





A
CAUTION
AND
WARNING
TO
GREAT BRITAIN
AND
HER COLONIES,
IN
A SHORT REPRESENTATION
OF THE
CALAMITOUS STATE
OF THE
ENSLAVED NEGROES
in the BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Collected from various AUTHORS, and submitted to the SERIOUS CONSIDERATION of ALL, more especially of THOSE in POWER.

By *ANT. BENEZET*.

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CAUTION AND WARNING &c.

AT a time when the general rights and liberties of mankind, and the preservation of those valuable privileges transmitted to us from our ancestors, are become so much the subjects of universal consideration; can it be an inquiry indifferent to any, how many of those who distinguish themselves as the Advocates of Liberty, remain insensible and inattentive to the treatment of thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-men, who, from motives of avarice, and the inexorable degree of tyrant custom, are at this very time kept in the most deplorable state of slavery, in many parts of the British Dominions.

The intent of publishing the following sheets, is more fully to make known the aggravated iniquity attending the practice of the Slave-Trade; whereby many thousands of our fellow-creatures, as free as ourselves by nature, and equally with us the subjects of Christ's redeeming grace, are yearly brought into inextricable and barbarous bondage; and many, very many, to miserable and untimely ends.

The truth of this lamentable complaint is so obvious to persons of candour, under whose notice it hath fallen, that several have lately published their sentiments thereon; as a matter which calls for the most serious consideration of all who are concerned for the civil or religious welfare of their country. How an evil of so deep a dye, hath so long, not only passed uninterrupted by Those in Power, but hath even had

their countenance, is, indeed, surprizing, and, charity would suppose, must, in a great measure, have arisen from this, that many persons in government, both of the Clergy and Laity, in whose power it hath been to put a stop to the Trade, have been unacquainted with the corrupt motives which gives life to it; and the groans, the dying groans, which daily ascend to God, the common Father of mankind, from the broken hearts of those his deeply oppressed creatures; otherwise the powers of the earth would not, I think, I may venture to say, could not, have so long authorised a practice so inconsistent with every idea of liberty and justice, which, as the learned James Foster says, *Bids that God, which is the God and Father of the Gentiles, unconverted to Christianity, most daring and bold defiance; and spurns at all the principles both of natural and revealed Religion.*

Much might justly be said of the temporal evils which attend this practice, as it is destructive of the welfare of human society, and of the peace and prosperity of every country, in proportion as it prevails. It might be also shewn, that it destroys the bonds of natural affection and interest, whereby mankind in general are united; that it introduces idleness, discourages marriage, corrupts the youth, ruins and debauches morals, excites continual apprehensions of dangers, and frequent alarms, to which the Whites are necessarily exposed from so great an encrease of a people, that, by their bondage and oppressions, become natural enemies, yet, at the same time, are filling the places and eating the bread of those who would be the support and security of the country. But as these and many more reflections of the same kind, may occur to a considerate mind, I shall only endeavour to shew, from the nature of the
Trade,

Trade, the plenty which Guinea affords its inhabitants, the barbarous treatment of the Negroes, and the observations made thereon by authors of note, that it is inconsistent with the plainest precepts of the gospel, the dictates of reason, and every common sentiment of humanity.

In an account of the European Settlements in America, printed in London, 1757, the author speaking on this subject, says: * The Negroes in our Colonies endure a slavery more compleat and attended with far worse circumstances than what any people in their condition suffer in any other part of the world, or have suffered in any other period of time: proofs of this are not wanting. The prodigious waste which we experience in this unhappy part of our species, is a full and melancholy evidence of this truth. The Island of Barbados, (the Negroes upon which do not amount to eighty thousand) notwithstanding all the means which they use to encrease them by propagation, and that the climate is in every respect (except that of being more wholesome) exactly resembling the climate from whence they come; notwithstanding all this, Barbados lies under a necessity of an annual recruit of five thousand slaves, to keep up the stock at the number I have mentioned. This prodigious failure, which is at least in the same proportion in all our Islands, shews demonstratively that some uncommon and unsupportable hardship lies upon the Negroes, which wears them down in such a surprising manner; and this, I imagine, is principally the excessive labour which they undergo.'

In an account of part of North-America, published by Thomas Jeffery, printed 1761, speaking of the usage the Negroes receive in the West-India Islands, thus expresses

expresses himself: 'It's impossible for a human heart
 ' to reflect upon the servitude of these dregs of man-
 ' kind, without in some measure feeling for their mi-
 ' sery, which ends but with their lives.—Nothing
 ' can be more wretched than the condition of this
 ' people. One would imagine, they were framed to
 ' be the disgrace of the human species, banished from
 ' their country, and deprived of that blessing Liber-
 ' ty, on which all other nations set the greatest value,
 ' they are in a manner reduced to the condition of
 ' beasts of burden: In general a few roots, potatoes
 ' especially, are their food, and two rags, which neither
 ' screen them from the heat of the day, nor the extra-
 ' ordinary coolness of the night, all their covering;
 ' their sleep very short; their labour almost continual,
 ' they receive no wages, but have twenty lashes for
 ' the smallest fault.'

A considerate young person who was late in one of
 our West-India Islands, where he observed the mis-
 erable situation of the Negroes, makes the following re-
 marks, 'I meet with daily exercise, to see the treatment
 ' which these miserable wretches meet with from their
 ' masters, with but few exceptions. They whip them
 ' most unmercifully, on small occasions. They beat
 ' them with thick clubs, and you will see their bodies
 ' all whaled and scarred; in short, they seem to set no
 ' other value on their lives than as they cost them
 ' so much money; and are not restrained from kill-
 ' ing them, when angry, by a worthier consideration
 ' than that they lose so much. They act as tho' they
 ' did not look upon them as a race of human crea-
 ' tures, who have reason, and remembrance of mis-
 ' fortunes, but as beasts, like oxen, who are stubborn,
 ' hardy and senseless; fit for burdens, and designed to
 ' bear.

bear them. They won't allow them to have any claim
 to human privileges, or scarce, indeed, to be regarded
 as the work of God. Tho' it was consistent with the
 justice of our Maker to pronounce the sentence on our
 common parent, and thro' him on all succeeding ge-
 nerations, *That he and they should eat their bread by
 the sweat of their brow*; yet, does it not stand record-
 ed by the same eternal truth, *That the Labourer is
 worthy of his hire*? It cannot be allowed in natural
 justice that there should be a servitude without con-
 dition: A cruel endless servitude. It cannot be re-
 concileable to natural justice, that whole nations;
 nay whole continents of men, should be devoted to
 do the drudgery of life for others, be dragged away
 from their attachments of relations and societies;
 and made to serve the appetites and pleasures of a
 race of men whose superiority has been obtained by
 an illegal force.'

