

is stimulated by the consciousness of greater gain—the other has no such motive; for let his labour be more or less it matters not to him, he is not interested in his master's welfare.

To spur the slave on to activity, custom has appointed, in all labours that will admit of it, a certain task for a day's work: This work, because it must, will in some manner be done; but then with a degree of languor and listlessness whether it be ill or well executed, and not with that spirit and ease, or to such extent, that a freeman, certain of reaping an increased pay proportionate to his industry, would do.

Men, conscious of being free, will, even for moderate wages, engage themselves in labours that appear the most intolerable to slaves; for what is worse than working in lead, coal, or tin-mines? And we may boldly assert, that it is more the interest of the employers of these men to pay them in proportion to their industry\*, than to purchase them (if it was in their power) at £.50 or £.60 per head, the price of seasoned slaves, and to find them with provisions and cloaths.

From these premises it will follow, that *state policy*, which requires labour to be low, is not repugnant to the emancipation of slaves; but, on the contrary, is interested in it, and particularly so, if by their own industry they have reimbursed their value; for then *they must*

\* By the measure or quantity of their work.

*either*