THE NATIONAL ERA.

FREE SOIL IN INDIANA.

The Indiana *State Sentinel*, now under the control of W. J. Brown, who attempted to ride into the Speaker's chair on two horses of very different color, has become a mere tool of the Slave Power. Its servile tone, we are pleased to say, is quite offensive to many sterling Democrats in Indiana. A correspondent in Logansport says:

"The course of the Sentinel meets with opposition from many of the Democratic papers of the State. An article in the *Goshen Democrat*, headed, 'It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown,' shows the general feeling in this district."

The Free-Soilers, at their recent Convention in St. Joseph's county, made no nominations for the Constitutional Convention, but nominated an independent ticket, to be supported at the election this month.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot but smile at the fear and trembling of Northern Representatives under the disunion threats of Southern demagogues. That the Union cannot be dissolved is a *fixed fact*—the North *will not*, and the South *dare not* separate.

Resolved, That our Senators, Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright, by their recent course in the support of Foote's Omnibus Committee, and kindred measures, have grossly misrepresented the people of this State, and have shown themselves false to the interests of Freedom.

Resolved, That in view of the recent desertion of Free Soil principles by prominent Northern Senators and Representatives, and in view of the vast importance of the political questions now agitated in this country, we deem it our solemn duty to maintain with firmness our independent political organization, and to labor zealously for the spread of our principles.

Resolved, That the recent treason to Free Soil principles of Daniel Webster has rendered him worthy only of the scorn and contempt of all Freemen.

Resolved, That Thomas H. Benton, in his bold and independent stand in behalf of California, while Webster, Cass, Whitcomb, and others, representing freemen, were battling against him, deserves our highest commendation.

In the district represented by Mr. Julian, the Democrats and Free-Soilers seem to have fully united. During the last month, they held a Mass Union Convention at Liberty, Union county, and passed a series of spirited resolutions—among them the following:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Union county, assembled *en masse*, do hereby earnestly insist upon the application of the Ordinance of 1787, by Congress, in the organization of the Territories, so that the same be incorporated in each and every bill which may hereafter be passed for the government of said Territories.

Resolved, That our Senator for the district of Fayette and Union, and our Representative for this county, when elected, be, and hereby are, required and instructed to vote for or support no man as a candidate for United States Senator, at the ensuing election, whose course or sentiments have been and still are against the adoption of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories acquired from Mexico.

Resolved, That we, the citizens aforesaid, cherish the Union with unabated attachment, and that we will support the Constitution, believing in its powers and appreciating the inestimable benefit flowing from it, being convinced that it is better for all parties, and all sections, with reference or regard to any fancied or existing evils, to wait patiently and work prudently under and through the various powers of the Constitution for a remedy to these evils, than wantonly destroy it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the bill in Congress, commonly called the "Omnibus Bill," and hereby request our Representative in Congress, should said bill ever be presented in the House, to vote against its passage, and to use all lawful means to have the State of California, with her present constitution and boundaries, admitted into the Union as a Free and Independent State.

Resolved, That as almost all the cherished measures of the Democratic party are now in operation under the present Administration, the Whigs having declared a United States Bank, a high protective tariff, and the other measures of their party, obsolete, we hereby re-affirm our unshaken confidence in the practical utility of the great leading measures of the Democratic party, our principles being equal rights and equal laws.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially bestows its highest commendation upon our Representative in Congress, Hon. G. W. Julian, for the able, bold, and intrepid manner in which he sustained, in his speech of the 14th of May last, in the Representative Hall, the principles which he advocated before the people; and we most devoutly wish we could bestow the same commendation on the whole Indiana delegation.

For the National Era.

SENATOR COOPER.

Chester, County, Pa., *May* 11, 1850.