A particular account of the treatment these unhap-
 py Africans receive in the West-Indies, was lately
 published, which even by those who, blinded by
 interest, seek excuses for the Trade, and endeavour
 to palliate the cruelty exercised upon them, is allowed
 to be a true, tho' rather too favourable representation
 of the usage they receive, which is as follows, viz.
 The iniquity of the Slave-trade is greatly aggra-
 vated by the inhumanity with which the Negroes
 are treated in the Plantations, as well with respect to
 food and cloathing, as from the unreasonable labour
 which is commonly exacted from them. To which
 may be added the cruel chastisements they frequently
 suffer, without any other bounds than the will and
 wrath of their hard task-masters. In Barbados, and
 some other of the Islands, six pints of Indian corn
 and

and three herrings are reckoned a full week's allowance for a working slave, and in the System of Geography it is said, *That in Jamaica the owners of the Negroe-slaves, set aside for each a parcel of ground, and allow them Sundays to manure it, the produce of which, with sometimes a few herrings, or other salt fish, is all that is allowed for their support.* Their allowance for cloathing in the Islands is seldom more than six yards of osenbrigs each year: and in the more northern Colonies, where the piercing westerly winds are long and sensibly felt, these poor Africans suffer much for want of sufficient cloathing, indeed some have none till they are able to pay for it by their labour. The time that the Negroes work in the West-Indies, is from day-break till noon; then again from two o'clock till dusk: (during which time they are attended by overseers, who severely scourge those who appear to them dilatory) and before they are suffered to go to their quarters, they have still something to do, as collecting of herbage for the horses, gathering fuel for the boilers, &c. so that it is often half past twelve before they can get home, when they have scarce time to grind and boil their Indian corn; whereby it often happens that they are called again to labour before they can satisfy their hunger: and here no delay or excuse will avail, for if they are not in the field immediately upon the usual notice, they must expect to feel the overseers lash. In crop-time (which lasts many months) they are obliged (by turns) to work most of the night in the boiling-house. Thus their owners, from a desire of making the greatest gain by the labour of their slaves, lay heavy burdens on them, and yet feed and clothe them very sparingly, and some scarce feed or

clothe

• clothe them at all, so that the poor creatures are
 • obliged to shift for their living in the best manner
 • they can, which occasions their being often killed
 • in the neighbouring lands, stealing potatoes, or
 • other food, to satisfy their hunger. And if they take
 • any thing from the plantation, they belong to, tho'
 • under such pressing want, their owners will correct
 • them severely, for taking a little of what they have
 • so hardly laboured for, whilst they themselves riot
 • in the greatest luxury and excess.—It is a matter of
 • astonishment, how a people who, as a nation, are
 • looked upon as generous and humane, and so much
 • value themselves for their uncommon sense of the
 • benefit of Liberty, can live in the practice of such
 • extreme oppression and inhumanity, without seeing
 • the inconsistency of such conduct, and without feel-
 • ing great remorse: Nor is it less amazing to hear
 • these men calmly making calculations about the
 • strength and lives of their fellow-men; in Jamaica,
 • if six in ten, of the new imported Negroes survive
 • the seasoning, it is looked upon as a gaining purchase:
 • And in most of the other plantations, if the Negroes
 • live eight or nine years, their labour is reckoned a
 • sufficient compensation for their cost.—If calcu-
 • lations of this sort were made upon the strength and
 • labour of beasts of burden it would not appear so
 • strange, but even then a merciful man would cer-
 • tainly use his beast with more mercy than is usually
 • shewn to the poor Negroes.—Will not the groans
 • of this deeply afflicted and oppressed people reach
 • heaven, and when the cup of iniquity is full, must
 • not the inevitable consequence be pouring forth of
 • the judgments of God upon their oppressors. But,
 • alas! is it not too manifest that this oppression has

' already long been the object of the divine displeasure;
 ' for what heavier judgment, what greater calamity
 ' can befall any people, than to become a prey to that
 ' hardness of heart, that forgetfulness of God, and
 ' insensibility to every religious impresson; as well as
 ' that general depravation of manners, which so much
 ' prevails in the Colonies, in proportion as they have
 ' more or less enriched themselves, at the expence
 ' of the blood and bondage of the Negroes.'

The situation of the Negroes in our Southern provinces on the Continent, is also feelingly set forth by George Whitefield, in a letter from Georgia, to the inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, North- and South-Carolina, printed in the year 1739, of which the following is an extract, ' As I lately passed through your
 ' provinces, in my way hither, I was sensibly touched
 ' with a fellow-feeling of the miseries of the poor Negroes. Whether it be lawful for Christians to buy
 ' slaves, and thereby encourage the nations from
 ' whom they are bought, to be at perpetual war with
 ' each other, I shall not take upon me to determine;
 ' sure I am, it is sinful, when bought, to use them as
 ' bad, nay worse, than as though they were brutes;
 ' and whatever particular exception there may be, (as
 ' I would charitably hope there are some) I fear the
 ' generality of you, that own Negroes, are liable to
 ' such a charge; for your slaves, I believe, work as
 ' hard, if not harder, than the horses whereon you ride.
 ' These, after they have done their work, are fed and
 ' taken proper care of; but many Negroes, when wearied with labour, in your plantations, have been
 ' obliged to grind their own corn, after they return
 ' home; your dogs are caressed and fondled at your
 ' tables; but your slaves, who are frequently stiled
 ' dogs

