

## Research into the slavery abolition movement in Exeter

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### Telling our Stories, Finding our Roots: Exeter's Multi-coloured History

The complexities of the abolition movement are extensive and beyond the scope of this paper: this is a brief, and very simple, introduction to the issue looking at Exeter

#### **The National Picture**

The extremely lucrative trade in enslaved people was dominated by Britain in the eighteenth century: Britain was the world's premier maritime power. Much of the trade centred on West Africa. It was a complex activity involving indigenous chiefs trading enslaved people from their own societies, as well as the middle men, slave raiders and traders, capturing people (see Olaudah Equiano's description of raids on his village).<sup>i</sup> Whatever the source, the enslaved people were then transported across the Atlantic and sold into the ownership of an ever growing number of plantations which had developed in the West Indies, and the Americas. Their forced labour in the main produced sugar but also coffee and allspice. The trade had begun in the sixteenth century and there is evidence of involvement of Devon families from very early on (Sir John Hawkins)<sup>ii</sup>. Wool products manufactured in Devon and Exeter were included in the early trade to West Africa.<sup>iii</sup> Later in the eighteenth century, some of the 'wool' wealth produced would be invested in the creation of banks in Exeter, and for others money might be used to generate further wealth through the plantation economy producing sugar and its import to Britain - the 'triangular' trade. The immorality of this system cannot be underestimated nor the continuing immorality of modern slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> century world economy.

By the seventeenth century the Society of Friends, or Quakers, had already begun to expose the assault on the dignity and rights of fellow humans in this trade. The Quakers had been a persecuted minority sect and some had left England to establish communities in America where they had set an example of freeing slaves.<sup>iv</sup> They were ridiculed by the majority for campaigning against the slave trade but were sought out by former slaves such as Olaudah Equiano. Over a period of twenty years, owned and sold three times, Equiano worked aboard ships in a variety of roles. His last owner, a Quaker (illustrating that any group of people is not homogenous), allowed Equiano to trade items on his own account by which he earned enough to 'buy' his freedom. He had also achieved an education. He wrote his autobiographical commentary on slavery, 'Interesting narratives of the Life of Olaudah Equiano' which ran to eight editions. It became a seminal treatise, quoted at meetings, as he travelled throughout the country, with others freed from bondage, to raise awareness of the evils of slavery. He met Thomas Clarkson, who with a small group of friends, would form the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787 to raise awareness of the injustice and cruelty of the slave trade on which the production of sugar depended.

It has been traditional to focus on the strong moral emphasis of the early abolitionist movement, the focus on the slave trade rather than slavery. In part this was to take account of the fact that enslaved people, under colonial law, were viewed as the property of the plantation owners. An attack on slavery was an assault on property rights. Voting rights and political power were dependent on the ownership of property. Others have considered whether the reasons were economic, there being a decline in the profitability of the plantation economy as industrialisation grew (Eric Williams), but in turn this theory is questioned by other historians who maintain the multifaceted components of the 'slave' economy were looking to expansion at this time.

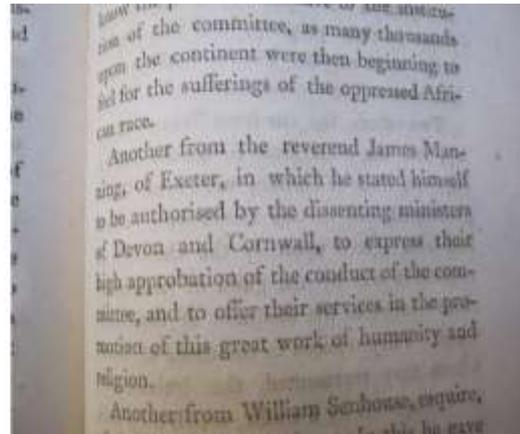
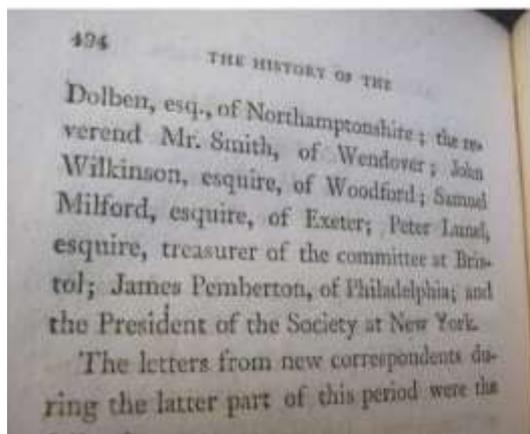
Initially those who came together to work for the abolition of slavery belonged to minority religious groups but a momentum grew which saw it become a national movement. It has been suggested that this is the first time in England people became outraged about the rights of others, not themselves, 'And most startlingly of all, the rights of people of another colour, on another continent'.<sup>v</sup> A wide range of tactics were used, that activists in current campaigns may recognise - fliers, pamphlets, posters, speakers touring the country to raise

awareness and funds, to hold meetings, to draw up petitions, to boycott the use of sugar - all these were used to encourage the formation of abolition committees in cities and towns throughout the country to counter the power of the plantation-owning members of Parliament.

### Local Picture in 18<sup>th</sup> century Exeter

National history records the well-known names of William Wilberforce, who led the action in parliament, and Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp who travelled the country educating the public about the realities of slavery and the trade, illustrating their talks with artefacts relating to the trade. In Exeter, a group of key members of the Unitarian and Quaker communities came together to form a committee working to support the Society for Abolition of Slavery in London. Samuel Milford had formed the City Bank with Richard Hall Clark in 1786, and belonged to George's Meeting House in South Street. A prominent minister of that congregation was Rev James Manning. Thomas Clarkson records meeting these two individuals, and exchanging correspondence with them, in his book published in 1808 recording the development of the abolition movement.<sup>vi</sup>

Figure 1 – reproduction of pages 494 and 495 *The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament, Vol. 1, 1808*, 1st edition, taken from the copy held in the Devon & Exeter Institution



(Courtesy of the Devon and Exeter Institution)

Clarkson visited Exeter in 1788 and is recorded in the Exeter Flying post as stating 'every cubic inch of sugar we consume costs a cubic inch of human blood'<sup>vii</sup>. The Exeter Flying Post records notices of meetings, the raising of subscriptions to the London branch of the Abolition Society, petitions to Parliament, and also in 6.11.88 a poem of a slave's destiny:

The following documents appear in the Appendix - (1) Petition quoted in EFP 27.3.1788; (2) Record of meeting, citing letter from Granville Sharp as reason for coming together, naming committee members and some subscriptions EFP 12.6.1788; (3) Poem of a slave's destiny EFP 6.11.1788; (4) List of subscribers EFP 20.11.1788 - including MPs Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, and John Baring, Esq.

### Local subscribers

The presence of the name of Charles Bampfylde on this list is of interest since other branches of his mother's family, the Codringtons, had been leading plantation owners in the West Indies for generations (see research of colleague Miranda Harvey within this project). The second MP listed, John Baring, was a founder of the Devonshire Bank in Exeter in 1770, following the establishment in London of the company which would become Baring Brothers, founded on the wealth created from the family's trade in cloth in both cities<sup>viii</sup>. John

Baring withdrew from much immediate commercial activity but stood as MP from 1776-1802 (Records of Houses of Parliament). The Baring family and the Codrington family, to whom Bampfylde was related, feature prominently in the data base created by University College, London which looks closely at those who claimed recompense after the 'emancipation' of slaves in 1838.<sup>ix</sup>

The strong presence of Unitarian and Quaker names on subscription and committee lists reflects the situation nationally. At this time, non-conformists were not allowed to stand for parliament, be admitted to university or hold positions in the civil service:

'In respect of civic matters the position of Unitarians is still little different from that of the other Dissenters. They are allowed freedom of worship, but they are at the same time excluded from all high public office, unless this is explicitly permitted by the Church of England. .... As all students seeking admission to the Ancient Universities are required to subscribe to the Church of England's Thirty-Nine Articles, all young Unitarians are excluded from these institutions.'<sup>x</sup>

Perhaps people who were prevented from participating fully in society had a greater understanding of the position of excluded and marginalised people – including enslaved people – leading them to campaign on issues of social justice.

The Quaker Sparkes family also feature prominently in Exeter committees. They too set up a bank in Exeter, The General Bank, in 1792. Todd Gray, in his book, *Devon and the Slave Trade*, draws attention to the bank's creation of a pound note bearing an engraving of William Penn, leading Quaker activist in America. Joseph Sparkes, and his brother Thomas, would later create the city suburb of Pennsylvania, including the elegant Pennsylvania Terrace, overlooking the city, again commemorating their famous fellow Quaker across the Atlantic.

