THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME III. LOUISVILLE KY.: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849. WHOLE NUMBER 118.

THE EXAMINER;
is Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The West Indies.

Authentic intelligence respecting the present state of the British and French Colonies, and especially information relating to the workings of emancipation, must be generally interesting to the people of this country. Having recently received a file of Jamaica newspapers up to the present month, we have gleaned from them much valuable matter which we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

On the 24th May, 1849, a meeting of inhabitants of all parts of the island of Jamaica was held at Spanish-Town, for the purpose of considering the effect produced by the non-observance of the treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by which Spain and Brazil are bound. It was the largest and most respectable meeting ever witnessed on the Island. The Lord Bishop presided. In opening the proceedings, he said.—

"It must, I think, be readily admitted, that the great and predominant evil under which Jamaica, in common with the other West Indian islands, is at present suffering, arises from the projected admission of the produce of slave labor into the markets of Great Britain and her dependencies, without the discriminating and protective duty which had heretofore been allowed to operate in favor of the free-born or free-made cultivator of the soil."

Disclaiming all intention of interfering with the settled policy of the Home Government with regard to the free trade system, the Chairman remarked:—

"But our plain and single object is to press upon our rulers, by all the constitutional means within our reach, by petition heaped upon petition—by proclamation, loud and continuous, of what we know to be the truth—by such advocacy as we can procure within and without the walls of Parliament—the justice and the necessity of compelling the States of Spain and Brazil to a fair and full compliance with the treaties by which they are solemnly bound to her Britanic Majesty; treaties which had, and have, for their express object, the extinction of the heaviest curse that ever fell upon mankind—the suppression of the inhuman traffic in slaves with all its hideous and murderous incidents, and the gradual abolition of slavery throughout every portion of the civilized world."

The Vice Chancellor said the British nation had a remedy in its own hands for the removal of the evil under which the island was suffering.

The remedy which he would point out was that which was sanctioned by the law which governed foreign nations, namely, when it is found that a nation will not do that which it is pledged to another nation to do, then it shall be done for them. That was the footing upon which Spain and Brazil, two countries which now carry on the detestable traffic in slaves, should stand in relation to Great Britain. If he pointed out to them, as he would, that these countries had entered into solemn treaties to abolish that traffic, they would then have nothing to do but to call upon the Mother Country, and our rulers at home to compel the observance of those treaties.

It was stated as the belief of Mr. Geddes, who is known and respected at Havana, that one-half of the persons held, at this moment, in slavery in Cuba, are held in that state in violation of the existing treaties between England and Spain. "I say so," said this gentleman, "seeing the ages of those people, knowing how soon the slaves are worked out and killed in that country, for there is no reproduction there."

The Mayor of Kingston asserted that the system under which slave-grown sugar is admitted into the British markets has ruined the agricultural interests of the island.

The Rev. S. Oughton said, that after giving the subject his most anxious consideration, he was fully persuaded that it is only in the enforcement of the treaties that any hope can exist that these Colonies will continue to be sugar exporting or even sugar manufacturing countries; for, so long as slavery exists, it will be in vain for the British West India Colonies to expect that they can compete with the sugar producers of Cuba and Brazil. "Why," said the speaker, "does not England insist upon the faithful performance of those treaties? A single word from the British throne would awe the Spaniards into obedience, and accomplish the object; one lightning glance of England would cause the fetters to fall from the limbs of the slaves in Cuba, and we should see them as free there as we are in Jamaica."

The Baron Von Kettelholdt addressed the meeting. "When we see," said he, "what other nations are doing in their Colonies, and how far the desire for freedom has progressed—when we see what France, Denmark, Sweden, and Mexico have done towards this great object, I regret very much that General Santa Anna, who should have proposed this resolution, is not present—for he, who abolished slavery in his own country during his Presidency, would, I am sure, have had great pleasure in adding the weight of his opinion and influence to your exertions; but a domestic calamity has prevented his attending here to-day. Though this is a Jamaica question," said the speaker, "it is also a great European question, and we are justified in calling upon the great European nations to concur in our efforts for the noble purpose of abolishing slavery. It is the sin of Europe—it is the great blot upon the European escutcheon, and I trust that as reform is going on, the nineteenth century will wipe away this remaining stain upon civilized nations."