' dogs or beasts, have not an equal privilege; they
 ' are scarce permitted to pick up the crumbs which
 ' fall from their master's table.—Not to mention what
 ' numbers have been given up to the inhuman usage
 ' of cruel task-masters, who, by their unrelenting
 ' scourges, have ploughed their backs, and made long
 ' furrows, and at length brought them even to death.
 ' When passing along, I have viewed your plantations
 ' cleared and cultivated, many spacious houses built,
 ' and the owners of them faring sumptuously every
 ' day, my blood has frequently almost run cold with-
 ' in me, to consider how many of your slaves had
 ' neither convenient food to eat, or proper raiment to
 ' put on, notwithstanding most of the comforts you
 ' enjoy were solely owing to their indefatigable la-
 ' bours.—The Scripture says, Thou shalt not muzzle
 ' the ox that treadeth out the corn. Does God take
 ' care for oxen; and will he not take care of the Ne-
 ' groes also? undoubtedly he will.—Go to now ye
 ' rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that
 ' shall come upon you: Behold the provision of the
 ' poor Negroes, who have reaped down your fields,
 ' which is by you denied them, crieth; and the cries
 ' of them, which reaped, are entered into the ears of
 ' the Lord of Sabaoth. We have a remarkable in-
 ' stance of God's taking cognizance of, and avenging
 ' the quarrel of poor slaves, 2 Sam. xxi. 1. There was
 ' a famine in the days of David, three years, year af-
 ' ter year; and David enquired of the Lord: And
 ' the Lord answered, It is for Saul, and his bloody
 ' house, because he slew the Gibeonites. Two things
 ' are here very remarkable: First, These Gibeonites
 ' were only hewers of wood and drawers of water, or
 ' in other words, slaves like yours. Secondly, That

' this plague was sent by God many years after the
 ' injury, the cause of the plague, was committed.
 ' And for what end were this and such like examples
 ' recorded in holy Scriptures, without doubt, for our
 ' learning.—For God is the same to-day, as he was
 ' yesterday, and will continue the same for ever. He
 ' does not reject the prayer of the poor and destitute;
 ' nor disregard the cry of the meanest Negro. The
 ' blood of them spilt for these many years in your re-
 ' spective provinces will ascend up to heaven against
 ' you.'

Some who have only seen Negroes in an abject state
 of slavery, broken-spirited and dejected, knowing
 nothing of their situation in their native country, may
 apprehend, that they are naturally unsensible of the
 benefits of Liberty, being destitute and miserable in
 every respect, and that our suffering them to live
 amongst us (as the Gibeonites of old were permitted
 to live with the Israelites) tho' even on more oppres-
 sive term, is to them a favour; but these are certainly
 erroneous opinions, with respect to far the greatest
 part of them: Altho' it is highly probable that in a
 country which is more than three thousand miles in
 extent from north to south, and as much from east to
 west, there will be barren parts, and many inhabitants
 more uncivilized and barbarous than others; as is the
 case in all other countries: Yet, from the most authentic
 accounts, the inhabitants of Guinea appear, generally
 speaking, to be an industrious, humane, sociable people,
 whose capacities are naturally as enlarged, and as open
 to improvement, as those of the Europeans; and that
 their Country is fruitful, and in many places well im-
 proved, abounding in cattle, grain and fruits: And as
 the earth yields all the year round a fresh supply of
 food,

food, and but little cloathing is requisite, by reason of the continual warmth of the climate; the necessaries of life are much easier procured in most parts of Africa, than in our more northern climes. This is confirmed by many authors of note, who have resided there; among others M. Adanson, in his account of Gorée and Senegal, in the year 1754, says, ‘ Which way soever I turned my eyes on this pleasant spot, I beheld a perfect image of pure nature; an agreeable solitude, bounded on every side by charming landscapes, the rural situation of cottages in the midst of trees; the ease and indolence of the Negroes reclined under the shade of their spreading foliage; the simplicity of their dress and manners; the whole revived in my mind the idea of our first parents, and I seemed to contemplate the world in its primitive state: they are, generally speaking, very good-natured, sociable and obliging. I was not a little pleased with this my first reception; it convinced me, that there ought to be a considerable abatement made in the accounts I had read and heard every-where of the savage character of the Africans. I observed, both in Negroes and Moors, great humanity and sociableness, which gave me strong hopes, that I should be very safe amongst them, and meet with the success I desired, in my inquiries after the curiosities of the country.’

William Bosman, a principal factor for the Dutch, who resided sixteen years in Guinea, speaking of the natives of that part, where he then was, says, ‘ They are generally a good sort of people, honest in their dealings;’ others he describes as ‘ being generally friendly to strangers, of a mild conversation, affable and easy to be overcome with reason.’ He adds,
‘ That

‘ That some Negroes, who have had an agreeable
 ‘ education, have manifested a brightness of under-
 ‘ standing equal to any of us.’ Speaking of the fruit-
 ‘ fulness of the country, he says, ‘ It was very populous,
 ‘ plentifully provided with corn, potatoes and fruit,
 ‘ which grew close to each other; in some places a
 ‘ foot-path is the only ground that is not covered with
 ‘ them; the Negroes leaving no place, which is
 ‘ thought fertile, uncultivated; and immediately af-
 ‘ ter they have reaped, they are sure to sow again.’
 Other parts he describes, as ‘ being full of towns and
 ‘ villages; the soil very rich, and so well cultivated
 ‘ as to look like an entire garden, abounding in rice,
 ‘ corn, oxen and poultry, and the inhabitants labo-
 ‘ rious.’

William Smith, who was sent by the African Com-
 pany to visit their settlements on the coast of Guinea,
 in the year 1726, gives much the same account of the
 country of Delmina and Cape Corse, &c. for beauty
 and goodness, and adds, ‘ The more you come down-
 ‘ ward towards that part, called Slave-Coast, the more
 ‘ delightful and rich the soil appears.’ Speaking of
 their disposition, he says, ‘ They were a civil, good-
 ‘ natured people, industrious to the last degree. It is
 ‘ easy to perceive what happy memories they are
 ‘ blessed with, and how great progress they would
 ‘ make in the sciences, in case their genius was culti-
 ‘ vated with study.’ He adds, from the information
 he received of one of the Factors, who had resided ten
 years in that country, ‘ That the discerning natives
 ‘ account it their greatest unhappiness, that they were
 ‘ ever visited by the Europeans.—That the Chris-
 ‘ tians introduced the Traffick of Slaves; and that be-
 ‘ fore our coming they lived in peace.’

