

the largest amount of property and influence, there are canting and truckling *religious* parsons who preach predestination to the poor slaves, and assure them that "they are most fortunate in being *snatched* from the *dark* regions of Africa, and brought under the *freedom* and *light* of the gospel;" and, calling upon them as a duty, tell them that "they ought to attend to the word of God, who has said that 'he who does not his master's will shall be beaten with many stripes;' and, therefore, not to be as 'eye servants:' that, the more hardships here, the 'greater the reward in heaven;' and that they know not how to take a right view of their real situation, or, if they did, O, how thankful they ought to be that they had no care on their heads, like their masters!"

There are a few States in the north, however, which are free from this stigma, where there are anti-slavery associations, and where meetings are held for abolishing slavery, much to the credit of those individuals who compose them. But there is little reason to hope for its immediate abolition, as the inhabitants in the south, from their numbers and property, always have the preponderance in national affairs.

LAWYERS, DOCTORS, AND MAGISTRATES.

The very great numbers of what are called lawyers and doctors, particularly the latter, are great pests to society. If, however, men would only exercise prudence they might avoid the former; but the Americans in general are very litigious, and in "going a-head," they find much employment for the latter. In unhealthy districts, such as in the vicinity of low swampy land, and where sickness usually prevails, numbers of quacks, under the name of doctors, obtrude themselves on the public, and shamefully impose upon the labouring population.

Magistrates, also, ought to be avoided, inasmuch as they pocket fees in every case brought before them. An instance occurred in Canada, where a magistrate so ingeniously divided a case into two as to make each indivi-