

In 1848 France and Denmark both enacted laws for the Emancipation of Slaves in their respective Colonies and Settlements throughout the world; and lastly, the Bey of Tunis has abolished the Slave Trade and Slavery within his territories, "for the glory of mankind, to distinguish them from the brute creation."

In 1850 a decree was issued by the Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, that all foreign vessels coming into Brazilian ports or anchored in Brazilian possessions, having Slaves on board, should be seized; that the importation of Slaves into the Imperial Territory should be punished as Piracy. In an able speech made by Lord Palmerston in the British House of Commons, on the 3rd of February last, we find the following encouraging passage:—

"With Brazil we are now co-operating with the great object of the suppression of the Slave Trade. That object has been attained with such success, that whereas in former years the number of Slaves imported into Brazil had been 10,000, 16,000, and 17,000; the number of Slaves brought during the last year was less than 3,000, of which a certain number were seized by the Government for the purpose of emancipation."

Many of these important measures were prompted and aided by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, whose members, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Society, continue to labour assiduously for the "universal extinction of Slavery and the Slave Trade," determined "never to relax from their efforts, nor swerve from their purpose until the whole earth be freed from the curse and degradation of Slavery."

To one contemplating these triumphs of truth and justice in the Old World, how anomalous the retrogressive tendency exhibited in Democratic America! In 1852 we find the United States aiming to extend the area of Slavery, and to render it perpetual, though it is the cause of disorganization and disunion, though it occasions murder and bloodshed—destroys family purity, hinders civilization and refinement, and is daily winding itself more closely around every civil and social institution. It is the deadly Upas tree under which—

"All life dies, death lives, and nature breeds,
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things;
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd or fear conceived."

Church and State are at this moment vieing in their efforts to rivet tighter the chains on the poor victims at the South, and to reclaim every unhappy

1780; Massachusetts, 1780; Connecticut, 1784; Rhode Island, 1784; New Hampshire, 1784; New York, 1799; and New Jersey, in 1804.

In Mexico, Slavery was abolished by decree, in 1829.

In various South American Republics, decrees have been issued having the same object in view, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, in 1816; Colombia, 1821; Chili, 1821; Bolivia, 1826; Peru, Guatemala, Monte Video, 1828, and Uruguay, in 1843.