However much I *once* might have been amazed and astounded to have anticipated the present course of this gentleman, recent events had fully prepared my mind for the *Era's* editorial comments of April 25th upon his silence and dodging, pending this mighty struggle of slavery in Congress for the mastery over this continent. The Northern Senator who has found no *other* occasion during five months of fiery debate and continuous struggle, for the expression of his views, save the startling and frightful one which announced the presentation in the Senate of a petition from a dozen or two peaceable Quaker men and women, for the *peaceful* dissolution of this Union, is *the very man* to betray the liberties of the people, and barter away their most sacred rights for a *little* place and power. The Northern Senator who could witness treason stalk abroad at noon-day, in the very inner chamber of the Senate, and this Union threatened, resistance and blood intimated and boldly foreshadowed by his official comrades, without once opening his lips without once finding occasion to speak for his country and the liberties of his countrymen, and in undying denunciation of that spirit and power which would make this land the last refuge and resting place of despotism on earth, but is suddenly seized with an alarm for the "stability of the Union," and is dragged from his *quiet retirement* to make his first speech, by *repeating* the old, worn-out, frothy, stereotyped trash about our "glorious Union" as *his* offering to his country and to patriotism, when both were so fearfully assailed by a handful of quiet and obscure, peaceful disunionists, makes him the very man you should mark, as *the one* who, in all probability, has already pocketed the thirty pieces of silver.

Not a few of us marked him from that hour, and were fully prepared for the *Era's* developments.

Most shamefully is our State represented in the Senate. I have not met a man, for years, who has the least respect or confidence in the poor and imbecile Sturgeon, who would have been forgotten, did he not make an annual growl at some ill-fated anti-slavery petition.

But the feeling growing up towards Cooper is much more active and decided. It is one of indignation, contempt, and disgust—and for good reasons. He is one who has sought in every election campaign, and particularly in all in which he has had a *personal* interest, to summon to his aid, and the aid of his party, the anti-slavery vote, by his anti-slavery speeches. I am well acquainted with many prominent anti-slavery and Free Soil citizens of Adams county, where Cooper resides, and they have always rejoiced in his political triumphs, as triumphs also to their principles.

In all cases of kidnapping and fugitives taken and claimed before the courts of Adams county, Cooper was chief counsel; and in some of the most prominent ones, it is well known, capital was sought and made, by *some one* going to the pains of getting out notices when he would address the court, which never failed to bring a crowded court-room. In many ways he had won the respect and confidence of the friends of freedom in this State, and his election to the Senate was deemed cause of rejoicing, as the next best thing, to the election of a thoroughly consistent Free Soil candidate; not, however, owing to any superior qualifications for the post of United States Senator, but to his supposed sincere devotion to the great principles of Free Soil.

In the campaign of 1848, in company with Thaddeus Stevens of the House, he visited our county—a *special* visit to one of the strongest Free Soil districts in it, at which the great burden of their speeches was to show that the Whig party was the Free Soil party, and their anxious solicitude that we should vote for Zachary as the only *reliable* means of effecting anything in behalf of the great question.

Stevens has, in a degree, nobly maintained his reputation upon this subject, in his short but pointed speech, and hope we shall yet hear much further from one capable of measuring eloquence and power with any member of that body.

What a spectacle! Less than two years ago, Free Soil brought both parties to their knees, even in this slavery-ridden State. Johnson was elected Governor by it—Gamble went in Canal Commissioner, a year since, with an immense majority, by an open profession of it—Cooper took his seat in the Senate, covered all over with pledges to the great principle—and yet treachery and treason, more accursed than ever sent traitor to the gallows, has cheated the people out of their liberties—has robbed poor, servile Pennsylvania out of even one representative in the Senate—has filled up the last cup of her degradation, and whelmed her in a crime which may reach down to ages and uncounted millions—a treason against *country* and *kind*, which will doom its perpetrators to oblivion, or give them a resurrection in the execrations of the human race. J.

For the National Era.

JAMESTOWN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, without respect to party, a Convention met, June 29th, 1850—G. Jenkins called to the chair, and J. Hibben appointed secretary.

J. Morrow, being called on, made some brief remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting. J. A. Jenkins, J. C. Johnston, and J. Morrow were appointed a committee of business, who reported the following resolutions, which being duly considered, were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the time has fully come when the friends of free government, without distinction of party, should assemble together and give a free and full expression of their sovereign will with regard to the extension of slavery, and its protection by the National Government.

