bill should have	183
	declared the entire abolition of slavery, at the earliest practicable moment, with no further	100
ing- ham	declared the entire aboution of slavery, at the earnest practicable moment, with no further delay than might be required for merely organizing a competent magistracy and police.	
	delay than might be required for merely organizing a competent magistracy and police.	100
		183
ing-	apprenticeships, where nothing was to be learnt, and no wages to be paid, was a mockery	
ham	and an insult to those who demanded its abolition on the grounds of justice or religion;	
COX 70001 (1700)	and in this point of view, the Bill deserved condemnation at its earliest stage.	100
	k\$44666ckinghaAs_t8164 compliance with the almost universal wishes of the English people;	183
ing-	scarcely anything could be more remote from it than this Bill.	
ham		100
	kk This diple has Englished demanded immediate emancipation for the slave, as his undoubted	183
ing-	right, to be given to him without delay and without price; yet, by this Bill, the delay was	
$_{ m ham}$	to be twelve years, and, in many instances, much more: and the price was to be 20, 000,	
	000 1 .	

sentence ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.950	Orks 12 Times in the nation; 14, 000, 000 . of interest for being paid twelve years in	1833
ing-	advance; $21,000,000$. as the appraised value to the owners of the labour of $800,000$	
$_{ m ham}$	slaves for the master's benefit for twelve years, at seven-and-a-half hours per day.	
	Onle 442 Moust with ghrather 326622 to the nation, the protecting duties, bounties, and other privileges of	1833
ing-	the West-India planters, were to be continued during these twelve years, making, at least,	
ham	24,000,000. more;—forming altogether the enormous sum of $75,000,000$.	
	Color: Micking in the Mischase of that freedom which ought to be given at once to the slave,	1833
ing-	without a single shilling of purchase-money, or a single hour of unnecessary delay.	
ham		1000
	Ock We Mind king looking to the principle of compensation; but the very term implied a previous	1833
ing-	loss; and the only reasonable footing on which the question of compensation could be put,	
ham	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.	
\$3770004 OHD	by the adoption of one mode of culture for another. McM. Micking khmul 3 161 proved to result from such a change, it would be time enough to	1833
ing-	compensate it; but compensation without data, and without loss proved, he held to be in	1000
ham	violation of every principle of justice; and to that, this Bill pledged the House and the	
110111	country, and should, therefore, be rejected.	
S3V I00 1.9 B 2	here 1 to the slaves,—it did neither; but,	1833
ing-	on the contrary, it placed them under a system, which, though called freedom, they would	
$_{ m ham}$	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.	
S3V 0001.9	One Table Table I would be resented by the master, —punished by the magistracy,	1833
ing-	—denounced by the Colonial governments, —and, as sure as cause ever produced effect,	
$_{ m ham}$	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	
0.2772.51.000	warfare, instead of calmly pursuing the arts of instruction and peace.	
	hely and the benefit of the West-India proprietors;—nothing could so effectually	1833
ing-	do this as a Bill which should guarantee to them, on the faith of the nation, the full	
ham	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—	
S3V D01.9	Cole: 14.75 (Granksing Hamies 3:1162) melves might be lost both to the nation and to individuals, as	1833
ing-	America was severed from England, and Hayti from France; and the ruin of all the	
ham	proprietors would be complete.	

its present stage; and he only regretted that those who on this great question, should not have so opposed it. S3VN01.9340ckle*7636ckingleaner3d63charged his duty in thus entering him-measure; and if he had succeeded in convincing the Hou one of the objects it proposed to accomplish, he trusted defects in its passage through the Committee, as to come a shape as possible from that which it now bore, —when the good (if, indeed, it contained any whatever) wholly S3VN01.93700cits for the special contained any whatever)	considered themselves the leaders is solemn protest against the whole use that it would fail to effect any that it would be so purged of its ne out of their hands in as different re evil so preponderated, as to make	183
S3VM019A0cklettiackingwaver3d63charged his duty in thus entering home ingmeasure; and if he had succeeded in convincing the Houndam one of the objects it proposed to accomplish, he trusted defects in its passage through the Committee, as to come a shape as possible from that which it now bore, —when the good (if, indeed, it contained any whatever) wholly	se that it would fail to effect any that it would be so purged of its ne out of their hands in as different re evil so preponderated, as to make	183
	HIODELANIVE AND HIDNACHCADIC.	
ell emancipation, in finding this Bill neither a safe nor a sa Bux- ton	mon with all other friends to	183
S3VN019R0mlispheratorch2122s had been made in it since it had been ell but he was sorry to say, that these changes tended all to Bux-detriment of the slaves.		183
ton S3V M019R0m145958uktonev2122 rget the eloquent speech which he had ell Bux-	heard from the right hon.	183
ton S3VM019T0m1\$505Maxyoun 2122ducing this measure, of which one of ell that it would be folly to leave any part of this matter to Bux- Legislatures.	1 1 0	183
ton S3VMM.9776m155955dxtcmde25020e extracts from the speech, and as the ell than anything he himself could say, he would read them Bux-	-	183
ton S3V N019R0 m[III] Ethethon_2122 ell Bux-		183
ton S3VMM19RMm14444566extacco2d1242ly quoted several passages of the righ ell Bux-	t hon.	183
ton S3V N019R0m\$505Baxy òn <u>sp</u> 242h on May 14th—for which sec the ""D ell Bux-	ebates,"" vol.	183
ton S3V 00:19F10 <u>m:14595</u> Dirxten <u>rie</u> 31,22p. ell Bux-		183

sent epea kti	ggestatd_speaker	year
S3V 00 1.9 F 8	<u>พาเม96ตน่า 12012</u> 21202, and 1206.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	Den Title (built burge 2012) the two circumstances that the Colonial Legislatures had done nothing to	1833
ell	gratify the wishes of the Parliament, and were not to be trusted in carrying its wishes in	
Bux-	future into effect.]	
ton		1000
	den Standin u 2 d 2 the hon.	1833
ell Bux-		
ton		
	welke@Buextowas21122language which the right hon.	1833
ell	The figure of th	1000
Bux-		
ton		
S3V DO 1.9F2	was with the greatest surprise that he had	1833
ell	read the contents of this Bill; for he found one clause whereby twenty-nine articles, such as	
Bux-	the food, clothing, lodging, maintenance, and regulations of the slaves, were all assigned	
ton	over to the decision of the Colonial Legislatures.	
	<u>dom 11696</u> Broox from <u>1</u> 2422 ther clause, whereby it was left to the Colonial Legislatures to make laws	1833
ell	necessary to establish such regulations without any restriction whatsoever.	
Bux-		
ton		1000
	well-1966 Blockson w 2012 find that clause at page 10 of the Bill; it was in the following terms:	1833
ell Bux-	""And whereas such regulations as aforesaid could not without great inconvenience be made, except by the respective Governors, Councils, and Assemblies, or other Local	
ton	Legislatures of the said respective colonies, or by his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy	
0011	Council, in reference to those colonies to which the legislative authority of his Majesty in	
	Council extends; be it therefore enacted and declared, that nothing in this Act contained	
	extends, or shall be construed to extend, to prevent the enactment by the respective	
	Governors, Councils, and Assemblies, or by such other Local Legislatures as aforesaid, or	
	by his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, of any such Acts of General Assembly,	
	or Ordinances, or Orders in Council, as may be requisite for making and establishing such	
	several rules and regulations as aforesaid, or any of them, or for carrying the same or any	
	of them into full and complete effect.""	
S3V1001.9178	den Tain The Colonial Legislatures a complete den Tain Tain Tain Tain Tain Tain Tain Tai	1833
ell	control over all the details of the measure.	
Bux-		
ton		1000
	welling figure and 2 to 2 e of them most material, respects, the interests of the negroes had	1833
ell	suffered most essentially.	
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>e	ggtestætd_speaker	year
S3V DO 1.9FP1	half 2012 look at the manner in which the interests of the planters had also been	1833
ell	advanced in the meantime.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V1001.99724	<u>den late 7 Majesty's 2022</u> vernment had been endeavouring he believed, for the last twelve months	1833
ell	to discover the real value of West-India property.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>brilling Mixister 2 1221</u> told the House in April last, that they had for some time been so	1833
ell	employed, and it was not many days since the right hon.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>densition of 15, that the result of their inquiries was, that a loan of 15, that the result of their inquiries was, that a loan of 15, that the result of their inquiries was, that a loan of 15, the second of the result of their inquiries was, that a loan of 15, the second of the result of their inquiries was, that a loan of 15, the second of the result of the res</u>	1833
ell	000, 000 l . would be a full and equitable relief to the planters.	
Bux-		
ton		
	density and the desired and the second secon	1833
ell	000. and afterwards into a gift of 20, 000, 000.	
Bux-		
ton		400
	<u>Mr. 1862</u> Miscobing 20132 was, that a very great advantage had been conferred upon the West-India	183
ell	interest.	
Bux-		
ton	TRYANGE 1:1 0:100 :1 11 111: A :11	1006
	<u>Mr. 1549/75 uxbord</u> <u>2422</u> considered bad debtsin April last, were considered good debts now.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		400
	heliantication w2b22ere bankrupts in April, were now solvent; and he looked upon this	183
ell	measure as one of the greatest, and as one of the luckiest windfalls that by any possibility	
Bux-	could have befallen the West-India interest.	
ton		4.00
	half 150 1750 in the west-India proprietors had been doing for the	183
ell	last forty years.	
Bux-		
ton		4.00
	<u>Mr. H. 2018 Bray omot</u> 21622n protesting, over and over again, that they got nothing from their	183
ell	property?	
Bux-		
ton		100
	<u>mrR52720tly</u> toh <u>ey</u> 2h221 declared, that they were in a worse state than ever.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>u	ggtesketd_speaker	year
S3V DO1.9FB	<u>wnlkenstrn whan</u> happened.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3VD019F6	<u>den lines bootton 2</u> 2 decame louder and louder against the abominations of slavery; a	1833
ell	Government came in, which was considered, he would not say hostile to the West-India	
Bux-	interest, but hostile to slavery; and then, to the surprise of all the world, the planters ran	
ton	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.	
S3VD019F6	dom: Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land	1833
ell	enormous compensation.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V1001.9FB	<u>And Basis and 2422</u> so he was sure were the people of England, to give the planters 20, 000,	1833
ell	000 . as a compensation, provided that the slaves received complete emancipation in	
Bux-	return.	
ton		
S3VD01966	<u>Mar Bird8</u> Hexton d2 the country distinctly, that if this plan of apprenticing the slaves was	1833
ell	persisted in, the planters would get much more than in common justice they were entitled	
Bux-	to receive.	
ton		
	<u>der llie 985 slotted at heart 122 maintee</u> to recollect the value at which the planters had estimated their	1833
ell	property a few years ago, when they came to that House as petitioners for relief.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>der Has 986 ukt cass ure 222</u> he Committee that it was low enough.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	der Lage Type at to as 2422 body knew, a Select Committee sat to investigate into the value of	1833
ell	property in our West-Indian colonies.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>der Bieffebeuthan C21222</u> nittee there appeared as a witness a Mr. John Innes, a most respectable	183
ell	gentleman no doubt.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>Marikia 28 Bundsowa 2</u> 1222 ed, "How much does it cost to rear a young negro to the age of fourteen	1833
ell	years?""	
Bux-		
ton	Thorn I	400
	dur Histo 90 pkyt omas 2p 122 cise.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
$_{ m ton}$		

