The lesson of toleration for native races is always a difficult one for people who have reached an advanced stage of civilization. It seems to be especially repugnant to the citizens of the United States. Mint Inf. B. Wells had a good deal to say on this subject to a sympathetic Birmingham audience yesterday, the subject in question being the emancipated negroes; but there is another native race whom the American people appear to dislike even more than "negroes," and that is the heathen Chinese. There are no domestic laws against the yellow-skinned, almond-eyed emigrants from the Celestial Kingdom of the extreme severity of those which formerly disgraced the American Statutes Book in its treatment of the negro race. In this state, it is seen, a crime in the Southern States for black and white to intermarry, or even for men of different colors to ride in the same vehicle, and public opinion and usage in those States prohibits coloured men from sitting in the same church services as the whites. There is also a double school system for whites and negroes, and the administration of the law being in the hands of the former, we are not surprised to learn that there is considerable to be bought or sold in the excise list. The measurement of justice held out to the two classes of offenders. The Chinese, doubtless, are subject to many disqualifications also, and when Judge Lynch is on the road they have not much more mercy to look for than their black brethren; but on the whole they seem to have suffered less and experienced a larger measure of toleration than the negroes until the recent enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, prohibiting immigration from China, and requiring the deportation of all unregistered Chinese found on United States territory. In short, twenty months ago this was no more than a suspicion. Since that time Mint Inf. B. Wells has been the subject of intense and close investigation in every white town that the negroes in America are being inhumanely treated, because there is, unfortunately, a class of people who imagine that no treatment can be too vile for anyone whose lot is to be black. I believe that prejudice is gradually dying out in all countries but America, where it appears to be increasing. From time to time different colors to ride in the same vehicle, and public opinion and usage in those States prohibits coloured men from sitting in the same church services as the whites. There is also a double school system for whites and negroes, and the administration of the law being in the hands of the former, we are not surprised to learn that there is considerable to be bought or sold in the excise list. The measurement of justice held out to the two classes of offenders. The Chinese, doubtless, are subject to many disqualifications also, and when Judge Lynch is on the road they have not much more mercy to look for than their black brethren; but on the whole they seem to have suffered less and experienced a larger measure of toleration than the negroes until the recent enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, prohibiting immigration from China, and requiring the deportation of all unregistered Chinese found on United States territory. In short, twenty months ago this was no more than a suspicion. Since that time Mint Inf. B. Wells has been the subject of intense and close investigation in every white town.

The American citizen in the South is at heart more a barbarian than the negro whom he regards as a savage. Mint Inf. B. Wells gave some terrible instances yesterday of wholesale massacres, awful cruelties, persistent persecution, and injustices in general which the blacks were the victims. Lynch law is flimsily recited to be a sort of daily reality to every possible opportunity, and the negroes are butchered so as that a Yankee holiday. At one time hanging and shooting were the favourite methods of depriving negro offenders (real or supposed) of their lives, but the Americans have grown wary of this. In general, and are now showing a preference for the almost long-standing torture such as mutilation and roasting. Mint Inf. B. Wells said that the negroes cannot look for justice. As in the days of the infallible dogs, to be suspected is tantamount to being judged guilty, and the innocent are hanged, shot, and burnt without a trial, if appearances are ever so little against them. Mint Inf. B. Wells said that, as the administration of the law was entirely in the hands of the white people, there was really no fear of a negro guilty of a crime being able to escape the penalty. Prison statistics showed that for women's trivial and common enough in all countries, and in her hand she should take a black man out of jail and hang him to the nearest lamp post or bridge in the town, or the nearest tree in the country—and not satisfied with that scheme, they considered themselves strengthened in their position, which was in the Southern States, she added, considered herself a man to be shot by bullet or branded as a slave in the body, surviving the example of the cold and calculating brutality which exists in the South, and is the most noticeable feature of the whole lynching party to-day. They are proud of their exploits and cannot be questioned. It is quite as usual for the white as for the Negroes to lose their temper at the sight of a white man hanging negroes, and if there are any negroes in America treated as beasts is to do their persecutors too much justice. They have very little trouble in getting negroes to extinguish negroes, the country, the score, the mule, the sea, and they do not have to work very hard to do it. They have a happy chance of compounding with the poor blacks, the descendants of slaves. America was the last civilized country to permit a black man liberty, and even then one-half the country destined the other half in order to obtain the negroes. The liberty to the negroes is a thing that is not easily obtained. On every possible occasion the wretched colored man is made to feel that although his slaves have been struck off he has neither the rights nor privileges of the superior white citizens. He does not enjoy the same privileges, he is treated by different laws, he is denied all recognition as a man. What wonder that the negro, a law type originally, finds it impossible to impose upon these oppressive and discouraging conditions? What wonder that he is guided into wickedness, that he nurses feelings of resentment, that he attempts to effect the change and spell the purposes of the men who never show him a kindness, but who tyrannize over him. His existence a burden! The only way to prevent this is to prevent the onlookers from witnessing the cruelty, which is inhuman and beastial.