Andrew Brue, a principal man in the French Factory, in the account he gives of the great river Senegal, which runs many hundred miles up the country, tells his readers, ‘ The farther you go from the sea, the country on the river seems more fruitful and well improved. It abounds in Guinea and Indian corn, rice, pulse, tobacco, and indigo. Here are vast meadows, which feed large herds of great and small cattle; poultry are numerous, as well as wild fowl.’ The same author, in his travels to the south of the river Gambia, expresses his surprize, ‘ to see the land so well cultivated; scarce a spot lay unimproved; the low grounds, divided by small canals, were all sowed with rice; the higher ground planted with Indian corn, millet, and peas of different sorts, beef and mutton very cheap, as well as all other necessaries of life.’ The account this author gives of the disposition of the natives, is, ‘ That they are generally good-natured and civil, and may be brought to any thing by fair and soft means.’ Artus, speaking of the same people, says, ‘ They are a sincere, inoffensive people, and do no injustice either to one another or strangers.’

From these accounts, both of the good disposition of the natives, and the fruitfulness of most parts of Guinea, which are confirmed by many other authors, it may well be concluded, that their acquaintance with the Europeans would have been a happiness to them, had those last not only bore the name, but indeed been influenced by the spirit of Christianity; but, alas! how hath the conduct of the Whites contradicted the precepts and example of Christ? Instead of promoting the end of his coming, by preaching the gospel of peace and good-will to man, they have, by their practices,

tices, contributed to enflame every noxious passion of corrupt nature in the Negroes; they have incited them to make war one upon another, and for this purpose have furnished them with prodigious quantities of ammunition and arms, whereby they have been hurried into confusion, bloodshed, and all the extremities of temporal misery, which must necessarily beget in their minds such a general detestation and scorn of the Christian name, as may deeply affect, if not wholly preclude their belief of the great truths of our holy religion. Thus an insatiable desire of gain hath become the principal and moving cause of the most abominable and dreadful scene, that was perhaps ever acted upon the face of the earth; even the power of their kings hath been made subservient to answer this wicked purpose, instead of being protectors of their people, these rulers, allured by the tempting bait laid before them by the European Factors, &c. have invaded the Liberties of their unhappy subjects, and are become their oppressors.

Divers accounts have already appeared in print declarative of the shocking wickedness with which this Trade is carried on; these may not have fallen into the hands of some of my readers, I shall, therefore, for their information, select a few of the most remarkable instances that I have met with, shewing the method by which the Trade is commonly managed all along the African coast.

Francis Moor, Factor to the African Company on the river Gambia, relates, ' That when the King of Barfalli wants goods, &c. he sends a messenger to the English Governor at James' Fort, to desire he would send up a sloop with a cargo of goods; which (says the author) the Governor never fails to do: ' against

' against the time the vessel arrives, the King plunders
 ' some of his enemies towns, selling the people for
 ' such goods as he wants. — If he is not at war with
 ' any neighbouring King, he falls upon one of his
 ' own towns, and makes bold to sell his own misera-
 ' ble subjects.'

N. Brue, in his account of the Trade, &c. writes,
 ' That having received a quantity of goods, he wrote
 ' to the King of the country, That if he had a sufficient
 ' number of slaves, he was ready to trade with him.
 ' This Prince (says that author) as well as other Ne-
 ' groe Monarchs, has always a sure way of supplying
 ' his deficiencies by selling his own subjects. — The
 ' King had recourse to this method, by seizing three
 ' hundred of his own people, and sent word to Brue,
 ' that he had the slaves ready to deliver for the goods.'

The misery and bloodshed, consequent of the Slave-
 Trade, is amply set forth by the following extracts of
 two voyages to the Coast of Guinea for slaves. The
 first in a vessel from Liverpool, taken verbatim from
 the original manuscript of the Surgeon's journal, viz.

' Sestro, December the 29th, 1724. No trade to-
 ' day, tho' many Traders come on board, they in-
 ' form us, that the people are gone to war within
 ' land, and will bring prisoners enough in two or
 ' three days; in hopes of which we stay.

' The 30th. No trade yet, but our Traders came on
 ' board to-day, and informed us, the people had burnt
 ' four towns of their enemies, so that to-morrow we
 ' expect slaves off. Another large ship is come in:
 ' yesterday came in a large Londoner.

' The 31st. Fair weather, but no trade yet; we
 ' see each night towns burning; but we hear the
 ' Sestro men are many of them killed by the inland
 ' Negroes,

‘Negroes, so that we fear this war will be unsuccessful.’

‘The 2d January. Last night we saw a prodigious fire break out about eleven o’clock, and this morning see the town of Sestro burnt down to the ground, (it contained some hundreds of houses) so that we find their enemies are too hard for them at present, and consequently our trade spoiled here; so that about seven o’clock we weigh’d anchor, as did likewise the three other vessels to proceed lower down.’

The second relation, also taken from the original manuscript journal of a person of credit, who went Surgeon on the same account, in a vessel from New-York to the Coast of Guinea, about eighteen years past, is as follows, viz. ‘Being on the coast at a place called Basalia, the Commander of the vessel, according to custom, sent a person on shore with a present to the King, acquainting him with his arrival, and letting him know, they wanted a cargo of slaves. The King promised to furnish them with slaves, and in order to do it, set out to go to war against his enemies, designing also to surprize some town, and take all the people prisoners: Sometime after, the King sent them word, he had not yet met with the desired success, having been twice repulsed, in attempting to break up two towns; but that he still hoped to procure a number of slaves for them; and in this design he persisted till he met his enemies in the field, where a battle was fought, which lasted three days, during which time the engagement was so bloody, that four thousand five hundred men were slain on the spot.’ The person, that wrote the account, beheld the bodies as they lay on the field
of

of battle. ' Think (says he in his journal) what a pitiable fight it was, to see the widows weeping over their lost husbands, orphans deploring the loss of their fathers, &c. &c.'