sent spea<u>ktirg</u>gteste d_speaker	year
S3VN019F00mH599Hindxthat 12122st the exact sum of 226.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NOd.9FRove14599 Buxton_2122	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NO1.9FR00<u>m</u>169<u>0</u>B uxton_2122	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN0197700197700115619611454016 2M22Innes say that, but he said further, that he had taken great pains to	1833
ell investigate that subject—that he had submitted his data to the consideration of several	
Bux- planters, who were practical men, and that they had not been able to detect any error in	
ton his calculations.	
S3VN01.9R0vn15095shxtdrth2122mmittee, now it was put in possession of the fact, that the cost of rearing	1833
ell a young negro was just 226 d . , to recollect that it also appeared in the same evidence	
Bux- that 10 cwt.	
ton	1000
S3VN0197700nut59916axtwas 2122quantity raised by each negro.	1833
ell D	
Bux-	
ton C2V/MJ (TPA - NE-007) return v(2) 2020 km over what gume the plantage mode by each court and to obtain that	1099
S3VN01.9F10n-15005hrtwant24220 know what sum the planters made by each cwt, and to obtain that ell knowledge he had gone to the evidence of Mr. K. Douglas and another gentleman; and he	1833
Bux- found that they said, that they got only 6. by each cwt.	
ton	
S3VN019R0mH5998usxtware21122t there was another party who said that they lost 6 by each cwt.; but he	1833
ell would not stand upon trifles, and therefore, he would take it for granted, that they did	1000
Bux- make (id. per cwt.	
ton	
S3VN01.9F00mN5009Dukttonis 22t222 each negro made for the planter 5.	1833
ell	1000
Bux-	
ton	
S3VNO19ROmak@@Duxton 2122	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NOd.9#Rov<u>e</u>ik@00lboxt duh <u>e</u> 201220ter,"" said Mr. Innes, 226.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	

sent spea<u>ku</u>i	ggestætd_speaker	yea
	hmit600Baxtthe 124222, "" and for all this outlay of money and trouble, they called upon us to	183
ell	believe that they only got 5.	
Bux-		
ton		
53 V1001.9FR 4	half 100 Buxthy, 2012 2 night go to any insurance office and buy—nay, you might buy of the	183
ell	Government itself—	
Bux-		
ton		
53V D01.9F2 6	brill 1600 Sount con the Defe of a negro for 67.; and yet the planters said, that it cost them 226. ""	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	ham Ban Of this said the 2 planters, ""only one slave out of three whom we rear, becomes effective.	183
ell		100
Bux-		
ton		
	hamila 60 District to rever 220, then the cost of rearing a slave was three times 226., or 680.4.	183
ell	minute in the cost of feeting a blave was three times 220 . ; of coo . 1.	100
Bux-		
ton		
	bn46 3005uxton_2122	183
ell	<u>914000_0</u> #UX10112122	10
Bux-		
ton		
	bm Man Buke opla Ω text brought forward the governor of one of the islands, Sir John Keene, who	18
ell	told the Committee, that an English labourer would get as much as ten slaves; so that an	100
Bux-	English labourer was worth ten slaves, or somewhere about 6, 800.	
	English labourer was worth ten slaves, or somewhere about 0, 500.	
ton	marker of the control	183
	hanking picture 2422 to be any confidence placed in the statements and calculations of these	100
ell	West-India proprietors, the Committee must come to this conclusion—that; it costs so	
Bux-	much to rear a negro—that the negro when reared was so perishable an article—and that it was also so expensive a matter to make him work, that nothing which the House could	
ton	•	
19 1700 01010 00 0	do, could render West-India property a profitable investment for a long period of time.	10
	be H60dbh xhotngr 2122 to the West-India proprietors this gift of 20, 000, 000.; on the contrary,	183
ell	he said to them as a friend, ""Take it, whilst it is yet near you; take it now, whilst you can	
Bux-	get it—for if you do not, you will not have the slightest chance of getting it in another	
ton	year; nor will you now have the apprenticeship and the 20, 000, 000. together.""	4.0
	har Hard Richard to the public were.	18
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>der Table Duxetrenlo all tale</u> with anxiety to the decision of that night—	18
ell		
Bux-		

sent spea ke	ggestated_speaker	year
S3V1001.9172	weiling Breaton will have if complete emancipation were granted, to pay 20, 000, 000. for it; but	1833
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		
S3V 0001.9F0	<u>den Mail Houstond</u> 2012 <u>De question of apprenticeship</u> , he knew his own incompetence to argue	1833
ell	with the ability and eloquence of the right hon.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 01.960	masseon this was one of its plainest masses, this was one of its plainest	1833
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		
S3V100d191178	der Mark der	1833
ell	only point out to him any community which had ever laboured assiduously, except under	
Bux-	one or other of these two motives.	
ton		
S3VD01947	<u>den 1460 d 5 mythain e 21 22</u> at in this Bill you gave the slave neither hope nor wages.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>wmH60h8dxpoop</u> c3e22that the planter should give him wages, but that proposition had been	1833
ell	rejected.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>der 1460 (11) the 124</u> 22 tood, the slaves were to work for seven hours and a-half in each day	1833
ell	without wages.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>der His Order der Data Cer</u> into the question of the abstract right of each man to the labour of his	1833
ell	own body—	
Bux-		
ton		
	der to his own labour.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u> </u>	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		400-
	while 602 Baxyoho 222r, said, that the slave was to work for twelve years as an apprentice to his	1833
ell	master, without receiving any wages.	
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>u	ggtestæd_speaker	yea
	densition ed 1802 a provision to be a gross invasion of equity, and a direct robbery of the	183
ell	negro.	
Bux-		
ton		
	while 25 united be 122 motive to influence man to labour; but there was neither hope nor fear	183
ell	left to the unprotected negro; and yet it appeared, that we were absurd enough to	
Bux-	entertain the idea that the negro, whom we always represented as idle and lazy, would be	
ton	induced to work without having either hope or fear to support him through his toils.	106
	<u>In Children with 22 ses—a Scotchman</u> , he believed—had vapoured a good deal about the	183
ell	idleness of the negro, and the industry of the Scots.	
Bux-		
ton		106
	den Land Den Land Land the Specific of the Association with the State of the Specific of the Company of the Com	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton	An TYCHOD materian M100 and intelligent Contabrance who could be induced to work without	183
ell	wn 12642 Soux texter 2x 122 au intelligent Scotchman who could be induced to work without wages?""	100
Bux-	wages:	
ton		
	well-6029 policed on the least one of the least of the le	185
ell	the argument of the other side came at last to this—that if it were a fault to be reluctant	100
Bux-	to work without remuneration, it was a fault that attached to our northern neighbours as	
ton	well as to the negroes; and that if the negroes were to be made slaves in consequence of	
0011	that fault, he should deduce from it that all Scotchmen must be slaves too.	
S3VNO1988	well at the street and the street an	183
ell	that you could not get any man of common sense to give away his exertions, without	100
Bux-	reward.	
ton	10 ward.	
	Marition Biblisted, (21/222 the first effect of this measure would be a total suspension of all labour	183
ell	in the West-India colonies, not because the negroes were unlike the rest of mankind, and	100
Bux-	would not work but because they were like them, and would not work without an adequate	
ton	motive.	
	Marking Buxton 1d24 222 the Committee to consider whether the people of England, who looked	18
ell	to the advancement of the moral as well as the physical condition of the slave, would be	
Bux-	willing to pay the enormous sum of 20, 000, 000 . to create so long a period of idleness?	
ton		
S3V DO1.9FR 1	Mr. 136 0 BB dxtomlo21122	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u> </u>	18
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sentence ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V100d1.9162	Over \$603 baxyowo 21122 ay, that the negro, if he refused to work, would be under the control of	1833
ell	the Magistrate, and would thus be liable to the old system of force.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.98R	Over 166933Chuxtore t2he22ase, then he would undertake to affirm that greater force would be	183
ell	needed than ever.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V NO19FR	Company of the time of the torture was kept in sight in the field, and the negro worked under	183
ell	the influence of the lash; but, under the proposed alteration of system, the offending negro,	
Bux-	before he could be punished, must be taken before a magistrate.	
ton	soloto ne codia se panisioa, mase se canon solote a magnetace.	
	ONNEW MORE MANUSCOLOGICAL PROCESSION OF MANUSCOLOGICA PROCESSION OF MANUSCOLOGI	183
ell	you would rob the whip of half its terrors, and be compelled to make them up by increased	100
Bux-	severity of punishment.	
ton	severity of pullishment.	
	ONTEGES PLANTERS 2422 that there had been no cruelty—he did not say that there had been	183
ell	cruelty	100
Bux-	Cruercy	
ton	A140/M	109
	<u>Own</u> k6040uxton_2122	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		100
	Overlie 6.14 lide x to pure at 22:12 admitted that there had not been; it was not.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	OverdeGOLEByxton_2122	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V1001.94R	<u>Object 604</u> Buxton_2122	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.98R	Omit60048 unxt cessi2 1/22 or, as long-as slavery existed, you must have the whip.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	Complete 145 week cople 2242 a distance, depend upon it, the Magistrate would be compelled to use	183
ell	it more powerfully.	100
Bux-	it more performing.	
ton		

	nggestatd_speaker	yea
	One Brid 46 watgain 24 22 d, would the people of England consent to pay 20, 000, 000. for such an	183
ell	object?	
Bux-		
ton	0. 1000 4074 1 4 1 0100 11 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
	Over IEGG 447 that typh 232er, would not be the worst that would happen.	183
ell Bux-		
ton		
	On Microsco 2022 he old system of violence would as surely cause an insurrection of the	183
ell	blacks in Jamaica in 1834, as it had caused the insurrection in St. Domingo in 1794; for	100
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.	
	Wellia library to the library of seeing several communications from the missionaries to	183
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.	
S3V 0001.9FB	Over MANA Depth town of the late insurrection in Jamaica?	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		100
	On life 05-15 und to negative network without remuneration.	183
ell Bux-		
ton		
	One His One Distribute on the Secretary of the confessions made by the generals of the	183
ell	negroes just before they were executed.	100
Bux-	negroes just before they were executed.	
ton		
	Over Control of State Market M	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V D01.9F	Overland Struktken_201222ath that I would not work after Christmas without satisfaction for my	183
ell	labour, and I will not do so. ""	
Bux-		
ton		
	Over Min 12 That he had been advised by his comrades to say to his master, when he	183
ell	came to ask him to work, that he would not unless he got wages.""	
Bux-		
ton AGENTANATASS	months of the metarid 29 9 W. will not robal but we will not would without actic faction	100
ell	On Min Min Miner training 2122 We will not rebel, but we will not work without satisfaction.	183
en Bux-		
ton		

S3V D01 9F26	geeketd_speaker	yea
	harkie invertuor 2422 ong enough for buckra without wages, and we will not work for him so	183
ell	any longer.	
Bux-		
ton		100
	write 605 Brisk twans tile 2 ase that he had to lay before the House; what he wanted was, that the	183
ell	time of the apprenticeship should be reduced to the shortest period, which might be	
Bux- ton	necessary to establish on just principles the system of free labour for adequate wages.	
	make Buck adrea 21/22 ied in another part of our dominions, the experiment of emancipating 30,	183
ell	000 persons in the last four years, and no experiment could have answered better.	100
Bux-	ood persons in the last four years, and no experiment could have answered better.	
ton		
	half 1906 Bucktonnan 21 1922 ted the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, and the result of their	183
ell	emancipation illustrated both the principles for which he was then contending.	
Bux-	of the second se	
ton		
S3V D019F2 6	manus	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V D019F2 6	<u>vn</u> #166662 westtonov 1522 a state of freedom; and Mr. Bar row, speaking of them, had observed,	183
ell	""that in their apprenticeship they were in a state of existence, to which that of slavery	
Bux-	might bear a comparison of happiness.""	
ton		
	mandages.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
537700d 9#P6	mand we were flogged at their masters' will,	183
	and their lebermed under a nemetical mention of their even badies	
ell	and they laboured under a perpetual mortgage of their own bodies.	
ell Bux-	and they laboured under a perpetual mortgage of their own bodies.	
ell Bux- ton		
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9R6	Man Tele Man	
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.983 6 ell	<u>Man Ria Country on that subject</u> , and he said, ""That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves	183
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9776 ell Bux-	Man Tele Man	
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9F16 ell Bux- ton	mather these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident."	183
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9F26 ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9F26	mather the country on that subject, and he said, "That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident.""	
ell Bux- ton S3V N0.1.9R26 ell Bux- ton S3V N0.1.9R26	will be said, "That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" will be said, "They were subject to the same coercion and punishment as slaves, but that they	183
ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9776 ell Bux- ton S3V N01.9776 ell Bux-	mRMM6buwasnh2M22er, a higher authority at present in the country on that subject, and he said, "That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" mAGGGGiuxtStock122strom strongly confirmed, and at greater length, this statement, for he said, "They were subject to the same coercion and punishment as slaves, but that they were not so well fed and clad; that they were exposed to dangers and privations, to which	183
ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton	magazia in the country on that subject, and he said, "That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" magazia in the slaves themselves in the same coefficient in the country on that subject, and he said, "That they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" magazia in the slaves in the slav	183
ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776	mather these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident." mather these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident." mather themselves are the slaves to the same coercion and punishment as slaves, but that they were not so well fed and clad; that they were exposed to dangers and privations, to which no master would expose his more valuable cattle—slaves." mather themselves are the slaves was thought sane in comparison to that of freeing the	183
ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton S3VN01.9776 ell Bux- ton	magazia in the country on that subject, and he said, "That these apprentices were in a much more degraded state than the slaves themselves; and that they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" magazia in the slaves themselves in the same coefficient in the country on that subject, and he said, "That they were proverbially indolent and improvident."" magazia in the slaves in the slav	183