Figure 2 Portraits of Joseph Sparkes



(Courtesy of Professor Christopher Holdsworth)

Figure 3 Pennsylvania Terrace



(Courtesy of *Exeter Memories*)

The presence of women's names on the subscription lists are of interest too, not only wives and daughters of male signatories, but women subscribing in their own right. Activity undertaken by women in particular at this time was to encourage abstention from the purchase and eating of sugar. Clare Midgley has written extensively on the subject of women against slavery but unfortunately does not give any reports of activity of this kind in Exeter, however that does not mean that there were not individuals who took this action.<sup>xi</sup>

It can be seen that the names which appear in the reports of meetings, the subscribers to the national organisation, are those of business men, manufacturers, etc. The background of ordinary city people, who supported the abolition of the slave trade, and signed petitions, remain unknown but it is known that there were a thousand signatories to the petition sent to Parliament in March 1788.<sup>xii</sup>

### **Progress of the Abolition movement**

There was much activity until 1792, but then public petitioning ceased as fears grew in Parliament about the influence of the French Revolution. Unitarians were, 'often sympathetic towards the Revolution... and incurred charges of lack of patriotism in consequence'.<sup>xiii</sup> However, by 1807 the abolition of the slave trade was achieved, and the Act passed in parliament. This applied to British slave ships but other countries, such as France, Spain and Portugal continued trading in enslaved people. The ownership and use of enslaved people did not cease on plantations. A group of those who had major involvement in the Caribbean plantations, the West India Interest, lobbied hard in Parliament to counter the activity of the abolitionists. However, no Exeter MPs appear to have been particularly active in that pro slavery lobbying group. More muted activity to achieve emancipation continued. In 1823 a petition was presented to Parliament from Exeter stating, "while a system exists which makes man the property and subjects him to the will of another, instances of grievous oppression and cruelty will inevitably occur".<sup>xiv</sup>

The response to this petition, and many from all over the country led to resolutions being passed by 1824 recognising the eventual goal to end slavery. However, their nature was very moderate, acknowledging the planters' perspective:

"If the measures which may be adopted for the accomplishment of this great work of national humanity, justice and policy shall injuriously affect the property of any classes of persons connected with the Colonies, the claim of such persons for relief will receive the equitable consideration of the legislature ...."<sup>xv</sup>

Reports indicate much ambiguity on the issues - illustrating a Christian response but indicating an acute awareness of the financial implications. The conditions and punishment of enslaved people is discussed but with little remonstrance to the slave owners.

In 1825, the Devon & Exeter Society for Promoting the Mitigation and Abolition of Slavery through the British Dominions had been established, nationally this organisation was commonly known as the Anti-Slavery Society. The President was Samuel Frederick Milford (Samuel Milford's son), Thomas Sparkes was Treasurer, and the Secretaries, William Lee and Robert Dymond.

In October 1830, the Exeter Ladies Association for promoting the extinction of colonial slavery was established. The Chair was Mrs Robert Dymond, and Miss Lydia Manning, Miss Tyrell and Miss Patience Lee, all non-conformists, are listed as secretaries.<sup>xvi</sup> We do not know how radical these women may have been but it has been argued that in some instances women had become much more radical than men in the pursuit of abolition.

Activity towards abolition continued. Enslaved people were also engaged in their own campaign against slavery through resistance, rebellion and revolt, emphasising that this system would not continue. Following the changes brought about by Parliamentary Reform in 1832, matters came to a head in 1833. The names of Exeter men at meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society at Exeter Hall, London in 1833 have been identified. In April, 1833, attendance of 350 delegates 'from the country' including Matthew Vicars (an Anglican rector of All Hallows, Exeter), Joseph Sparkes and John Bristow (minister, Castle Street congregation from Nov. 1824-47) appear as representing Devon, see Figure 4.<sup>xvii</sup> In July 1833, signatories at a meeting of the Society were Matthew Vicars and Henry Sparkes, see Figure 5.<sup>xviii</sup>

Figures 4 and 5 Documents from the Wilson Anti-Slavery Collection

"...delegates....to represent ...the general feeling on the subject of Negro Slavery (22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1833)"

J. C. Matthews	Ditto
T. Harrison	Ditto
John Steer	Ditto
H. Coaker	Ditto
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>	
Matthew Vicars	Exeter and Devonshire
Joseph Sparkes	do.
J. Bristow	do.
William France	Plymouth
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>	
J. P. Stephens	Bridport
W. Bean	Weymouth
Thomas Scriven	do.
H. J. Crump	do.
W. Forster	Bridport
Mal. Fisher	Blandford
<b>DURHAM.</b>	
Robert Heys	South Shields
Samuel Blair	do.
Thomas Robson	Sunderland
E. Richardson	do.
William Kirk	do.

Resolution at meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1833

*the Abolition of Colonial Slavery,*" which has been forwarded to the different Anti-Slavery Associations throughout the kingdom; we also beg to recall your attention to the concluding passage of the Memorial to which you attached your name on the 19th of April last, feeling confident, that, in accordance with the pledge then given, you will suffer nothing but uncontrollable circumstances to prevent your immediate response to the call we now address to you.

"We feel bound publicly and emphatically to declare, that while Slavery obtains under any form, however modified, or however sanctioned, we will never relax from our efforts, nor swerve from our purpose, to exert that influence which we may collectively or individually possess, to effect by all legitimate means its immediate and entire abolition."

MATTHEW VICARS,	} Delegates from Exeter.	C. H. MOORSOM,	} Delegates from Birmingham.
HENRY SPARKES,		JOSEPH STURGE,	
W. L. P. WILKINSON,	} Delegate from Dublin.	JOHN STURGE,	} Delegate from Walshead.
WILLIAM HUME,		WILLIAM KNIGHT,	
THOMAS JAMES,		GEORGE THOMPSON,	

N.B. The Delegates will meet daily, at Nine o'clock, A.M., at Exeter Hall.

## Abolition Act 1834

The Slavery Abolition Act was eventually passed in August 1833, and enacted in 1834, but it only released slaves under the age of six immediately. Those who were older became 'apprentices', ostensibly giving a period of time when enslaved people would learn the skills required for full freedom. But they were still to provide free labour and were beholden to their owners. Agitation and acts of resistance by those still bound in this manner, who saw little significant change in their conditions, finally brought the end to enslavement in the West Indies in 1838.

A factor of the Act was the compensation to the plantation owners 'for their business losses' - £20m set aside by the British Government to be distributed among slave owners. The excellent resource available on the University College London website gives the names of plantation owners, how many slaves they owned, and the compensation they received, offering the opportunity to identify just who were the Devon families, and individuals, who had benefitted from the wealth created by this hideous exploitation.<sup>xx</sup> Slaves received no compensation at all.

## Sierra Leone Company

In this account, nothing has been said of the Sierra Leone Company, a settlement for enslaved people who had been freed. Involving Granville Sharp, great hopes were raised. The Navy employed Equiano as Commissary of Stores for the first expedition<sup>xxi</sup> but he was dismissed following his exposure of the inefficiency and corruption in Plymouth. In his will, Samuel Milford, the Banker, and Chair of the early Abolition committees in Exeter, left shares in the company to his wife and daughters, 'hoping they will not dispose thereof....'<sup>xxii</sup> We cannot know at what point he purchased these shares and whether his motive was to support this project to offer a new life to the freed slaves, or whether he viewed it as an investment to make money, perhaps a combination of both. The company had a very chequered history and led to the deaths of many of the settlers as a result of the climate, disease, and the nature of the land which they were expected to develop.

## Later Activity

Anti-slavery activity did not cease in 1839. Activity continued focussing on slavery in the Americas and the prominent ex-slave Frederick Douglass, author of *My Bondage My Freedom*, visited the city in August 1846<sup>xxiii</sup>, addressing two public meetings, 'which were crowded to excess on the first evening' at Congdon's Royal Subscription Rooms:<sup>xxiv</sup>

'We announced last week the intention of William Lloyd Garrison, president of the Anti -Slavery Society; and Frederick Douglass, a man of colour and once himself a slave, to address and endeavour to excite the sympathies of an Exeter audience on this subject. And here we may take leave to observe that many years since there was not wanting in Exeter and towns in its neighbourhood which we could mention, expressions of detestation of a commerce in the human species. There were persons here and in this county, who, when that doctrine was not most popular, boldly asserted this commerce and the holding of slaves as a species of property, to be as impolitic as it is inhuman and unjust. Foremost in the ranks of these men stood the respectable members of the Society of Friends, and never has the cry ceased among us for the entire abolition for a system as contrary to the laws of God as it is afflicting to humanity, and abhorrent to men.'