Those, who are acquainted with the Trade, agree, that many Negroes on the sea-coast, who have been corrupted by their intercourse and converse with the European Factors, have learnt to stick at no act of cruelty for gain. These make it a practice to steal abundance of little Blacks of both sexes, when found on the roads or in the fields, where their parents keep them all day to watch the corn, &c. Some authors say, the Negroe Factors go six or seven hundred miles up the country with goods, bought from the Europeans, where markets of men are kept in the same manner as those of beasts with us; when the poor slaves, whether brought from far or near, come to the sea-shore, they are stripped naked, and strictly examined by the European Surgeons, both men and women, without the least distinction or modesty; those which are approved as good, are marked with a red-hot iron with the ship's mark, after which they are put on board the vessels, the men being shackled with irons two and two together. Reader bring the matter home, and consider whether any situation in life can be more completely miserable than that of those distressed captives. When we reflect, that each individual of this number had some tender attachment which was broken by this cruel separation; some parent or wife, who had not an opportunity of mingling tears in a parting embrace: perhaps some infant or aged parent whom his labour was to feed and vigilance protect; themselves under the dreadful apprehension of an unknown perpetual slavery; pent up

within the narrow confines of a vessel, sometimes six or seven hundred together, where they lie as close as possible. Under these complicated distresses they are often reduced to a state of desperation, wherein many have leaped into the sea, and have kept themselves under water, till they were drowned; others have starved themselves to death, for the prevention whereof some masters of vessels have cut off the legs and arms of a number of those poor desperate creatures, to terrify the rest. Great numbers have also frequently been killed, and some deliberately put to death under the greatest torture, when they have attempted to rise, in order to free themselves from their present misery, and the slavery designed them. An instance of the last kind appears particularly in an account given by the master of a vessel, who brought a cargo of slaves to Barbados; indeed it appears so irreconcilable to the common dictates of humanity, that one would doubt the truth of it, had it not been related by a serious person of undoubted credit, who had it from the captain's own mouth. Upon an inquiry, What had been the success of his voyage? He answered, ' That he had found it a difficult matter to set the Negroes a fighting with each other, in order to procure the number he wanted; but that when he had obtained this end, and had got his vessel filled with slaves, a new difficulty arose from their refusal to take food; those desperate creatures chusing rather to die with hunger, than to be carried from their native country.' Upon a farther inquiry, by what means he had prevailed upon them to forego this desperate resolution, he answered, ' That he obliged all the Negroes to come upon deck, where they persisting in their resolution of not taking food, he caused his sailors to

lay

‘ lay hold upon one of the most obstinate, and chopt
 ‘ the poor creature into small pieces, forcing some of
 ‘ the others to eat a part of the mangled body; with-
 ‘ al swearing to the survivors, that he would use them
 ‘ all, one after the other, in the same manner, if they
 ‘ did not consent to eat.’ This horrid execution he
 applauded as a good act, it having had the desired ef-
 fect, in bringing them to take food.

A similar case is mentioned in Astley’s Collection
 of Voyages, by John Atkins, Surgeon on board Ad-
 miral Ogle’s Squadron, ‘ Of one Harding, master of
 ‘ a vessel, in which several of the men-slaves, and a
 ‘ woman-slave, had attempted to rise, in order to re-
 ‘ cover their liberty; some of whom the master, of
 ‘ his own authority, sentenced to cruel death; making
 ‘ them first eat the heart and liver of one of those he
 ‘ killed. The woman he hoisted by the thumbs;
 ‘ whipped and slashed with knives before the other
 ‘ slaves, till she died.’

As detestable and shocking as this may appear to
 such, whose hearts are not yet hardened by the prac-
 tice of that cruelty, which the love of wealth, by de-
 grees; introduceth into the human mind; it will not be
 strange to those who have been concerned or employ-
 ed in the Trade. Now here arises a necessary query to
 those who hold the ballance and sword of justice; and
 who must account to God for the use they have made
 of it. Since *our English law is so truly valuable for its
 justice*, how can they overlook these barbarous deaths
 of the unhappy Africans without trial, or due proof
 of their being guilty, of crimes adequate to their pu-
 nishment? Why are those masters of vessels (who are
 often not the most tender and considerate of men)
 thus suffered to be the sovereign arbiters of the lives

of the miserable Negroes; and allowed, with impunity, thus to destroy, may I not say, murder their fellow-creatures, and that by means so cruel as cannot be even related but with shame and horror.

When the vessels arrive at their destined port in the Colonies, the poor Negroes are to be disposed of to the planters, and here they are again exposed naked, without any distinction of sexes, to the brutal examination of their purchasers; and this, it may well be judged is to many of them another occasion of deep distress, especially to the females: Add to this, that near connections must now again be separated, to go with their several purchasers: In this melancholy scene mothers are seen hanging over their daughters, bedewing their naked breasts with tears, and daughters clinging to their parents; not knowing what new stage of distress must follow their separation; or if ever they shall meet again; and here what sympathy, what commiseration are they to expect; why indeed, if they will not separate as readily as their owners think proper, the whipper is called for, and the lash exercised upon their naked bodies, till obliged to part.

Can any human heart, that retains a fellow-feeling for the sufferings of mankind, be unconcerned at relations of such grievous affliction, to which this oppressed part of our species are subjected: God gave to man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, &c. but imposed no involuntary subjection of one man to another.

The truth of this position, has of late been clearly set forth by persons of reputation and ability, particularly George Wallis, in his System of the Laws of Scotland, whose sentiments are so worthy the notice of all considerate persons, that I shall here repeat a part of what
he

he has not long since published, concerning the African Trade, viz. ' If this trade admits of a moral or a
 ' rational justification, every crime, even the most
 ' atrocious, may be justified: Government was instituted for the good of mankind. Kings, Princes, Govern-
 ' tors are not proprietors of those who are subjected to their authority, they have not a right to
 ' make them miserable. On the contrary, their authority is vested in them, that they may by the just
 ' exercise of it, promote the happiness of their people: Of course, they have not a right to dispose of
 ' their Liberty, and to sell them for slaves: Besides, no
 ' man has a right to acquire or to purchase them; men and their Liberty are not either saleable or
 ' purchasable, one therefore has no body but himself to blame, in case he shall find himself deprived of a
 ' man, whom he thought he had, by buying for a price, made his own; for he dealt in a trade which
 ' was illicit, and was prohibited by the most obvious dictates of humanity. For these reasons, every one
 ' of those unfortunate men, who are pretended to be slaves, has a right to be declared to be free, for he
 ' never lost his Liberty, he could not lose it; his Prince had no power to dispose of him: of course
 ' the sale was void. This right he carries about with him, and is entitled every where to get it declared.
 ' As soon, therefore, as he comes into a country, in which the judges are not forgetful of their own hu-
 ' manity, it is their duty to remember that he is a man, and to declare him to be free.—This is the law
 ' of nature, which is obligatory on all men, at all times, and in all places.—Would not any of us,
 ' who should be snatched by pirates from his native land, think himself cruelly abused, and at all times in-

‘titled to be free? Have not these unfortunate Africans, who meet with the same cruel fate, the same right? Are not they men as well as we, and have they not the same sensibility? Let us not, therefore, defend or support a usage, which is contrary to all the laws of humanity.’