sent epea<u>k</u>ei	ggtexted_speaker	yea
53V 001.9F8	white though some temporary with the result: though some temporary	183
ell	inconvenience was felt in consequence of immediately letting loose 30, 000 persons in a	
Bux-	state of the lowest degradation, he had it from the commander of the district, that in six	
ton	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	
19 7700117070	great improvement in their condition.	100
ell	white 60 that of 000 went and settled on the Kat River.	183
Bux-		
ton		
	weighte Brocks a 21,22 "You had better give the land to baboons," " but the land now was a	183
ell	perfect garden.	
Bux-	The state of the s	
ton		
3V NO 1.9F2	wellie blicked tland there was not anywhere a more industrious community in the British	183
ell	dominions; and the writer of a letter to him said, "I am at present in the midst of 4, 000	
Bux-	Hottentots, as well fed, as well clothed, as active and industrious, and having as large a	
ton	share of intelligence and piety, as could probably be found among as many Scotch peasants	
	in any one place in our highly-favoured country.	
	<u>derildia of Dtlxtsogen 2122</u> an was a Scotchman himself, and, therefore, competent to give an	185
ell	opinion.	
Bux-		
ton		106
	wells 0.780 thronle 2.122 dated March 7, 1833, he said, ""Oh this is Scotland in her best days.""	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton Savana enavas	well to allows the lands in the Hottentots have done in the cultivation of lands in this country	185
ell	since 1829, astonishes their friends, and enrages those that think that Hottentots should	100
Bux-	never have been allowed to hold either cattle or land."	
ton	never have soon anowar to hold officer curve of faint.	
	weight bulket conic 2122 The Kat River Settlement furnishes one of the most splendid illustrations	183
ell	of the absurdity of the all-hackneyed objections to the freedom of the slaves from the	
Bux-	necessity of making them fit for freedom.	
ton		
3 VD01.9F2	<u>walkie</u> is to be made free than those who have been all	183
ell	their lives in chains, and no people can use liberty better than the Hottentots have used	
Bux-	theirs. ""	
ton		
	<u>der His Madxidatte 21 22</u> 0m another gentleman, corroborating all the statements which he had	18
ell	just read to the House.	
Bux-		
ton		

sent epea ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V 0019F	On TRANSPORT December 212 Was an officer in the army, and had informed him that these slaves not	183
ell	only entirely supported themselves, but also supplied the army with forage.	
Bux-		
ton		
	Object 12 Object	183
ell	West-Indies were emancipated, and encouraged to work for wages, it would not be found	
Bux-	difficult to convert them into peaceful contented labourers: but that if wages were refused,	
ton	the consequences would be unjust and injurious to the slave in the first instance, and	
	dangerous to the planters in the second.	
S3V100d19160	Ober 1460 1880 use of the control of	183
ell	the natural feelings and motives of men, with regard to punishments and rewards, he	
Bux-	should move, that it be an instruction to the Committee that they shall not, for the sake of	
ton	the pecuniary interests of the masters, impose any restraint or obligation on the negro	
	which shall not be necessary for his own welfare, and for the general peace and order of	
	society; and that they shall limit the duration of any temporary restrictions which may be	
	imposed upon the freedom of the negroes to the shortest period which may be necessary to	
	establish, on just principles, the system of free labour for adequate wages.	
	Over 1665 2 bound that the 2122 ulgence of the House for permission to say a very few words in reply to,	183
ell	perhaps, the severest charge that could be brought against any individual—he alluded to	
Bux-	that which fell from his right hon.	
ton		
	<u>Overlitivi 2</u> 2 uxton_2122	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		400
	One 16552Buxtchar@422ry galling; because if there was any one thing which he would not do, it	183
ell	was stirring up to insurrection the negroes of the colonies.	
Bux-		
ton		1.00
	On This 2 duktorists 21:22 attributed to him a desire of that description; but God forbid that he	183
ell	should entertain it, or act with any one who did.	
Bux-		
ton	O TROMONIA 1 1 0100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
	On Hat charge.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton	0 46×N/k 1: 04001 6	100
	Omn Month 2 Betx to make a selection as 122 the first man who had ever talked in that House of insurrection in the	183
ell	colonies, was the idea a new one?	
Bux-		
ton		100
	One Har Dukton 12 1-22 hed from his lips for the first time?	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sent epea kei	ggeetated_speaker	year
S3V 001.98	WMM 28 LONG SERVICE STREET STR	1833
ell	matter of course, at least as a thing of very probable occurrence.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0001.9F	well (shall buston talked) of by the colonists themselves; who in that period, also, had gravely	1833
ell	spoken of transferring their allegiance from the Crown of Great Britain to the Republic of	
Bux-	the United States.	
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	weight 12 with the certainly felt most deeply, but	1833
ell	which the right hon.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	<u>Na Cliffa Benatan hald 22</u> tisfactorily explained.	1833
ell	• •	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	wei Plite 3 Digkttohor 2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	An Clistal Density on half 2D one him the honour to say, that the language that he held towards the	1833
ell	negroes might have some influence upon them.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	well by the little toght 2122 such were the case, if, indeed, the faintest echo of his voice could ever	1833
ell	reach them—most earnestly, most emphatically, would be implore them, by every motive	
Bux-	of duty, gratitude, and self-interest, to do their part towards the peaceful termination of	
ton	their bondage.	
S3V 00 1.966	well be that period be well be the time of your deliverance is at hand;—let that period be	1833
ell	sacred—let it be defiled by no outrage	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	wnkstelBitxberst211221 by no blood.	1833
ell	•	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 1.966	<u>wells 4 lintx the h21 12 20 f</u> the head of a single planter be touched.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	weild is to any privation, rather than raise your	1833
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.	
ton	0	

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{ke}}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.9112	Over Paris Schwet preac 2122 d order to the utmost of your power	
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 01988	(b) 145/145/145/145/145/145/145/145/145/145/	1833
ell	shall arrive, fulfil the expectations of your friends in England, and the promises they have	
Bux-	made in your name, by the most orderly, diligent, and dutiful conduct.	
ton		
S3V 0019FR	(Marik 65 <u>148</u> thetyous <u>h</u> 201222 do all that—if they should assist in the anxious task of a peaceful	1833
ell	emancipation—if they should resist every temptation to impatience, disturbance, or	
Bux-	idleness—if they should realize the predictions of their friends, and confute the forebodings	
ton	of those who had been opposed to their emancipation—if they should show by their	
	conduct, that they were not the brutes which they had been supposed to be, but human	
	beings, capable of being influenced by the same motives as the rest of mankind	
S3V 0019FR	form 166514 Downstrony v2012 Poly have fulfilled the most ardent wishes of their friends; they would have	1833
ell	made a full return for the efforts in their behalf; they would have secured their own and	
Bux-	their children's welfare; and they would be the greatest benefactors to the myriads of their	
ton	race, who remained in bondage under other nations.	
	<u>then Risio Bate</u> t of <u>5,</u> 2002, 000 of slaves would mainly depend on the issue of this great experiment.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	(Marie 1865) And the control of the earnestness with which he would plead with	1833
ell	the slaves, the planters, England, and her Government, each and all, to lay aside their	
Bux-	feelings of excitement, to bury former dissensions in oblivion, and to bend all their strength	
ton	to effect this mighty Reformation in peace, in safety, and with benefit to the slave, to the	
	master, and to the nation.	
	Month 1655 Down that 2 was a misapprehension in the minds of some hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	(Markon tale 2) is Motion was against apprenticeship altogether.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	Over 1665554 suwtoned 2 f 202 the purpose of showing that apprenticeship was not necessary, and ought	1833
ell	not to constitute any part of the compensation to be given to the planter.	
Bux-		
ton		1000
	600 1866 66 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 186	1833
ell	than that at which it was determined it should cease.	
Bux-		
ton		

sent speakig gtested_speaker	year
S3VN01.9700m776667VestoInd2429, however, now proposed to retain it for six months longer.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN019H0vnHi866Evert, oin w2452probably necessary that some sacrifices should be made.	183
ell	
Bux-	
ton	109
S3VN019700197001166869 protour of 222e whip was taken away, and the power of wages not brought into ell operation, there would no doubt be a diminution of industry, so that he should refuse a	183
Bux- concession of the continuance of the domestic authority till May, provided a correspondi	ng
ton concession was granted in the shortening of the term of apprenticeship, which was but a	-
system of half slavery and half freedom.	
S3VN019R0vnt689duxdosen2122the plan now proposed, in the hope of shortening the term of	183
ell apprenticeship.	1000
Bux-	
ton	
S3VD019Rthrettol897dartheyre 233261d be unanimity on this subject, and that the Committee would not be	e 183
ley divided about quibbles as to comparative loss or gain of time.	
S3VN019800019800000000000000000000000000000	on 183
ell this subject.	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VD019F0vrl69D0dxhoped2122t the Government in consequence of the division of last night would be	
ell consented to make such an alteration in this clause as would have given general satisfaction	on.
Bux-	
ton	100
S3VN0197700mN691bbarxtcon1d2122more convinced than he was that the catastrophe to which the noble	1833
ell Lord had alluded—namely, that the Ministry would be compelled to resign, if further	
Bux- essential alterations were made in the Bill—would be a great calamity.	
ton S3VN019F100m11660141500000 julit222e to the members of the present Administration to say, that he had	1833
ell received from them support a thousand times stronger than any which he had ever	100,
Bux- received from their predecessors in office; and the very fact of their having come forward	to
ton propose a grant of 20, 000, 000 l., knowing the obloquy to which such a proposal was	. 00
certain to expose them, was the best proof of their sincerity in this cause.	
S3VD019R0vnH694basstotisfi2422hat, if they determined upon having a protracted period of	183
ell apprenticeship—and seven years was, in his opinion, a very protracted period—they wou	
Bux- have all those melancholy results produced which he had described on a former night.	
ton	
S3V 0019R0vnR093bnxxtposit2 dn22of apprenticeship was founded on delusion.	183
ell	
Bux-	
ton	

sent spea kridgtexted_speaker	year
S3V N01.9F00n_S69140sixtg nth 2t22 groes were different from the rest of mankind, some people complai	ined 1833
ell that they would not work without wages.	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V N01.9R00mN6915hetthough2 2that no man would work long without wages.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN0197700m18661160extronul 2422, had it ever been tried whether the negro would work with wages?	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NO1.9R0mR6945plationth2122 athy with which it was said, that negroes worked in the fields in Jar	maica, 1833
ell he would quote an extract from the evidence given before the Committee by a	.naica, 105
Bux- Mr. Simpson, who had been for twenty-four years the manager of considerable estates	e in
	5 111
	+ba 1999
S3V N01.9RfornH6948 usxtsked2122Did you ever try the system of reward for laborious exertion among	the 1833
ell negroes on your estate?""	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V N0:19R60:140:sxtem <u>w</u> 24;22"No.""	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3VD01.97700m1469200sxttloen_231221, ""Do you know what would be the effect of offering them 6 d.	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V D01.9R60nak692 buastona.g&f222	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V NO1.9RoomHi i9 22plixtdn<u>"</u>21.22 ver tried it.""	183
ell	1000
Bux-	
	1099
S3VD01.9770vnH692Busxtloen_231221, ""Did you ever know it tried in Jamaica?""	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	
S3V N01.9770 0 <u>m</u> Main treply 24/23, ""No, never to my knowledge.""	1833
ell	
Bux-	
ton	

