

The increased application of Negro labour to the growth of sugar in the Southern States is another circumstance of moment.

'In Louisiana,' says Mr. Johnston, 'there were of sugar estates, and of slaves employed in the cultivation of sugar, in

	With Horse-power.		With Steam-power.		Estates.	Slaves.
1844-45	..	354	..	480	..	63,000
1849-50	..	671	..	865	..	126,000

The cultivation of sugar, therefore, is rapidly increasing—a proof that, with the aid of the duty imposed upon foreign sugar in the States, these countries can now compete profitably with Cuba and the Brazils. Much more, therefore, when the slave-trade to these latter countries shall come to be abolished, and the expense of cultivation thereby raised, will they be able to strive successfully against them for the supply of the whole United States market. And if we consider that into this latter market raw sugar to the value of about nine million dollars is now annually imported from Spanish and Brazilian ports, we shall be able to form an idea of the very great development of which this branch of culture, in the Southern States, is still susceptible.'

If to the cotton culture—hitherto the great slave-multiplier—he now added a largely increased slave-culture of sugar, and to both the employment of negroes in cotton and other factories, it cannot be doubted that a fresh and most potent stimulus will be given to this breeding and traffic of blacks, and a stronger enthusiasm nourished for those 'domestic institutions' by which slavery is established and made legal. 'And, if in free England the factory system has been productive of so many evils, physical, moral, and social—who shall say to what new forms of oppression and misery it may give rise in vast workshops peopled by human beings who have no civil rights, and who are superintended by others whose immediate profit may be the greatest when their sufferings are rendered the most unbearable?' Can any one doubt that the evil must tell upon us also?

'It can scarcely fail,' says Mr. Johnston, 'to affect in a marked manner the future comfort and condition of our home population. If the labour of coloured slaves, so employed, really prove cheaper than that of free white men, then either *our manufactures must decline and decrease, or the condition and emoluments of our workmen must be gradually reduced to the level of those of the SLAVE OPERATIVES of the American factories.* The possibility of such a result is melancholy and disheartening, at a time when so many are anxious rather to improve and elevate than further to depress our labouring people.'

We thank the Professor for the frank admission of this passage:—but what right has he to insinuate that there ever was a time when it was the wish of the British government, or of any influential class of this community, to 'depress our labouring people?' This slang is exceedingly unworthy of such a writer. But to return