

For the Pennsylvania Freeman.

"Slavery will be abolished in the French Colonies. The measure will be begun perhaps even before the year 1840. The ministry will be forced to undertake the measure *bon gre, mal gre*. As soon, at least, as this end is achieved in Martinique and Guadeloupe, it will be pursued in the Spanish Islands."—*Mr. Walsh, Jr., Secretary of American Legation.*

"THE UNITED STATES COME LAST."

Ed. Emancipator.

Our country latest at the goal

Where Liberty is won!

Let not the tale be told in Gath,

Nor heard in Ascalon.

She who was foremost in the ranks

Her wretched rights to gain,

Until her spangled banner waved

In Freedom on the main.

The pride of nations she became,

And countries from afar,

Hailed with delight the landing flame

Of that peculiar star.*

But now, from "rice-swamps, dank and low,"

Such exhalations rise,

The beacon that so brightly shone

Is dim to foreign eyes;

And high-souled men, across the wave,

Where Southern fame has gone,

Now deem a cordial welcome due

To Northerners alone.†

At such a canker in her heart,

Such plague-spots on her brow,

Even Russia's naughty Autocrat

Smiles in derision now.

If on our Northern a'tar-fire

No flame is burning yet,

That star on which the nations gazed

In Slavery's night must set.

Arise, my Country, for the right,

In panoply divine,

Rekindle Freedom's dying light,

On other lands to shine.

ADA.

* It has been my lot, during the past fifteen months, to learn much of the change which has taken place in the estimation in which we are held, as a nation, by enlightened and good men in Europe. Having formerly passed two years there, I was prepared to appreciate the change. At that time the face of a liberal European would brighten at the name of "American," and he would seize the first moment of conversation to express his admiration, and hopes of our country. During my recent sojourn, I have heard very little interest expressed in us, except to have explanations and arguments suggested, by which it could be shown to Europe that our conduct is not the consequence of our principles.

The leading causes of the change to which I refer are,

1st. Our mobs.

2dly. The wider knowledge, which, chiefly through their instrumentality, has been diffused in Europe of the existence and horrors of American slavery.

3dly. Our treatment of the Aborigines. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, we are regarded as the most cruel and rapacious people, since the days of Cortez and Pizarro.—*D. L. Child.*

† George Thompson was one day in the House of Commons, accompanied by a friend of his from America. I believe it was G. B. Cheever, but am not confident. O'Connell was at the same time in the lobby, leaning against a pillar. Thompson with his friend approached him, and said, "Permit me, sir, to introduce you to my friend, _____ from America." The great Agitator raised his head, threw it back against the pillar, and, placing his hands behind him, said not a word. Thompson, suspecting the cause of this unusual conduct, added, "I ought to have informed you, sir, that my friend is from the Northern States, and is a good Abolitionist." The mien of the Orator changed in a moment. He relaxed from his position, and, extending his hand, gave the American a hearty welcome.—*Letter from Europe.*

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