to when expressed in plain English? Something like this, that after toiling so long for Africa, we have come to the conclusion she is not worth contending for, and therefore deliver her over to the destroyer without condition or mercy.

Who can tell how many slaves it will take to glut the market of Brazil? The half of the population of the continent of Africa would scarcely be sufficient to supply the demand that would spring up under such circumstances. Treated as her slaves are, and as the Brazilians think it their interest to treat them, the time will never come when they will dispense with the necessity of fresh importations from the coast of Africa. But let her be forced to adopt a different line of policy in relation to the treatment of her slaves, and be made to rely upon the natural increase of those already in the country, and the time is not far distant, when we may reasonably expect the Brazilians themselves to be utterly opposed to any further accessions to her slaves from the coast of Africa. There is in the southern parts of the United States, a state of feeling in relation to slavery that we may expect to see in Brazil before the lapse of many years. However strenuous planters in the Southern States are in defending the institution of slavery, it would be difficult to find an individual among them that would consent to receive a fresh cargo from the coast of Africa. And the thing which awakens more serious apprehensions in their minds about the stability of the institution than anything else, is the unparalleled increase of the slaves among them. This one thing makes it perfectly obvious to every man of reflexion, that it cannot be controlled for any considerable length of time to come; and the engrossing inquiry now is, what shall we do with our slaves? Let Brazil take the same care of her slaves, the results will be the same, and the inquiry will soon follow, not how we shall wring more slaves from the coast of Africa, but how we shall dispose of those we already have?

A great deal has been said about the expense of this enterprise, and the inseparable loss of life connected with it.

As a matter of expense, we have too little knowledge of financial affairs to speak with confidence; but there has always appeared to us much misapprehension, if not misrepresentation, on this subject. The people of Great Britain are scarcely divided in opinion in relation to the necessity of maintaining a naval as well as a military force in times of peace. Whatever speculations peacemen may entertain on the subject, we fancy it would be a difficult task to persuade the nation at large to abolish either their army or their navy in the present state of the world. And if a navy must be maintained in times of peace, where is the great additional expense of having a small section of it stationed on the coast of Africa? Some additional expense is incurred, it is true, in the way of prize-money, the support of a Court of Mixed Commission, and the temporary support of recaptive slaves, but nothing in comparison with the great objects which are accomplished by the enterprise. If the resources of Great Britain were really tasked by this comparatively small outlay, it would become a matter of just inquiry how far it should be continued; but so long as this is not the case, it will be difficult to point out any one object more worthy of her care and patronage.

In relation to the exposure of life, it is admitted that much sickness has been endured and many lives lost; but this was in the earlier stages of the enterprise, when the officers of the squadron were inexperienced in relation to the best means of preserving the health and the lives of their crews. The practice more recently adopted of employing kroomen and other natives of the country to perform all that kind of labour which requires special exposure, has placed this enterprise on an entirely different footing, and made cruizing along the coast of Africa nearly as safe as anywhere else. This fact is already known to the Board of Admiralty; and if the limits of this article would allow, we could prove from our own observations, not only in connexion with the operations of the squadron, but likewise that of trading-vessels, the justice and truth of this assumption. Commander Chamberlain, of Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Britomart," informed the writer that he had been cruizing on the coast nearly two years without having lost a man, or having had, so far as he knew, a single case of African fever on board his vessel; the United States' sloop of war "Yorktown," with a crew of nearly 200 men, cruized on the coast two years without having lost a single man; and the writer was informed by Captain Bell, that he had never had a healthier crew in any part of the world. Facts of a similar character without number

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II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

13. May 1855--October 1857

1856