Francis Hutcheson, also in his *System of Moral Philosophy*, speaking on the subject of Slavery, says, ‘He who detains another by force in slavery, is always bound to prove his title. The slave sold or carried away into a distant country, must not be obliged to prove a negative, That he never forfeited his Liberty. The violent possessor must, in all cases, shew his title, especially where the old proprietor is well known. In this case each man is the original proprietor of his own Liberty: The proof of his losing it must be incumbent on those, who deprived him of it by force. Strange, (says the same author) that in any nation, where a sense of Liberty prevails, where the Christian religion is professed, custom and high prospect of gain can so stupify the consciences of men, and all sense of natural justice, that they can hear such computation made about the value of their fellow-men and their liberty, without abhorrence and indignation.’

The noted Baron Montesquieu gives it, as his opinion, in his *Spirit of Law*, page 348, ‘That nothing more assimilates a man to a beast than living amongst freemen, himself a slave, such people as these are the natural enemies of society, and their number must always be dangerous.’

The author of a pamphlet, lately printed in London, entitled, *An Essay in Vindication of the Continental Colonies of America*, writes, ‘That the bondage

we have imposed on the Africans, is absolutely repugnant to justice. That it is highly inconsistent with civil policy: First, as it tends to suppress all improvements in arts and sciences; without which it is morally impossible that any nation should be happy or powerful. Secondly, as it may deprave the minds of the freemen; steeling their hearts against the laudable feelings of virtue and humanity. And, lastly, as it endangers the community by the destructive effects of civil commotions, need I add to these, (says that author) what every heart, which is not callous to all tender feelings, will readily suggest; that it is shocking to humanity, violative of every generous sentiment, abhorrent utterly from the Christian religion; for as Montesquieu very justly observes, *We must suppose them not to be men, or a suspicion would follow that we ourselves are not Christians.* — There cannot be a more dangerous maxim, than that necessity is a plea for injustice. For who shall fix the degree of this necessity? What villain so atrocious, who may not urge this excuse; or, as Milton has happily expressed it,

————— *And with necessity*

The tyrant's plea, excuse his dev'lish deed?

That our Colonies want people, is a very weak argument for so inhuman a violation of justice. — Shall a civilized, a Christian nation encourage slavery; because the barbarous, savage, lawless African hath done it? Monstrous thought! To what end do we profess a religion whose dictates we so flagrantly violate? Wherefore have we that pattern of goodness and humanity, if we refuse to follow it? How long shall we continue a practice, which policy rejects, justice condemns, and piety dissuades? Shall the

• Americans persist in a conduct, which cannot be jus-
 • tified; or persevere in oppression from which their
 • hearts must recoil? If the barbarous Africans shall
 • continue to enslave each other let the dæmon slave-
 • ry remain among them, that their crime may in-
 • clude its own punishment. Let not Christians, by
 • administering to their wickedness, confess their re-
 • ligion to be a useless refinement, their profession vain,
 • and themselves as inhuman as the savages they detest.'

James Foster, in *his Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue*, also shews his just indignation at this wicked practice, which he declares to be *a criminal and outrageous violation of the natural right of mankind*. At page 156, 2 vol. he says, 'Should we have read concerning the Greeks or Romans of old, that they traded, with view to make slaves of their own species, whom they certainly knew that this would involve in schemes of blood and murder, of destroying or enslaving each other, that they even fomented wars, and engaged whole nations and tribes in open hostilities, for their own private advantage; that they had no detestation of the violence and cruelty; but only feared the ill success of their inhuman enterprises; that they carried men like themselves, their brethren, and the off-spring of the same common parent, to be sold like beasts of prey, or beasts of burden, and put them to the same reproachful trial, of their soundness, strength and capacity for greater bodily service; that quite forgetting and renouncing the original dignity of human nature, communicated to all, they treated them with more severity and ruder discipline, than even the ox or the ass, who are void of understanding,—should we not, if this had been the case, have naturally been led to
 • despise

' despise all their *pretended refinements of morality*;
 ' and to have concluded, that as they were not nations
 ' destitute of politeness, they must have been *entire*
 ' *strangers to virtue and benevolence.*

' But, notwithstanding this, we ourselves (who pro-
 ' fess to be Christians, and boast of the peculiar ad-
 ' vantage we enjoy, by means of an express revelation
 ' of our duty from heaven) are in effect, these very
 ' untaught and rude heathen countries. With all our
 ' superior light, we instil into those, whom we call
 ' savage and barbarous, the most despicable opinion
 ' of human nature. We, to the utmost of our power,
 ' weaken and dissolve the universal tie, that binds
 ' and unites mankind. We practice what we should
 ' exclaim against, as the utmost excess of cruelty and
 ' tyranny, if nations of the world, differing in colour,
 ' and form of government from ourselves, were so
 ' possessed of empire, as to be able to reduce us to a
 ' state of unmerited and brutish servitude. Of conse-
 ' quence, we sacrifice our reason, our humanity, our
 ' Christianity, to an unnatural sordid gain. We teach
 ' other nations to despise and trample under foot, all
 ' the obligations of social virtue. We take the most
 ' effectual method to prevent the propagation of the
 ' gospel by representing it as a scheme of power and
 ' barbarous oppression, and an enemy to the natural
 ' privileges and rights of men.

' Perhaps all, that I have now offered, may be of
 ' very little weight to restrain this enormity, this ag-
 ' gravated iniquity. However, I shall still have the sa-
 ' tisfaction, of having entered my private protest
 ' against a practice which, in my opinion, bids that
 ' God, who is the God and Father of the gentiles, un-
 ' converted to Christianity, most daring and bold

defiance, and spurns at all the principles, both of natural and revealed religion.'

