

been made to defy the law, and bring the States of North and South Carolina into conflict with the Federal Government. On the other hand Her Majesty's Government will allow the case to go on until the decision of the Supreme Court is known, when it will no doubt, in the event of an adverse verdict, take that course which is at once consistent with what is due to its own dignity, to the spirit of our treaties, and to the freedom of British subjects."—*London Anti-Slavery Reporter*, for March, 1853.

No. III.

EVILS OF SLAVERY.

The *North American Review* for October, 1851, which no Southerner ever accused of abolitionism, says :—

"There is the curse of Slavery ; it allows the slave to rise as near to manhood as it dares, because the more intelligent labour is, the more profitable. But beyond this, it systematically represses all mental or moral culture, which would tend to awaken the instinct of freedom. It is not that the slave is not well fed and clothed, and cared for, as an animal; but that the institution of slavery maintains itself by preventing his rising above a condition half-way between the animal and the man. It is not that men in other conditions do not live in ignorance, and endure life-long deprivations ; but that slavery is an institution which sustains itself only by systematically keeping on a degraded level those under its control, and must cease to exist, where any general and serious effort is made to raise the slave to a higher mental or moral level. And they who, for the sake of their personal comfort, ease, or gain, support, without attempting to change an institution like this, must expect to encounter the sober reprobation of the Christian world."

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON THE SOUTH.

Mr. Pulszky, in his late work, states the following in regard to the effects of Slavery on the South :—

"Free Schools cannot be established here, and newspapers have a very limited circulation ; instruction is not widely spread, nor the spirit of enterprise diffused. Locomotion is scarce ; railways therefore are not a very profitable investment for capital ; they are slowly built, and canals are not heard of. Land is cheap, and yet it is not taken up. Compared with the Northern and the Western States, we find the South stagnant. Instead of an ever-busy and enterprising population, we see here on the plantations a kind of aristocracy, careless, large landed proprietors, whilst in the cities the middle classes are much below the level of the North. They lack commercial enterprise and manufacturing skill, and are morally and materially dependant on the planters."—*Pulszky—Red, White, Black—Vol. II., p. 52.*

(From the *Examiner*, U. S., April 15, 1848.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF	
All the South—	New York—
Value of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco for 1839, - - \$74,866,310	Agricultural products of 1839, - - - - - \$108,275,281
VALUE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.	
Slave States, - - - - \$42,178,184	Free States, - - - - \$197,658,040
ANNUAL EARNINGS.	
Slave States, - - - - \$403,429,718	Free States, - - - - \$658,705,108
N. & S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, - - - - \$189,321,719	New York, - - - - \$193,806,432

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