Supplement to The New-York Daily Tribune.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1846. NO. VIII.......GRATIS.

TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1846.

See Regular Sheet of This Morning.

☞ During our visit to the Massachusetts State Prison some time since the Warden spoke with deep interest of a Prisoner whose talents as a Poet had excited much attention. We find the following lines from his pen in 'The Prisoner's Friend.' Our readers will agree with us in pronouncing them very beautiful. [*Ed. Tr.*

THE PRISONER'S ADDRESS TO HIS MOTHER.

I'VE wandered far from thee, mother,
Far from our happy home;
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And Time, since then, has rolled his years,
And marked them on my brow—
Yet still, I've often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking of those days, mother,
When, with such earnest pride,
You watched the dawnings of my youth,
And pressed me to your side;
Then love had filled my trusting heart
With hopes of future joy,
And thy bright fancy honors wove
To deck thy 'darling boy.'

I'm thinking on the day, mother,
I left thy watchful care,
When thy fond heart was lifted
To Heaven—thy trust was there;
And memory brings thy parting words,
When tears fell o'er thy cheek;
But thy last loving, anxious look,
Told more than words could speak.

I'm far away from thee, mother,
No friend is near me now,
To soothe me with a tender word,
Nor cool my burning brow;
The dearest ties affection wove
Are all now torn from me;
They left me when the trouble came—
They did not love like thee.

I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay—
The tempter, with his baneful cup,
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venomed sting,
To rack with anguish wild!
'T would grieve thy tender heart to know
The sorrows of thy child.

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unblest;
Yet still, I would not have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed;
I know thou wouldst not chide, mother,
Thou wouldst not give me pain,
But cheer me with thy softest words,
And bid me hope again.

I know thy tender heart, mother,
Still beats as warm for me,
As when I left thee, long ago,
To cross the broad blue sea;—
And I love thee just the same, mother,
And I long to hear thee speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my care-worn cheek.

But ah! there is a thought, mother,
Pervades my beating breast—
That thy freed spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest;
And, as I wipe the tear away,
There whispers in mine ear
A voice, that speaks of Heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there. C. M.

From the Albany Argus.

THE PRISON CONVICT.

BY ALBERT TRACY.

A RHYME to weave! a rhyme for one
By the world forgotten long,
A noble rhyme of the son of Crime,
And his prison keep so strong.
And weave it well, that all may list,
And troll it loud and high,
With manacle link and gyve to clink
In a glorious symphony!

The convict wight, with his crown all cropt,
And his garb so quaint to see,
A merry life, in his fastliness,
With his doughty feres hath he;
Burglar and thief, and he whose hand
Hath a fadeless stain of blood,
Oh, these they are so fain to be
Of his chosen brotherhood.

From dawn till dusk, the livelong day,
How cheerily up doth come
The busy moil of the trade he plies,
So speechless all and dumb.
On bench, or loom, or the sounding forge,
He may choose whichever he deign;
Nor lack of time, a practice good
And a skill in his craft to gain.

A skill! ay, the keepers do but heed,
And yon gaudy sentinel,
Lest, seized of a wood, or sledge, or blade,
He handled for once too well.
Day in, day out—and he strives but more,
With the hum of the outer crowd,
The roll of wheels, and the laugh that come
On his toil so clear and loud.

Or say if he chance to faint sometimes,
Or to do his task seem loth,
The lash, the lash, 't is a wondrous thing,
And quickeneth well his sloth: [foam,
And blood though it stream, and his lip shed
His masters still are kind,
So soothing 't is, the bullet they give,
In his rage to champ and grind.

Who telleth of night? and his silent cell,
And the shapes that haunt him there?
He may howl, may he not, and fright them
Nor yet need the keeper care; [forth,
Nor himself, nor the guard need fear for him,
'T is time they well should know,
Those links, less strong, those grates less firm,
He hath rent them long ago.

Week after week—but merriest yet,
At stilly Sabbath fall,
Are the tales to list, from the Chapel Priest,
Of mercy and love for all:
He heareth them out, as he need must choose,
But he warms with inward glee—
Who ever heard of mercy yet,
Or love for such as he?

The squalid child, with hunger wild,
Who e'er for him hath heed?
He got his fill, as he best might do,
Or lied, or stole at need.
The lady, perchance, that gave him pence,
"Be honest, now," quoth she; [word,
How he jeered, in his haunts, at that stranger
And marveled what it might be.

Fit school for him to learn of love,
The goal of his after day;
When yet had he wrought with a will like that
He bore from its walls away?
To rob, or stab, or the flame to light
No thousand men should quell—
He did but look to get hither at last,
But he earned his guerdon well.

And the iron gate, and the wall of stone,
And the scourge plied well and oft,
With the bands that callous his limbs of bone,
Shall they render his heart more soft?
They are merry, then—aye, blithest of all,
The tales of that balden sage; [lack!
And he gains not his cell, but he spits, good
For mirth, on his Bible page.

When Avarice ceaseth to rob the first,
When Virtue of Scorn is less,
When any but come in his earlier time,
With half such saintliness—
Then less shall they need of prison or priest,
Or the judge to read his ban,
And the wight shall tame, that knew nor hope
Nor faith in his fellow man.

Year after year, from the world away,
The toil, and the whipman's rying;
Oh, a merry time for the son of Crime
In his prison keep so strong!
Troll high the burden! bid dungeon deep
And cell give forth reply,
While manacle link and gyve shall clink
In a glorious symphony!

Buffalo, Feb. 2, 1846.

MARRIED—ALMOST.—During the progress of a wedding party in Orleans County, recently, a couple who might have been from Albion, concluded to get married, and thus double the dose for the company present. A Justice was called and his fees paid, and the parties arranged for the performance of the ceremonies. The officer of the law was about to commence the discharge of his duties, when the lady, as if moved by an electric shock, exclaimed—"Oh! what will Joe say?" and darted from the room. [Troy Budget, Wednesday.

LEGISLATING BOYS INTO MEN.—The Mississippians have hit upon a plan to make men. The Reformer gives, as a part of the Legislative proceedings, the following paragraph:

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.—Mr. Guion presented a memorial praying the passage of an act making W. E. P. Griffin, minor, a man. Referred to a Committee.

This is a mark of 'progress.'

☞ A man calling himself Barney Bradley, was arrested at Rochester on the 10th, for an attempt on the life of Wm. Carter several months since.

☞ The *Utica Gazette* proposes to publish a small Extra, daily, on the receipt of the proceedings of the Legislature, for 25 cents a month.

