

Professor ALLEN then came forward and was received with applause. After some introductory observations he proceeded to say that the first Africans were introduced into the West Indian Islands in the year 1511 by a Spanish priest. The American Indians had been found unsuited for a state of slavery. They wanted that buoyancy and elasticity under oppression which characterised the African, and they died of broken hearts rather than exist as bondmen on the land of their fathers. Charles the 5th had only given permission for the importation of three or four thousand Africans each year, but they were found so useful that the number was rapidly increased, until all the restrictions that had been made were of no avail. It was not until the year 1620 that Africans first landed in the State of Virginia, and that was 100 years after they arrived at the West Indian Islands. In that memorable year—1620—the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and carried with them the seeds of civilisation, and those principles of civil and religious freedom which have made the United States one of the most powerful of the nations of the earth. The effect of slavery upon the morality and prosperity of those States in which it was encouraged was very marked. Virginia, one of the slave states, with a fertile soil and a genial climate, was not to be compared, in prosperity and happiness, with the free State of Massachusetts, the soil of which was the most barren of any in the Union. He thence proceeded to describe the character of American slavery, which might well be imagined from the distinctive characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. Even in the northern States, where slavery was said to be abolished, the man of colour was held in a social bondage far more galling and unendurable than the physi-

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