In his presentation, Douglass appealed strongly to the audience to reject support to the American Church, in all denominations, since he considered they endorsed slavery. He stated there were ministers of religion who were slave owners, the President of the United States owned slaves, members of Senate and Congress owned slaves. A full transcription of his dramatic speech is available through The Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, Yale University.<sup>xxv</sup>

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## Conclusion

The British trade in slaves and the ownership of people took fifty years, between 1788 and 1838, to be abolished. In those fifty years it had not only been activity in Britain which brought about abolition, as indicated there had been major rebellions by enslaved people. In 1791 half a million rose to seize their freedom on the island of St. Domingue (modern Haiti), this revolution lasted until 1804, resulting in the ending of slavery on that island. In 1823 the Demerara revolt by the enslaved in Guyana took place, and in 1831/2 the Christmas rebellion in Jamaica. These major risings influenced all quarters in the pursuit of abolition. Those who were activists in the abolition of slavery movement in provincial Exeter were not radical 'revolutionaries', and it has been suggested that it became highly respectable to be part of the abolition movement, but if individuals in regional cities and towns had not responded to the early calls for a commitment to challenge the outrage of slavery, to campaign to bring British involvement to an end, abolition may have taken much longer. However, we must not, and cannot forget the legacy of slavery, it will never disappear.

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## Acknowledgements

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My thanks also to Paul Auchterlonie, formerly Senior Librarian, University of Exeter, for his assistance in accessing material at the Devon & Exeter Institution and support in downloading material from the JSTOR archive web site; Derek McAuley, Chief Officer, General Assembly of the Unitarian Free Churches in England, for identifying sources within their archives; and John Draisey, Methodist Circuit, Devon, for identifying the digitised pamphlets on JSTOR.

## Endnotes

<sup>i</sup> See Olaudah Equiano's description of raids in his village, *Bury the Chains: the British Struggle to Abolish Slavery*, Hochschild, A., 2005, p.31.

<sup>ii</sup> Sir John Hawkins, recognised as the first English slave trader in 1562 – *Local Black History: A beginning in Devon*, MacKeith, L., 2003, p.6.

<sup>iii</sup> *Letters of John Paige 1648-1658* – [www.britishhistory.ac.uk](http://www.britishhistory.ac.uk)

<sup>iv</sup> Hochschild, *ibid.* p.77

<sup>v</sup> Hochschild, *ibid.*, p.5

<sup>vi</sup> *The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament, Vol. I*, Clarkson, T., 1808. Clarkson wrote two volumes describing the movement. In recent years there has been a level of criticism of this account as the concentration is on the work of white humanitarian men, neglecting to acknowledge the activism of black and female abolitionists – most recently 'Britain's massive debt to slavery', Professor Catherine Hall, *The Guardian* 27.2.2013 on the occasion of the launch of the new database identifying those who claimed compensation at the time of 'emancipation'.

<sup>vii</sup> *Devon and the Slave Trade: documents on African enslavement, abolition and emancipation from 1562 to 1862*, Gray, T., p.175

<sup>viii</sup> John Baring was the second generation of the family to live in England. His father, Johann Baring, had come from Bremen in the early eighteenth century to learn the wool trade in Exeter. He married the daughter of a wealthy Exeter grocer and changed his name to 'John'. He had built considerable wealth by the time his son was born.

<sup>ix</sup> Other families in Devon had members who were in 'opposite camps'. Gillian Allen has researched the Glanville family of Ottery St. Mary. Thomas Glanville, a solicitor, signed the 1814 abolition petition sent to Parliament by the citizens of Ottery St Mary but his son, Samuel, was at this time in Jamaica becoming a slave owner himself. Gillian Allen (2009), 'Slavery and two Ottery St Mary families', *Heritage. No 30*. Journal of the Ottery St Mary Heritage Society. [otteryheritage@googlemail.com](mailto:otteryheritage@googlemail.com)

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<sup>x</sup>'The Beliefs, History and present position of the Unitarians in England', London, April 1821. *Unitariorum in Anglia* Part 2, Unitarian Historical Society.

<sup>xi</sup> *Women against Slavery: the British Campaigns 1780-1870*, Midgley, C.1995

<sup>xii</sup> *Devon and the Slave Trade*, *ibid*, p.168.

<sup>xiii</sup> *Non conformity in Devon in the 18<sup>th</sup> century*, Brockett, A.A., published on behalf of University of Exeter by Manchester University Press, 1962.

<sup>xiv</sup> *Exeter Flying Post*, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1823

<sup>xv</sup> *Exeter Flying Post*, 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1826.

<sup>xvi</sup> *Exeter Pocket Journal*, 1830.

<sup>xvii</sup> *In pursuance of an address circulated by the Metropolitan Committees,...requesting the appointment of delegates from the country to represent to the Colonial Minister the general feeling on the subject of negro slavery, about 350 gentlemen attended in that character at Exeter Hall, to consider the form in which the sentiments of their constituents should be conveyed to Government.* Author(s): London Anti-Slavery Society. Source: Wilson Anti-Slavery Collection, (1833). Published by: The University of Manchester, The John Rylands University

Library. Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/60228062>

<sup>xviii</sup>

*At a public meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and its Friends, held at Exeter Hall, London, July the 20th, 1833, The Right Honourable Lord Suffield, and afterwards William Smith, Esq. in the chair.* Author(s): Anti-slavery Society (Great Britain) Source: Wilson Anti-Slavery Collection, (1833) Published by: The University of Manchester, The John Rylands University Library Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/60228156>

<sup>xix</sup> *Local Black History*, *ibid*. p.21

<sup>xx</sup> *Legacies of British Slave Ownership*, [www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/)

<sup>xxi</sup> *Local Black History*, *ibid*. p.27.

<sup>xxii</sup> Will, dated 1793, obtained from National Archives. Milford died in 1799.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Personal communication, Richard Bradbury, fellow project volunteer.

<sup>xxiv</sup> Report in *Exeter Flying Post*, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1846 - 19<sup>th</sup> Century British Library Newspapers,

<sup>xxv</sup> 'Frederick Douglass, 'A Call for the British Nation to Testify against Slavery. An address delivered in Exeter, England on August 28, 1846'. *Exeter Western Times* (sic) 5 September, 1846. Blassingame, John (*et al* eds). *The Frederick Douglass Papers, Series One – Speeches, Debates and Interviews*. New Haven. Yale University Press, 1979, Vol I, p.352.

## Sources

### **Hard copy primary source materials**

**Exeter Flying Post** – from 1780s through to 1881 – reports of meetings, offering of petitions, letters , etc. (photocopies taken from microfilm) sourced through the Devon Heritage Service subject card index – 'Slavery' etc , (familiarity with this index arose as it had been used in research undertaken twenty years ago at time of undergraduate study). Also looked at on galegroup.com website of 19<sup>th</sup> century newspapers, see below

**Exeter Pocket Journal** – identification of names of societies and their key post holders – cross reference to names given in EFP, also individuals' other social/philanthropic associations, and occupations – sourced through Devon Heritage Service.

**Records relating to Unitarians and Quakers** – again cross reference of names as confirmation of religious allegiance and activity – DRO, various nos. (detailed references held)

Bound vols. of Tracts held in Devon & Exeter Institution of anti-slavery leaflets and writings (information of existence given by Paul Auchterlonie and access achieved by arrangement with him on my behalf)

Original of Vol I of Thomas Clarkson's book '**The History of the Rise, Progress & Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African slave Trade by the British Parliament (1808)**' seen at D & E Institution, ref.B3 12.

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Wills of small number of key figures in abolition activity in Exeter – National Archives on line access and print off (mostly disappointing in content re ‘slavery activity’, apart from Samuel Milford)

### Secondary Sources

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<http://infotrac.london.galegroup.com/itweb/dis>

<http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals> - Wilson Anti slavery archive – Univ. of Manchester

<http://www.clements.unimich.edu/exhibits/online/sugarexhibit/sugar06.php> Sugar in the Atlantic world.  
Tyler Family Papers: ‘On sugar’

[www.jamaicafamilysearch.com](http://www.jamaicafamilysearch.com) - follow through from Gill Allen’s work

[ww.unitarianhistory.org.uk](http://ww.unitarianhistory.org.uk) – signposted by Derek McAuley

### **Appendix**

Extracts from Exeter Flying Post, 1788-1824 identifying meetings, petitions, letters, etc.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**MOSCOW, Feb. 6.** The Porte has received the news that 20,000 Lighian Tartars have been defeated by the Russians.

**Feb. 25.** Government has sent fresh orders to the marine departments to accelerate the armaments; a great quantity of timber for anchors, cordage, warlike ammunition, are sent to Cadix, Ferrol and Carthage; six ships are ready to sail, and of this class of 60 guns, under Admiral Don Juan, who will command a fleet of observation, are ready to sail next Spring. The rest of the fleet are equipping at Malaga and at the latter port the fleet will assemble in the month of April.