☞ The Canadian Parliament is to meet on the 20th March, for the despatch of business.

On the Results of Emancipation in the British Colonies.

In order to obtain a view of the results of emancipation in the British Colonies, it is necessary to bear in remembrance a few important facts relating to the former slaves and their masters.

Condition of the Slaves before Emancipation.

The slaves were regarded and used as absolute property; their persons could be sold, their labor coerced, and their family connections, such as they were, broken up at discretion. They had no protection in law against cruelty or oppression, to whatever extent it might be carried, short of wilful maiming or murder; nor in cases of this nature was their evidence valid against their masters. And the same law which reduced them to this degraded and helpless state, subjected them to heavy penalties for the slightest infraction of its requirements, and the most venial of offences committed by them, were treated as heinous crimes. Such was their legal condition.

With respect to the actual treatment of the slaves, it is sufficient to state, generally, that it was of a most atrocious character. A cursory examination of official records will fully prove this. But one fact in particular stands out in all its frightful enormity, to show the murderous cruelty of the system, to the accumulated horrors of which they were exposed. In a period of eleven years, ending in 1829–30, it was discovered that the slave population of the Colonies had decreased upward of 52,000! And this waste of human life was found to have arisen from over-working, under-feeding, and severity of discipline! Their condition, up to the period of emancipation, was, to use the words of Lord Stanley, one of "unredressed justice, bitter oppression, and hopeless wrong."

Condition of Planters before Emancipation.

We turn from the slaves to their masters, for the purpose of ascertaining what was their situation under the system of slavery. If some of the planters were possessed of large fortunes, it is an undoubted fact, that the great bulk of them were in a state of decay long before the abolition of slavery, or even of the slave-trade, though they had the entire monopoly of the British markets at that time, and were allowed large bounties, as well as drawbacks of duty on the surplus produce shipped from Great Britain to foreign ports. Here is the proof. On the 23d November, 1792, a Report on the sugar-trade of Jamaica was prepared by a Committee of the House of Assembly, which contains the following passage:—"*In the course of twenty years, 177 estates in Jamaica have been sold for the payment of debts; 55 estates have been thrown up; and 99 are still in the hands of creditors.*" And it appears, from a return made by the Provost Marshal, referred to in the same Report, that "*80,121 executions, amounting to £22,563,786 sterling, had been lodged in his office in the course of twenty years.*" A gleam of prosperity followed the revolution of St. Domingo, but in a few years the sky was again overcast, for we find in another Report of the Assembly, issued in 1804 and printed by order of the House of Commons in 1805, the following statement:—"Every British merchant holding securities on real estates, is filing Bills in Chancery to foreclose, although when he has obtained his decree he hesitates to enforce it, because he must himself become the proprietor of the plantations, of which, from fatal experience, he knows the consequence. No one will advance money to relieve those whose debts approach half the value of their property, nor even lend a moderate sum without a judgment in ejectment and release of errors, that at a moment's notice he may take out a writ of possession, and enter on the plantation of his unfortunate debtor.—Sheriff's officers and collectors of taxes are everywhere offering for sale the property of individuals who have seen better days, and now must view their effects purchased for half their value, and at less than half their original cost. Far from having the reversion expected, the creditor is not satisfied. All kind of credit is at an end. If litigation in the court of common law has diminished, it is not from increased ability to perform contracts, but from confidence having ceased, and no man parting with property but for an immediate payment of the consideration. *A faithful detail would have the appearance of a frightful caricature.*" In 1807, the House of Commons printed another report of the Jamaica Legislature, from which we learn, that "*within the last five or six years, 65 estates had been abandoned, 32 sold under decrees of Chancery, and 115 more respecting which suits in Chancery were depending, and many more Bills preparing.*" "*From these facts,*" the reporters say, "*the House will be able to judge to what an alarming extent the distresses of the sugar planters have already reached, and with what accelerated rapidity they are now increasing; for the sugar estates lately brought to sale, and now in the Court of Chancery in this Island and in England, amount to about one fourth of the whole number in the colony.*" In 1812, the case of the planters of Jamaica was recommended in a memorial to the King, in which it was stated, that "*the ruin of the original possessors has been completed. Estate after estate has passed into the hands of mortgagees and creditors absent from the Island, until there are large districts, whole parishes, in which there is not a single proprietor of a sugar plantation resident. The distress,*" it is added, "*cannot well be aggravated.*"

Now it must not be supposed that the foregoing statements were applied to Jamaica alone; for we have the testimony of Mr. Marryat, a gentleman deeply interested in West India property, given in his place in the House of Commons, in 1813, that "*there were comparatively few estates in the West Indies that had not, during the preceding twenty years, been sold or given up to creditors.*" One quotation more will bring the history of the West India distress up to the year 1832. In the address of the West India body to the British nation, signed by the most eminent of its members resident in Great Britain, they say, "*the alarming and unprecedented distress in which the whole British West India interest is involved,*" justified them in imploring Parliament "*to adopt prompt and effectual measures of relief, in order to preserve them from inevitable ruin.*" Viscount Goderich, then Colonial Secretary, in commenting on this subject, in a despatch, dated 5th November, 1831, observes, "The existence of severe commercial distress amongst all classes of society connected with the West Indies is unhappily too evident;" and in stating the great cause, his Lordship said, "without denying the concurrence of many causes, it is obvious that *the great and permanent source of distress* which almost every page of the West Indies records, IS TO BE FOUND IN THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY. It is in vain to hope for long-continued prosperity in any country, in which the people are not dependent on their own voluntary labor for support—in which labor is not prompted by legitimate motives, and does not earn its natural reward." And again, "*I cannot but regard the system itself as the perennial spring of those distresses, of which, not only at present merely, but during the whole of the last fifty years, the complaints have been so frequent and so just.*"

With these facts before us, we may now pass on to consider the results of emancipation.

The Slaves after Emancipation.

First, in reference to the emancipated classes. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that whatever opposing causes have obstructed the full development of the benefits of freedom in their case, their moral and physical condition has been wonderfully improved, and the first great object aimed at by the abolition of slavery fully realized. If it were needful, we could adduce in support of this gratifying fact, the unbroken testimony of every official person in the British Colonies, from those who superintend the transition from slavery to freedom, down to those who are now employed in administering their affairs. The dispute is not now whether the emancipated slaves have been benefited by freedom, for the planters are inclined to exaggerate the benefits they have derived from it, but whether their late masters have been injured. Yet it may be well to quote the deliberate opinion of Lord Stanley, founded upon the ample data in his possession, as Colonial Secretary, given to the Spanish Minister in 1842. His Lordship says: "There are some unquestionable facts, and some broad results of the British emancipation, on which all men are agreed." These he enumerates as follows:

"1st. It will be found that the British emancipation took place without the occurrence of a single instance of tumult or disturbance, or employment of military force; and that the joy of the negroes on the 1st of August, 1838, was orderly, sober and religious, and was manifested throughout the Colonies, by prayers and thanksgivings offered up in the churches.

