

never dream of *strikes*, and who work as obediently and mechanically as the machines they superintend, the slave-owners of the South will soon make their influence felt on both sides of the Atlantic. Even our Professor registers 'the prediction of many, that the manufacturers of the Eastern States will sink before them.'

Leaving *the Eastern States* to look after their own dollar, we guess it is time for Old England to drop the beatific vision of spinning for all the world. We are receiving a smart rebuff in what all our wise men had pronounced the most promising market for our cotton goods. Moreover, with these hundreds of mills both in the northern and southern States, and new ones yearly springing up on the banks of their noble rivers, it is plain enough that ere long there will be little surplus cotton to send to us. This the mill-men of Manchester already perceive, and hence the great interest they now take in India, and the Commission sent out to report on the possibility of growing cotton there on a gigantic scale—with a profit. Add to all this the *duty of from thirty to fifty per cent. levied on our manufactures* by the States, and we complete a picture which merits the serious consideration of our Ministers—indeed of their masters.

We cannot conclude without adverting to the general prospects of the poor Negroes in the Union. One of the most melancholy results of the system of slavery in Virginia, especially since the land became exhausted, is the breeding and rearing of slaves for the supply of the South. Doubtless the greater attention which proprietors are thus induced to bestow on their *stock* cannot be without some good to the physical interests of the blacks; but it is a humbling thing to see 'human produce' made a branch of common rural industry in a Christian State!—'Virginia,' said not long since one of its representatives, 'has a slave population of near half a million, *whose value is chiefly dependent on Southern demand.*' 'In plain English,' retorted Mr. Stevens, a Pennsylvanian member of Congress—'what does this mean? That Virginia is now fit to be the breeder, not the employer of slaves; that her proud chivalry are compelled to turn slave-traders for a livelihood. Instead of attempting to renovate the soil, and by their own honest labour compelling the earth to yield her abundance—instead of seeking for the best breeds of cattle and horses to feed on her hills and valleys, and fertilise the land—the sons of the Great State must devote their time to selecting and grooming the most lusty sires and the most fruitful wenches, to supply the slave-barracoons of the South!' And so profitable is this slave-rearing husbandry, that Mr. Johnston tells us it brings in more money yearly to Virginia than all its tobacco and cotton do!

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