**March 6.** According to advices from Bosnia, troops arrived before Banjaluka, a province, on the 17th of February, day began to bombard the place.

Letters we learn that the fort of Dubitza on the 15th of February; and that the town, situated on the Unna, surrendered in some month, after an obstinate defence, hundred women signalized themselves, by Amazons, sword in hand. This conquest with the loss of thirty of our men.

**DON, TUESDAY, March 25.**

News from Spain, which were brought by the sea-ports of Spain in repairing, with all their armaments, a formidable fleet for sea. It is reported that some alterations of a serious nature have taken place between the Governor of the Spanish Commandant of St. Roch. gloom, at this moment, pervades every eye. Every Potentate is alarmed at the prospect of the two Imperial Powers. A general war, that other nations will, eventually, be either immediately in the Turkish war, or consequent thereon.

News is about to make its appearance in Britain, Holland, Prussia, Saxony, and Sardinia, against France, Germany, and Denmark, and Portugal, are in this neutral. Sweden is out of the question.

News from Constantinople mention, that on the 17th, the Baron de Herbert notified to the declaration of war made on the 23rd month against the Sublime Porte. It was the Turkish Minister with a smile of contented indifference. He said, that he would communicate it to the Divan, but that he feared the Divan would repent the step he had taken.

It is reported that it would be expedient for the Interference in the critical conjuncture, either to the Seven Towers, or to some fortified Canal, until the Grand Vizir should have the opportunity of taking him with the army, and depositing at the Austrian lines.

It is reported that the intention of the Ministry is to apply a million more of the surplus towards the national debt, which, report says, will be repaid directly after the recess.

The notice of the privy council proceeded farther in the abolition of the Slave Trade, this day, at the Secretary's office; and it is their intention, we learn, to publish once a week until their enquiry is completed.

Mr. Simand is talked of to succeed to the Government of Canada, if Lord Dorchester should be re-elected; his health, as it is said, being too weak to bear the vicissitudes of another winter.

Government will not permit the ships which are sent for as transports in the Russian service, to be manned with British seamen; it will be next to impossible to prevent both officers and men from emigrating to this country, in hopes of employ in the marine, or in the military service, who are already engaged in a foreign war.

The addition in the House of Commons, will turn the Bank, instead of the Treasury, it would be their purpose; for it now appears, that a

**No Stock Business done this Day.**

**EXETER, March 26.**

**Devon and Exeter Hospital, March 26.** At this day's Committee 24 Patients were discharged, of whom 13 were cured; and 21 were admitted, among whom 3 had accidents.

On Sunday last was married, at St. German's, the Rev. William Blunt, of Springfield Place, in Suffolk, to Miss Glanville, of Catchfrench, in Cornwall.

Thursday last the wife of Philip Frost, dyer, of Kingsbridge, was delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, all alive.—The same woman, about 13 months since, was delivered of twins.

We hear from Dock, that the Theatre will be opened on Monday, April 7th, with the celebrated Opera of *Inkle and Yarico*; for which, *Such Things Are*, and *The Midnight Hour*, new and elegant scenery is now preparing.

The following is the petition of the city of Exeter, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

"We, the Mayor, Gentlemen, Clergy, and other inhabitants of the city of Exeter, whose names are hereunto subscribed, observing with pleasure the applications already made to Parliament from various parts of this kingdom, in order to procure the abolition of the African Slave Trade, beg leave to declare our extreme abhorrence of a traffick founded in a disregard of the common sentiments of our nature, subversive of the principles of natural justice, utterly repugnant to the laws of the Gospel, and in the highest degree disgraceful to a Christian nation.

"To justify so inhuman a commerce, we dare not admit the plea of political necessity, in opposition to the clear unequivocal dictates of justice and humanity; a plea of so much the less account in the present question, as there is good reason to hope that the example of abolition being once given by this enlightened country, will soon be followed by the other nations of Europe. But above all, we may rest assured that the common father of mankind, who hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, will never suffer the glory or happiness of any people to be diminished by an extended exercise of righteousness and mercy.

"We cannot doubt but the legislature will take into its most serious deliberation, a subject recommended to it by the earnest supplications of a compassionate people and we presume to hope, that such measures will be adopted by Parliament, as shall be effectual for suppressing a traffick conceived in avarice, carried on by treachery, and involving in it a merciless and unparagoned destruction of the human species."

At a meeting held at the Castle of Exeter the 20th day of March, 1788, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of instructing the representatives of the county to support the intended application to Parliament for the abolition of the Slave Trade, it was resolved, that the following instructions be signed and transmitted by the Sheriff to John Rolle and John Polexten Ballard, Esquires. "WE, the High Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Devon; assembled at the Castle of Exeter, having with great pleasure observed that a bill is intended to be brought into parliament to effectuate, in due time, the total abolition of the Slave trade, think it highly becoming us, as men & as christians, thus publicly to declare our abhorrence and detestation of that iniquitous, cruel, and infamous traffick carried on between Africa and America—by dragging our fellow creatures from every thing dear to them into slavery. And at the same time, to request you to lend every assistance in your power to procure a law for regulating the manner of supplying the plantations with a sufficient number of hands for their cultivation, by methods not subversive of the natural rights of mankind, nor inconsistent with the principles of the holy religion we profess."

"As your constituents 'tis highly fitting we should, in this public manner, jointly declare to you our sentiments and wishes on this great national question, not doubting but that the Great Parent and Father of all the nations of the earth, whom he hath made of one blood, will graciously assist any people with his blessing, who shall endeavour by all right and proper means to obtain so benevolent an end.

tioner, he need not fear that, for he has his breeches pockets, from whence he will take them; and which he instantly d Smith might be again asked whether h was done, and Smith having declared launched into eternity. Their bodies night forwarded, in a cart, to be hung cording to their sentence, near the spot der was committed; and the bodies sent to the Hospital; for dissection.

**SHIP NEWS**

**EXMOUTH, March 26.** Since my last Buller's, from Dartmouth, with slate; His Owner's Goodwill; Bowler, from Dover, a tent, Carrey, from Guernsey, with cork; Carke, with hides; Hannah, Fowler, groceries; Kent, from Sandwich, with silk, May, from Milford, with culms; Phillips, and Lympston, Northcott, for Gr Lark, Liscombe; William, Salter; Veni Robies; Charlotte, Tincombe; Sally, J Knighton, for Newfoundland, with store beth, Trodd, and Role in June, Waighton bale goods; Arno; Webber, for Genoa an goods; Pegg, James, for Cadix, with d Toplam, Vreeland, for Rotterdam, with tent, Hendy, and Prosperous, Foster, for Timber; Harmony, Pufford, for Rochelle lugger, Raddon, on a cruise; likewise a few light roisters.

**The ASSIZE of BREAD**  
Set March 24, to remain in Force for the Spa of the Right Worshipful the

Price of Wheat per Bushel,  
The Allowance for Baking per Bu

The Penny Loaf White is to Weigh  
The Penny Loaf Wheat  
The Twopenny Loaf White  
The Twopenny Loaf Wheat  
The Penny Loaf Standard Wheat  
The Twopenny Loaf Standard Wheat  
The Sixpenny Loaf Standard Wheat  
The Twelvepenny Loaf Standard Wheat  
The Eighteenpenny Loaf Standard Wheat

**To the PRINT**

**SIR,**  
OUR last night's conversation, w on the West-India affairs, has b of my attention. Should Mr. Wilb imports into this country will fall f two millions per annum, in the artic rum; sugars, &c. &c.—The manu chester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, most sensibly, while our rival neig themselves by our folly—but happy and good a Minister, to whom the we who will certainly not suffer this to p

The plan originated in a distant champion here, who had been mark continuance in the Leeward Islands and merciless wretch existing, has suc

Conscious am I that there is not a his afflictions of the cruelty exercised tures in Jamaica; a country in which thirty years, which entitles me to a pe it, and I shall therefore advance unde

To enter into a minute detail how t rained on the coast of Guinza is, her will require more time than I can at p it suffice, that the part of Africa co consist of many petty states, and as t a negro is indolence, thievery, and ever committing depredations on e there inevitable; the captives, prev among them, were put to death; an that commerce has encreased those w therefore, we owe the lives of a millio who are much more happily settled i than in their own country, and who forced had been destined victims; he founded in humanity.

When the negro is sick every care i desire being ever enquired for that



**BOARDING SCHOOL for Young LADIES.**

St. Peter's Church-yard, Exeter.

**S. WEBBER**, truly sensible of the repeated Favours he has received since the Establishment of her School, begs Leave to return her Friends and the Public her sincere Thanks for them, at the same Time hoping, that by her paying the greatest Attention to those Ladies who now are, or who may be hereafter intrusted to her Care, and her unremitting Endeavour faithfully to discharge her important Duties, she shall render herself deserving of their future Support.