"2d. It will be found that the emancipation of the 1st of August, 1838, was absolute and unqualified, and that there does not exist in any colony a single law which makes any distinction between white men and black, or between black men coming from Sierra Leone, or elsewhere, and those who are natives of the West Indies.

"3d. It will be found that since the emancipation, the negroes have been thriving and contented; that they have raised their manner of living, and multiplied their comforts and enjoyments; that their offences against the laws have become more and more light and unfrequent; that their morals have improved; that marriage has been more and more substituted for concubinage; and that they are eager for education, rapidly advancing in knowledge, and powerfully influenced by the ministers of religion."

"Such," his Lordship adds, "are amongst those results of the British emancipation, which are plain and indisputable. And before proceeding to the controverted questions of the amount of labor to be obtained from the negroes, and the value of property, it is proper to observe, that whatever may be the conclusions on these questions, *the results which have been enumerated, constitute, in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government, and of the British people, the complete success of the British emancipation, in so far as relates to the primary and paramount objects of that act. These objects,*" he observes, "*were to substitute for a system which is contrary to justice and humanity, and repugnant to Christian principles, one which should render an oppressed and degraded portion of our fellow-creatures happy and contented, and raise them in the scale of society and Christian life, by protection and instruction, and the enjoyment of equal rights.*" It was no doubt of great importance that the farther objects of agricultural and commercial prosperity should be also secured; but these objects, however important in themselves, were merely secondary to the others; and how little they were deemed to be worthy of being placed in comparison with them, is evinced by the preliminary grant of twenty millions sterling to the planters in compensation for such losses as they might be exposed to.

It would be easy to follow these general statements of the results of emancipation given by Lord Stanley, with details of a most striking and encouraging character; and to show that every year since the great event has taken place, there has been an advance in the material welfare and moral habits of the people. The proof of this pleasing state of things will be found in the rapid acquirement of land for cultivation on their own account—the formation of free villages distinct from the estates to which they were formerly attached—the construction of better habitations to dwell in—the improved character of their clothing and food—the great extension of education among the rising youth—the vast increase in the means of religious instruction which they enjoy—and, as a consequence, their rapid improvement in social virtues and religious excellence.

In addition to the testimony of Lord Stanley, we would add, because of later date, the substance of replies recently received in answer to queries forwarded to the British Colonies, by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, "On the general condition and habits of the emancipated negroes." This condensed statement may be regarded as the united testimony of missionaries, planters, and magistrates, with whom the correspondence has been carried on. We begin with JAMAICA: "The physical condition of the negroes is greatly improved since emancipation. They are generally cheerful and happy, and altogether their appearance betokens improvement; they are better fed and clothed; disease seldom visits them; cutaneous affections have almost ceased to afflict them, and 'yaws,' a severe disease, has become very rare; the duration of life has consequently improved; there has been a great improvement in the condition of the women; their children are reared with increasing care, and there is abundant evidence of the maternal solicitude exhibited toward them. In their habits the negroes are generally moral, scarcely a case of concubinage is now to be met with among them—the zeal of missionaries has effected a complete revolution in this respect—the number of marriages now is equal in its ratio, with that of other civilized countries." From an official return we learn that the number of marriages which have been solemnized in Jamaica from 1841 to 1844, amounts to more than 28,000. DEMARARA:—"The condition of the emancipated classes is improved beyond description. They are better fed, being able to obtain fresh meat, on which they thrive better than on salt provisions. Their clothing is much better, and where temperate habits have been formed, there is every prospect of lengthened life. The women are generally healthy and robust, and are most anxious about their children. The moral habits of the negroes are improved in every respect.—The number of marriages is increasing, and generally there is a decided improvement." BERBICE: "The general physical condition of the laborers is much improved. The effect of emancipation on the women has been to render them more domesticated and attentive to their offspring. Their moral habits are decidedly improved, and were it not for the pernicious example set them by the whites, the improvement would be still greater. The average number of marriages is 500 yearly. The proportion is 100 to 1 in favor of freedom." TRINIDAD: "The physical condition of the emancipated class is improved. The women are improved; their children receive from them every attention which maternal affection can suggest. There is no very decided improvement in moral habits—the black, colored and white, live in concubinage as heretofore. Nevertheless, there is some increase in the number of marriages." We have selected these Colonies because they are the largest and the most important.—If in Trinidad the moral improvement has not been so great as elsewhere, it is to be attributed to the want of sufficient wholesome religious instruction, which as yet, unhappily, has not found its way thither.

The Planters since Emancipation.

Secondly, in relation to the West India body.—They predicted that their ruin would be completed by emancipation. In a manifesto issued by them in 1831, they stated it as their "well-founded conviction, that 'the speedy annihilation of slavery' would be attended with the devastation of the West India Colonies—with loss of lives and property to the white inhabitants—with inevitable distress and misery to the black population—and with a fatal shock to the commercial credit of the empire." In no one particular has this sinister prediction been fulfilled. The transition from slavery to freedom was most tranquil—not a single proprietor or white man was injured, either in person or property; the emancipated slaves have derived the greatest benefits from that act of justice; the credit of the West Indies is better now than during the existence of slavery; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Colonies has been, in every respect, improved by its abolition. Individuals may have suffered, and may still be suffering, from this great event; but the great mass of the population, the proprietors as well as the laborers, have derived the highest advantage from it. The safety, and, we may add, the policy of emancipation, has been demonstrated.