2. *Resolved*, That the contest now pending in the councils of the nation is but the inevitable result of a mighty effort to subvert practically the great principles of a representative democracy, as couched in the Declaration of Independence, and to institute permanently in its stead an unhallowed and despotic rule, congenial only with the interest and perpetuity of human slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That the pure and patriotic principles of democratic liberty and the despotic usurpations of slavery cannot both control the sovereign power in the same Government; and that the crisis has come, and the conflict is now pending, which must settle the future destiny of this nation for freedom or despotism.

4. *Resolved*, That each Senator and Representative from the free States of this Union, who are fawning and catering at the shrine of the slave power, and yielding up the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, are betraying the trust confided to their keeping, and rendering themselves unworthy longer to represent a free people.

5. *Resolved*, That the only shadow of Compromise contained in the infamous Omnibus bill is, that it proposes to compromise the great principles of human freedom, together with the dignity of its advocates, for the very valuable consideration of remaining the same party organization, and the privilege of voting for such candidate as the slave power may think fit to present.

6. *Resolved*, That Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and others of like stamp, who are aiming to lull the free States with the idea that slavery cannot be extended, and sounding the alarm of disunion as a pretext for their servility and lack of fidelity to the interest of freedom, are worthy only of our deepest contempt.

On motion,

Resolved, That, as a good means of promoting a good cause, we would recommend the regular organization of an association in every convenient district in the county, in support of the Ordinance of 1787.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to report a constitution for the district of Jamestown and vicinity, inviting all true friends of liberty, from whatever party they may come, to join in the association.

Mr. Morrow, being appointed the committee, reported the following Constitution:

Whereas the country is in a deplorable condition through the influence of slavery, and whereas it is the duty of every good citizen to rise in opposition to this ruinous evil and its extension, the undersigned, desirous more effectually to cooperate in this good work, agree to form an association, and be governed by the following Constitution:

Art. 1. This society shall be called the Free Soil Society of Jamestown, and based on the following platform:

The abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and all other places where Congress has the power. A positive prohibition of slavery in all new territory now in possession, or which may be hereafter acquired. Decided opposition to the admission of any more slave States into this Union, under whatever pretext. (Remaining articles omitted)

Resolved, That the secretary of this Convention forward a copy of the proceedings to the editors of the *Xenia Torchlight*, *The Cincinnati Gazette*, *The National Era*, *The Ohio Statesman*, and *The Ohio Standard*, with a respectful request for publication.

Adjourned to meet at the school-room in Jamestown, on the first Saturday of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. James Hibben, *Secretary.*

For the National Era.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Washington, Pa., *July* 27, 1850.

Mr. Editor: At the anniversary meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 4th of July, admirable resolutions were passed.

I beg leave to commend these resolutions to the attention of Anti-Slavery men throughout the State, many of whom are readers of the *Era*.

The act of 1847, here referred to, was an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in the winter of 1847, to repeal the laws declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the Prigg case; to prohibit all State officers from assisting in the capture of fugitive slaves; to prevent the use of county jails for detaining captured fugitives; and to repeal the act of 1780, which authorized "sojourners" from other States to bring their slaves into the State, and hold them as such for six months.

The act was passed *unanimously* in both branches of the Legislature; was promptly approved by Governor Shunk, and men of all parties rejoiced in its passage.

In the election of 1849, it was noticed that no less than three Democratic ex-judges, and many other prominent politicians in the Democratic party, were elected to the lower House of our State Legislature. Indeed, it was remarked that there were more prominent men in that body last winter than were ever seen in it before.

A seat in such a body is not considered an *honor* in Pennsylvania by men who have any honorable position at home, and it has no emoluments of any moment. Hence none but very small or very young politicians seek a seat there. It was therefore a matter of surprise that men who usually refuse such places should be found there at that particular time.

