

Their languages are described as extremely rude and imperfect, almost destitute of construction and incapable of expressing *abstractions*. They have no art of conveying thought, or events by writing, not even by the simplest symbolical characters. The negro character, if inferior in intellectual vigor, is marked by a warmth of social affections and a kindness and tenderness of feeling, which even the atrocities of foreign oppression have not been able to stifle. All travellers concur in describing the negro as mild, amiable, simple, hospitable, unsuspecting and faithful. They are passionately fond of music and they express their hopes and fears in temporary effusions of song."—*Encyclopedia Americana*.

This is a description of the very highest state of improvement they have yet exhibited when in a state of independence, and whenever they have been thrown into other communities they have invariably been reduced to the servile class. At an early period the Carthaginians traded with them on the coast of Africa and they were then as described above. They were sold by the same people at an early period as slaves and were used by them in that capacity to drive their elephants and row their galleys in time of war. Considering then their rapid increase and the doubtful experiment of the colony in Africa, it is important we should expel them from our State as soon as possible. This African variety have remained for thousands of years in no higher condition of improvement than described above, although in the enjoyment of natural advantages which have enabled other nations to rise to the highest condition of greatness. Indeed with no higher natural resources, than this variety possessed, other nations thousands in number have risen to the highest step of national splendor, and yet this variety has never been able to rise above a certain condition.

SLAVERY, ITS EXISTENCE AND CONDITION IN ROME.

"The whole company of slaves in one house was called *familia*."—page 4. "Slaves were not esteemed as persons but as things, and might be transferred from one owner to another like any other effects. Slaves could not appear as witnesses in a Court of Justice, nor make a will, nor inherit any thing, but gentle masters allowed them to make a will."— page 43.

"Although the state of slaves in point of right was the same, yet their condition in families was very different, according to the pleasures of their masters and their different employments. The number of slaves in Rome and through Italy was immense."

[*Adam's Roman Antiquities*, page 44.]

IN ATTICA.

"The inhabitants of Attica were of three sorts:—1st. *Politai*, or freemen; 2d. *Metokoi* or sojourner; 3d *Douloi* or serfants. The citizens surpassed the others in dignity and power as having