We now turn from the predictions to the complaints of the West India body, for the purpose of ascertaining how far they are founded in truth.—The complaints from the smaller colonies, if indeed they complain at all, are so feeble as to merit little attention. It is from Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad, that they are loudest, and they resolve themselves into a cry for more labor. It is believed, upon good evidence, that this cry is factitious. It proceeds, principally, from parties resident in this country and their agents in the colonies, who have a direct pecuniary interest in the importation of emigrants at the public expense. There is at this time more labor in the British Colonies than there was at the termination of slavery, though it is well known that during the apprenticeship, which continued until 1838, the mortality was as great as during the latter years of slavery. But since the complete termination of slavery, there has been in some of the Colonies a rapid, and in all a steady increase in the Creole population. By the census of the British West India Colonies and of British Guiana, taken in 1844, and recently laid before Parliament, imperfectly as it appears to have been made up, there can be no doubt of a considerable augmentation of the population by natural means. In Jamaica, the Government informs us that there are 20,512 children under 6 years of age more than there were in 1834. In Tobago, the increase for the last five years has been from two to three per cent. per annum. In Barbadoes, much beyond that. The increase in Antigua has been 3,000 within the last four years. In Montserrat, the increase appears to have been 2,753 since 1838; and in British Guiana, the Creole population is steadily increasing. In the other Colonies there is a decided increase, but the figures cannot be given. In transmitting the census of the population of the Windward Islands, including Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago, the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, estimates the number of the people at 225,000. "One-third of these," he says, "are able-bodied laborers;" and he adds, "Deliberate calculation has led me to the conclusion, that if any thing should attract to the Windward Islands, a gradually and steadily increasing supply of capital, the peaceful lapse of another quarter of a century might swell the number of the population to nearly half a million, and augment the cultivated land to 400,000 acres, and the export of sugar to 100,000 tons, which is about half the present consumption of the United Kingdom." The Governor of British Guiana, in commenting on the returns of the population of that Colony, observes, "Upon these details, the proprietary body ought to be satisfied that, but for emancipation, there was an annual decrease of their population, which would soon have thrown more estates out of cultivation than their fears have predicted would occur since that happy period. It is now," he adds, "clearly proved, that the Creole population is on a steady increase; that the young and vigorous in the age most necessary for that increase, are in greater ratio than in any other portion of the population; and that in females, infants under five years of age, the excess over the same ratio of male infants is considerable; and the excess both of male and female, under the same age, is greater than in the time of slavery." This cheering increase in the population contrasts most satisfactorily with its rapid decrease under slavery and the apprenticeship.

The great bulk of the labor in the Colonies is still available for agricultural purposes. What is wanted is capital to secure it, and intelligence to apply it in the right direction. Where these exist, in any of the Colonies, a full supply of labor has been readily obtained. If it be said that the produce exported from the Colonies has been greatly reduced under the free system, we admit it. But this does not prove that there is less available labor than heretofore; it simply indicates that certain causes have been in operation to bring about this result. To those who have closely studied the question, those causes are obvious enough. Let the Parliamentary Reports, which have been laid before the Legislature, be consulted, and it will not fail to be perceived, that the legislation which ushered in the epoch of complete freedom, and the flagrant injustice which marked the conduct of too many of the planters, begot a spirit of resistance and estrangement, the effects of which are visible at this hour. It was this treatment which drove a large number of them from the estates, which led to the formation of independent and free villages, and the purchase of considerable lots of land for tillage, and consequently to a decreased amount of sugar cultivation. The number of freeholds purchased since emancipation, in Jamaica, is nearly 20,000, and in British Guiana, nearly 5,000; other Colonies in proportion.

To the unwise course referred to, may be added the almost unparalleled drouths which have raged in the sugar Colonies; and the inability of a large body of planters to secure by regular money payments, the services of the laborers which surrounded them. It must not from this remark, however, be inferred that the cost of labor is high. We have before us a large body of evidence on this point, recently obtained from the West Indies and Guiana, which shows that labor is, and may be had on moderate terms. In Jamaica, wages range from 1s. to 1s. 6d. *per diem*; in British Guiana, from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d. *per diem*; and in Trinidad, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. *per diem*, for the first class laborers. When work is performed by the job, the laborers can earn more; but the rates of wages are falling generally in the Colonies; and again we assert, that capital and not labor is the principal thing wanted, to secure what, it is said, is so much coveted. Of course we do not shut out from our consideration the serious disadvantages resulting from the non-residence of proprietors; and that, under the present expensive system of management, or rather mismanagement, much capital is wasted that might be most beneficially employed; nor do we forget the difficulties, almost amounting to resistance, thrown in the way of agricultural improvements by men of the old school, whose influence is too much felt and feared in the emancipated Colonies. But there is a cure, we trust, for these evils, for wiser men and better habits are beginning to appear. The old system, it is found, will not do. The practices of slavery and the privileges of freedom will not coalesce. Most heartily do we hope that those at present interested in plantation property may be wise in time, and yield to the exigencies of their position. Those who happily have done so, are reaping a rich harvest as the reward of their practical sagacity, and have demonstrated that the cost of production by freemen is much less than it ever was by slaves.

As to any serious loss having been sustained by the West India body, as a whole, by emancipation, we are more than skeptical. Individuals may have suffered from it, but we believe them to be few in number. And more than this, we affirm, that their losses, in the great majority of instances, have resulted from other causes than the Abolition of Slavery; such as heavy mortgages which they could not pay off, even with the aid of the compensation money allowed them; the exhausted soil, or the unfavorable situation of their estates; and the dogged resistance they have offered to the new order of things. But, making every allowance that can be fairly claimed for individual cases, we observe that, if there has been a diminished export of Produce since the period of complete emancipation, it has been more than compensated by enhanced prices. The average price of Sugar, during the six last years of Slavery, was 27s. per cwt.; the average price during the six years of complete Freedom has been about 38s. 9d. per cwt. But not to dwell on the point, it is now clear that production reached its lowest point in 1841, when the amount of Sugar exported to Great Britain, from the British West Indies and Guiana, was 2,148,218 cwts.; in 1844, 2,503,567 cwts.; and this year there can be no doubt, from the advices which have been received, that the quantity of Sugar exported to Great Britain will be larger than at any period since the entire Abolition of Slavery took place. Indeed, we may say, the cry now is, not so much for labor for ordinary, as for extraordinary purposes. The Planters allege that they have not enough hands to take off their crops; they want *continuous* labor,—that is, they want, during the season of crop, their laborers to work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, for six days in the week, which few of them will consent to give; occupying as it does from five to six months in the year. But even in this case, *arrangement*, and not labor, is the thing principally required.

With respect to the export trade to the British West Indies and Guiana, we find the total declared value to have been, during the six years ending with 1833, £15,108,876; whilst, during the six years ending in 1844, they amounted to £17,990,823. Nor must it be omitted that the export trade from the United States to the emancipated Colonies, has increased at least 20 per cent. since the Abolition of Slavery took place.