Mr. Farquharson said that if the treaties had been observed, and the municipal laws for carrying them into effect, Slavery would have long since ceased; and if those laws and treaties were now strictly enforced, he ventured to say that in six months there would be an end to the Slave Trade.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Stewart remarked that the island was suffering on account of the non-observance of the treaties.

"Estate after estate has been thrown out of cultivation, and want and misery stare every man in the face, from the man who owns the estate to the humblest laborer upon it, all are suffering, and the only cheering reflection is, that this has arisen out of the abolition of Slavery, an act which God approves, and in which all religious men must rejoice. But, my Lord it is not necessarily so, for if justice were done to the British Colonies, if Great Britain did justice to herself, prosperity would again dawn."

The speaker then drew a vivid picture of the distressed condition of the country, and said that unless some change speedily took place, the laborers would soon retrograde into a state of barbarism, "and thus would freedom, which is itself a blessing, be, by the unjust policy of the Mother Country, rendered a curse." He concluded by declaring his firm conviction of the success of the measures now commenced, and by imploring the Divine blessing on their undertaking.

Mr. George W. Gordon expressed his surprise that none of the speakers had urged the measure on the ground of humanity, but that all their arguments were confined to the effect that Slavery had upon our own interests; he declared that though deeply involved, and connected as he was with sugar estates, that would not be the inducing cause for him to advocate this measure, but he did so on the principles of humanity.

W. W. Anderson Esq., proposed that the friends of humanity in England and America, be invited to co-operate with the meeting in attaining the object it has in view. He said the existing distress was the consequence of those great measures of emancipation and philanthropy to which many good men had devoted their lives, not having been fully carried out and supported. The neglect of carrying out the principles of emancipation had, he said, entailed ruin on many. He said it was a mistake that led a London paper to assert that the West Indian Colonies seek a protective duty of ten shillings per ton over sugars produced in all other countries in the world. "The West India Colonies do not claim protection against the sugar of all other countries in the world. What we demand is protection against Slave-grown sugar."

Major Yeoland believed that the proceedings of the meeting would produce the happiest results not only to Jamaica, but to all the other islands. "I sincerely hope," said he, "that your beautiful estates will be resumed, that your houses will be again built up, and that you will speedily be freed from the ruinous competition with the slaveholders which now depresses your interests."

The following, among other resolutions, were agreed to:—

1. "That so long as the sugar planters of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, in defiance of the laws of their respective countries and of the treaties by which the Spanish and Brazilian Governments stand bound to her Majesty, are permitted to reinforce, by fresh drains from Slavery, the means of increasing their profits, it is hopeless in countries so thinly populated as Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, for the proprietors of the soil to persevere in its cultivation.

2. "That in the opinion of this meeting, the plan which was embodied by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the draft of a convention with Spain, and transmitted to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid on the 25th of May, 1840, as appears from the papers on Slave Trade, presented in that year to Parliament by her Majesty's command, is practical and feasible, and if now urged on the Spanish and Brazilian Governments with suitable energy, would prove beneficial and effective, in enabling the emancipated colonies of Great Britain to meet and overcome the competition in the home markets and other countries in Europe, on the equal terms to which they are about to be exposed by the Sugar Duties Act of 1846."

The quantity of sugar and rum exported from British Guiana in 1848 exceeds the quantity exported in any previous year since 1839, (that year included) 1847 excepted, when the export of sugar was in excess about 600 hogsheads.—*The Morning Journal, Jamaica, May 29th, 1848.*

The *Barbadian* newspaper says, "it is rather a remarkable circumstance that at the very period of the expiring of our exports and import duties, we should be inundated with cargoes of American produce, while at the same time a considerable proportion of sugar, &c., is weekly exported."

The *West Indian* says:—

"Some days in this month (April) have been very favorable for the making of sugar—some very unfavorable. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which the planters have been laboring as regards the want of fuel and the want of wind, several estates have finished their crop, making fully as much, and in some instances more, than was expected. We have heard of several estates surpassing anything before made. We hope to be able to particularise in our next. The young canes are looking remarkably well. Our lands are in excellent condition.

The informant of the *Mercury* says, under the head of St. Michael, "that the canes are uncommonly good for sugar manufacture, being full, ripe and hard. In a few instances, the land has yielded four hogsheads to the acre. Very large crops will be made; but I am fearing the unfavorable weather. The late rains have retarded sugar making to a serious extent."

The roads and the laborers are complained of in some districts. The rains had rendered the former so heavy that the carts were unable to work.