After the Month's Vacation her School will open again the 1st of July, the Terms of WHICH, and for private Scholars, may be known on Application.

Embroidery, the new and much-admired style of Ribbon-Work, with a Variety of other fashionable Whorls, and Dressing, neatly done on a reasonable Terms; Cloth Work, peruse Designs fold, and Materials for every Kind of Work.

She begs Leave to inform her Friends and the Public in general, that her own, and the Work of her young Ladies, done from Christmas last, will be shown every Day, (from 10 o'clock only) from Ten in the Morning till Eight at Night, beginning Monday the 16th Instant, and ending the Saturday Night following.

**DEVONSHIRE.**

**TO be SOLD**, the Fee-simple and Inheritance of the MANOR of **CURWORTHY**, in the Parish of Inwardleigh, in the said County, consisting of a very good Parson-house, Plead-house, Barns, Stables, and other convenient Outbuilds; and about 750 Acres of Orchard, Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land, and two extensive Commons, called **NOPTERDON** and **YOULDON**; containing about 150 Acres, now let to Mr. John Lewis for a Term, which expires at Lady-day under a Lease, in which the Tenant covenants that he will yield up the Premises in good Repair at the End of the said Term, and leave all the Measure which shall abide on the Premises in the last Year of the said Term; and the Landlord has Liberty to break up 14 Acres of the oldest Tillage Ground for Wheat in the last Year, and to sow Grass Seed with the Spring-Cow, which the Tenant is to harvest in, and not to stock the same after the second Day of February in the last Year of the said Term.

Also, The Reversion in Fee of a Tenement, called **VIZAMBEY**, within the said Manor of Curworthy, in the said Parish of Inwardleigh, consisting of a Farm-house, Barn, Stable, and other Outbuilds; and upwards of 30 Acres of Orchard, Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land, now let on Lease for the Life of a Person aged upwards of 50, and reserved an annual Rent of 40.

Also, The Reversion in Fee of a Tenement, called **PADSON**, otherwise **DODDER'S PADSON**, within the said Manor and Parish; consisting of a Farm-house, Barn, Stable, and other Outbuilds, and about 25 Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, now let on a Lease for three Lives and an annual reserved Rent of 200, and the Sum of 400 payable on the Death of each of the said Lives.

Also, The Reversion in Fee of a Tenement, called **CORNISH'S PARKE**, within the said Manor and Parish; consisting of ten Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, now let on a Lease for the Life of John Spore, aged 80, and an reserved annual Rent of 60, 8d.

Also, The Reversion in Fee of a Tenement, called **DURDON MOOR**, in the Parish of Northlew; consisting of three Fields of 12 Acres or thereabouts, now let on a Lease for three Lives, and an annual reserved Rent of 30, and 20, payable on the Death of each of the said Lives.

Also, Some **HIGH and CHIEF RENTS**, payable out of several messuages within the said Parish of Inwardleigh to the said Manor of Curworthy.

There is likewise about 200 Worth of Timber and Coppice on the Premises, now fit for Sale.

The above Premises are situated in a good, fertile, and pleasant County, the Manor abounds with Game, and is distant about two Miles from Oakhampton, five from Harshleigh, and 24 from Exeter.

**Also, To be Sold, either together or in separate Parcels,** The Fee-simple and Inheritance of Two Tenements, called the **HIGHER and LOWER TOWN LIVING**, and the **VINEYARD**, in the Parish of Exbourn, in the said County of Devon; consisting of three convenient Dwelling-houses, Barns, Stables, Gardens, and Courtiers; and upwards of 50 Acres of Orchard and very rich Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land, now let to Mr. Simon Wellcke for a Term, which expires at Lady-day 1790, under a Lease, in which are contained the same Covenants as in the Lease to Mr. Lewis.

Exbourn is four Miles from Oakhampton and Harshleigh, twelve from Crediton, and twenty from Exeter.

A Survey will be held for selling the above Premises, at the White Hart, in Oakhampton, on Saturday the 20th Day of September next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; and it is enjoin'd, that Part of the Bids which shall grow in the Possession of the said Mr. Lewis will be let for a Term of 7 or 12 Years.

For viewing the above Premises Application may be made in the next Time to the respective Tenants, and for further Particulars to William Roberts, Esq; in Exeter; or Mr. John Lutmoore, Attorney at Law; Pall-Mace, Oakhampton.

**SLAVE TRADE.**

At an adjourned Meeting held this Day at the Hall, in Exeter, to take into Consideration a Letter from **GEORGE VAN SUANZ**, Esq; of London, Chairman of the SOCIETY for the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE, the Letter addressed to **SAMUEL MITCHELL**, Esq; of this City was produced and read. It appeared from this Letter, that the Expence incurred by that Society in publishing and distributing in this and foreign Kingdoms such Productions as are calculated to promote the general Design has been very great, and is continually increasing; that the Society in London are at this Time engaged in procuring and producing before a Committee of the Privy Council such Evidences as are deemed necessary; that the Society will therefore require much greater pecuniary Assistance than they now possess in order to accomplish their Object, particularly as it will be requisite to support this Cause in Parliament by Counsel and Witnesses in Opposition to an opulent and powerful Body of Men interested in the Continuation of this Trade. In another Letter from Mr. Sharp, the Society in London also request that a Committee may be formed in EXETER, similar to those established for mutual Correspondence and Assistance in YORK, BRISTOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM, and PARIS; at which last Place Mr. Sharp says a respectable Society is also established for the same benevolent Purpose, and is honoured with the Names of some of the first Nobility of that Kingdom, in consequence of which, the following Resolutions were unanimously entered into:

**RESOLVED**, That from a thorough Conviction of the Justice of those Sentiments which are contained in the Petition to Parliament from the Mayor and upwards of a Thousand of the Inhabitants of Exeter on the Subject of the Slave Trade, it becomes our Duty zealously to unite with the Society in London in their Endeavours for its Abolition. That the under-mentioned Gentlemen, together with any others who may voluntarily offer their Assistance, be appointed a Committee for this Purpose, (any five of whom may proceed to Business); that they be authorized to take such Measures from Time to Time, as may appear to them likely to promote this benevolent Intention; and that they be requested to report their Proceedings at a future Meeting.

**COMMITTEE.**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Samuel Milford, Esq.      | Mr. Thomas Sparke         |
| Richard Hall Clarke, Esq. | Mr. Thomas Hill           |
| Joseph Sanders, Esq.      | Mr. Samuel Cross          |
| Matthew Lee, Esq.         | Mr. Philip Moor           |
| Thomas Huckle Lee, Esq.   | Mr. George Manning        |
| John Holmes, Esq.         | Mr. William Tucker        |
| Mr. Samuel Feil, Milford  | Mr. Robert Cross          |
| Mr. John Milford          | Mr. John Bowring          |
| Mr. John Williams         | Mr. Jonathan Evans        |
| Mr. John Withers          | Mr. Jonathan Tucker       |
| Mr. Henry Wymouth         | Mr. Samuel Quasford       |
| Rev. Thomas Morgan        | Mr. Joseph Kingdon        |
| Rev. James Manning        | Mr. Joseph Sparke-Diamond |
| Rev. Timothy Kenrick      | Mr. John Diamond          |
| Mr. R. S. Vial            | Mr. Joseph Littlefair     |

**RESOLVED**, In Conformity with the Request from the Society in London, that a Subscription be forthwith opened for promoting the Design of this Meeting, and that the whole Humanity may induce them to contribute towards it are requested to pay their Subscriptions into the Exeter, Devonshire, or City Banks, who are desired to receive them.

**RESOLVED**, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, and that he be requested to call Meetings from Time to Time, when he shall think it expedient.

**RESOLVED**, That these Resolutions be printed forth with in the Exeter and Sherborne Newspapers.

**RESOLVED**, That this Committee do adjourn to Tuesday next, the 17th Instant, to meet at the Hotel, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Desire of the Meeting,

**SAMUEL MILFORD, Chairman.**

Exeter, June 16, 1788.