We have dwelt longer on the subject, probably, than it deserves; and we therefore turn from it to contemplate once more the vast blessing which has been conferred on upward of 700,000 human beings by the great Act of Emancipation. The whip no longer sounds in their ears, as the stimulant to labor and the instrument of torture; the fetter no longer galls their limbs; the market-place no longer beholds them submitted for sale, in lots to suit purchasers; the anguish of forcible separation is no longer felt or feared; instruction is no longer interdicted; the preaching of the Gospel is no longer forbidden. Masters of their own persons and their own labor, the emancipated slaves can now bestow it when and where they please, as may best suit their taste, or serve their interests—the marriage-tie hallows and blesses their unions—the relations of parents and children exist, and cannot be severed by the caprice or will of slave-masters—the chastity of woman can no longer be violated with impunity, nor the hearts of mothers lacerated by the base and degrading uses to which their offspring were devoted.

These are some of the precious fruits of emancipation. And let it be remembered, that the liberty, with all its present and future privileges and blessings, which has been conferred on the existing generation, will be transmitted to their children, and their children's children, to the remotest generations. It were to view this great subject in its lowest and most sordid light, to make the measure of its necessity and value depend on the amount of exportable produce raised in the British Colonies. Yet, even in an economical sense, what was sound in morals has been found wise in policy. What would have been the condition of the West India body at this time had not the Abolition of Slavery taken place? In 1832 they were on the verge of ruin, their credit in the money-market utterly gone, and their Slaves decreasing at the rate of 5,000 per annum. They had stimulated production by the most cruel means to its utmost limit to cover the interests due to Mortgagees and Merchants in the Mother Country, and to meet the current expenditure of their Estates: and with what effect, let Lord Stanley say:—"In all the Islands there had been a general increase in the production of Sugar, and *a corresponding decrease in the amount of the laboring population.*" His Lordship illustrated his statement by facts drawn from official records; for instance, the medium slave-population in Jamaica, during the three years ending June, 1826, was 334,393, and the average quantity of Sugar raised was 1,354,448 cwts. The medium population during three years ending June, 1832, was 327,464, the average amount of Sugar raised, 1,410,026 cwts! Demarara showed a more frightful result. For the first period referred to, the Slave population was 72,722 the quantity of Sugar raised 652,336 cwts.; for the second period, the population had decreased to 67,741, and they were compelled to produce 806,120 cwts. of Sugar! Now what did Emancipation do when it arrested in its course this murderous system? Did it complete the ruin of the West India body? No! It restored their lost credit. It took from them the weapon with which they were destroying themselves; and we venture to say that, were the alternative placed before them this hour of returning to the system which has been abolished, they would utterly refuse it on the mere ground of pecuniary gain. But Slavery has been abolished throughout the British Colonies, and the songs of Freemen have succeeded the wailings of Slaves.—The rights of Humanity have been vindicated—the demands of Justice have been met—and the claims of Religion have been regarded; the person, the liberty, the property of the late Slave have been inviolable; and now, under the protection of impartial law, he can sit as a free man beneath the shade of his own palm-tree, 'none daring to make him afraid.'

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Office,
27 New Broad-street, 1st Sept. 1845.

RUM AND ITS EFFECTS.—One of the Grand Jurors at the session of the court last week, writes us as follows:

"We had 15 cases of complaint brought before us while in session the past week: 12 of them originated through the direct influence of Alcohol, and one of the remaining three was committed by a person that was proved before us, to be a drunkard, and drunkenness had something to do with one of the remaining two cases. Four-fifths of the cases of crime that come under our notice, at least, were traced directly to the vending and drinking Alcohol as a beverage." [Batavia Advo.

The Water-Cure in England.

Correspondence of the Lynn Pioneer.

STANSTEAD BURY HOUSE, (near London.)
Dec. 24, 1846.

As you see by my date I am at the celebrated Water-Cure establishment called "STANSTEAD-BURY HOUSE." It is under the care of Dr. Edward Johnson, a distinguished medical gentleman of London, and author of some most excellent works on the theory, principles and practice of the Water-Cure. The Doctor has shown me much kindness, and is willing to give me all the information I require. The patients are mostly intelligent people, and cheerfully answer all my inquiries: so you see I am in a fine way, at once, of getting all the information I desire, without the trouble of a long journey to Graefenberg. Indeed as Priessnitz cannot speak a word of English, and I cannot speak any thing else, my opportunities are even better than they would be with him. Besides, Dr. Johnson being a well-educated medical man, and so acquainted with the old practice as well as the new, he can give me more light than a man who, like the great founder of the Water-Cure, is only acquainted with the latter.

It is astonishing how soon the patients in this Institution become convalescent. This is owing largely to their coming out from false conditions of common life, and submitting themselves to those of Nature. Dr. Johnson says: "We must first abolish the artificial conditions which men have instituted for themselves, and substitute, as nearly as possible, the primitive condition of man." And this, he maintains, can only be done by adopting the principles and practices of hydropathy. It is well known that man in his primitive state was exposed to all the vicissitudes of temperature and climate—one moment in profuse perspiration from hard labor in the fields—the next moment drenched with rain.—Yet with scant clothing and the simplest diet, sickness was an affliction beyond their knowledge.—This, I contend, is hydropathy in the natural way, as practiced by the first born; and just in proportion as man has departed from this primitive condition, he has been visited with disease and early death. It is plain therefore that just in proportion as he returns to it will he become healthy.

The hydropathic treatment is not simply a plan for dowsing the body with cold water, and drinking it down like a camel—but it embraces all the conditions of health;—and whoever gives it a fair trial (and there are now thousands of such) comes forth not only from the particular disease which it was his main object to eradicate, but thoroughly renovated in body and mind. It is almost incredible to those who have all their life time been accustomed to see their fellow beings go down to an untimely grave in lingering torments, that persons so full of disease as some of the patients alluded to were, could ever be restored. But it seems as if all disease—where there is any kind of a decent constitution left—disappears beneath the Cold-Water treatment, like a rotten ship beneath the sea—the Cold-Water treatment in both instances being a *settler!*

No one—not even so much of a hydropathist as yourself—would believe what I have learned of the Water-cure since I have been in this place. One man who for eight years had been afflicted with that most dreadful disease, hypochondriasis, a disease of the skin called prorias, and that excruciating complaint called sciatica—a complication of diseases which made him the most miserable of men, resorted to the Water-Cure and in three months was almost a well man. Before, he used to say that he thought himself a special object of God's wrath; for it seemed to him that the following passage in Deuteronomy related especially to him: "The Lord will smite thee with the botch of Egypt, and with the emerods, and with the scab, and with the itch, whereof thou canst not be healed."