It was supposed by some that they accepted the post for the purpose of defeating the pending amendment to the Constitution, to make judges elective by the People. But all but one of them afterwards supported that amendment; and it soon became apparent to those of us who watched their course, that they had gone into the Legislature for the purpose of effecting a change in the position of the State on the Slavery question.

They were all warm partisans of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency; and as one of the chief obstacles in the way of Mr. Buchanan's success with the South was the position of the Democracy of the State in favor of the Proviso, and the existence of the act of 1847 on our statute book, it was deemed essential to change the one and repeal the other.

Accordingly, one of the ex-judges led off with asking for a special committee on the slave question. It was granted; and the committee made a long report, declaring both the Proviso and the act of 1847 to be unconstitutional. This was followed by the introduction, by another of the ex-judges, of a bill to repeal the act of 1847, and afterwards by the refusal, on the part of the majority, to take up resolutions of instruction in favor of the Proviso.

The bill to repeal the act of 1847 was urged by the men to whom I have alluded, with great vehemence. The ground was ably contested with them, and during the pendency of the bill, Mr. Buchanan visited Harrisburg, and personally solicited the votes of members for the bill. To the disgrace of the State, the bill passed the House—yeas 49, nays 41. But five Democrats voted in the negative, and two Whigs in the affirmative. In the Senate the bill was defeated, that body being more equally divided than the House.

From the force employed to put the bill through last winter, there can be do doubt that the attempt will be repeated next winter; and I fear it will be successful, unless we employ more energy against it than we did then.

Undoubtedly, the act of 1847 is a serious obstacle to the success of Mr. Buchanan. It is a law very obnoxious to Southern men—was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and approved by a Democratic Governor. When Southern men are asked to support Mr. Buchanan, they point to this act, and demand its repeal as a *sine qua non* to their support.

It should be understood, then, that this whole effort to repeal the law is made to promote the success of a Presidential aspirant and truckler to the South.

Mr. Buchanan's friends managed things very quietly last year. They slipped their leading men into the Legislature without making this a test question. They cannot do that, this year, if the friends of the bill choose to contest the ground with them.

The resolutions of our Society mention only *petitions* or *remonstrances*, as a means of resistance. But if the Anti-Slavery men of the State will look to it in time, they can prevent the election of men secretly pledged to the repeal of the act of 1847, and can tear the cloak from those who wish to sneak into the Legislature without making their views known. Let me invoke every friend of the act in question to look well to the candidates for the Legislature in their respective counties, and to use every legitimate means for the defeat of men who would sacrifice the integrity of the State to promote the success of a Presidential aspirant.

Let me also commend to the notice of all Anti-Slavery friends the fact that an election for Congressmen comes off this fall in Pennsylvania. The present Congress is disgraced by the presence of no less than *six doughfaces* from our State; *three* of these, at least, are from Anti-Slavery districts—from the Erie, Butler, and Bucks districts. A proper vigilance will prevent a recurrence of the like disgrace. In the Westmoreland district, too, there seems to me, in the present disorder prevailing among the dominant party there, a chance for the handfull of Anti-Slavery men it contains, to do something for the defeat of a doughface. Russell Errett.

Note.—The Legislature elected this fall will choose a United States Senator in place of Daniel Sturgeon, whose term expires next March. Simon Cameron, a prince among doughfaces, is a candidate for the place. The same body will also divide the State into Congressional districts under the new apportionment. I mention these facts, that our friends may take them into consideration in connection with the attempt that will be made to repeal the act of 1847.

For the National Era.

FREE SOIL MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Middleville, *July* 15, 1850.

The friends of "the immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union" met at Herkimer, in mass meeting, on Saturday, the 13th instant.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Graves, and Arphaxad Loomis was chosen President. The meeting then listened to an able and earnest speech from Ex-Senator Dix, upon the "speedy and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and the duty of Congress to organize the Territories, with the prohibition of slavery from them forever." The speech of the Senator was calm, deliberate, and very impressive. He urged the duty of the Democracy of the Union to adopt the principle of divorcing the General Government from all responsibility for the existence and perpetuation of slavery; and affirmed that this was the only ground upon which peace could be restored to the councils of the nation.