In *St. Philip* it is said the crop would have been more forward if the laborers had worked regularly in cutting the canes, but they shew a great disposition to keep the crops back. They have not demanded higher wages, but they are very idle; they are to be seen prowling about the roads in the middle of the day.

In the *Middle District* we are told "labor continues exceedingly scarce, as the laborers embrace the repeated opportunities of wet days to cultivate and plant their own lands, and owing to the rain we have had, the work of the estates would rather employ an increased than a diminished number."

In *St. Thomas* the statement is, "it is wet enough to plant; but labor is in request."

The young crop is said to be very green and luxuriant, and growing very fast. It is the opinion of the planters generally, that they are growing too fast and are too forward for the time of the year.

On the subject of the laborers we have the following which is worthy the consideration of all parties in this island:

"It is now a settled fact in the minds of the agricultural body, that a steady working peasantry must be a moral and religious peasantry. The more the morals of the laborers are improved, the more will they recognise the necessity of being industrious and frugal. One of the most pointed proofs that the laboring classes are on the scale of progression, may be found in the fact that men who have families, and others, are generally their own landholders. They plant their canes, raise their cattle, and keep their own vehicles. Yet they continue their situations on the sugar plantations, receiving their salaries, and saving their money."

Complexional distinctions and political exclusiveness have long been rampant in Barbadoes, says the Jamaica *Morning Journal*, which extracts the following from what it calls a long Jesuitical letter signed A PROPRIETOR, in the *Barbadian*

"But a more exciting theme yet remains to be considered. The deep seated misfortune of this community is, that it is composed of different races, and that this difference is marked by distinction of color.—There is a fact which almost inevitably engenders heart burnings, jealousies, and distrusts. But accordingly as such feelings grow out of the infirmities of human nature, are they entitled to be regarded with indulgence and dealt with tenderly. I am sure it is the wish of the more enlightened part of society to assuage these feelings by discreetly removing all cause for them.—Nobody doubts that there are individuals allied to the colored race in every way qualified to maintain a respectable station in society, and it does not appear to me that there is any reluctance amongst the more respectable classes to receive such men amongst them. Two of the largest proprietors of the island are of the colored race, and I believe it is their own choice alone that keeps them out of general society. I am not personally acquainted with these gentlemen, but I know they are thought to fulfil all their duties as citizens and proprietors with such entire propriety, discretion, and good sense, that we all have pleasure in observing their prosperity. These are the true friends of the race from which they have sprung. Such examples are best calculated to put prejudice out of countenance; and this is the legitimate way to vindicate their claims to be elevated in the scale of society."

Martinique.

The Saint Lucia *Palladium* mentions that party spirit prevailed at the highest pitch in Martinique—the population being divided in the interests of M. Bissette on the one hand, and M. Papy on the other. M. Bissette uses his influence to secure not only his own election but that of M. Pecoul, to the representation of Martinique to the National Assembly—the latter being a white man and a large proprietor of the island, and M. Bissette having affirmed the principle that, in justice to the great proprietary body, the Colony ought to be represented by at least one of that class. The adherents of M. Papy were adverse to, and M. Schœlcher was set up as their second favorite. A number of the more respectable people of color were found to be in favor of Schœlcher and Papy; while M. Bissette had nearly all the whites on his side, and is idolised as "Papa Bissette" by the black population.

M. Mazuleine, one of the "Deputes Suffleans" chosen at the last Colonial elections, and who stepped into the place of M. Bissette, when the latter declined to sit in the Assembly, arrived at Martinique in the last English steam packet. He is a black man, and was formerly a slave, but got free on being taken by his master to France, where he married a white woman. He was received on his landing by a deputation; but his reception was cold and wan in comparison to the enthusiastic welcome which was given to M. Bissette—in comparison to the acclamations called forth even now by his presence, after a sojourn of three weeks in the Colony.

The popularity of "Papa Bissette" among the lower classes is represented beyond description. In addition to the innumerable presents of live stock, fruit, &c., daily poured at his feet—and pies and cakes stuffed and pricked with doubloons—quantities of sugar, the property of negroes, are carried to town as presents, and shipped for him. From 80 to 100 hhds. of sugar had been, on Monday last, already shipped in this way on board of the Zampa, (the vessel which brought him from France.)