This is only one of many instances equally striking. Wonder not, then, that these wonderful works make me most happy; for God knows that I have suffered much from my inability to cure these horrid chronic diseases. And I long to be trying this God-given remedy on some of my dear but diseased friends. No forcing down nauseous physic, no taking away the life's blood, no making people to writhe with torture; but every thing in perfect accordance with Nature—and most of the means used producing pleasure instead of pain. This I know; for I have already experienced it. I have been packed in the wet sheet two hours at a time, since I have been here—then soused in cold water three successive times—and the result was pleasure and "nothing else continually." All the parties assure me that the most they so is productive of the most exquisite enjoyment. Oh you can never know the pleasure I experience at finding all my anticipations of this Water Cure more than realized. To know that you must go through what I have experienced for the last fifteen years—and see one by one of the loveliest of God's creatures, and the dearest of your friends, snatched away despite of all your exertions to save them, and consigned to a premature grave. I now feel that in almost every instance a proper application of cold water would have been successful; but alas! all this time cold water was looked on by me as only a common sort of a drink which God had provided for cornfields and cattle. When, when shall we learn that God accomplishes his mightiest works through the simplest agencies:—and above all, when shall we learn that poisoning our fellow creatures is no way to restore them to health—that devils cannot be cast out by the prince of devils. Oh, if the world were only rid of its quackery, how much better it would be for our poor abused constitutions; for then our bodies would no longer be made test tubes for poisons, and our stomachs no more be transformed into druggeries!

One gentleman here—for many years a surgeon in the army—and who for years resided in India, and thereby almost destroyed his physical system—so that he had to retire from the service—who for years suffered the severest torments from irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels—tells me that he thinks now (having tried the Water Cure) that he has every reason to believe that he shall recover from what he once considered his irremediable disease, and be again a strong man. Another one—a young gentleman of fine promise—tells me that for months and months he had been "doctored, doctored doctored," by all the doctors round, for a disease of the kidneys, and was finally told that a change of climate was the only possible remedy for him—and even that would only make him better for awhile—they not thinking he would live more than two or three years at the most; but three months ago he came to this Institution, so feeble as scarcely to be able to walk, and now he is nearly cured, and is able to walk, run, ride on horseback, &c. like a man.

But I will not take up your time by enumerating any more of such cases—though I might fill your paper with them. Suffice it to say that all the patients who are here—and they were all "hard cases"—are reaping the most decided benefit, and are of decided opinion that cold water is the panacea of the world; and they are all as happy as so many neriads. None of that horrid distortion of the countenance produced by taking nauseous poisons, as administered at the Allopathic institutions, but all seem to be in the mental condition of our friend Father Story—at all times ready, in their exuberance of gratitude, to cry out—"blessed Lord! blessed Lord!"

Dr. Johnson does not believe in pumping gallons and gallons of water into a man's stomach, as if it were the stomach of a steam engine, but regulates the quantity according to the state of the particular constitution:—neither does he approve of much showering—but relies mainly on the wet sheet, (*leintuchs*) douches, sweat-blankets, cold plunges, vapor-baths, and the like.

I am now in London once more, and think of going in a day or two to visit the Hydropathic Institution in Richmond, twelve miles hence. There are several of such Institutions in England, and all doing well. I mean to visit as many of them as possible. I want, however, to spend as much time in London as I can, for I think I can learn more here than any where else, as I am in constant intercourse with some of the best minds in the world; and the opportunity generously offered me by Dr. Lawrence for increasing my surgical knowledge, is not to be had every where. Cold water, though it works miracles in its way, wont divide tendons, or amputate limbs, or reduce fractures and dislocations. Yours truly, N.

☞ REV. WILLIAM JAY, of Bath, (Eng.) is well known in this country by his writings, which are very highly esteemed. A gentleman in Bristol writes to a friend in this country as follows:

"I lately heard the venerable Wm. Jay of Bath preach a Missionary Sermon. He gave no quarter to the abomination of American Slavery. He stated a fact of Christian slaves being sold by their *professedly* Christian masters; and then looking down over the pulpit, with a grave and solemn voice said—'Come up, old *devil*, and try if you can match that.'"

A DEFAULTING JUSTICE AND SCHOOLMASTER—"The Golden Rule," an organ of the Order of Odd Fellows, advertises *Oliver Coz*, of Vincentown, Burlington, Co. West Jersey, as an absconding defaulter. He disappeared last week, after forging the names of several persons to notes and checks and obtaining the money for them. He was a Justice of the Peace, and has sustained the character of a gentleman, a Christian and a worthy odd fellow. He was also a school teacher; and since his disappearance it has been ascertained that he has been guilty of infamous conduct toward at least one of his scholars. He even robbed the bureau of his little daughter of a few dollars she had saved, leaving his family entirely destitute. He is an Englishman by birth, very prepossessing in his manners and appearances, and very likely to deceive any one.

Discussion of the Excise Law.

We commence to-day the publication of a series of numbers on the new Excise Law. The design of the articles is explained in the following letter, to which we beg leave to call the attention of our cotemporaries of the press throughout the State, hoping that the request it prefers will be cordially complied with.

LETTER FROM MR. DELAVAN.

Mr. Editor: The Rochester State Temperance Convention recommended the appointment of Committees in each City and County in the State to furnish the press of all denominations and parties with brief articles, containing facts and statistics calculated to enlighten the public mind with regard to the religious, moral and pecuniary evils which the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors inflicts upon the community. Enclosed you have a series of numbers which, if approved, the Committee would be glad to see published in your paper, and copied into all the public journals in the State.

The Central Vigilance Committee, at Albany are desirous that the question of License should be fairly and candidly placed before the voters of this State, so that when the day for deciding the question of License or No License shall have arrived, they may vote understandingly upon this important question.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
Chairman Central Committee, Albany.

For The Tribune.

The License Question......No. 1.

Farmers of the State of New-York:

Farmers, we feel that in the approaching contest we can safely calculate on you—you, who, earning your bread by the sweat of your brow, enjoy life, can have no motive to commit suicide yourselves, or to encourage your neighbors to commit it. Whatever, therefore, induces sickness or shortens life, must be accounted by you an enemy—and though you may have kept no record of the causes of death in your vicinity, and are not now able to recall to recollections the diseases of which those friends and neighbors died, whom you have followed to the grave, still such records have been kept and the labor of arranging the facts in question has in your behalf been to a considerable extent performed. Samuel Chipman visited whole Counties and obtained his facts from physicians, with certificates.—The farming district gave about 30 per cent. of deaths by intemperance among the male adults—the villages about 50 per cent.—the average was one-third.