sent spea ke	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V1001.9172	Overskies 1206 with burne 2kt 22de stone break easy; "" and they worked with such will that the road was	1833
ell	finished in a very few days, and at an expense of 13.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 001.9R2	Om 1869 and 1869 and 1869 and 1869 and 1869 and 1869 are the apathy which prevailed among the negroes in the West	1833
ell	Indies; but he thought that the following definition of the effects of slavery, which was	
Bux-	given by a person who had lived long in a slave country, might perhaps explain it.	
ton		
S3V 0001.982	Over 1869 Separtson s2122 hat "the slaves appeared lost to reason and to feeling; that their spirit	1833
ell	was broken, 'and that their faculties were sunk in a stupor, which he could not describe.	
Bux-	•	
ton		
S3V 0019F2	Over Excess Dusptoing 2120 pe was destroyed in their breasts; they appeared indifferent to all around	1833
ell	them—abject, servile, brutish. ""	
Bux-	0	
ton		
S3V 00 1.982	Over 1869 4 Ohnstwas 2012 22e, might be turned against him, and it might be said, that such men were	1833
ell	unfit for freedom; but he would beg to say, that the statement applied not to negroes, but	
Bux-	to men with British blood in their veins, to men who were Christians, and the account was	
ton	given by the British Consul at Mogadore.	
	(Normality 15 of 1	1833
ell	<u>«</u>	
Bux-		
ton		
	Over 1864 Dauset on A21 222s, who was a long time detained captive in Africa, was a strong	1833
ell	illustration of this; in fact, Europeans as well as Africans, placed under similar	
Bux-	circumstances, would soon appear as abject, as brutish, and as servile, as those parties	
ton	whom they had been describing.	
	Welliant Buxhensa 2122 hing might, have been said of the Christian slaves who were long in	1833
ell	captivity at Algiers. ""	
Bux-		
ton		
	Own 1869 413 and blian 272 2 were almost proverbial epithets, as applied to the christian dogs, as the	1833
ell	captives in Algiers were called.	1000
Bux-	capultos in Historis word canoa.	
ton		
	Over 1864-1864 Substituted in the second was a set of brutish and sottish men, who would not	1833
ell	work without strong coercion, and some of them went so far as to express their surprise	1000
Bux-	that Providence should have created such a set of drones.	
ton	that I fortune should have created such a set of drones.	
	On PRICE Soul 2 1222 of the difficulty which they could make was, that the Christian dogs had	1833
ell	been created solely for the purpose of serving the Mussulmans.	1006
Bux-	been created solery for the purpose of serving the mussulmans.	
ton		

sent epea kei	ggesked_speaker	year
S3V 0019F	Omilio SATS undon 12012 curious to find that the Africans entertained nearly the same opinions of	1833
ell	Europeans who got into captivity amongst them as some of the Europeans of the present	
Bux-	day entertained of the Africans.	
ton		
S3V1001.9178	On Interpretation of the wreck of the Oswego, there was a statement of the opinions	1833
ell	entertained by Africans of the Europeans, or white men; they considered them a set of	
Bux-	wretched, abject beings, too lazy to work, so that they were obliged to send to Africa for	
ton	slaves to help them to cultivate their soil, which they were too idle and too ignorant to do	
	themselves.	
	Overline Ditxsorha Dixxorha Di	1833
ell	of the negro population, and the very words which he applied to the Africans, had been	
Bux-	applied by the Africans, in the case he had mentioned, to the Europeans.	
ton		
S3V1001191616	Over 1669 50 the tases 21022 colour of the skin was taken as a test of the capacity of the individual,	1833
ell	and in each case that colour was considered a sufficient reason why the party should	
Bux-	remain perpetually a slave.	
ton		
	<u>Over183945</u> boxton_2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>Overlide in the principle of compulsory labour, and expressed a hope</u>	1833
ell	that Ministers would consent under all the circumstances, greatly to reduce the period of	
Bux-	apprenticeship.	
ton		
	One 14:05 Burk of 1ec 2 12 2 posed to suggest that it should be limited to two years from June last;	1833
ell	but out of deference to the opinions of others, he would consent to a longer period, and	
Bux-	would therefore move, as an amendment, that the apprenticeship should expire in the year	
ton	1836, instead of 1840, as now proposed by Government.	
	Onles 1700 140 he had been adduced in a state of the desired that had been adduced in	1833
ing-	favour of the protracted servitude of the slaves; but the progress of the whole discussion	
$_{ m ham}$	had only proved to him how inextricable were the embarrassments that were sure to	
COTTON	surround those who set out on a wrong principle.	400
v	Ock 17 0 7 7 15 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1833
ing-	self-contradictions, by which the plans of the Ministers were characterized.	
ham		400/
	Ock 170 Waskingly than the work of the control of t	1833
ing-	breaking in on the darkness in which the great question was sought to be enshrouded; and	
ham	that every step they advanced, the injustice of slavery became more and more apparent.	
	Archine Charles the Charles th	1833
ing-	the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Bernal) appeared to him the simplest and the	
$_{ m ham}$	wisest—namely, that the House should merely pass two resolutions—the one declaring that	
	slavery should be immediately and entirely abolished throughout all parts of the British	
	dominions; the other, that compensation should be granted to the full extent of loss proved	
	to have arisen from such abolition; and that, in the event of the Colonial Government,	
	completing the first, the British Government would guarantee the second.	

$\underline{\operatorname{sent}}\underline{\operatorname{spea}}\underline{\operatorname{ke}}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3V 00 1.999	Onk 1/4 O Till ack img lukum bt 3 to 6 latever, that had the whole question been put on this simple footing,	1833
ing-	slavery would have been entirely abolished within a single year; and all parties would have	
$_{ m ham}$	been satisfied.	
	<u>Ank M70</u> M924kingham that Guestion was so complicated and confused, and such perpetual changes	1833
ing-	were demanded by both parties, in the shape of reciprocal concession, that many years	
ham	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	
COLLEGE	themselves.	400
v	Ock-AZO-OCK inghamed Battel question before the House, it was merely this, whether any further	183
ing-	time of servitude beyond the short period requisite for organizing the change, was either	
ham	necessary or desirable; and if both, what was the exact space of time that should be fixed. **Color: TUBLIE bisselland a 31601 dy pledged itself, by a preceding clause, that there should be some	183
-	term of apprenticeship; and it was now called upon to determine its best limits.	100
$_{ m ham}$	term of apprenticesmp, and it was now caned upon to determine its best minus.	
	One IT Definition of this question would depend	183
ing-	entirely on the view taken by Members as to the reason for enacting any period of	100
ham	apprenticeship at all.	
	10.1247.133.2 Christghant w&16 lintended to prepare the slave for freedom, then he should say that a	183
ing-	single year for the agricultural labourers would be quite sufficient; particularly if, during	
$_{ m ham}$	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 0019	Maks 10 and 15 and 16 and artificers, who in large numbers maintained themselves by their	183
ing-	own labour, and paid over weekly a surplus as tribute to their respective owners, not a	
$_{ m ham}$	single hour of apprenticeship would be necessary—	
-	Onless Telephine share and 3 1601 for freedom; they needed no probation; and therefore they could be	183
ing-	safely emancipated without a moment's delay.	
ham		400
	Och 17 (Bathelinghathe althoriteceship were intended as a part of the compensation to be paid to	183
ing-	the planters, by prolonging to them the profits of the servitude of their slaves, he would	
$_{ m ham}$	say, that it would be far better to let the whole compensation be paid in money, and set the unhappy slaves free.	
C31/2004 (#29	the unnappy slaves free. McH70876kidglather, 3if6ie were compelled to choose, have the twenty millions made thirty, and	183
ing-	the emancipation pronounced at once, than pay twenty millions for emancipation now, and	100
ham	have to wait seven years for its completion after all.	
	have to wait seven years for its completion after an. METABASKinghafith3161who contended that no compensation should be paid till loss could be	183
ing-	proved; and the only cases in which it was certain that loss would accrue, was in that of	100
ham	the artizans and artificers, whose release from their bondage would occasion to their	
110111	masters the loss of the weekly tribute which they received from their labour.	
S3V 00 01.988	Chels 71 18 16 of the weekly through the weekly t	183
ing-	proved, by evidence the most unimpeachable, that free labour was in the end more	
$_{ m ham}$	profitable than slave labour; and, therefore, the proprietors of estates would be rather	
	gainers than losers by the transition from one to the other.	
	0	

sent epea ke	ggestætd_speaker	year
ing-	Markit@Markit@Marmbuttl6thce acknowledge the true principle, of the right of the slaves to their freedom, without delay and without price, and then all those difficulties would vanish.	1833
ham	21.77101.1.in.ll. then 2461 that some might be appropriated immediately others in air months	1833
	Onk TO Micking that hen 3 field that some might be emancipated immediately, others in six months, others in a year, and the whole in two or three years at the furthest, with benefit to	1000
$_{ m ham}$	themselves, and safety to all concerned.	
	held 10 mag the satety to an concerned.	1833
ing- ham	or apprenticeship, for the education or religious instruction of any class of the slaves; and yet it must be evident to all, that if no steps were taken to ensure these blessings to the negroes, they would be just as unfit for the enjoyment of freedom at the end of the seven years as at the present moment; and as far as preparation was concerned, it would then, instead of being completed, be to be begun.	1006
S3V 00 01.9 5 0	Mole 17/10 1000 thing leading the 16 that as no further period of slavery could be justified on the ground of	1833
ing- ham	further compensation, and as no probation could be useful without the aid of that moral and religious instruction for which provision was made, he was an advocate for the immediate emancipation of the negroes; and would not, if he were free to choose, vote for any delay whatever.	
S3V 00 019 3	Ock AZO Moving transhe 3H6 lise had decided on some period of apprenticeship, and two terms were	1833
ing-	now submitted to their choice, he should prefer the shortest; and on these grounds he	
$_{ m ham}$	would give the Motion of Mr. Buxton his cordial and hearty support.	
S3V10019112	<u>weak file film tith the 20</u> 20n.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	Overlife in the state of the st	1833
ell	support the hon.	
Bux-		
ton	0 3(6741)0 (2)1 040011 (1	1006
	(Markith Buextifnhe 24/22) Id propose the same term for predial slaves which the Bill fixed for household slaves.	1833
ell Bux-	nousehold slaves.	
ton		
	hubite whiles ley Pd 2900 from the proprietors of estates in Jamaica, complaining of the losses	1833
Duke	to which they should be exposed by the Bill in progress in their Lordships' House; and	1000
of	praying to be heard by Counsel against the same.	
Wellin	- • •	
ton	ว	
	That 19 well by Counsel.	1833
Duke of		
Wellin	g-	
ton		

