

tastes, and tinged even his lord with some of the grossness with which he was thus in daily juxta position. Husbandry made no advance, for the captives taken in war were usually sent to the farms, and these, arrived at man's estate in a state of savage ignorance, were unable to do more than execute the manual labor assigned them by the overseer, in the usual method of their own barbarous home; and thus whether in the city or in the country, the slave population was the curse of the land, and paid back, by the very evils incident to their condition, a righteous retribution for the wrongs done them.\*

*(To be continued.)*

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## TRAINING OF THE YOUNG.

BY REV. A. B. MUZZEY.

It is unkind to a child to bring him up in dainty habits. Encourage in your children simple tastes, a love of plain food, and of a merely neat dress. Do this on principle, whatever may be your circumstances in life; for then, if they are hereafter needy, they will be content with a lot for which you have so well prepared them. If, on the other hand, they are rich, they will the more enjoy their wealth, and the luxuries it procures for them, from the contrast of their abundance with the frugal habits of their early days.

case of the negro, and the abundant use of perfume became a matter rather of necessity than luxury.

\* The harsh laws made to protect the life and property of the master from the attempts of his slaves, which I shall have occasion to mention as I proceed, are a sufficient proof that these wrongs were considerable, and frequently resented. Some lines from Ovidius show that it was not unusual to *chain* the slave who acted as porter, to the door-post in order to secure his fulfilling his office. v. Bekker Gallius, vol. i. p. 24.