A gentleman who was very much displeased with the suggestion made in one of the early temperance publications of the day—that it was thought that one tenth of the male adult population died drunkards, was induced to keep a register of all the deaths in his town of male adults, and he found that in the space of four years the deaths amounted to *twenty-nine*, and of them *nineteen* died drunkards. He stated also that had he not kept the register, and thus had his attention called to the subject, he could have supposed the original suggestion an exaggeration. Thanks to a good Providence this per centage of deaths from intemperance has been reduced, especially in the farming districts. But we would ask you where those friends, relations and acquaintances, now filling the grave of the drunkard, and gone to their final account, were educated and schooled in that habit which resulted in their ruin? Was it not in the licensed tavern? erected in the vicinity and sometimes even beside your house of worship? We do not wish to open wounds which time has healed in your hearts. We do not wish to inflict new wounds; but by the remembrance of the past to induce you, who constitute a vast majority of the voters of his State, to put your seal of condemnation on this destructive traffic.

Farmers of the Empire State! do you wish your sons, now coming on the stage of action, to be tempted to their ruin, and your daughters to run the risk of becoming wives to drunkards? If so, then vote for the License; then let the same pole be again reared, and the same dram-shop opened; and to a corresponding extent your wishes will no doubt be realized, and you will enjoy whatever of blessedness can result from being surrounded by drunken sons, sons-in-law and grand-sons. But we hope better things of you, and doubt not that, after examining the question—a question so intimately connected with your own well-being and the well-being of your Country—you will be found at the post of duty, armed with your ballots, bearing the impress of freemen, and designed to terminate the bondage which drinking and drinking usages impose; and thus to secure to your families, and to posterity, freedom—freedom from the pauper tax and the criminal prosecution tax, and freedom from the brawls, and assaults and batteries, and domestic disturbances so rife in cities and villages where rum is permitted to do, according to law, its appropriate work.

How peaceful, and orderly, and distinguished by prosperity and thrift, will the Country become, when Intemperance, with its legions of accompanying demons, shall be banished, and the rural population left without the additional incentives which intoxicating liquors afford both to riot and crime.

Farmers of the State of New-York! let not a ballot-box in a single town in the State be *soiled* by a vote for License through you, but let it go forth to the world that each and every one of you have deposited the freeman's ballot against Rum and Murder. NO LICENSE.

Burning Injurious Books.

It is stated as a memorable fact in ancient history, that during a great Reformation at Ephesus, a number of the converts brought together their pernicious books and at once burned them, to the value of "*fifty thousand pieces of silver.*" This was truly a noble manifestation of Christian decision; and we should suppose that all having such books in their families would, if brought to a proper sense of their accountability, heartily approve of this course, and immediately go and do likewise. But there are professing Christians, in this enlightened age, who can not only indulge their children with pernicious publications, but even make it their daily business to multiply and sell them throughout the community.

In reference to such, the most charitable supposition is, that *they know not what they do*. Very possibly, in the multitude of their cares, they never read themselves the impure works they put into the hands of others. Their author has, perhaps, acquired a name in the world; his writings are popular; and why, say they, should we not share in the profits? Others will sell such books if we do not.—Our business is to make money.

Many of these works thus widely circulated and greedily devoured by the young, under the bewitching name of *novels*, though perhaps unsuspected, are found, from an examination of their contents, as well as from their obvious effects on those youth who indulge in them, to be impregnated with destructive moral poison. Indeed, some of them, as indicated by their title pages, seem specially adapted, as text-books, for educating "robbers," "pirates," and proficients in nameless "mysteries!"

But still, notwithstanding such signs of lurking evil and threatening ruin on the very face of them, probably their publishers and retailers *know not what they do*. In their efforts for accumulation, they have not time fairly to look over the whole community, and over coming years; and they can never have once counted the multitudes they have injured, or are likely to injure, and perhaps to ruin, by the mental and moral poison they thus distribute. They have never entered the thousand abodes of high life and low life where their dissipating books have entered, and where they are silently operating to make the idle more indolent and the vicious more corrupt.

They *know not what they do*: for they have never contemplated, in their full extent, the blighted hopes, the disappointed expectations, or the unutterable griefs and anxieties of parents, mourning over sons or daughters enslaved by such delusive and pernicious reading, when they might be invigorating their mental powers, and preparing for usefulness and honor.

They *know not what they do*; for they have never heard all the curses of those parents, returning with fearful emphasis upon the authors of their children's ruin—upon the distributors of this poison. Much less can they have thought of the unnumbered curses and wailings of those lost ones, who, but for such dissipating influences, might now be sharing in the intercourse of the most intelligent and useful, or joining in the harmonies of the blest.

They *know not what they do*: for, intoxicated with the love of gain, "the root of all evil," they are not really conscious of the hardening influence of this kind of traffic on *their own* minds—how it sears the conscience, warps the judgment, steels the heart to others' good, cherishes the spirit of covetousness and keeps up shame and remorse for days of sober reflection, and how it may be insensibly fitting them for the companionship of those only who can take pleasure in others' ruin.

They *know not what they do*: for, flattered as they are by many, commended perhaps for their enterprise, and encouraged by the already depraved taste of multitudes, they are not aware how extensively the truly wise, honorable and patriotic, regard such traffic as un-Christian, ignoble and ruinous.

They *know not what they do*: for they do not reflect that, by cultivating in the young a corrupt taste, and destroying a relish for what is substantial and valuable, they are really injuring their own business, as well as character. They forget that we live in an age of great improvement: they forget that able writers, useful and ornamental, are multiplying; and that, would cease to encourage the impure and unworthy, they might share largely, as public benefactors, in the honor of imbuing increasing millions with sentiments of truth and knowledge—such sentiments as Heaven would bless and all the wise approve.