sent spea<u>kridg</u>etste d_speaker	year
S3VIII.201910111111111111111111111111111111111	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII2040th(hiTh(e)twethes)teeyve11299 he had in vain urged the noble Earl to consent to a delay of twenty-fo	
Duke hours, in consequence of the unavoidable absence from town of a noble friend of his who	'
of was deeply interested in the Bill.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V U02 0200001150200011dsdsy_cil22000nstances he really thought it was not too much to ask that the	183
Duke petitioners, who had so much at stake upon the question, should be heard by Counsel.	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V 002 0P00hdsitte the steps to 200f the House had always been, that on the second reading of a Bill its	1833
Duke proposer should state generally the principles on which it was founded, as well as the	
of purport of its details, and he was, therefore, somewhat surprised at the course the noble	!
Welling- Earl seemed resolved upon pursuing with regard to the present Bill.	
ton	
S3V U02 02000 the Earl explanatory of the	183
Duke important details of the measure, and he submitted that it was in courtesy due to their	
of Lordships to give them such an explanation.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3VIII20Pa@hillfilleelleslleyE1299was resolved to make no statement, their Lordships of course had no	1833
Duke alternative but to discuss the Bill on their own interpretation of its details; but if they w	ere
of to be treated with that decorum to which they were entitled, they ought at least to be	
Welling- informed what were the motives which induced the Government to insert many provision	ns
ton in the Bill at direct variance with the spirit of the Resolutions.	
S3V U02 0 2020(h dbdervildshdat,1209) he first two pages of the Bill, there were three or four provisions maki	
Duke a complete alteration in the principles of the measure as they were explained by the nob	ole
of Earl who introduced the Resolutions to their Lordships' notice.	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V U02 0 P00<u>h</u>0h<u>1</u>h519relfestey<u>pla</u>029 9the period of apprenticeship had been shortened from twelve years to s	six 1833
Duke years in some cases, and four years in Others.	
of	
Welling-	
ton	
S3V VI012 0 2 0 10th_N520 ;ellestein_it 229 was a most serious alteration.	1833
Duke	
of	
Welling-	
ton	

sent speakiggtst d_speaker	year
S3V III 20 Hth_ub52twellesktypli 2 29 9the commencement of the period of apprenticeship was changed from Duke August, 1834, to January, 1834. of Welling-	1833
S3V 002 0 D 0 <u>h</u> 0 E22veilesley B12 9 n ere were three descriptions of apprenticeship, while in the Resolution Duke only one was contemplated. of	1833
Wellington ton S3V 10 120400 <u>h</u> (15123cellesselikeb2939 in the Bill a total alteration in the laws respecting slaves, not in any	1833
Duke way alluded to when the Resolutions were before the House. of Welling- ton	
S3V U02 0A0h0h1 E2 clesteygre2299 lterations, 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 Welling-	1833
S3VVIII20A16hH52hadlesbehes1299on 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 Welling- mentioned.	1833
S3VVIII2040hthdT@valgesledy, th299t had now become impossible for this matter to stand still, whatever Duke might be the mode adopted of forwarding it. of Welling-	1833
S3VVIII2040th Wie Street 299 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 the rights of private property. Welling-	1833
S3VVIII20410111684celliesleyhovi299r, that there existed any necessity for framing the measure in its present Duke shape, or any shape like it. of Welling-	1833
S3VVIII2040th Tibe 2 priles beryway 299 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 Welling-slavery altogether. ton	1833

sent spea<u>k</u>uig lg text d_speaker	year
S3V U020H0hW68thellester d 229 pline, it would be fatal to all parties to emancipate the negroes. Duke of Welling-	 1833
S3VU020202040hu468theslewop12991 alteration of the relative positions of the colonists and their negroes, Duke were they likely to have fewer rebellions when the parties were called master and of apprentice, instead of master and slave? Welling-	1833
S3VT0202020010 MT625 wellwesleyl, \$296 the contrary, he believed, be more than ever; and, indeed, before long Duke matters he was afraid, would come to such a pass in the colonies, as to reduce us to the of necessity of destroying the black population. Welling-	1833
S3VT020202016hT6866cellesleywak2990 ther provision in the Bill which would very materially be objected to by Duke the proprietors: for they were not to be allowed the power of dismissing their apprentices of on any grounds, even though the latter should be quite worn out and unserviceable; and Welling- not only were they not allowed to get rid of them till the end of those six years, but they	1833
ton were obliged to maintain them. S3VU0020A0huhususukeslevad 1229 provided 100 Magistrates for the whole nineteen colonies, but they Duke would of Welling-	1833
ton S3VU0201201201446818441844585441845854418458544184585444 be the disorder produced by this Bill, that they would require 100 for Duke Jamaica alone. of Welling-	1833
S3VU020A0huM68Meelhesdesaid 29ffore, such a hazardous measure as the emancipation of the negroes ought Duke to be very gradual in its operation. of Welling-	1833
ton S3VU020A0h(M620664kts) Note that specific the conciliate the colonists, so as to ensure their co-operation. Duke of Welling-	1833
S3VU020A0huM69Willesslayuld200 done hastily in a matter which involved such immense public and Duke private interests, and in which the negroes themselves were so deeply concerned. of Wellington	1833

sent speakeig g text d_sp	eaker	yea
Duke would wo of the Unite Welling- that prop	sterrd 1299xpect that the negroes, in such a climate as that of the West-Indies, ork as regular agriculturists, unless they were obliged to work; the proprietors in ed States, in Colombia, in Guyana, would bear ready testimony to the truth of position.	183
ton	f_t_l:_190p:	109
Duke recomme	Methis 299 itrary Bill, the measure ought to have been commenced by Resolutions, anding to the Colonial Legislature certain acts to be done, and promising ation for all losses sustained by the operation of such Acts.	183
ton		
S3V T0 202000 <u>h</u> 1002000 et ethic	stay hal 299 nsured the co-operation of the local Legislature, without Which nothing	183
of such a ha Welling- different	effectually done; and he was sure, that those Legislatures would never concur in arsh and violent measure as the present; which was moreover a measure quite from the one formerly proposed by the noble Lord—and essentially different in fits most important points.	
S3V0020200000000000000000000000000000000	sprenti299: lause, for instance; the Bill would have the effect of making an extensive gerous alteration in the existing law, for whereas at present, although a slave mying his master to England would be free while in this country, yet, on his return lonies, he would again be a slave; this Bill rendered the fact of his being once free to make him free for life.	183
S3V U02 0 A0huH696celles Duke compense of surely be Welling- such mea	ded that the proper course would be to suggest certain things, and promise certain ation to the colonists, and leave to their judgment, (which on such matters must better than that of the Government at home), to use the best means for carrying sures into effect, and to distribute properly the compensation money.	183
ton	dists \$200 rally would take care of its impartial distribution.	183
Duke of Welling- ton	nis <u>is geno</u> rany would take care of its impartial distribution.	100
S3VU020210hulfe98getles Duke once, and of their accommoder welling- the appre	delye 112291 object to the present plan, that instead of raising the proposed sum at leither handing it over to the Colonial Legislature, or putting it out to interest on punt, the compensation money was not to be got together till the termination of enticeship.	183
Duke ascertaine of the wished Welling-	Reyway 990 ould be when the average rate per head was fixed, and the total amount ed, to transmit such amount to the authorities to be distributed by them, when as of Government had been carried into effect.	183
Duke would los	daygel 2000 proposed as to the time of the labour of the negroes, the proprietors see one-fourth of the amount of produce now obtained from their estates, and they justice be entitled to compensation for that loss.	183

sent spea<u>kidg</u>gteste d_speaker	yea
S3V00204044 (Markerlander) S3V002044 (Markerlander) S3V0002044 (Marker	183
ton S3V0020200000000000000000000000000000000	183
Welling- ton S3V U02 0 R0h\W08\thesbeking299 ay so much the sort of protection which that House and the Government	183
Duke ought to give to the planters? of Welling- ton	
S3V 002 0400 <u>hulf2044 editsthy pl290er</u> been suffciently interfered with already? Duke of Welling-	183
ton 53VIII201910hulli2	185
ton 63VVIII204Pth Trianger Levilsing and 269the 52nd George 3rd, c. 155, carried toleration to its fullest extent. Duke of Welling-	183
ton 63VU020A0huhruwdlæskajnly290en passed in a very liberal spirit, but he doubted whether it could be Duke called the work of prudent Statesmen. of Welling-	185
ton 63VU020H0huN70Ninlesloydd1D09a matter of greater delicacy than the licensing of sectarian instructors Duke under this Act. of Welling-	185
ton S3V0020A0huMdowhleeHousel222gine that they could ever establish the negroes as a part of society in the Duke islands of the West Indies? of Welling- ton	183

sent epeakeig	g text d_speaker	year
Duke of	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
S3V T012 0 2 0 1 20 1 001 Duke of	him him belief 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
Duke of Welling-	an interference with the right of internal legislation possessed by the colonies, that it was not surprising they should object to it.	1833
ton S3VT020200	harman at internal taxation, which he imagined had	1833
Duke of Wellington	been abandoned a long time ago.	1000
S3V TO2 0 2 0 0 00 Duke of Welling-	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
ton S3V T012 0 2 0 1 20	hable well distributed against the reduction of	1833
Duke of Welling-	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 .	
ton S3V T020£00 Duke of Welling	<u>hullo 488 gilles dé y 20,</u> 1 299 , 000 .	1833
ton	. 4040 llll	1099
Duke of Welling-	h <u>MAMHRelestio</u> h299f fact, there was nothing like dates.	1833
S3V T012 0 2 0 1 20 1 Duke of	proposed as a loan of 15, 000, 000 l., then as a gift of 15, 000, 000, then as a gift of 20, 000, 000, in which shape it was agreed to, a considerable time before the curtailment of the term of apprenticeships.	1833

sent speakingtest d_speaker	year
S3VU0202000 huld help help help help february, the proposition of a loan to the West-India planters, of 18 Duke 000, 000 , originated. of Welling-	5, 1833
ton	4l 109°
S3VU020H0h0H5Welleyof1MH9, a deputation from the planters waited on the Secretary of State for Duke Colonies. of Welling-	r the 1833
ton	100
S3VU020A0h0025Aloddeslehr_of2019ay, the right hon. Duke of Welling-	1833
ton	100
S3VU02040th@fixtellusluyagi1299proposed to the House of Commons the loan of 15, 000, 000 , sugges Duke that, perhaps, it might be made a gift. of Welling-	ting 183
ton S3VUU202010th CO15 Tale the deside of 1200, came the proposition that there should be a gift of 20, 000, 000.	1833
Duke of Welling-	1006
S3VUU20A0h00056keldsOck of 200ne, the right hon.	1833
Duke of Welling- ton	1006
S3V UU2 0 2 0 1	eing 1833
S3VU020202040402020202020202020202020202020	h of 1833
S3VU020P10hlW50aclldsleyit h2209ssary to make this statement, in order to rebut the assertion of the number of and learned Lord, that the gift of 20, 000, 000, and the curtailment of the apprentices of had been propositions dependent on one another. Wellington	

sent epeakeig	g text d_speaker	year
S3VUU20P01 Duke of Welling-	and September, at which period it would be most inconvenient to commence any change in the situation of persons performing the labour.	 1833
ton S3V VIV 20 2 0 2 0 0 20 Duke	nd <u>Polec lides of the 299</u> nstances the planters were exceedingly anxious that the commencement of the apprenticeship should not take place till the month of January; on the other hand,	1833
of	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.	
S3V T0 20202001	an Amendment to that effect.	1833
Duke of Welling- ton		
	ndankothetlens the grant stood, he feared it might have a retrospective effect; he, therefore,	1833
Duke of	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.	1000
	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.	1833
Duke	<u>nablaced distoythe 291</u> ause altogether, as not only useless, but as eminently calculated to produce the most fatal mischiefs.	1833
of Welling-		
ton S3V T02 0 2 0 <u>1</u> 01 Duke of	nabled to transfer their slaves from the one to the other.	1833
Welling-		
Duke	1200340velldsteyth 2299ause altogether, as likely to be eminently mischievous.	1833
of Welling-		
Duke of	nd 2034 welked levy 1299 laves, that, at the end of that period, they would be liable to enjoy all civil rights.	1833
Welling- ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>rig g tsk td_speaker	yea
S3V 00 20A00h 0 20A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A000h020A00h020A00h020A00h020A000h020A000h020A000h020A000h020A000h	
ton S3V 002 0 2000 to half	183
of Welling- ton	
S3V U02 0 A00 w0034 edgasheypro299 against the whole clause. Duke of Welling-	183
ton S3V U020A0hu2033 class leylate 299 o strike terror into all the inhabitants of the colonies. Duke of Welling-	183
ton S3V0020406hc20440BlitsklyP4299ment ought not to make such a declaration as was contained in this Duke clause. of Welling-	183
ton S3VI020202016 softwellesses the 12990 rent value of slaves and of land in the different islands was so great, that Duke the marketable value of the slaves in each island would not be an accurate criterion for of apportioning the losses of the planters. Welling-	183
S3VIII20202010 http://doctor.com/doctor/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/in/	183
53V002020200 to the value of the slaves, and Duke proposed, that it should be merely according to their number, without any reference to of their value. Wellington	183
S3V002040hdected, also the Commission proposed to distribute the money, and proposed that Duke the sum, when it was determined by the register of the slaves what was due to each colony, of should be handed over to the colonial authorities, to be apportioned according to the laws Welling- of the colonies.	183