He took up Mr. Webster's doctrine of trampling upon the will of his constituents, and handled it without gloves. And, by the way, did he not mean to lash the recreant Senator from his own State, who has done the same thing?

After the address, letters from David Wilmot, Preston King, John Van Buren, and others, were read, in which the measures of the Free Soil movement were strongly commended and encouraged. The meeting adopted unanimously a series of resolutions, advocating the "immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and the speedy organization of the Territories with the Jefferson Ordinance of 1787."

The meeting was well attended, occurring, as it did, in the midst of the hay season. It was a fit celebration of the Anniversary of Liberty in the Great West. It was a meeting of *freemen*, to make and keep free other *men*—of liberty-loving citizens, to make citizens of others who love liberty just as well. And let the Senators and Representatives of the old Empire State heed the voice of Old Herkimer, which comes up from her hills and valleys, bearing upon its tongue the tones of *liberty*.

Yours, truly, A. Deering.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Shall we divide our votes between the old parties, next October, for Canal Commissioner, &c.? Shall we organize through the State, and present such a ticket to the people as we can with pleasure support? The latter is my choice.

The Democratic party, it seems, have thrown away their anti-slavery platform of 1849, and adopted the Baltimore platform again for another *defeat*. The Whig resolutions seem a *little* better, though they are not the thing. They smell a *little of compromise*. I am anxious to learn the views of others. Newell Callender.

Blakely, Pa., July 23, 1850.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—FREE LABOR AND SLAVE LABOR.

☞ One of our English friends, G. W. Alexander, who lately spent several months in the West Indies, has furnished us with the following valuable article.—*Ed. Era.*

We do not think that the great question of slave emancipation should be decided by the number of hogsheads of sugar or bales of cotton that may be produced by free compared with a slave community, but by the far higher considerations of justice and benevolence and the requirements of Christianity. Nevertheless, at a time when the actual results of emancipation, on a large scale, in the British West India colonies, are extensively and confidently misstated, we believe that it will not be unacceptable or useless to our readers to present them with a few statistical facts relative to the subject. They will, at least, show that the consequences of slave abolition have not been so disastrous to the planters in those regions as has been represented, and still more will they prove that the emancipated peasantry is not of that indolent and semi-barbarous character which ignorant, prejudiced, or interested persons have been wont to affirm. It will be observed, that the table given below contains an account, not only of the sugar received from the British West India colonies, but from other sources for the supply of the market of Great Britain, and that it also embraces the consumption of sugar in that country. Much of this information, which does not immediately relate to the exports of the emancipated colonies, will be found to have an indirect bearing on that subject, and will be, also, interesting as making the statement relative to the supply and consumption of sugar in Great Britain more complete.

Importation of sugar from British colonies and possessions into Great Britain. In cwts.

Years.	British W. I. and British Guiana.	Mauritius.	British East Indies.	Other British sources.	Total British.	Foreign.	Total.
1831	1,193,489	456,546	173,331	10,126	1,833,517	4,672,277	6,505,794
1832	4,119,289	628,382	179,569	4,716	4,931,956	4,578,287	9,510,243
1833	3,646,936	567,791	98,284		4,312,973	4,252,580	8,565,553
1834	3,843,956	544,569	121,470		4,510,995	4,319,963	8,830,958
1835	3,624,329	591,962	110,327		4,326,618	4,314,579	8,641,197
1836	3,601,791	618,325	75,000		4,295,116	4,302,271	8,597,387
1837	3,646,305	567,791	98,284		4,312,380	4,252,580	8,564,960
1838	3,200,675	545,569	121,470		3,867,714	4,319,963	8,187,677
1839	2,824,372	590,464	477,594		3,892,430	4,202,841	8,095,271
1840	2,214,764	618,325	110,027		3,943,116	4,276,281	8,219,397
1841	2,148,215	754,265	415,715		3,318,195	3,979,848	7,298,043
1842	2,106,203	716,173	98,715		3,121,091	3,976,405	7,097,496
1843	2,153,155	545,304	110,027		3,308,486	3,792,405	7,100,891
1844	2,252,050	549,003	121,470		3,422,523	3,976,556	7,399,079
1845	2,267,203	716,173			3,000,376		
1846	2,153,155	545,304			2,698,459		
1847	1,383,571	549,003			1,932,574		
1848	2,794,987	716,173			3,511,160		
1849	2,416,765	545,304			2,962,069		