Thus, in their imagined wisdom, forgetting the only course of substantial prosperity and happiness—that of loving their neighbor as themselves—like the midnight incendiary, for momentary gain, they scatter moral firebrands, arrows and death, and say unto the Almighty, "*Am I my brother's keeper!*"

Arts of Design.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I published some days back, through the columns of the daily papers of the city, a notice of my intention to establish a School for Instruction in the Arts, of Design. Well aware of the wants of the community in that department, and of the fitness of the present time for the founding of such an institutions yet but little supposing my project would meet with the very favorable notice it has received. Under a high sense of the honor conferred on me by my recent appointment, and flattering opinion expressed by the Press generally in behalf of myself and my undertaking, I feel it to be a pleasure, as I conceive it a duty, to submit to the public a few remarks on the subject, which, should they be the means of awakening public sentiment, or instrumental in introducing a taste so important and serviceable as that of Design, my utmost wishes will be gratified. Satisfied that a dissemination of the principle of the Art of Design is as serviceable to the community as advantageous in the promotion of Art.—As a large portion of the circulation of your paper is among a class of citizens directly intended to be benefited, I will with your permission avail myself of your columns.

The general importance of a knowledge of the Arts of Design is far too little understood or appreciated. Drawing is an universal language, and should form part of a general education, and so far as the conveying of ideas alone is concerned, is as well understood by the savage as the civilized citizen—it is indispensable to many professions—a convenience to all; it disciplines the eye to correct observation, and as a source of refinement and enjoyment it is not to be surpassed by any other art or science. Of the pleasures to be derived from the contemplation, and even execution, of works of art as a fashionable acquirement and enjoyment, particularly within the reach of the more wealthy portion of our citizens, I have little to say. It is likely to be understood and appreciated. But this is a very limited view and sphere of action of an art which descends far more minutely into our daily pleasures and wants—into almost every branch of art, science and manufacture, to the minutest article of use than is supposed. For to the Art of Design is almost every article indebted for its style, form and ornament, and every workman would be improved as a mechanic by a knowledge of its principles, and by its practice.—How necessary then that there should be many schools of Art established in our principal cities, from which this information could be drawn, their influences disseminated to all desirous of the information. Its practice would open a wide field for employment of well educated and respectable females, to many branches of Art they are by nature and delicacy of hand, peculiarly fitted. Wealth may be swept away, knowledge never can, and that which has been acquired in days of affluence as an accomplishment and enjoyment only, has frequently been turned to advantageous account in the day of adversity.

"Haydon, in that part of his lectures in which he touches on the advantages of Design, gives in his own peculiar and emphatic language the following sentence, "But remember, nothing will, nothing can be effectually of use till schools of Design be established throughout the country." * * "The evidence before the committee of arts I always said would prove the greatest "lever" for art of my time, and so it has proved."

So great has been the desire abroad to advance the cause of Art and to extend the knowledge of of Design to the community in general that the British Government appointed a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the subject and the best means of accomplishing the extension of a knowledge of Art throughout the Kingdom; and the result has been the establishment of Schools of Design under Government protection in almost every provincial town in the Nation.

As I have the report of the commission at hand, I will extract a few remarks, applicable to my present purpose. Of the Female Department, the Report thus speaks:

"The establishment of a School of Design for the instruction of females, has been in contemplation by the Council. The fitness of such an occupation for females: the various branches of ornamental manufacture for which their taste and judgment are adapted—the *desirableness of enlarging the field of employment for well educated females*, and the successful precedent of a similar establishment on the continent, appeared to the Council to furnish strong grounds for adopting this measure. Engraving on wood is introduced as one of the studies and it is obviously in many respects a suitable employment; and it is understood that art has been practiced by females with advantage.

"Patterns for lace and embroidery have been designated and designed, and the council are desirous that every application of design to practical purposes should be introduced, which is suitable and likely to be beneficial to females for whom this school is established."

* * * "Application has been made to the Council for a School of Design at Coventry, and the member of the House of Commons making the application remarks, 'That the depression of trade at that place had been great, and would have been much greater had it not been for the introduction of a new design in the manufacture of an article which enabled them successfully to compete with the French goods, by which means it had met with an extensive sale, and relieved the manufacturing interest of the district'"

I break off thus abruptly, finding that I have extended my communication somewhat longer than I anticipated. I may, perhaps, trouble you with farther remarks and selections from the work before me at a future time.

I am with much respect your obt. serv't.
THOS. S. CUMMINGS.

Soda Water—How to Make it.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In my last letter I promised your numerous readers a plan how to manufacture aerated waters upon simple, effective and cheap principles.

Before I proceed, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks. The wide spread of temperance is every day making acre strides, carrying with it Knowledge, Peace, Power and Plenty wherever it alights. The high recommendations of the Faculty, in many cases, to use Soda Water instead of the Powders—the latter being taken altogether into the stomach when there is no occasion for any thing more than the impregnated water—that is, pure water containing carbonic acid gas. I might mention other facts connected with this important matter, but I trust the advantages arising from the use of Soda Water are so well known as not to need farther comment. I will now describe my machine; but I have got no name for it. I might call it after some one of the many gods. Let me see: Vulcan?—No. Neptune?—No. Bac—?—No! that old chap won't suit, any way we can fix it. I will therefore (forgive my assumption) call it '*The Wilkins.*'

A small platform fixed upon two rockers, similar to a child's cradle, being made of any material to please the eye, is the first part. Upon this is fixed three vessels of any ornamental shape, those vessels are Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1, say, holds 2 gallons; No. 2, 1 gallon, and No. 3, 1 gallon. The first contains pure water, the second water, and a small quantity of Broom; the third Water and Chalk, or Lime or bits of Marble; and in a leaden chamber in this last one is a quantity of Sulphuric Acid.—All those are provided with plugs for charging, and No. 1 has a tap to draw the beverage off. No. 1, it will be seen, is the fountain—No. 2 the gas washer and purifier, the broom causing this part to be performed well. No. 3 is the gas generator, from the top of which a pipe leads and enters the bottom of the washing vessel; from the top of the washer another pipe leads into the bottom of No. 1, the fountain; the gas passing thus after its generation impregnates the water and the production of aerated water is the immediate result. The machine may be made of tinned iron at a small cost. When required you just rock it on the table, the motion spills the acid among the ingredients, and here is the whole affair.

Yours, &c. respectfully, W. F. WILKINS.
29th January, 1846.

P. S. Any person wishing to have a plan of the above machine, can have one gratis, by addressing me on the subject, by advertisement in The Tribune; no other description of communication will be attended to, except the notice be advertised in The Tribune. W. F. W.

☞ We have been led to believe that *pure water* is about the only fluid of much account for drinking, and even this may be drank too frequently and too copiously. When excessive heat or exertion, however, produces extreme thirst, it must be gratified, and Water will not always quench it. It seems to us that the arrangement above described must be very useful, especially in localities where good Water is not attainable. [*Ed. Tr.*

☞ See Next Page. ☜