sent spea<u>k</u>ei g	g eske d_speaker	yea
S3V T0 2020	halfe/wellesleyroplase, as an Amendment, to leave out all the clauses from 33 up to 40, to	183
Duke	retain 41 and 42, and leave out 43 and 4 and, instead of 45, he would insert two clauses.	
of		
Welling	-	
ton	1.00070CU1l. 10000l. 1l. 1 t. tl. f.11i ("D. itt. l. tl. t	100
Duke	hard Celleste accases and 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	18
of	ascertained according to the number of slaves registered under the 59th Geo.	
Welling		
ton		
	hard welldstant 1209 number of slaves being ascertained from the register, the said sum of	183
Duke	twenty millions shall be divided into nineteen different shares; and when it has been	
of	ascertained what is the proportionate number of slaves in each colony, and what is the	
Welling	- proportional share of the twenty millions for each colony—that share shall be assigned to	
ton	each colony in the books of the Bank of England, to be paid to each colony, or a colony	
	order.	
	ht2020 The large layou la 2920 en follow another clause, providing that the share of the twenty millions	183
Duke	which went to each colony should be left to be disposed of by the local assemblies,	
of	according to the number of slaves possessed by each owner, and according to the laws in	
_	- force in the colony.	
ton	1.500.01 - 10-11-11-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-	10
Duke	handleste Duke 920 ncluded by stating that he mentioned to their Lordships the plan he proposed, and he should then only move that the 33rd clause be omitted.	18
of	proposed, and he should then only move that the 35rd clause be officted.	
Welling	_	
ton		
	had the legislation of the the leg	183
Duke	colonies.	
of		
Welling	-	
ton		
	h Miel staile stewas 290 led a clause of toleration, but, in his opinion, it was one of intolerance,	183
Duke	and eminently calculated to set the colonists, and especially the colonial Legislatures, at	
of	variance with this country.	
Welling	-	
ton eanemves	hullel the lessence reasonmended their Lordships to strike out the clause.	183
Duke	<u>margarenesarye_recommended</u> then Lordships to strike out the clause.	10.
of		
Welling	_	
ton		
	hi22114 the less layer 11299 to oppose the clause, must do so, on the ground that it was most unwise	18
Duke	to interfere with the internal regulations of the colonies.	
of		
Welling	-	
ton		

sent epea<u>k</u>eig g	gtestetd_speaker	year
S3V T012 0 2 0 1 20 <u>1</u> 20 <u>1</u> 20	Resolution on it.	1833
of		
Welling-		
ton		
	<u>Marking lives by onice 100 in the Colonial Legislatures would act, in carrying into effect</u>	1833
Duke of Welling-	this Bill, and yet the noble Lord came forward to propose a clause which would infallibly affront every Colonial Legislature, and prevent them all from co-operating to carry the Bill into effect.	
ton		
S3V TO2 020200	<u>n</u> 2222000000000000000000000000000000000	1833
Duke	repeat, moved that it be omitted.	
of		
Welling-		
ton	.0020111-1	1096
Duke	maximal learned friend, which in his opinion was a measure of encouragement and hope to the West-India Planters.	1833
of		
Welling-		
ton		
S3V T012 042101	<u>un 240 mellorde asset 1290</u> n of a great principle to be carried into execution by future measures;	183
Duke of	and a pledge which would soothe the feelings of those for whose benefit it was intended.	
Welling-		
ton		
S3V100201120001	which was now before the House.	1833
ell Bux-	which was now before the House.	
ton		
	all 50 (houxton_2122	1833
ell	IMM_UTURNOII2122	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	affield that dref 2122 to the removals to Trinidad, but his hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	affield water with the ware not effected by the consent of the negro.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V D020FR0 2	233423 Acxtprov2d22 that it should not be done, except with the consent of the negro.	183
ell		
Bux-		
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>ei	gestated_speaker	year
S3V100201126	hmBi50/48sukhown2ih22hat case, that the negroes were removed, and that they died like rotten	1833
ell	sheep.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 00 2000	<u>Am Prop I hurst conv</u> 2dt 22m was, that if they were to proceed in the way proposed, in the course of	1833
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		
S3V 00 20 6 6	<u>Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man </u>	1833
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		
	<u>bmPlfel2buktqnro20122</u> a great number of authorities equally conclusive on this point, but he felt	1833
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.	
	halford by the should certainly feel it his duly to press it to a	1833
ell	division.	
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>brails 25</u> to extince 2,122 at nothing would induce negroes to work so well or so readily as holding	1833
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		1000
	<u>maRiis26bpxtotha21t212</u> e right hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		1000
	m3527ttaxto(M2132anley) would consent to the introduction of a clause that should	1833
ell	approximate towards wages, by allowing the negroes a small sum, say a half-penny per	
Bux-	hour, for their labour.	
ton		1000
	mail: 2602 planters 2002 plained of the expensive and tiresome mode of laying in stores of	1833
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	THOO burtonet 21/22 manages than through an appropriate ship would be no industry at	1099
	hall 29 bastpact 2422 mancipation through an apprenticeship, would be no inducement equivalent to wages.	1833
ell	equivalent to wages.	
Bux-		
ton S3VVVVVOORDAG	maisabluevents, 21102 slaves should have the option of having allowances and provision	1833
ell	grounds, or of having wages.	1099
en Bux-	grounds, or or naving wages.	
ton		

sent spea<u>k</u>u	ggtestetd_speaker	year
S3VN020FM	からながらら ivaetothe211名は.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
S3V100201726	den Gistal Bernston w 2002 22 ad just sat down could not have possibly adduced stronger arguments in	1833
ell	favour of the payment of money for labour than those he was pleased to utter, evidently	
Bux-	intended to have an opposite tendency.	
ton	THE STATE OF THE S	4000
	<u>hn:11152hunton_2122</u>	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton	marks bleaked to allude to a publication got up under the auspices of the	1833
ell	Anti-Slavery Society, as if he (Mr. Fowell Buxton) was the author of it.	1000
Bux-	Anti-Slavery Society, as if the (Mr. Power Buxton) was the author of it.	
ton		
	<u>on May binxtomy 2122 such</u> to be the fact, he assured hon.	1833
ell	<u> </u>	
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0020FM	<u>we Masia burst the CliP2</u> with regret.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	<u>wn His 6</u> buktonot 21:22 owledge that he was, but for the satisfaction of the hon.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton	_\D#F57 \\\	1022
ell	weighter the 2012 acquaint him not only with the name of that gentleman, whom he was proud to acknowledge as his friend, but also that that gentleman had done more by his	1833
Bux-	exertions to promote the great cause of anti-slavery, than any other man in existence—and	
ton	that was Mr. Macaulay.	
	Analy 1988 trindes at 183261 that there was no sacrifice the nation would not make rather than	1833
ley	sacrifice the national honour.	
•	Analide Standeyth 2326 hon.	1833
ley		
S3V10020000	<u>the Properties of the State of</u>	1833
ley	$000\ l$. should be preferred to $20,000,000$.	
S3V1002020	<u>Anallia Otsouhlepas 2320 fer the observations of the right hon.</u>	1833
ley		
_	<u>AuxB202</u> rtetnleyor2326 Anti-Slavery meeting, and the Anti-Slavery Society, with which he had	1833
ley	nothing to do, and he would pass over, on the other hand, the remarks of the hon. and	
	learned member for Dublin on the West-India Legislature; only observing, that violent	
COTANAGARA	attacks were not calculated to bring parties together.	1000
_	dua FMCStromley_2326	1833
ley		

sentepeak	<u>uidg</u> estatd_speaker	year
S3V100208	Range B2004 stetnic to k 2326 ground for substituting 15, 000, 000.	1833
ley		
S3V 00 20	Runif 205 through 20,2326, 000. , that the engagement entered into by the Government and the	1833
ley	House had not been completed.	
S3V1000209	RBune####################################	1833
ley		
S3V100208	Range 2007 retain legin 2326 on ally misrepresented what the Resolution passed by the House was; for	1833
ley	the hon.	
	Range 2008 stetn basid, 2012 at the House of Commons pledged themselves, by their first Resolution, to	1833
ley	the immediate and entire abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, and that	
	has not taken place.	
S3V10020	Range May 100 stwittle ydu 232 content to the hon.	1833
ley		
_	Range 2326Stanley) would tell him that they had pledged themselves to no such	1833
ley	thing.	
_	Remarkable that they has a feeded themselves to was, that an immediate and effectual measure	1833
ley	should be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies.	
_	Renarate Parighte In Control of the	1833
ley		
_	Range 2826 at the time that very word "immediate," "	1833
ley	and stated that it would be bettor to strike it out, because it might lead to an inference	
COLUMNO	that it was wished to introduce the immediate abolition.	1000
_	Characteristics athlew u2326 stood, that the word ""immediate" referred to immediate measures for	1833
ley	the future abolition of slavery.	1000
	Representation and the Act of the Bill had been introduced, and the Act of the Bill had been introduced, and the Act of the Bill had been introduced.	1833
ley	Parliament would, he trusted, in a very short time be passed, which should forthwith have	
	the effect of producing, within a very short period, the entire abolition of slavery	
C 9.3.75\A\0.900	throughout the British dominions.	1099
_	Rina Balt 6steenheyn. 2326	1833
ley	AD 4011714 1 29241 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1099
_	Rhy Galifetandey sa2d26hey had not obtained that cordial co-operation which they had a right to	1833
ley	expect from the Jamaica Legislature. Representation in the Jamaica Legislature who had entered their protests against the	1099
		1833
ley	whole proceeding, and stated this as an example of what was to be expected from the	
C 2 7 70 ft o rei	whole of the colonists. Rewalth Ostraning 2326 express his sincere regret that those gentlemen—one the agent for	1099
		1833
ley	Trinidad, and the others all representing the interest of the island of Jamaica—had not felt it their duty to come forward in the manner which he thought the interests of their clients	
	·	
C 2 X 7 M M S (C)	required. Representation 2826 them was not whether, in all its details, this measure would be desirable	1833
_	in the colonies or not, but whether, under the state of public opinion here, it was not for	1000
ley	the interest of those whom they represented, to close with the British Parliament upon the	
	the interest of those whom they represented, to close with the British Parnament upon the terms which they were disposed to offer.	
C317MMora	Remarka 2018 tasslaye 21326 these Gentlemen did not represent the whole of the West-India	1922
	population.	1833
ley	population.	

