

would be necessary that it should get rid of slavery, a thing not so very difficult to a nation, like them, of resolute purpose, even with compensation to the owners. From the census, I perceive, that in the three western States of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, the total number of slave children under one year old was, in 1850, about 5300; the worth of these would be about 100 dollars, or 20% per head, say 530,000 dollars, or 106,000% for the whole. If the introduction of slaves was prohibited in these States, and to the west and south of them, and the slave children under one year old were all paid for every year for 30 years, or somewhat more, the whole might be set free, and slavery be extinguished west of the Mississippi—except in Louisiana. With respect to the older States, time and a little exertion would soon do what was needful. In Delaware slavery is almost gone, in Maryland it is fast going. In Virginia and Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, it is maintained, more because it has become profitable to breed negroes in them for the markets of the New States to the south and west, than from any advantage of slave labour itself in those localities. In them, therefore, it would soon die out of itself. With respect to the other States, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, the evil might be put an end to by the introduction of Chinese, or Indian Coolies, the first of which are excellent labourers within the tropic. Indeed, the spread of free white labour to the south would, in no great space of time, effect the same end. For it is a mistake to say, that free white labour is impossible below the latitude of $36^{\circ} 30'$. The Caucasian race