A man who was beating the *bamboula* whilst attending the conveyance of some hogsheads of sugar to M. Bissette, was apprehended by the Commissary of Police (a Papyiste) and committed. His release was immediately demanded by a mob. The Mayor not complying with this demand, troops had to be called to the spot. The mob would listen to no one, until, fortunately, an intimate friend and partisan of Bissette arrived on the spot. He requested them in the name of their "Papa" to disperse, giving them to understand that he would be displeased if they persisted in such conduct. In a moment they dispersed, and order was restored.

Antigua.

The following is from the report of a committee appointed by the Assembly, and taken from the Jamaica Morning Journal, of June 6, 1849.

"Taking all the before mentioned considerations into review, your committee cannot but feel the utmost anxiety at the prospect of the future; the only staple commodities of the Colony realising an unremunerative price, they are nevertheless, not unmindful of many sources of consolation to be found in the peace and order maintained throughout the land—in the reasonable submission of the laboring population, to the indispensable reduction of wages—in the performance of certain work required for the same—in a better supply of labor than has been witnessed for years past—in less differences between employer and laborer, as manifested by the reports from the different police stations, and in the diminution of the number of persons confined in the common jail, among whom, not one female appeared before the visiting justices at their last monthly inspection.

"Your Committee, in conclusion, would fain encourage the hope that by unity and concord—industry and economy, under the merciful dispensation of Providence, this island may live through the ordeal under which the West India Colonies are doomed to pass; until a change of fortune shall arise, or Great Britain be aroused to a sense of the manifest injustice of her proceedings towards Free Labor—by crushing it under the encouragement of slavery."

The *Herald*, alluding to the report, says:

"No tangible surplus in the Treasury, although the new Tariff is as productive as the old! This is the dark side of the picture—what is on the reverse side? Peace and contentment. The reasonable submission of the people to the rate of wages—a better supply of labor than has been witnessed for years past."

Public meetings have been held at the parishes of St. Andrew, St. George, Clarendon, &c., to consider the effect produced in the Colonies by the non-observance of the treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade. At these meetings the most distinguished gentlemen on the islands took part. Mr. C. Hall said: "The produce raised by slave labor, Government has suffered to be sold in her markets; the honest man was thus compelled to compete with the thief and therefore it is that we are in our present distressed postion." Mr. Osborn said:

"The produce of slavery is admitted freely into England, to the disadvantage of the free producer, and this sliding scale of duties which they gave us is fast sliding from beneath our feet. There can be no doubt but sugar made by men who are compelled to work sixteen hours in the day, like cattle, can be sold at a cheaper rate than by the planter who cannot obtain labor for more than six or eight hours * * * *

You. (continued Mr. Osborn, addressing the laborers present) are not employed at such rates of wages as you ought to be, and the reason is evident. If sugar and coffee are shipped home, and they continue to lay down in the warehouses, the proprietors cannot get money to carry on their estates. You see estates thrown up, covered with weeds and bushes, and you are not asked to clear it, because they cannot pay you.—Many of you think if you plant cocoas you could eat some and sell some, and by this way you could get on easily. In the times of slavery a man was allowed one Saturday in two weeks, and that was considered sufficient to enable him to attend to the cultivation of provisions for his family. If one day is enough, what is to be done with the other days? The planter cannot send home yams and plantains, for before they reach half way they would be good for nothing; and if cane and coffee cannot sell, what is to be done? This is the question which induces you to see all classes mixing up here; the state of things has become perfectly distressing, and we are obliged to be content with half diet, and if it continues longer we may be brought to quarter diet However great our distresses are, we are sometimes enabled to make a good appearance, but this cannot continue, and we must unite as one man to tell the British public that we are willing to be loyal, but that we cannot, for the sake of loyalty, continue any longer to starve. Let us tell them that we are willing, as children, to perform our duty as such, but that they too have duties which must be perfomed. We cannot starve for the sake of loyalty—we cannot die without trying to save ourselves. By the swent of our brow we are to eat our bread, and we are willing to do so, but the interests of the calico manufacturers will not permit us to do so; they seem determined to keep us from earning our livelihood, but we must boldly lift our voices and tell them, you shall not any longer prevent us from doing so. We must assume a high position, and know whether we are to be sacrificed for the purpose of spreading the principles of free trade. [Hear, hear]

