

should be devised for the permanent employment of the people of color in Canada, under the direction of competent agents, in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. This will be for their present and future advantage, and the good of the people among whom they have chosen their residence."

Let the people of color, therefore, take the advice of their best friends, cease to congregate in towns and satisfy themselves with being hewers of wood and drawers of water for others. Let them seek the country as soon as they possess the means, and become tillers of the soil—their own soil, if possible. With the soil let them also cultivate their minds—for they possess minds capable of high cultivation—and we shall soon cease to hear of the stupidity and rascality of blacks. We would earnestly press this matter upon the Committee to be appointed, as one to which they should give their earliest and most sedulous attention.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

We cannot conclude this report without briefly alluding to the action of other countries in reference to this monster sin of Slavery, which has been permitted so long to exert its blighting influences over the civilized world. The noble band of British Abolitionists, headed by Sharp, Macaulay, Clarkson and Wilberforce, long and successfully laboured for the extinction of the Slave Trade, anticipating that the abolition of Slavery would necessarily follow. They were mistaken. *Gradual* abolition was tried, but not until Elizabeth Heyrick, by her powerful writings, had carried conviction to every honest heart, was the nation aroused to the necessity of *immediate* Emancipation.*

In 1833 was passed the Act for the Emancipation of all Negro Slaves in the British Colonies; and on the 1st August, 1838, the fetters fell from the limbs of 600,000 *Slaves*, who instantly became *men*, and from their joyful hearts arose the sweet song of Liberty.

In 1845 Sweden decreed the Emancipation of the Slave Population of St. Bartholomew, her sole possession in the West Indies.

* The first important step towards an abolition of the Slave Trade was taken by the King of Denmark, who, in March, 1792, issued a decree formally prohibiting Danish subjects from purchasing, selling or transporting Slaves, whether from Africa or any other place.

In 1794 the United States passed a law prohibiting the *exportation* of slaves.

In 1806 a bill was passed by the British Parliament, prohibiting the further importation of Slaves into any of the British settlements of America or the West Indies, and to prevent the fitting out of foreign Slave ships from British ports. This was followed, in 1807, by an act for putting an entire end to the British trade in Slaves with Africa, by which the traffic was declared unlawful, and every British subject engaged in it was declared subject to a penalty of £100 for every Slave sold or removed by him from Africa for sale.

The same year the United States Government prohibited the further importation of Slaves into any part of the Union.

Slavery was abolished in Vermont, by its Constitution, in 1777; in Pennsylvania,

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