**Subscriptions received at this Time.**

	£	s	d		£	s	d
St. Milford, Esq.	1	0	0	Math. Lee, Esq.	2	0	0
Messrs. W. Williams & Son	2	0	0	Rev. Mr. Morgan	2	0	0
R. H. Clarke, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. Tho. Sparke	1	0	0
Messrs. S. E. Milford & J. Willard	2	0	0	Mr. Thomas Hill	2	0	0
James White, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. Samuel Cross	2	0	0
John Mezevale, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. Joseph Kingdon	1	0	0
Mr. Geo. Manning	2	0	0	Mr. Wm. Tucker	1	0	0
Mr. John Withers	2	0	0	Mr. Philip Moor	1	0	0
Mr. James Manning	2	0	0	Mr. Jozeub n. 2 ncher	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Cross	1	0	0	Mr. John Williams	0	10	0
Rev. Mr. Kenrick	2	0	0	Y. ---	1	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Evans	1	0	0	Mr. Joseph Littlefair	1	0	0
Mr. John Diamond	1	0	0	Mr. Samuel Duns	1	0	0
Mr. R. S. Vial	1	0	0	Mr. Thowg	0	10	0
Mr. John Bowring	1	0	0	Elizabeth Sulanna	0	11	0
Rev. Mr. Bratland	1	0	0	Sarah Goodry	0	10	0
John Holmes, Esq.	1	0	0	Anonymous	0	10	0
Thos. H. Lee, Esq.	1	0	0	Ditto	0	10	0
				Joseph Sand 17/1/1	1	0	0
				Thos. Waymouth	0	0	0
				Mrs. Mary Manning	1	0	0

Committee 43 Patients were discharged, of whom 27 were cured; and 26 were admitted without accidents.

ADDRESS, written by J. SHAPLEIGH, of Newcourt, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. HUGHES, in the Character of Falstaff, at the Opening of the Theatre on Monday last.

PUFFT up with your encouragement last year, Again, my Masters, I attend you here! You see, what's done—'twas an expensive matter, More than I thought, or I'm no two-legg'd creature. Those who reward me, heaven reward, I say, The venture, wary now, is no boy's play! But plague on cowards—Falstaff cannot fear To face his friends—no enemy being near. I've charg'd (I mean been charg'd) both scot and lot, And enter on this service—hiding hot. For glowing gratitude has prick'd me on; But should it prick me off—what's to be done? Will gratitude the painter's bill defray? No! no! Will gratitude the joiner's pay? Oh! no! Know gratitude arithmetic; To make my tradesmen shoo, whose seasons tick? Oh! no! What's gratitude?—A heavenly word! Which even Falstaff's wit can't make absurd; It was no like sack, and gives that generous glow, Whose strongest influence I experience now. Unbowel'd, as I shall be by and by, E'en then my heart will feel its enery. Not on compassion: I've improved this ground— You owe me, therefore, six a thousand pound! Thousand! a million! in my estimation, At millions I must price your approbation; I wish no bond for't—hate securities, Pay by installments—pay me as you please. I've march'd my troops where they may pepper'd be!— No buckram men—unless in tragedy! What'er their talents, may they suit your taste, And make my means seem greater than my waist! Rare words!—Bravo!—Prompter, the music, come!— Oh! I found with this Theatre my home.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 3. Since my last arrived the Penelope, Parker, from Peterburg; Amity, Cooper, from Stockholm; Union, Hatch, from St. Croix; Bridget, Carey, from Lisbon; Locke, Samways, from China; Bridget, Cowell, from Corke; Mentor, Hamilton, from Jamaica; St. Pierre, Althaus, from Rochelle; Perseverance, Csaney, from Limerick; and Lark, De-Few, from Guernsey.—Sailed his Majesty's ships Vigilant and Leander, for Portsmouth.

DAKINOUTH, Nov. 5. Since my last arrived the Barbadoes Packet, Silly, from St. Martin's.—Sailed the Johann, Williams, for Bideford.

EXMOUTH, Nov. 5. Since my last arrived the Oporto Packet, Tickle, from Oporto, with wine, &c. Susanna, Johnson, from London, with groceries; Friendship, Davis, from Bristol, with ditto; Ann, Baker, from Malaga, with wine and fruit; Harmony, Pufford, from Rye, with wool; John Bartlett, from Milford, with culm; and the Royal George, Owen, from Beistol, with groceries.—Sailed the Frederick, Mordey, for Whikby, with brandy; Betty, Jerrard, for Poole, with wine and fruit; Thomas and Mary, Marber, for London, with goods; Rose in Jones, Wrightson, for ditto, with ditto; Venus, Esler, for Oxford, with ditto; Atlas, Born, and William and Hannah, Sanderfan, for Sunderland, with ballast; and a few light coasters.

NEW THEATRE, CIRCUS, EXETER.

ON FRIDAY, November the 7th, 1788, will be presented the favourite COMEDY of

The BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

To which will be added the much-admired Farce of

The VIRGIN UNMASK'D.

Lucy by Mrs. KEMBLE.

Tickets to be had at the usual Places.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP between Mr. CHARLES DUNSFORD and Mr. JOHN BOWMAN, Hosieryers, will, by mutual Consent, be dissolved at

N. B. BOOK-BINDING done in all its Branches.

GUILDHALL, EXETER, Nov. 2, 1788.

AT a Second General Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, convened by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for taking into Consideration the African Slave Trade,

Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting does highly approve of the Committees established in this City and in divers other Parts of this Kingdom, for the Purpose of abolishing the African Slave Trade.

It appearing to this Meeting that the Sum of 129l. 10s. has already been subscribed in and about this City, towards the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and that a much larger Sum than has yet been raised, is indispensably requisite,

Resolved unanimously, That a fresh Subscription be earnestly recommended by this Meeting to the Inhabitants of this City and Neighbourhood, towards accomplishing the disinterested and noble Purpose in View; and that the Exeter, Devonshire, and City Banks be requested to receive the Contributions, for the Disposal of the Exeter Committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Worshipful the Mayor, for his Readiness in calling it.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Clarkson for his Attendance, and for the valuable Information he has communicated.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be printed in the London, Exeter, and Sherborne News-papers.

J. BURNET, Mayor.

SLAVE TRADE.

AT a Meeting of the Committee established in Exeter for the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE, held this Day, SAMUEL MILFORD, Esq; in the Chair,

Resolved, That the following Advertisement be inserted in the public Prints.

It appears by a Letter written last Week by the Society instituted in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade to this Committee, that the Subscriptions collected in different Parts of the Kingdom have been entirely expended. It appears also, in the most satisfactory Manner, from the same Letter, that the farther Sum of 3000l. will be necessary to accomplish the humane and patriotic Object of the abolition of the Slave Trade being strenuously opposed by a very potent and powerful Body of Men interested in it, who will spare no Expence or Labour in order to ensure its Continuation, when they come to be heard before the Privy Council, and the Legislature by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses. If therefore the above mentioned Sum cannot be raised in order to encounter them, it is very much to be apprehended that this Cause of Humanity will be overborne in the next Sessions of Parliament; and this barbarous Commerce will still be carried on with all its incidental and inseparable Enormities.

As it is now demonstrated, that the Slave Trade is extremely injurious to the British Navy and to the national Prosperity, as well as inexplicably iniquitous and inhuman, it is hoped, that the Friends of their Country and of Humanity will not withhold their Contributions.

A State of the Account of the Moneys expended by the London Committee, and the Considerations which evince the absolute Necessity of farther Subscriptions, may be seen by any Subscriber on applying to Samuel Milford, Esq; at the City Bank. Subscriptions continue to be received by the Exeter, Devonshire, and City Banks.

A List of Subscribers will appear in the News-papers of next Week.

Exeter, 4th Nov. 1788.

ENGRAVING.

AS several of the Gentry have expressed a Desire of possessing a Likeness of a Gentleman late of this City,

who was not less distinguished for the Excellence of his professional Abilities, than for his profound Erudition and unbounded Benevolence—E. A. EZEKIEL, Engraver and Jeweller, highly sensible of the very flattering Reception his Engraving of Dr. GLASS was honoured with, tho' but a first Essay, and trusting that a second will not be less deserving of that Patronage, is encouraged to offer the following Proposals, for engraving, by Subscription.

A Portrait of the late Mr. PATCH, Surgeon, To be copied (by Permission) from a striking Likeness painted

For the ~~EXCEL~~ FLYING-POST.

The NEGRO'S COMPLAINT.