sent spea k	iggestatd_speaker	year
	hur Fill 23 stwnrie y ve 23 26 ir from representing the whole of that body.	1833
ley	Des IDD 2 to bloom a 2000 to the state of the same of	1833
ley	the proceedings of that House, and of personally knowing what the difficulties of the Government had been in obtaining for them such terms as they thought just and equitable, would exert their influence when they proposed it for the purpose of enforcing and encouraging an acquiescence in a measure which had now become absolutely necessary.	1099
S3V N0 20 3 ley	Bur B224sf, and fort 2326s ely, a different course should be pursued—and he begged to say, that such speeches as they had just heard from the hon. and learned Member opposite might tend to stir up feelings of irritation—if they would still resist the feelings and determination of this country, why then, to look at it in a secondary point of view—to look at it in the low question of pecuniary consideration—	1833
S3V N0 20 9	Bual 2025 stean leve 12326 would forfeit the whole of the claim she might have to any portion of the	1833
ley	20, 000, 000 . which were now proposed to be granted.	
_	Buar 2326 partion 2326 arose as to whether 37.	1833
ley S3VMn9093	Bune 1160257stanley_2326	1833
ley	baacheniasistanney_2020	1000
v	Burgh 2028 seadle hr 2029 fout the island was a fair calculation with regard to the value of slaves.	1833
ley		
S3V NO 2097 ley	had in his hands a list of actual sales which had taken place of negroes, exhibiting what the value of negroes had been between 1808 and 1827.	1833
S3V1002097	Bur 1928 Ostgatheyt 1929 26d, there had been sold 22, 66 negroes, at an average of 71.	1833
ley		
S3V1002097	Hannadoli' <u>ris</u> nay,ley <u>hi</u> 2B26as about 51 .	1833
ley		
_	Hamedial Enterphenyd 2B26 greater part of the 22,000 had been sold under the disadvantageous	1833
ley S3VMn9093	circumstances of being sold for debt. Thur 1233 st 1808 yto 23262, there had been sold 5, 498 slaves, at an average of 53.; from 1813 to	1833
ley	1817, 6, 598, at an average of 53.; from 1818 to 1822, 5, 200, at an average of 58.; and from 1822 to 1827, 5, 365, at an average of 38.	1000
S3V N0 20 2	hwarder was a fall in the value of 1822 to 1827, there was a fall in the value of	1833
ley	slaves to 38.	
S3VD020	Bual 235 thanks a 2326 rate of 10 a-head more than the average which Government had acted	1833
ley	upon.	1000
_	Burg Fillig6stvarrlege_i23 T6 inidad, from 1825 to 1830, was 66 15.;	1833
ley S3V N0 20	Anni 12 Tetno ley a, 2326 for 1821 to 1825, 93.;	1833
S3V1002097	$\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{$	1833
_	hur Till 34 tandey s 2326 of the calculations upon which the Government had gone.	1833
ley S3V 002 0	(lid not consider that, in assuming the average value to be 37.	1833

sent spea k	iggtestatd_speaker	yea
	Buna 1214 dest durated yex 2322 feed the actual value of the slaves.	183
ley		100
_	Bur File 2xt and syno 2326 of the calculations of ten planters, eight planters, or six planters, that	183
ley	had been alluded to by the hon. Sur Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Ba	183
ley	and the strength of the streng	100
	Bur Fillerstanglein, 23206 the House had acceded to the granting of twenty millions, which was	183
ley	done on a division, it had cut off five years from the terra of the apprenticeship; and no man would say, that that was not a great reduction of value to the planter.	100
S3V 00 20	Burg Takenstander ulgar 2326 agreed, that twenty millions should be the compensation; and having,	183
ley	since that, taken off the five years, it was too much to expect that the House would cancel that vote without one single argument having been advanced to justify such a proceeding.	
S3V 00 20	Burg Fall to Hankey w 2012 to recollect the manner in which the Government had been accused for	183
ley	agreeing to the shortening of the apprenticeship to which they were driven by the force of public opinion.	
S3V 000 20	Burg Table/stresslent_p23246 osition was one to which no Ministers, who had any feelings of honour or	183
ley	consistency, could submit.	
_	Burrelland Sucamolery at 2326st was pledged, and he felt it his duty to give it all the opposition in his	183
ley	power.	400
_	Burd 30 5 soan sy t 2326 pute the propriety of the right hon.	183
ley	D. (D)(((1), -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1	109
lev	Buz Galoustander's 2B26 reations, but merely to remind him that the question before the House was whether the blank should be filled up with 15, 000, 000 l . or 20, 000, 000 .	183
·	be 5220 dels 1664 would be given on one single ground, a very simple one, but on that account	183
	t not the less binding.	100
Peel	not the loss smalls.	
	(be#224) House 64 Commons had come to three deliberate Resolutions; the two first declaring	183
	t that slavery should be abolished in the colonies; and the third that a sum of 20, 000, 000	
Peel		
S3V9020F	heli224 ingl 664 uld be appropriated as compensation to the planters, whose rights such	183
Rober	abolition tended to affect.	
Peel		
S3V9020F	(heff223seeRes66ations having been agreed to, were communicated to the House of Lords, and	183
Rober	t being by them affirmed, were transmitted to the several West India deputations.	
Peel		
	Definition of the last Resolution, but as it had been agreed to by the majority of	183
	t the House, he felt himself as much concluded by it as if he had.	
Peel	A MODEL 1 1/2/4 II 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
Rober Rober	DeB22pewlas1664 House prepared, under such circumstances, to say, that their solemn Resolution respecting the compensation should go for naught, and that, although slavery	183
Peel	might be abolished, the planters should not receive that compensation which was promised them?	
S3V8020F	De 17226 questi664 they had to decide was, whether they could recede from their former vote.	183
NO A DUTOTION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100
Rober		

Robert replace the planters in the situation 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	1833
the colonies—	
S3V8020R0berit22Richot664 how they could recal the solemn and deliberate pledge given by both Houses	1833
Robert of Parliament, that the sum for compensation should be 20, 000, 000 Peel	
S3V8020R0be87229eelto1664 planter that a nice distinction about a mill and a stream, or a farmer and his	1833
Robert 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.	
S3VS020R0be 1230 and if the first admit that 20,000,000 was an enormous sum in the present situation of the	1833
Robert 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.	
S3V9020R0be T22apreelve 1664 any questions on which the first announcement of the King's Government,	1833
Robert founded on the authority of the King, was decisive; and the present was one of them. Peel	
$S3V \textbf{5020} \textbf{R0} \underline{\textbf{b}}\underline{\textbf{c}} \textbf{322} \underline{\textbf{p}} \textbf{e}\underline{\textbf{e}}\underline{\textbf{t}}\underline{\textbf{h}} \underline{\textbf{b}} \textbf{66} \underline{\textbf{f}}\underline{\textbf{s}} \textbf{p} which the announcement that slavery was to be abolished had shaken, could also consider the slavery was to be abolished had shaken, could be abolished had shaken that slavery was to be abolished had shaken that slavery was to be abolished had shaken the slavery was the slavery was to be abolished had shaken the slavery was the $	1833
Robert 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.	
S3VS020R0be523R0cdhrli6641y speaking, undoubtedly the House could reconsider and retract from any	1833
Robert Resolution; but at the same time it was a question whether by doing so the House would Peel not be guilty of a breach of good faith.	1000
S3VN02(IPPOnt5383) buxtumi2122 proposition that half the sum agreed to be voted to the West-India	1833
ell proprietors by way of compensation, should be reserved until the period of apprenticeship Bux-expired.	1000
ton	
S3VM020Ff6mFf89ffrustconit 2422 not necessary for him to take up the time of the House in arguing at any ell length in support of this proposition. Bux-	1833
ton	
S3VM020F760m751205argutonem21202favour of it was founded in the caution and prudence which men of the ell world displayed in the bargains made by them in ordinary transactions.	1833
Bux-	
ton	
S3VN020F0veF296bucktuary2f020ctice was to withhold the purchase-money until the commodity was ell delivered. Bux-	1833
ton	
S3VN020R00mbR97emmetroher2d22ne instance, in which there had been a deviation from that rule, and the	1833
ell consequence should operate as a warning. Bux-	
ton	

	idgetekted_speaker	year
S3 V100 20 E ell Bux-	The Blockhewtonot 2022 many millions had been voted to Spain and Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade, but the money was paid before the condition was performed, and the consequence was that the money was kept, and the slave trade continued.	1833
ton	······································	
	for the state of the could not contemplate any objection to his Motion.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	Mon MAN 100 but to one of the should pay 10,000,000 l., the largest deposit perhaps,	1833
ell	ever offered for the performance of a contract, and to put it beyond all question that they	
Bux-	would perform the other part faithfully, he proposed that the residue of the sum voted to	
ton	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.	
S3V 00020 F	Month 2016 disdux to the Mark to the Committee that he doubted the ability and the	1833
ell	intention of the West-India proprietors to perform their part of the contract.	
Bux-		
ton		
S3VIVO2OH	for his 2 busted 12 12 whether they had the power.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	hom that Beyn trade a 24 22 ach power, would they have suffered his Majesty's Representative in	1833
ell	Jamaica, to be insulted?	
Bux-		
ton		
83V IVO 2016 ell Bux-	would they have suffered the unoffending missionaries to be abused and imprisoned, and would they have suffered the helpless slaves to be oppressed and ill-treated as they had been, for wishing to have the power of worshipping God according to the dictates of	1833
ton	conscience?	
	Month Bart 5 Hukton West 222 Adia proprietors had the power, he doubted if they had the inclination.	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton	00 MONO 11 0400 C.1 TV . T 1	1000
	the Montal Company of the West Indians were to be ascertained, let them look at the	1833
ell	conduct of those who represented the West Indians.	
Bux-		
ton		1000
	tom Add Thuse due ald 22 essed had read, and many of them heard the speeches of Mr. Burge.	1833
ell Bux-		
ton		
	for Mark that the state of the feelings of the West-India proprietors by those speeches?	1833
ell		
Bux-		

sent spea<u>k</u>u i	getestætd_speaker	year
S3V DO20F2 6	<u>խո</u> լ են 0 <u>9</u> խումեվո_2122	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	bur 1844 butow as 21/22 Mr. Burge the Representative of the West Indians?	1833
ell		
Bux-		
ton		
	hm Birder therm 2129 was voted, Mr. Burge distinctly stated his determined hostility to the	1833
ell	measure now under consideration.	
Bux-		
ton		
	hard button g2h22emen who stood in the character of Representatives had also declared	1833
ell	their hostility to the measure.	
Bux-		
ton		
	harmonic barrens by the little of what was going on in Jamaica, but he had reason to	183
ell	believe that the proposition was met there with a spirit of decided hostility.	
Bux-		
ton		
	hand the still with the people of England were he would ask, whether the people of England were	183
ell	not entitled to the fullest security that the contract for the purchase of which they were	
Bux-	about to pay, would be fulfilled?	
ton		400/
	hamilian beautiful band, by their Representatives in that House, had set an example of	1833
ell	generosity which he believed had never been equalled.	
Bux-		
ton		
	ham Table 6 by the part of England were in great distress, they came forward upon principles of	1833
ell	humanity and Christian charity, to vote this ample and enormous grant for the	
Bux-	emancipation of the slaves.	
ton	DEDAME OF DECORAT TITUE CO	400
	hardele last two residence in the last two residence is dissolution,	1833
ell	were—"" Have I lived to hear that the people of England have voted 20, 000, 000 for the	
Bux-	emancipation of the negroes?""	
ton	PROPERTY 1 0100	1.00
	mm mile his tich a 2122 was generously granted, he repeated that the people of England were	183
ell	entitled to have the measure complete.	
Bux-		
ton	T01401: 4 0100 111 111: 4 1 00 000 000 40 000 000 11	100
	magair Shiuxtwn_p2dr22he would be willing to give more than 20, 000, 000 or 40, 000, 000 if the	1833
ell	measure was complete.	
Bux-		
an		

$\mathrm{sent}\mathbf{spea}\underline{\mathbf{ke}}$	iggestatd_speaker	year
S3VN02(IR ell Bux-	(b) 1332(isux001th2132estion of money, which would stop him, if the right measure was to be accomplished; but he considered the measure imperfect, and that there was no sufficient security for the performance of the conditions.	1833
ton		
S3VN02011R ell Bux-	ton 1324 bhatbnin 2h22 course of the discussions on that Bill, heard a great deal about moral courage, but he would contend, that in the line of conduct which his Majesty's Government pursued, they had, in an eminent degree, evinced moral courage.	1833
ton		
S3V 00 2017	Marita 22 bulkthave 2 b 22 n easy for them to have gained a cheap popularity by yielding at once to	1833
ell Bux-	the declared wishes of the country, and to have said, on coming into power, you shall have emancipation, and, what is more, you shall have that emancipation, at the expense of	
ton	others.	1000
ell Bux-	five 1832 The change 22 which the present Government held was this; you shall have emancipation, but you must pay for it.	1833
ton		
ell Bux-	for the attainment of the object then in view, he at least possessed the consolation of knowing that he had sought for emancipation, and for emancipation in peace.	1833
ton	A. (PIATL 0100	1022
ell	<u>twe Tile 5 hout on2122</u>	1833
Bux-		
ton		
	form 6332 filler at a not more than one of the free free free free free free free fr	1833
ell Bux- ton	moiety of the 20, 000, 000 should be paid to the owners of the slaves until the term of apprenticeship of all classes of slaves should have expired, either by the effluxion of time or by the voluntary act of their masters; and in all cases where the master, in any of the colonies, shall put an end to the term of apprenticeship before its natural termination, he shall, from the moment he does so, become entitled to his share of the remaining unpaid 10, 000, 000 compensation,"	
S3V 00 2000	formsais but the tothe 2 in 22 rest of the 10,000,000 l. would of course, accumulate for the benefit of	1833
ell	the planter.	
Bux-		
ton		
	(h)	1833
ell	given to the slave, and that was made apparent to three Justices, and that where, on	
Bux- ton	demand being legally made for such quantity, in consequence of an order issued by those three Justices, a refusal to comply with the order was given, an end should be put to the apprenticeship of the slave, and he should be released from his indentures."	
S3V1002017	we say the state of the state, and he should be released from his indentares.	1833
ell	Committee was the necessity which existed for taking especial care to ensure to the	1000
Bux- ton	children who should be born alter this Bill had passed, all the blessings of freedom to which they were therein declared to be entitled.	