Mr. Bristowe contended that Great Britain had the power to enforce the observance of the treaties, and in mercy to mankind, and in justice to her own suffering Colonists, she is bound to exercise that power. He said that their own glorious act of emancipation had been in some degree rendered nugatory by the non-observance of the treaties, and that it was a matter of necessity that they should at least be enforced and observed. Mr. B said he was not one of those sanguine persons who imagine that everything is to be attributed—all the evils we are suffering here, was to be traced—to the non-fulfilment of the treaties alluded to, but he did think that many of them were to be attributed to that source. Happily for the people of this island, said Mr B., the great act of emancipation put a stop to compulsory labor amongst them; but it is obvious that if the compulsory labor of countless numbers in foreign State, is to be brought into open competition with the labor, (however good and effective,) of a limited number of freemen in Jamaica, the persons employing the latter must of necessity go to the wall. He said it is due to humanity—it is due to the British colonists—it is due to the great name of the British nation and people, that the accursed system, with its host of united horrors and atrocities, should be put down.

At Clarendon, the following important resolution was adopted:

"That the climate and soil of this island are as favorable for the production of sugar and coffee as those of any other country; and that its inhabitants are quite prepared for competition in the markets of the world with the natives of Cuba and the Brazils, provided that the stipulations of the treaties made between those countries and Great Britain were as faithfully observed by them, as they have always been by the subjects of her Britanic Majesty."

The editor of the *Morning Journal* remarks:—

"As a matter of prudence, and in self-defence, the Colonists are bound to press for the fulfilment of the treaty engagements. When we say the Colonists we do not mean the handful of absentee and other proprietors of sugar and coffee estates, but the entire of the resident inhabitants of the British possessions in this part of the world, including the lately emancipated slaves. These owe it to themselves and to their countrymen, who are held in Slavery in the Spanish Colonies and in Brazil to use every means in their power to put down the Slave-Trade, and to terminate Slavery. The present, we trust, is only the commencement of a movement, which shall terminate only when the Slave-Trade has been put an end to."

At a public meeting held at Kingston, Jamaica, June 25th, it was resolved that there is not one in ten thousand who seriously desires the reinstatement of his fallen fortunes through the restoration of Slavery or the Slave-Trade, but that so long as the sugar-planters of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, in defiance of the laws of those respective countries, and of the treaties by which their governments stand bound to Great Britain, are permitted to resort to the Coast of Africa, for the means of strengthening their hands and increasing their profits, it is hopeless in countries so thinly peopled as Jamaica, for the proprietors of the soil to persevere in its cultivation. The following resolutions were also adopted:

"That as the interests of human freedom and of African civilisation, the maintenance and welfare of all voluntary intertropical industry, and the social progress of our emancipated population are, in this great question, so intimately blended as to be no longer capable of separation or distinction, it becomes desirable and expedient that all past differences should be forgotten, and that meeting on the same platform the man of business and the philanthropist, he who is seeking his own advantage, and he who loves his neighbor as himself, should henceforth make common cause with each other in promoting the extinction of the Slave Trade, and the extirpation of Slavery throughout the earth.

"That it is also desirable that the views of this meeting should be brought under the notice of the inhabitants of the recently emancipated foreign colonies, and more especially of the French, Danish, and Swedish possessions in these seas, together with the free States on the Continent of America, suggesting to them the advantage of engaging their respective governments to co-operate with that of her Majesty in the negotiations with Spain and Brazil which this meeting recommends."

At the above meeting Mr. Jorden said, "if it is intended to be insinuated that slave labor was cheaper than free, he should demur. He held the decidedly contrary opinion." He said further:

"The advantage of the slave owner was, that he had the labor when he wanted it and could apply it as he pleased. The cost of slave labor was not to be estimated simply by the amount paid for the slave, and or his maintenance and clothing.—There was the expense of the military establishment, necessary to uphold the system. The natural tendency in man was to desire freedom and the slaves of Cuba would very soon burst asunder the bonds that bound them, but for the large standing army which Spain kept up. Add the cost of that army to the other expenses, and slave labor would be found to be dearer than free. The slave owner, acting upon the principle of the stage coach proprietor, worked his human cattle to death. The average life of a slave in Cuba was seven or eight years. The late Lord George Bentinck had stated in Parliament that it was seven. This fact would give some idea of the manner in which the slaves were worked in that island. But this course was pursued because the Cubans knew that they could draw fresh supplies from Africa. Cut off those supplies, and they would soon have to change their policy. The evil would speedily cure itself. In the conduct of the laborers in this island we have another instance of the evils of Slavery. In that state the people were taught, that one day in a fortnight was sufficient, devoted to the cultivation of the soil for the maintenance of a man. Was it surprising that upon their emancipation they felt that they were independent of their employers, and their money wages, and that upon discovering that they could till the soil more profitably on their own account they should refuse to labor for others. The present state of things was in a great measure the result of the conduct pursued by the Government, and it was only right that we should ask it now that it had put an end to the English Slave Trade—to Slavery in these Colonies—and had changed its commercial policy, that it should insist upon the treaties being regarded, and an end put to the foreign Slave-Trade, from which we have suffered, and were continuing to suffer so severely."

