

death." Conduct like this may accord with French notions of right, but I trust it will ever be held in detestation in this country. Mons. G. it is true, afterwards gives up this plan of conquering; not from its injustice, but from its infeasibility, and because he conceives that it would be more politic to endeavour to procure their gold by more pacific means.

Now one of the many advantages possessed by those countries, which I propose to cultivate, is that there are no gold mines in them, nor any expectation of them. All the riches which it can be hoped to derive from the earth, will depend upon its culture; which to its inhabitants may be productive of happiness and wealth. But gold mines to them would produce neither; on the contrary, they would cause only poverty and misery; and I should consider it as a great obstacle to cultivation, nay an insuperable objection to the undertaking it, in the proposed country, if mines of any precious metal were there expected to be found.

Besides this traffic in slaves, and taking possession of the natives territory without any ceremony, there are other differences between Mons. G's. system and mine. With him commerce is the primary object; cultivation, the civilizing the Africans, and exploring the country, being only secondary considerations, and encouraged only insomuch as they tend to promote and increase the former. Now these latter, with me, are the primary objects; as I conceive that they will each have a tendency towards the abolition of slavery, and commerce is left to take care of itself; which, it is supposed, must follow the cultivation of valuable produce.

Mons. G. although an advocate for carrying on the slave trade at present, thinks that, if his system were acted upon, it