

The African Slave Trade And Its Remedy

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This content explores the profound history of the African Slave Trade, detailing its origins, devastating impact, and enduring legacy across continents. It also critically examines the historical movements, legislative efforts, and contemporary discussions concerning remedies and reparations aimed at addressing this immense human injustice.

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The African Slave Trade, and Its Remedy

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1840 edition. Excerpt: ... where the slave ships pass, and who, in short, possess every means which the concealed manner of carrying on the Slave Trade affords for making close observation and obtaining accurate information. According to their calculations the number of slaves annually imported should be estimated, not at 150,000, but at the still more appalling number of from 196,000 to 200,060. Besides this, we have another interesting mode of proof, of a totally different character, which gives a similar, and certainly not more favourable result. It is ascertained that. the average sum paid for each slave in Africa is 41. sterling. And it is still further ascertained, that British and Foreign produce, consisting of tobacco in rolls, spirits, piece goods, ammunition, fire-arms, and specie, to the amount of 887,698/., are annually devoted to the purchase of slaves. Now dividing this sum by the 4/. paid for each slave, we arrive at the conclusion that 221,924 slaves are annually bought by these means. Thus fearfully corroborating, with every allowance that can be required, the number of 150,000 originally. given. The same result is also arrived at in another way. It is estimated that, of the slave vessels leaving their respective ports, one in thirty only is taken. Now, on the average of 1836 and 1837, we have 7,538 negroes as the number captured, which, being multiplied by 30, gives a total of 226,140. It must therefore impress every mind that the calculation which fixes the number at 150,000 is no exaggeration; but if these corroborative evidences have any weight, it is on the contrary such an extenuation, as nothing but the most rigid adherence to incontrovertible premises would have made. MAHOMMEDAN SLAVE TRADE. The above calculations, however, only regard the..

Abridgment of Sir T. Fowell Buxton's Work, Entitled The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy. With an Explanatory Preface and an Appendix

This concise yet insightful abridgment of Sir T. Fowell Buxton's seminal work on the African slave trade offers a comprehensive survey of the subject, covering everything from the historical background of the trade to its contemporary social and economic impact. With a thoughtful preface by the author and an informative appendix, this book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of slavery and its aftermath. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe,

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The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy

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The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy

Excerpt from The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy At home this Society will direct its vigilant attention to all which may arise with respect to the traffic in Slaves, and give publicity to whatever may be deemed most essential to produce its suppression. In Africa there are various means whereby it may effectually work to the same end. One of the great impediments at present existing to the advancement of knowledge, is the state of the native languages of Western and Central Africa. Amongst the many nations which inhabit those regions, there are certainly many different dialects, and not improbably several leading languages. A few only of those languages have yet been reduced into writing, and consequently the difficulty of holding intercourse with the natives and imparting knowledge to them is greatly increased. By the adoption of effectual measures for reducing the principal languages of Western and Central Africa into writing, a great obstacle to the diffusion of information will be removed, and facility afforded for the introduction of the truths of Christianity. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Abridgment of Sir T. Fowell Buxton's Work Entitled the African Slave Trade and Its Remedy; with an Explanatory Preface and an Appendix

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The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy

One of the most prominent abolitionists of his era, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton campaigned ceaselessly for the end of what he termed "a commerce which [has] produced more crime and misery, than perhaps any other single course of guilt and iniquity." In his deeply influential treatise *The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy*, published in 1840, he set out to demonstrate the cultural and economic folly of the slave trade-for both the African nations and those who did business with them-and to enlist the support of the general public and the British government for diplomatic efforts aimed at ending slavery. This is Part 1 of Buxton's revolutionary work. Part 2, *The Remedy*, is also available from CosimoBooks. British social reformer SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON (1786-1845) was a champion of London's most impoverished citizens, fought for prison reform, and sought to end capital punishment and slavery. He served as a member of the House of Commons from 1818 to 1837, and his life and works are commemorated by a monument in Westminster Abbey.

The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy

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Abridgment of Sir T. Fowell Buxton's Work Entitled *The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy*

A comprehensive bibliography dealing specifically with African slave trade. This volume has been sub-classified for easier consultation and the compiler has provided, where possible, descriptions and comments on the works listed.

The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy (Classic Reprint)

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The African Slave Trade, and Its Remedy

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The Extinction of the Slave-trade, and the Civilization of Africa

Basil Davidson states that by examining three important areas of Africa in the history of slavery 'against a general background of their time and circumstance' he was taking 'a fresh look at the oversea slave trade, the steady year-by-year export of African labour to the West Indies and the Americas that marked the greatest and most fateful migration - forced migration - in the history of man.' North America: Times/Random House

The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy ;; By Thomas Fowell Buxton

Debates over the economic, social, and political meaning of slavery and the slave trade have persisted for over two hundred years. The Atlantic Slave Trade brings clarity and critical insight to the subject. In fourteen essays, leading scholars consider the nature and impact of the transatlantic slave trade and assess its meaning for the people transported and for those who owned them. Among the questions these essays address are: the social cost to Africa of this forced migration; the role of slavery in the economic development of Europe and the United States; the short-term and long-term effects of the slave trade on black mortality, health, and life in the New World; and the racial and cultural consequences of the abolition of slavery. Some of these essays originally appeared in recent issues of *Social Science History*; the editors have added new material, along with an introduction placing each essay in the context of current debates. Based on extensive archival research and detailed historical examination, this collection constitutes an important contribution to the study of an issue of enduring significance. It is sure to become a standard reference on the Atlantic slave trade for years to come. Contributors. Ralph A. Austen, Ronald Bailey, William Darity, Jr., Seymour Drescher, Stanley L. Engerman, David Barry Gaspar, Clarence Grim, Brian Higgins, Jan S. Hogendorn, Joseph E. Inikori, Kenneth Kiple, Martin A. Klein, Paul E. Lovejoy, Patrick Manning, Joseph C. Miller, Johannes Postma, Woodruff Smith, Thomas Wilson

The African Slave Trade and Its Remedy

Excerpt from *The African Slave Trade, Vol. 2: The Remedy* In one respect I apprehend no liability to error. With all confidence we may affirm, that nothing permanent will be effected, unless we raise the native mind. It is possible to conceive such an application of force as shall blockade the whole coast, and sweep away every slaver: but should that effort relax, the trade in man would revive. Compulsion, so long as it lasts, may restrain the act, but it will not eradicate the motive. The African will not have ceased to desire, and vehemently to crave, the spirits, the ammunition, and the articles of finery and commerce which Europe alone can supply: and these he can obtain by the Slave Trade, and by the Slave Trade only, while he remains what he is. The pursuit of man, therefore, is to him not a matter of choice and selection, but of necessity, and after any interval of constrained abstinence, he will revert to it as the business of his life. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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"The History of the Abolition of African Slave-Trade" contains a unique contemporary account of the abolition movement in Great Britain from one of its major leaders, Thomas Clarkson. In his book, Clarkson describes thoroughly the Quaker background to the abolitionist movement and the parliamentary debates leading to the Slave Trade Act of 1807.

The African Slave Trade

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The Extinction of the Slave-Trade, and the Civilization of Africa

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The Extinction Of The Slave-trade, And The Civilization Of Africa

The African Slave Trade - Part I