sent spea ke	iggestæd_speaker	year
	Om A 21/22 Lion for their attention was, the fact that as the condition of slavery	183
ell	degraded and debased the human mind to a degree to render those who had once endured	
Bux-	it scarcely capable of receiving that advantage from freedom which freemen ought to have,	
ton	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.	
S3VN020#P	Condition, and to avail themselves of that blessing. Condition and to avail themselves of that blessing.	1833
ell	Amendment to the clause to that effect.	1000
Bux-		
ton		
S3V 0020	Over 62823 bed x to kn 03422 hether Government had received information from Jamaica of any	1833
ell	disposition on the part of the legislative assembly to defray the expense of rebuilding the	
Bux-	chapels that had been destroyed in that island?	
ton		
	Over 2000 by 12 Instances of severe punishment inflicted on men merely for their religious	1833
ell	opinions might be found in the colonies.	
Bux-		
ton		1000
	One Third baset on Hair Williams was one of that kind, and he was not aware that the man had	1833
ell Bux-	in that case committed any other offence than that of professing his religious opinions.	
ton		
	On THE Sourt press 1522 were practised by men of high rank in society in the colonies.	1833
ell	were processed by men of high rank in society in the colonics.	1000
Bux-		
ton		
	ONNERS buretrenpe 21/202 ted, if not practised, by Magistrates, and he knew no instance in which	1833
ell	they had been removed from their situations.	
Bux-		
ton		
	Over West 4 was then a 24 122 that justice had yet been done upon those who had attacked and	1833
ell	demolished the meeting-houses.	
Bux-		
ton		
	ON MAC Supertrage 2422 strong enough to reprobate misconduct such as that he had noticed, and	1833
ell	he hoped it would meet with its fitting punishment.	
Bux-		
ton	And ITAC Character and Olt OD the character in the Control of the	1029
ell	Over Tale 66 brown one n 21 to 22 the hon.	1833
en Bux-		
ton		
υOΠ		

```
sentspeakingsestatd_speaker

S3VN0201110vn1V20171bvext,dnow21/22, under present circumstances, to withdraw the Motion.

ell
Bux-
ton
```

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.

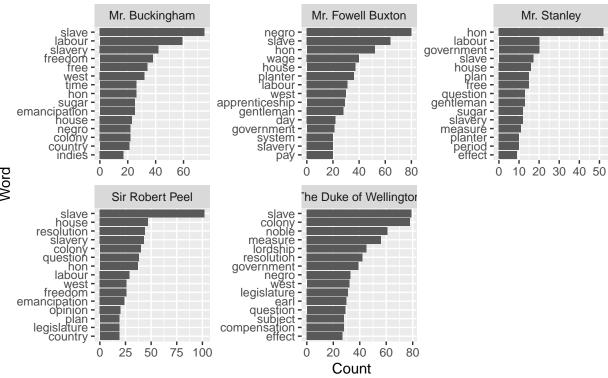
```
top_words_per_abolition_speaker <- filtered_words_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
    group_by(speaker, word) %>% # group the data by speaker
    summarize(n = n()) %>% # count how many times each word is spoken by each speaker
    arrange(desc(n)) %>% # arrange in descending order
    slice(1:15) # 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	$_{ m time}$	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 11
Mr. Stanley	measure	
Mr. Stanley	period	10
Mr. Stanley	$\operatorname{planter}$ effect	10 9
Mr. Stanley Sir Robert Peel	епест slave	
on modert Peel	siave	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	$\operatorname{subject}$	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 wit
  bind_tf_idf(word, speaker, n) %>% # In this case, the groupings of words we want to explore ('documen
  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	$\operatorname{subject}$	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 fo
  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.

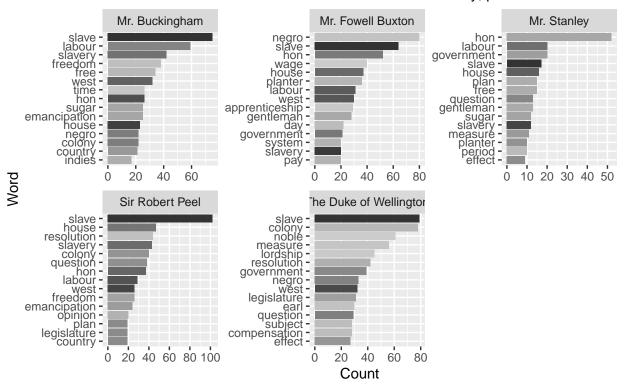
We can check the significance of our distinctiveness measure by another kind of representation of the same data, one that brings both distinctiveness and count into the same graphic.

```
# 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 distinctiv
    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 dist



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.

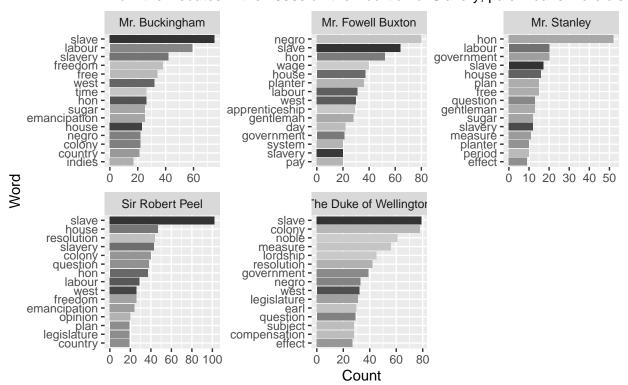
```
most_distinctive_words_per_abolition_speaker2 <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
    group_by(speaker) %>%
    filter(n > 5) %>% # <------ this is the only thing that's new
    arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>%
    mutate(rank_tf_idf = row_number()) %>%
    slice(1:15) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    mutate(word = 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 time
                         0.0859
                                    26 Mr. Buckingham
##
   1
##
    2
          2 freedom
                         0.0715
                                    38 Mr. Buckingham
##
    3
          3 free
                         0.064
                                    34 Mr. Buckingham
                                    17 Mr. Buckingham
##
   4
          4 indies
                         0.0562
          5 emancipation 0.047
                                    25 Mr. Buckingham
##
                                    25 Mr. Buckingham
##
   6
          6 sugar
                         0.047
                                    21 Mr. Buckingham
##
    7
          7 country
                         0.0395
##
   8
          8 labour
                         0.027
                                    59 Mr. Buckingham
##
   9
          9 colony
                         0.0231
                                    22 Mr. Buckingham
                                    22 Mr. Buckingham
## 10
         10 negro
                         0.0231
## # i 65 more rows
```

```
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 distinctive x = "Word",
    y = "Count")
```

Speakers' Most Distinctive Words with N > 5From the Debates in the 1830s on the Abolition of Slavery; pale means more dist



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 of by tf-idf. In fact, computation is cheap, so let's do both.

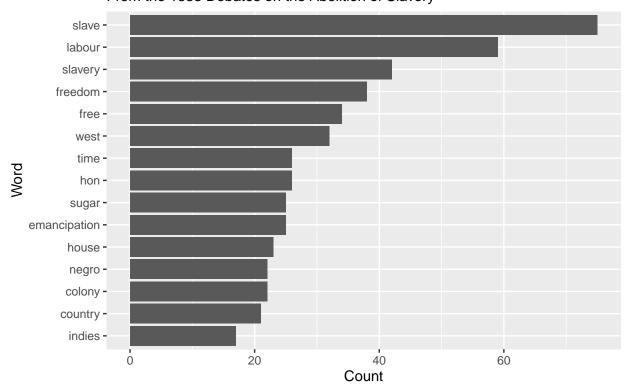
```
mr_buckingham_slavery_debates <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
    filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham") %>%
    arrange(desc(n)) %>%
    slice(1:40)

mr_buckingham_slavery_debates
```

```
## # A tibble: 15 x 6
## # Groups:
               speaker [1]
##
      speaker
                    word
                                            tf
                                                idf tf_idf
##
      <chr>
                     <chr>
                                  <int>
                                        <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
##
  1 Mr. Buckingham slave
                                    75 0.154 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
```

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

Mr Buckingham's Most Frequentty Spoken Words From the 1833 Debates on the Abolition of Slavery



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.

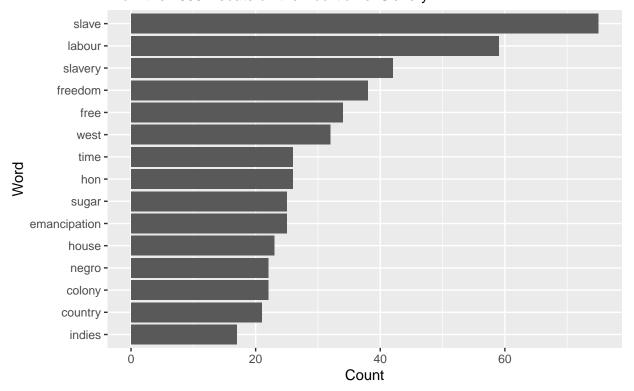
```
mr_buckingham_slavery_debates2 <- tfidf_per_top_slavery_speaker_1833 %>%
  filter(speaker == "Mr. Buckingham") %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>% # <----- the only line that changed
  slice(1:40)</pre>
```

```
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")
```

Mr Buckingham's Most Distinctive Words From the 1833 Debate on the Abolition of Slavery



[&]quot;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</pre>
```

"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.

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 nar
S3V0018P0_8943	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	But all that was intended by the freedom of the negr
S3V0018P0_8984	Mr. Buckingham	james_buckingham_3161	But, provided the labourers were free to choose whic
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, u

- ## [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

"labour," and "property" to recapitulate a Lockean argument about how property depends on the work of men to enclose land, and how the duty fo 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 sentences 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 was
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 extraoplating 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 vesslels 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\$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
##
    [6] "He would begin, then, with the objections to immediate emancipation, which were raised by the
##
   [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 a

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$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 day ## [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$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 the
- ## [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\$text

```
## [1] "All men disliked to labour more than was necessary to obtain for them the enjoyments of life; b
## [2] "The development 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 i
## [4] "If free labour were more productive than slave labour (as by the evidence read he had abundant)
## [5] "But these were often preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the ch
## [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>
                     0
                                   0
                                            0
## 1:
       1833
```

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 other ## [4] "But these were often preferred to more healthy and more pacific spots; because, in these the ch

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 navvvies 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 tught in departments of Comptuer 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 hypothesess 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

```
{\rm word} \quad n \quad 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 o 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 emancipati
   [2] "He did not mean to vindicate the conduct of the Colonial Assemblies; he was not satisfied with
##
```

[9] "Several Members spoke of the right of the coloured people to immediate emancipation, and one c ## [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

[3] "The noble Lord said in substance, \"\"I feel entire confidence that the document, which the Ho ## [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 t

[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."

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 er 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

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 turned 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 sacroscanct. 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 assembles) 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 saftey.

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 imprtant 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>
```

```
225
## 1 1830-32 the
## 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
      <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	${ m tf_idf}$
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