Dr. Mayfayden, after eloquently and ably describing the history of the treaties entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, said:

"Ere I draw to a close, permit me to express my conviction, that were the Slave Treaties enforced, the planters of Jamaica would successfully compete with the slave owners of any country. This is a beautiful island—favored in soil and climate, surpassed by few in natural advantages. All that is wanted, is, to use a sporting phrase, a free field and no favor—that is to say, free as from competition with those who are backed with the Slave Trade, and we ask no protection. In the meantime let us be true to ourselves and cease to despond; let not cultivation be abandoned too hurriedly, and let us give time to a good Providence to work in our behalf. Let the peace of Europe be once restored, and there will be a vast increase in the consumption of sugar. To be convinced of this, look at France, where there is high duty to protect beet-root sugar. Though the population is double that of England, there is two and a half times less sugar consumed.

"Doubtless ere long, monopolies of every kind will be abolished, commerce will be free to all, and the market of the world will be opened to our produce. In concluding, let me remind you in the words of Wayland, an American writer, that there are certain conditions essential to the productive prosperity of every country. There must be industry, frugality, virtue, and intelligence. No country, whose inhabitants are possessed of these, however little favored by climate or otherwise, even with the ordinary blessing of God, can long remain poor. Destitute of these, whatever the natural advantages may be, no country can ever long be rich. These are habits which we ought to cultivate in ourselves as well as in others; and he is the purest patriot who cultivates them most assiduously.

Alluding to the history of slavery and monopoly in the Colonies, the *Economist* says, "to have persevered in these vicious systems, it became clear to every reflecting mind, must before long have plunged them into irretrievable ruin—must have exposed them to dangers in which the mere questions of commercial and agricultural prosperity would have been but of secondary consideration. The longer the attempt to place them on a sounder and more satisfactory footing, both socially and economically, was postponed, the more difficult and disastrous must have been the change which, under the most favorable circumstances, could not but be attended with considerable suffering."

The *Morning Journal* of July 27th, 1849, in commenting on the above, remarks, "there can be no doubt that to have persisted in upholding the system of slavery in the West India Colonies, would have been to persist in exposing them to great peril—and that the change in the social condition of these dependencies was dictated by motives of prudence as well as of humanity. Some no doubt continue to deplore that change. We are charitable enough to believe that these are few in number. To attempt to convince these that "inextricable ruin" might have overtaken them even though slavery had never been abolished, is useless. The change "has been highly beneficial to the mass of the community, however injurious or ruinous it might have proved to some of the proprietory body." "With the settlement of that question (slavery) the proprietors generally, and the slave population unanimously, were contented. As between the Government and the slave-owners, the arrangement was on the whole face reasonable and satisfactory."

The same paper says that Government should have used the means in its power to assist the Colonists in the conflict with foreigners; it could have increased the consumption of our products by reducing the duties upon them, and removing any excise restrictions which might happen to stand in the way of their more general use. "Nor must it be concluded that because one Colony, with a large imported population, has experienced no scarcity of labor in producing a crop equal to, and even exceeding that of 1848, at a reduction of 4 a 6 per cent. in the cost, that, therefore, the other sugar Colonies will be able to accomplish as much." "Their existence as sugar exporting countries will depend upon their success in reducing the cost of production. Upon this must reliance be mainly placed." Government, it is contended, must "do its duty towards the Colonists, while it forces them to rely on themselves—to trust to their own energies and exertions—and to accomplish by economy, and care and skill, what distinctive duties formerly ensured."

The editor of the *Morning Journal* complains of the unwillingness of a portion of the Agricultural community to commence the cultivation of any other articles than those formerly cultivated on the Island.—Others are ignorant, and a third party is careless and negligent about the matter.—Amid all the complaints, no attempt is made to introduce new commodities, or to improve upon old methods of cultivating. No attempt is made to depart from the system which existed half a century ago.—Hence, there are few, if any, evidences of advancement or progress. And there is, says the editor, little hope for the Island—which possess no such great natural advantages—if some means are not adopted at once to increase the artificial wants, stimulate the industry of the masses, and also teach them new modes of applying that industry, and realising the means of satisfying these wants. T.