**W**IND o'er the tremulous sea,  
The Moon spreads her mantle of light,  
And the gale gently dying away,  
Breath'd soft on the bosom of night.  
On the forscastle Maraton stood,  
And pour'd forth his sorrowful tale;  
His tears fell unseen in the flood,  
His sighs pass'd unheard on the gale,  
Ah, wretch! in wild anguish he cried,  
From country and liberty thrown;  
Ah! Maraton, would thou had'st died,  
Ere o'er the salt waves thou wert borne.  
Accurs'd be the merciless band,  
Who his love could from Maraton tear;  
And blasted this impotent hand  
That was sever'd from all I held dear,  
Through the groves of Angola I stray'd,  
Love and hope made my bosom their home,  
There I talk'd with my favorite maid,  
Nor dreamt of my sorrow to come.  
From the thicket the man-hunter sprung,  
My cries echo'd loud through the air:  
There was fury and wrath in his tongue,  
He was dead to the shrieks of despair.  
Now my tears down my cheeks ever flow,  
Still let sleep from my eye-lids depart;  
And still may the arrow of woe,  
Drink deep of the stream of my heart.  
But hark! on the silence of night,  
My Adila's accents I hear!  
And mournful beneath the wan light  
I see her lov'd image appear!  
Slow o'er the smooth ocean she glides,  
As the mist that hangs white on the wave,  
And fondly her lover she chides,  
That lingers so long from his grave!  
O Maraton! hate thee, she cries—  
Ere the reign of oppression is o'er,  
The tyrant is robb'd of his prize,  
And Adila sorrows no more.  
Now sinking amid the dim ray  
Her form seems to fade on my view,  
O stay thee—my Adila stay  
She beckons, and I must pursue.  
To-morrow the white man in vain  
Shall proudly account me his slave;  
My shackles I plunge in the main,  
And rush to the relics of the brave.

Memiors of the late *Duchess of Kingston.*

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Real, Solicitor, Tavistock,  
Tavistock, March 1st, 1824.

**PRIORTON FARM,**  
In the Parish of SANHARD, near Crediton, Devon.  
VALUABLE

**LIVE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS IN HUS-**  
**HANDRY**, property of Mr. E. TUCKER, who is about  
to decline business, for SALE, by Mr. T. HESSEY, on  
Wednesday the 10th day of March next; comprising fifty  
cows, seventy-six ewe and wether hogs, forty-three fat  
calves, sixteen ditto calves, and four rams; five cows and  
calves; three ditto in calf, one barren heifer, two two-year  
old heifers; four ditto steers, four yearling steers, two ditto  
bulls; four fat oxen, and one ditto heifer; four cart horses  
and harness, one hackney horse, and one pack ditto; sow  
and pigs, one sow in farrow, and seven store pigs; two bay  
cries, one other ditto, three-wheeled cart, drags, barrows,  
wheeled wood rollers, two-furrow and single wheels, turnip  
drill, pick axles; dung pits and corn crooks, winnowing  
fan, two corn sieves, a number of hurdle gates, slides,  
trays, &c.

The Live Stock is all of the Devon Breed, and deserves  
attention.  
Refreshment at Twelve o'Clock, and the Sale to com-  
mence at One.  
Dated 18th February, 1824.

**DEVON.**

**TO BE SOLD, either Together or in Parts and**  
**Parcels, a small FREEHOLD ESTATE, with a Manor**  
**attached to it, called**

**KNOWLE.**

Situate in the Parish of Bovey Tracey, and in one of the  
most beautiful and romantic valleys of the above delightful  
county, and of which immediate possession may be had;  
consisting of a comfortable cottage residence, surrounded by  
a fine and most luxuriant shrubbery, with about 150 acres  
of arable meadow, excellent orchards, thriving plantations,  
and coppice land, with very superior farm-house and yard;  
are in very good repair; and free of great tithes; within half  
an hour's ride of Exeter, the first woodcock shooting in  
England surrounds the house, and two excellent branches  
of the Telford Road (through the estate) which is situated four  
miles from Northampton, seven from Newton Bushell,  
Chilnham, and Abbotsbury, and ten from Torquay, Teign-  
mouth, and Dawlish.

For sale of the above, a Survey will be held at the house  
of Mr. Jeffrey, Golden Lion Inn, Abbotsbury, on Thursday  
the 25th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,  
unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which  
due notice will be given.

For viewing the Estate, apply to William Roe, the land,  
at Knowle; and for particulars, to Messrs. Abraham and  
Sons, Solicitors, Abbotsbury.

N. B. If required, half the purchase money, or more may  
be taken in security of the premises.

Dated Knowle, 24th Feb. 1824.

**A THE MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF**  
**EXETER, and its VICINITY, convened at the**  
**Commons, February 28, 1824, to consider the propriety**  
**of presenting PETITIONS to PARLIAMENT, for MITI-**  
**GATING and GRADUALLY ABOLISHING SLAVERY**  
**throughout the British Dominions.**

**The Right Worshipful the MAYOR in the CHAIR.**

It was Resolved unanimously:—

That this Meeting regard with cordial satisfaction the  
Resolutions unanimously adopted by the House of Commons  
in the last Session of Parliament, on the subject of Negro  
Slavery.

That this Meeting relies with confidence on the wisdom  
of Parliament, and of His Majesty's Government, for devising  
and carrying into effect the measures which may be necessary  
to attain the important object of these resolutions.

That it is the firm and decided conviction of this Meeting  
that the system of Slavery which exists in the West Indies  
(fundamentally) and essentially, and that it ought  
to be abolished with as much expedition as may be found  
compatible with the well being of the Slaves, and the safety  
of the Colonies.

That this Meeting trusts and believes that the extinction  
of this system by such a series of cooperative and well digested  
measures as shall gradually prepare the Negroes for exercising  
the inalienable privileges of personal freedom, will be found  
essentially to promote, not only their welfare and happiness,  
but the permanent interests of the Planters, the security of  
His Majesty's Colonies, and the general prosperity of the  
Empire.

That this Meeting is persuaded that if the measures which  
may be adopted for the accomplishment of this great work of  
national humanity, justice, and policy, should injuriously  
affect the property of any classes of persons connected with  
the Colonies, the claims of such persons for relief will  
require the equitable consideration of the Legislature; and that  
this Meeting would be ready cheerfully to bear its proportion  
of any pecuniary sacrifices which may be required of the  
British Nation on that account.

That Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, which have  
been now read, embodying the substance of the foregoing  
Resolutions, and praying that the measures contemplated by  
the resolutions of the House of Commons for mitigating and  
gradually abolishing Slavery throughout the British Do-  
minions, may be adopted as the Petitions of this Meeting.

That the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the Gentlemen  
who signed the requisition, do form a Committee, with  
power to add to their number, for procuring signatures to the  
Petitions, and taking the necessary measures for getting  
them presented to Parliament.

That a Subscription be now entered into to defray the  
charge of these Petitions and incidental expenses connected  
therewith.

W. CROCKETT, Mayor.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and John Haddy  
James, Esq. having been called to it—

It was Resolved unanimously.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right  
Worshipful the Mayor, for his readiness in calling the  
Meeting; and for his conduct in the Chair.

attached.—The Purchaser may be accompanied with any  
quantity of excellent Lead, from One to Seventy Acres.  
For viewing the above, and further particulars, applica-  
tion to be made to Mr. Collier, at Paington, if by Letter,  
post-paid.—February 18th, 1824. 1337

**TO BE LET, for a Term of 7, 11, or 14 Years,**  
**from Lady-day next.**

**THE BARTON OF LEIGH,**  
situated in the parish of and near the town of Chalmleigh,  
in the county of Devon, consisting of an excellent Dwelling-  
House, with every convenient Office and Out-building, fit  
for the residence of a Gentleman; with about 200 Acres of  
excellent Orchard, Meadow, Arable, and Marsh Land.

**Also, HAYNE and PORT,**  
in the parish of Bishopscotton, consisting of a very  
superior Dwelling-house, and all requisite Out-buildings  
with about 400 Acres of Orchard, Meadow, Arable, and  
Pasture Land, in an excellent condition for a Tenant, having  
been for a considerable time in the hands of the owners.  
The same may be viewed by applying on the Premises,  
or for further particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Crispin,  
Wotton-Farm, near Chalmleigh. 1338

**TO BE SOLD, at WIXON-Farm, near Chalmleigh,**  
in the county of Devon, a beautiful perfect HOUSE,  
4 years old, backed, and gentle, but never used, price £700,  
by Peter Fox, out of a Clear Peter mare, dam Peterborough,  
grand-dam Candidate, now fit for immediate use as a Stallion  
or Hunter. 1340

**TO COVER THIS SEASON.**

**REMBRANDT,** rising five years old, will  
COVER THIS SEASON at Ingdon Stables, between  
Newton Abbott, Chalmleigh, and Abbotsbury, Three Guineas  
a Mare, and Seven Shillings the Grood.

REMBRANDT will be at the Old London Inn, Exeter,  
every Thursday afternoon, and Friday after Eleven o'clock,  
from the first Tuesday in April until July, and the Season to  
close the 31st of August.

REMBRANDT is got by Nantley, Junior, dam by South-  
myer, out of Web, own sister to Whitebone, Wire, Whisker,  
and Wolf.

N. B. Good care will be taken of Mares. Grass or Tares  
at Seven Shillings a week.

**DEVON.—SOUTH HAMS.**

**FOR SALE; the compact and ring-fenced FARM**  
**OR**

**WEST DOWNE AND FORDER.**

In the southern part of the parish of Blackawton; comprising  
a neat House, (adapted as well for the residence of a genteel  
Family as for that of a Farmer), a Walled Garden, two  
Coarls, two Stables, two Barns, five Linbays, and other  
Farm Out-buildings; and the following quantities (by esti-  
mation) and qualities of Land, (viz.)