How the British nation first came to be concerned in a practice, by which the rights and liberties of mankind are so violently infringed, and which is so opposite to the apprehensions Englishmen have always had of what natural justice requires, is indeed surprising. It was about the year 1563, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the English first engaged in the Guinea Trade; when it appears, from an account in Hill's Naval History, page 293, That when Captain Hawkins returned from his first voyage to Africa, that generous spirited Princess, attentive to the interest of her subjects, sent for the Commander, to whom she expressed her concern lest any of the African Negroes should be carried off without their free consent, *declaring it would be detestable, and call down the vengeance of heaven upon the undertakers.* Captain Hawkins promised to comply with the Queen's injunction: nevertheless, we find in the account, given in the same History, of Hawkins' second voyage, the author using these remarkable words, *Here began the horrid practice of forcing the Africans into slavery.*

Labut, a Roman Missionary, in his account of the Isles of America, at page 114, of the 4th vol. mentions, that Lewis the 13th, father to the present French King's grand-father, was extremely uneasy at a law by which all the Negroes of his Colonies were to be made slaves; but it being strongly urged to him, as the readiest means for their conversion to Christianity, he acquiesced therewith.

And altho' we have not many accounts of the impressions which this piratical invasion of the rights of mankind, gave to serious minded people, when first engaged

engaged in; yet it did not escape the notice of some, who might be esteemed in a peculiar manner as watchmen in their day to the different societies of Christians, whereunto they belonged. Richard Baxter, an eminent preacher amongst the Nonconformists, in the last century, well known and particularly esteemed by most of the serious Presbyterians and Independents, in his Christian Directory mostly, wrote about an hundred years ago, fully shews his detestation of this practice in the following words, ‘ Do you not mark
 ‘ how God hath followed you with plagues, and may
 ‘ not conscience tell you, that it is for your inhumanity to the souls and bodies of men. — To go as
 ‘ pirates and catch up poor Negroes, or people of another land that never forfeited life or liberty, and to
 ‘ make them slaves, and sell them, is one of the worst
 ‘ kind of thievery in the world, and such persons are
 ‘ to be taken for the common enemies of mankind;
 ‘ and they that buy them, and use them as beasts, for
 ‘ their meer commodity, and betray, or destroy, or
 ‘ neglect their souls, are fitter to be called devils than
 ‘ Christians. It is an heinous sin to buy them, unless
 ‘ it be in charity to deliver them. — Undoubtedly
 ‘ they are presently bound to deliver them; because
 ‘ by right the man is his own; therefore no man else
 ‘ can have a just title to him.’

We also find George Fox, a man of exemplary piety, who was the principal instrument in gathering the religious society of people, called Quakers, expressing his concern and fellow-feeling for the bondage of the Negroes: In a discourse taken from his mouth, in Barbados, in the year 1671, says, ‘ Consider with yourselves, if you were in the same condition as the Blacks
 ‘ are,—who came strangers to you, and were sold to you

‘ as slaves. I say, if this should be the condition of
 ‘ you or yours, you would think it hard measure. Yea,
 ‘ and very great bondage and cruelty. And, there-
 ‘ fore, consider seriously of this, and do you for and
 ‘ to them, as you would willingly have them, or any
 ‘ other, to do unto you, were you in the like slavish
 ‘ condition; and bring them to know the Lord Christ.’
 And in his journal, page 431, speaking of the advice
 he gave his friends at Barbados, he says, ‘ I desired
 ‘ also, that they would cause their overseers to deal
 ‘ mildly and gently with their Negroes, and not to
 ‘ use cruelty towards them, as the manner of some
 ‘ had been, and that after certain years of servitude
 ‘ they should make them free.”

In a book printed in Liverpool, called *The Liver-
 pool Memorandum-book*, which contains, among other
 things, an account of the trade of that port, there is
 an exact list of the vessels employed in the Guinea
 trade, and of the number of Slaves imported in each
 vessel, by which it appears, that in the year 1753, the
 number imported to America, by vessels belonging to
 that port, amounted to upwards of thirty thousand;
 and from the number of vessels employed by the Afri-
 can Company in London and Bristol, we may, with
 some degree of certainty, conclude, there is, at
 least, One Hundred Thousand Negroes purchased and
 brought on board our ships yearly from the coast of
 Africa, on their account. This is confirmed in An-
 derson’s History of Trade and Commerce, printed the
 year before last, where it is said, at page 68 of the
 Appendix, ‘ *That England supplies her American Co-
 lonies with Negro-slaves, amounting in number to
 ‘ above One Hundred Thousand every year.*’ When the
 vessels are full freighted with slaves, they set out for

our plantations in America, and may be two or three months on the voyage, during which time, from the filth and stench that is among them, distempers frequently break out, which carry off a great many, a fifth, a fourth, yea sometimes a third of them; so that taking all the slaves together that are brought on board our ships yearly, one may reasonably suppose, that at least ten thousand of them die on the voyage. And in a printed account of the State of the Negroes in our plantations, it is supposed that a fourth part, more or less, die at the different Islands, in what is called the seasoning. Hence it may be presumed, that, at a moderate computation of the slaves, who are purchased by our African merchants in a year, near thirty thousands die upon the voyage and in the seasoning. Add to this, the prodigious number who are killed in the incursions and intestine wars, by which the Negroes procure the number of slaves wanted to load the vessels: How dreadful then is this Slave-Trade, whereby so many thousands of our fellow-creatures, free by nature, endued with the same rational faculties, and called to be heirs of the same salvation with us, lose their lives, and are truly, and properly speaking, murdered every year. For it is not necessary, in order to convict a man of murder, to make it appear, that he had an intention to commit murder. Whoever does, by unjust force or violence, deprive another of his Liberty; and, while he has him in his power, reduces him, by cruel treatment, to such a condition as evidently endangers his life; and the event occasions his death, is actually guilty of murder. It is no less shocking to read the accounts given by Sir Hans Sloan, and others, of the inhuman and unmerciful treatment those Blacks meet with, who survive the seasoning in the Islands, often