Particulars of the Spanish Abduction Affair.

We append from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 29th, the following statement of the principal occurrences in the Rey affair, from the enlargement of the victim until his return, with the subsequent action of the United States authorities in New Orleans:

Dr. Franklin Gage, formerly of the U. S. army, arrived here yesterday with Juan Garcia, alias Rey, on board the brig Salvadora, eight days from Havana. We learn that Dr. Gage brought a letter of instructions from Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, to the U. S. District Attorney. It was believed that Rey's testimony won'd be of the utmost importance to our Government, and that he would arrive before the trial here had terminated.

Rey was given up at the request of Gen. Campbell after an interview with El Conde de Alcoy of several hours duration, the latter knowing, we presume, that if the request were refused, a forcible demand would be made. In the absence of Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, Dr. Gage promptly delivered Rey to Mr. E. A. Bradford, the partner and representative of Mr. Hunton.

It was the opinion of the Americans at Havana that no action would be taken by our Government, as it had heretofore never interfered with outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba on American citizens. The extraordinary case of Nathaniel Cross, the Consular Agent at Matanzas, who was imprisoned, and deserted by our Government was cited.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Havanna among the Americans as well as the Creoles of the island, and there was no doubt that Rey would have been *garotted* (strangled,) had not the intervention of the consuls taken place. It is believed that the American Consul had received orders to make a formal demand for Rey, if he were not immediately given up. It has been intimated as well that El Conde de Alcoy had received instructions from the Spanish Minister at Washington to deliver up Rey immediately on a demand by this Government, but this is merely conjectural.

In a conversation which we held with Rey yesterday, he stated that at the time he was abducted he was drugged, and in a state of stupefaction, although he knew what was going on. He states that Capt McConnell was the first man who took hold of him, when he was shoved on board. He was not ironed, or in any way confined. He always that when at the Balize he offered Capt. McConnell thirty ounces to put him on shore, which he (McC.) refused. He denies having made the declaration before the Spanish Consul. The pardon which was extended to him at Havana was granted only on condition that he should give certain information, which if not satisfactory, he was to be confined in prison until he should satisfy the authorities.

Dr. Gage was in the boat with the American Consul at the time the latter boarded the Andrew Rizz. The Captain of the Fort was also alongside, and interrupted the Consul, telling him that there were questions he must not ask. Gen. Campbel replied that he did not wish to be dictated to. Rey as we have already learned, at that time denied the abduction, being in fear of the Spanish official He has since stated that he did not know at the time that it was the American Consul who was alongside, or he would not have made the statement which has been published. He also acknowledges having written two letters to the American Consul as soon as he learned that it was he who had boarded him in the boat. It was about two weeks after the Governor of Havana had denied Gen. Campbell communication with Rey, that he was given up.

Rey, after his delivery to Mr. Bradford, the representative of the U. S. District Attorney, was taken before Commissioner Cohen, and required to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court at the next November term. Rey intimated to the Commissioner that he would prefer to go to prison, owing to fears for his personal safety which he entertained, and his friend Morante, the chocolate dealer, who stood by his side, also expressed his desire that he (Rey) should remain in the care and under the protection of the American authorities. Whereupon a commitment was made out by the Commissioner, and Rey was delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Wm. S. Scott.

An immense crowd had assembled in front of the office of the U. S. District Attorney, on Exchange Place, as the news had spread like wildfire, that Rey had arrived. A carriage was procured to take him to the parish prison, where he will be well cared for. On his entering the vehicle with the Marshal, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for him, and the Great Abducted, gracefully waving his Panama hat to the crowd, drove off in triumph.

We learn that no person will be permitted to converse with Rey, except by an order that obtained from the U. S. Marshal. We consider this arrangement a very judicious one. Rey, being apprehensive of danger, has chosen to place himself under the protection of the officers of our laws, and it is incumbent on them to prevent his being molested. No risk should be run of his being tampered with by any of the inculpated parties.—When he is visited by any one, his friend Morante, who has shown so disinterested an attachment to him, should be present.

[From the N. O. Delta, 29th.]