	Acres.	Roods.	Furlens.
Orchard	1	2	0
Walled Meadow	14	2	0
Pasture Ground	8	0	0
Rich and productive Arable Land	73	0	0
Total	96	0	0

A fine front stream runs through the Meadows: This valuable  
and rich property lies in a salubrious situation, about  
three miles from Start Bay.—It is distant from Dartmouth  
Bve, from Kingsbridge seven, and from Totness nine miles.  
The above Property, with immediate possession, will be  
Sold by Public Auction, at the Castle Inn, in Dartmouth, on  
Wednesday the 26th day of April next, at the hour of  
four in the afternoon, (if not in the mean time disposed of  
by Private Contract), of which in that case due notice will  
be given.

The Tenant, Mr. Davy, will show the Premises; Mr. Smith,  
Solicitor, Dartmouth, will before the auction treat for the  
Estate, and applications by letter should be sent to him free  
of postage; and at his Office further particulars may be  
known.—Dartmouth, February 23d, 1824.

**UFFCULM.—DEVON.**

**CRADDOCK-HOUSE,**

A desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, and LAND.

**TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Half-Moon**  
**Inn, in Coltonham, on Monday the 29th day of**  
**March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent**  
**Family-House, most substantially built of Brick and Stone,**  
**and slated, and well-finished, called**

**CRADDOCK-HOUSE,**

containing on the ground floor, a vestibule, dining and  
drawing-rooms of large dimensions, library, two staircases,  
large kitchen, scullery, brew-house, butlers' and other  
pantries, beer and wine cellars, and dairy.—On the first and  
second floors, four best bedrooms; of large dimensions,  
dressing-rooms and closets, water closet, stables for female  
servants, store-room, men servants' room, and laundry; to-  
gether with double coach-house, and four-stalled stable, and  
other detached offices. The whole well-supplied with both soft  
and hard water; walled and other gardens, shrubberies,  
fish-pond, large hot-house and green-house, communicating  
with the dining-room, and a Lawn of very superior  
Meadow Land of about six acres. Rates and Taxes very low.

There are two farms in Uffculm Church belonging to the  
House, one for the family, the other for the vicarage.  
Craddock-house is about one mile from the town of  
Uffculm, on a elevated spot in a dry and very healthy  
situation, in the vale of the Culm.—Grazed and being in  
abundance, and it is in the immediate vicinity of several  
Parcs of Rimes; and is distant about 100 miles from  
London, 6 from Coltonham, 6 from Torrington, 7 from  
Wellington, 14 from Taunton, 10 from Exeter; and 20 from  
the South coast.

The House may be viewed any Day (except Sunday)  
between the hours of Twelve and Three.

For particulars, apply (if by Letter, the postage must be  
paid) to Mr. Robert Rowe, the bailiff, at Craddock-house,  
near Coltonham, Devon.

After which, will be offered for SALE, some LOTS of  
FREEHOLD LAND and COTTAGES.

and the remainder on a term of 1000 Years, of which 999  
of 999 are unexpired, 3d that compact and very desirable  
ESTATE, called

**WORTHY;**

comprising a farm-house, barn, and convenient out-houses  
and about 32 acres of land, of which 13 acres are meadow  
4 acres thriving meadow, and the remainder excellent arable  
and pasture.

Also, The Free-ship and Inheritance of and in the acre  
adjoining CLOSERS, of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, called

**ORNWELLS and HERELAND**

containing together about 24 acres.  
The above Premises are nearly within a ring fence, a  
conveniently and plentifully supplied with water for Cattle  
and pleasantly situated within the said parish of Parfitts  
about 3 miles from the town of Kingsbridge, 7 from Moor  
and about 1 mile and an half from the town of Moor  
and about 1 mile and an half from Moor, from Moor  
and moderate expense; and they are discharged from the pyrite  
in kind of the Tithes, of Apples, Milk, Wood, and the pro-  
duce of the generally established manors.

For viewing the Premises, apply to Richard Hard, Esq. and  
for further particulars to Mr. Sparrow, the Proprietor,  
Thameside above; or to Mr. John Square, Solicitor  
Kingsbridge.  
Dated 18th February, 1824. 135

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

**DEVON.**

The Valuable Manor of Sidbury, and capital Freehold  
Estate, comprising nearly 3,000 Acres.

**BY Mr. ROBINS, (of Watwick House, Regen**  
**street; at Garroway's Coffee House, Chancery-lane**  
**Coventry, London, on Thursday the 26th of April, 1824,**  
**two o'clock, at a Court, the Extent of**

**MANOR OF SIDBURY,**

with COURT LEEF and COURT-BARON, and nearly 3 1/2  
Acres of rich Meadow, Pasture, Arable, Orchard, and Wo  
Lands, &c. Including an eligible Residence, Sidbury Ho  
with offices, garden, lawn well planted, and sundry ot  
buildings and Cottages, forming nearly the whole village  
Sidbury; of which upwards of 4,000 Acres are in Down  
divided into eligible Farms, with farm-house and all  
buildings; and nearly 400 Acres are expected on the forma  
tion of one or more life or lives, mostly aged. The wh  
is nearly in a ring fence, in a superior country about  
1/2 way from Exeter.

The River Sid flows through different parts of the man  
which are pleasantly diversified, dipping to the south, a  
command grand and picturesque land and sea views, a  
affording most delightful situations for building. The Est  
is within a short distance of Exeter, and is capable  
many improvements, in a mild healthy climate, within th  
mile of the much-frequented water-works Sidbury, and  
about five miles from Honiton; three from Ottery St. Mary, two  
from Lyme Regis, and from Seaton, and fourteen to  
Exeter; with the turnpike-roads from Lyme to Exeter, a  
from Honiton to Sidmouth, running through the Estate;  
and coal to and from London passes through Sidbury dal  
Also, may be had adjoining.

A Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, nearly 400 Acres,  
principally rich Water Meadow, productive Orchards, A  
ture, and Arable Land; with Dwelling-houses, Cottages, A  
May be viewed, by applying at Sidbury House, where P  
particulars may be had; and of Messrs. Flood and Shute, Soli  
tors, Honiton; the London and West Bank, Stationers; t  
New London Inn; Exeter's Castle Tavern, York-Ho  
Hotel, and White Lion, Bath; Bath, Bristol, Hon  
a Chickens, Birmingham; Bath, Reading; Castle, St. H  
at Garroway's; and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street, L  
don, where Plans of the Estates may be seen. 136

**NEWTON ST. CYRES.—DEVON.**

**RICH MEADOW & MARSH LAND,**

**WITH PRODUCTIVE ORCHARDS.**

**TO BE LET, for a Term of Seven Years, in th**  
**under-mentioned Lots, or in such other Lots as th**  
**be agreed on at the time of the Auction.**

**The following LANDS.**

Being Part of the Farms of MARSH BARTON and LAN  
FORD, situate in the Parish of Newton St. Cyres, about  
three miles from Exeter and 5 from Crediton:

	A.	R.	F.
Lot 1.—Flax Mill Marsh	0	1	0
Lower Ham	2	2	2
Lot 2.—Greenland Marsh	2	0	24
Pail Marsh	0	1	0
Lot 3.—Lilly Marsh	4	1	24
Barns Park	2	1	14
Lot 4.—Hamer Orchard	4	0	1
Lot 5.—Wair Marsh	2	0	24
Highes Ham	2	0	14
Lot 6.—Yonder Orchard	1	0	2
Old Plot or Pigsway House Orchard	1	2	24
Old Plot	1	0	24
Brick Marsh	4	0	14
Nursery	0	2	14
Long Marsh	2	2	24
Lot 7.—Townhouse Marsh	0	1	14
Lot 8.—Townhouse Meadow	4	2	0
Lower Meadow	1	1	24
Living Close Orchard	1	3	14
Lot 9.—White Arch Marsh	4	1	0
Broad Marsh	5	1	0
Poundbury	2	3	0

Be the same several quantities more or less.  
The Term in lots 5 and 6 will commence from Lady-day  
and in the other lots from Michaelmas next.  
The greater part of the lands may be irrigated, and are  
in a high state of cultivation.

For letting the above-mentioned Lands, a Public Auction  
will be held at the George Inn, in the city of Exeter, on t  
14th day of April next, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

For viewing the Lands, apply to John Stone, on a 1/2 m  
miles; and for further particulars to Mr. John Battinall,  
petitioner of the said John Stone.  
Dated Newton St. Cyres, 14th February, 1824. 136

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