

curious to observe how far it may influence the future of the republic, and how far the institutions may succeed in amalgamating and changing it. Jefferson appears to have had some apprehensions on the subject, when he wished that a sea of fire could separate his country from the Old World, and cut off all communication with it.*

Another comparison may be drawn between the city of New York in a free State, and that of New Orleans in a slave State. Let us see what results this will give us. Our data on this subject are imperfect, but, from a police report published at New York, we know that 3581 persons were arrested there during the month of December, 1853; while at the city of New Orleans, from a similar authority, during the same period, 2078 were arrested. The total population, then, of New York (515,547) is to the number arrested there (3581) :: 100,000 : 695. The total population of New Orleans (119,460) is to the number arrested there (2078) :: 100,000 : 1739; and 695 : 1739 :: 1 : 2.5.

From this it would appear probable that the population of the slave States is more disorderly and criminal than that of the free States. Notwithstanding, the organs of the slave party are accustomed to boast much of their superior morality and absence of crime, which is in some degree apparent in the prison returns, but which I believe to be principally owing to the sparseness of their populations, which renders concealment difficult, if not impossible.

Walking about the streets of New York, you occa-

* Since this was written the Know-nothing movement has arisen to meet the difficulty.