The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in the neighborhood, to interfere with the pirates who have encamped on that island. We are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or one of our American General Hayran's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility, which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming:

To the officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island:

U. S. Steamer WATER WITCH, off Round Island, August 27, 849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the sad consequences. In case you do not disperse, Tuesday (this night), I am ordered to cut off your supply of provisions, for which purpose an armed force is in support.

You will find it impossible to effect an exodus. Your steamer will be captured or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot elude.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that unless unless it may be to be called upon to defend our own coast you in our sense of duty to our country will nothing will unnecessarily be attacked, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedt. servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'g.

To Lieut. TOTTEN, com'd'g steamer Water Witch:

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men unarmed, unarmed, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suppose, or circumstances may occur which our will immediately at home. You can be provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.
W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The steamship Alabama, Capt. Wright, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th, in forty-eight hours from Tampa Bay, whither she took the Fourth Artillery, a detachment of two hundred men, under the command of Major Bainbridge. The Alabama was detained at Tampa Bay five days, waiting for lighters. The Government steamer Colonel Clay arrived there on the 82d inst. The Indian Chief, Billy Bow Legs, sent in his white flag about two weeks previous. The N. O. Delta says:

Major W. W. Morris, acting Superintendent of Indian affairs, at Tampa Bay, and commander of the post, received, on the 20th instant, a white flag, made of crane feathers, to which was bound a piece of smoking tobacco, with a string of white beads. It was left at the house of a Spaniard, residing at Sara Sota, and was understood to come from Bow Legs, chief of the Seminoles. It was interpreted thus: "We desire peace, wish to communicate, smoke, and hold a peace talk." A council will be held at the full of the moon, when the disposition of the Indians will be made known. From the fact that not a sign of Indian hostility has been evinced, since the attack on the tin dog-house of Kennedy & Darling, when other settlements were exposed, it is argued that the offenders will be delivered up, and peace preserved, unless the Indians are provoked to further hostilities by our own people.

Two companies of volunteers, under Captains Fisher and Dill, were encamped two miles from Tampa Bay. The offer to become enrolled in the service of the United States, has been declined by Major Morris, until the necessity should exist, or instructions should be received from Washington.

The United States troops, about three hundred in number, were at Fort Brooke, awaiting the result of the council, or the necessity of proceeding into the interior.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—The following statistics show the force and results of the English Wesleyan Mission in France:

Chapels, 78; preaching places, 78; missionaries 24; Sabbath school teachers, 115; local preachers, 39; full members, 950; Sabbath scholars, 1,099; attendants on public worship, 6,166.

IN HAITI.—Number of chapels, 5; other places of preaching, 8; missionaries, 5; paid day-school teachers, 7; unpaid Sabbath school do., 15; local preachers, 12; full members, 322; Sabbath scholars, 131; day scholars, 558; attend public worship, 1,210. "At our last missionary meeting," says the annual report, "not fewer than four young natives, of respectable education, acceptable talents, and decided piety, addressed such an assembly as was never before seen at a missionary meeting in Haiti. These four young disciples are now acting as local preachers in the churches to which they are attached."

Rev. Dr. McCartee, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen, for many years pastor of the Canal street church, in this city, has returned to his old age, to the Associate Reformed Church, in which he was born and bred. He was installed pastor of the church of that denomination in Newburgh, on the 17th inst.

EPISCOPACY IN IRELAND.—The Archbishop of Armagh receives £12,067 per annum. The Bishop of Clogher receives £10,000, and the Bishop of Derry £8,000, annually. In this calculation, no reference is made to the enormous amount of church lands, glebes, and other property, possessed by the clergy, averaging about 770,304 acres. The number of benefices possessed by the Irish Church is 1,643, and between 2 207 clergymen is divided annually the sum of £680,000.

REV. JOHN SHORE.—A public breakfast was given to Mr. Shore, at Radley's Hotel, London, by the committee who have acted in his behalf; Edward Swaine, Esq., in the chair. Speeches by Rev. J. H. Hinton, A. Reed, of Norwich, T. Binney, and Dr. Boaz, of Calcutta; and a letter was read from Sir E. Eardley, regretting his absence through indisposition. In his speech on this occasion, Mr. Shore said:

"The prison, if you go with a good conscience and a good cause, is not the worst place in the world. I can truly say that I left it with far greater reluctance than I entered it. I felt assisted there, more than I had ever done, the gracious presence of my God, sustaining and comforting me. It has also brought me to feel, that with regard to the Lord's people, he will mercifully give them grace equal unto their day."