often for transgressions, to which the punishment they receive bears no proportion. ‘ And the horrid executions, which are frequently made there upon discovery of the plots laid by the blacks, for the recovery of their liberty; of some they break the bones, whilst alive, on a wheel; others they burn or rather roast to death; others they starve to death, with a loaf hanging before their mouths.’ Thus they are brought to expire, with frightful agonies, in the most horrid tortures. For negligence only they are unmercifully whipped, till their backs are raw, and than pepper and salt is scattered on the wounds to heighten the pain and prevent mortification. Is it not a cause of much sorrow and lamentation, that so many poor creatures should be thus rack’d with excruciating tortures, for crimes which often their tormentors have occasioned: Must not even the common feelings of human nature have suffered some grievous change in those men, to be capable of such horrid cruelty, towards their fellow-men? If they deserve death, ought not their judges, in the death decreed them, always to remember that these their hapless fellow-creatures are men, and themselves professing Christians. The Mosaic law teaches us our duty in these cases, in the merciful provision it made in the punishment of transgressors, Deuter. xxv. 2. *And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down, and to be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number, Forty stripes he may give him and not exceed.* And the reason rendered is out of respect to human nature, viz. *Lest if he should exceed, and beat him above these, with many stripes, then thy brother should seem vile unto thee.* Britons boast themselves to be a generous, humane people, who have a true
 sense

sense of the importance of Liberty; but is this a true character, whilst that barbarous, savage Slave-Trade, with all its attendant horrors, receives countenance and protection from the Legislature, whereby so many thousand lives are yearly sacrificed. Do we indeed believe the truths declared in the gospel? Are we persuaded that the threatenings, as well as the promises therein contained, will have their accomplishment? If indeed we do, must we not tremble to think what a load of guilt lies upon our Nation generally and individually, so far as we in any degree abet or countenance this aggravated iniquity.

We have a memorable instance in history, which may be fruitful of instruction, if timely and properly applied; it is a quotation made by Sir John Temple, in his history of the Irish rebellion, being an observation out of Giraldus Cambrensis, a noted author, who lived about six hundred years ago, concerning the causes of the prosperity of the English undertakings in Ireland, when they conquered that Island, he saith, ‘ That a synod, or council of the Clergy, being
 ‘ then assembled at Armagh, and that point fully de-
 ‘ bated, it was unanimously agreed, that the sins of
 ‘ the people were the occasion of that heavy judgment
 ‘ then fallen upon their nation; and that especially
 ‘ their buying of Englishmen from merchants and pi-
 ‘ rates, and detaining them under a most miserable
 ‘ hard bondage, had caused the Lord, by way of just
 ‘ retaliation, to leave them to be reduced, by the
 ‘ English, to the same state of slavery. Whereupon
 ‘ they made a public act in that council, that all the
 ‘ English, held in captivity throughout the whole
 ‘ land, should be presently restored to their former
 ‘ Liberty.’

I shall now conclude with an extract from an address of a late author to the merchants, and others, who are concerned in carrying on the Guinea Trade: Which also, in a great measure, is applicable to others, who, for the love of gain, are in any way concerned in promoting or maintaining the captivity of the Negroes.

‘ As the business, you are publicly carrying on before the world, has a bad aspect, and you are sensible most men make objection against it, you ought to justify it to the world, upon principles of reason, equity and humanity; to make it appear, that it is no unjust invasion of the persons, or encroachments on the rights of men; or for ever to lay it aside.— But laying aside the resentment of men, which is but of little or no moment in comparison with that of the Almighty, think of a future reckoning: consider how you shall come off in the great and awful day of account: You now heap up riches and live in pleasure; but, oh! what will you do in the end thereof? and that is not far off: what, if death should seize upon you, and hurry you out of this world, under all that load of blood-guiltiness, that now lies upon your souls? The gospel expressly declares, that thieves and murderers shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Consider, that at the same time, and by the same means, you now treasure up worldly riches, you are treasuring up to yourselves wrath, against the day of wrath, and vengeance that shall come upon the workers of iniquity, unless prevented by a timely repentance.

‘ And what greater iniquity, what crime that is more heinous, that carries in it more complicated guilt, can you name than that, in the habitual, de-
 ‘ liberate

6 liberate practice of which you now live? How can
 6 you lift up your guilty eyes to heaven? How can
 6 you pray for mercy to him that made you, or hope
 6 for any favour from him that formed you, while you
 6 go on thus grossly and openly to dishonour him, in
 6 debasing and destroying the noblest workmanship of
 6 his hands in this lower world? He is the father of
 6 men; and do you think he will not resent such
 6 treatment of his offspring, whom he hath so loved,
 6 as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever be-
 6 lieveth in him, might not perish, but have everlasting
 6 life? This love of God to man, revealed in the
 6 gospel, is a great aggravation of your guilt; for if
 6 God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.
 6 You remember the fate of the servant, who took
 6 hold of his fellow-servant, who was in his debt, by
 6 the throat, and cast him into prison: Think then,
 6 and tremble to think, what will be your fate, who
 6 take your fellow-servants by the throat, that owe you
 6 not a penny, and make them prisoners for life.

6 Give yourselves leave to reflect impartially upon,
 6 and consider the nature of, this Man-Trade, which,
 6 if you do, your hearts must needs relent, if you have
 6 not lost all sense of humanity, all pity and compas-
 6 sion towards those of your own kind, to think what
 6 calamities, what havock and destruction among
 6 them, you have been the authors of, for filthy lucre's
 6 sake. God grant you may be sensible of your guilt,
 6 and repent in time.'

F I N I S.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its inhabitants.
 The second part contains a detailed account of
 the various tribes and their customs.
 The third part is a collection of
 the most interesting stories and legends
 which have been handed down from
 generation to generation.
 The fourth part is a list of the
 names of the various places and
 persons mentioned in the text.
 The fifth part is a list of the
 names of the various tribes and
 their respective territories.
 The sixth part is a list of the
 names of the various rivers and
 lakes in the country.
 The seventh part is a list of the
 names of the various mountains and
 hills in the country.
 The eighth part is a list of the
 names of the various islands and
 rocks in the country.
 The ninth part is a list of the
 names of the various plants and
 animals in the country.
 The tenth part is a list of the
 names of the various minerals and
 metals in the country.
 The eleventh part is a list of the
 names of the various diseases and
 ailments in the country.
 The twelfth part is a list of the
 names of the various medicines and
 remedies in the country.
 The thirteenth part is a list of the
 names of the various laws and
 customs in the country.
 The fourteenth part is a list of the
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 philosophical systems in the country.
 The fifteenth part is a list of the
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 literary works in the country.
 The sixteenth part is a list of the
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 and persons in the country.
 The seventeenth part is a list of the
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 The eighteenth part is a list of the
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 The nineteenth part is a list of the
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 The twentieth part is a list of the
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