Consumption of sugar in Great Britain. In cwts.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1831	4,016,851		4,016,851
1832	3,576,281		3,576,281
1833	3,766,405		3,766,405
1834	3,928,556		3,928,556
1835	3,930,390		3,930,390
1836	3,967,457		3,967,457
1837	4,003,960		4,003,960
1838	4,022,841		4,022,841
1839	4,276,281		4,276,281
1840	3,976,405		3,976,405
1841	3,928,556		3,928,556
1842	3,930,390		3,930,390
1843	3,967,457		3,967,457
1844	4,003,960		4,003,960
1845	4,022,841		4,022,841
1846	4,276,281		4,276,281
1847	3,976,405		3,976,405
1848	3,928,556		3,928,556
1849	3,930,390		3,930,390
1850	3,967,457		3,967,457
1851	4,003,960		4,003,960
1852	4,022,841		4,022,841
1853	4,276,281		4,276,281
1854	3,976,405		3,976,405
1855	3,928,556		3,928,556
1856	3,930,390		3,930,390
1857	3,967,457		3,967,457
1858	4,003,960		4,003,960
1859	4,022,841		4,022,841
1860	4,276,281		4,276,281
1861	3,976,405		3,976,405
1862	3,928,556		3,928,556
1863	3,930,390		3,930,390
1864	3,967,457		3,967,457
1865	4,003,960		4,003,960
1866	4,022,841		4,022,841
1867	4,276,281		4,276,281
1868	3,976,405		3,976,405
1869	3,928,556		3,928,556
1870	3,930,390		3,930,390
1871	3,967,457		3,967,457
1872	4,003,960		4,003,960
1873	4,022,841		4,022,841
1874	4,276,281		4,276,281
1875	3,976,405		3,976,405
1876	3,928,556		3,928,556
1877	3,930,390		3,930,390
1878	3,967,457		3,967,457
1879	4,003,960		4,003,960
1880	4,022,841		4,022,841
1881	4,276,281		4,276,281
1882	3,976,405		3,976,405
1883	3,928,556		3,928,556
1884	3,930,390		3,930,390
1885	3,967,457		3,967,457
1886	4,003,960		4,003,960
1887	4,022,841		4,022,841
1888	4,276,281		4,276,281
1889	3,976,405		3,976,405
1890	3,928,556		3,928,556
1891	3,930,390		3,930,390
1892	3,967,457		3,967,457
1893	4,003,960		4,003,960
1894	4,022,841		4,022,841
1895	4,276,281		4,276,281
1896	3,976,405		3,976,405
1897	3,928,556		3,928,556
1898	3,930,390		3,930,390
1899	3,967,457		3,967,457
1900	4,003,960		4,003,960
1901	4,022,841		4,022,841
1902	4,276,281		4,276,281
1903	3,976,405		3,976,405
1904	3,928,556		3,928,556
1905	3,930,390		3,930,390
1906	3,967,457		3,967,457
1907	4,003,960		4,003,960
1908	4,022,841		4,022,841
1909	4,276,281		4,276,281
1910	3,976,405		3,976,405
1911	3,928,556		3,928,556
1912	3,930,390		3,930,390
1913	3,967,457		3,967,457
1914	4,003,960		4,003,960
1915	4,022,841		4,022,841
1916	4,276,281		4,276,281
1917	3,976,405		3,976,405
1918	3,928,556		3,928,556
1919	3,930,390		3,930,390
1920	3,967,457		3,967,457
1921	4,003,960		4,003,960
1922	4,022,841		4,022,841
1923	4,276,281		4,276,281
1924	3,976,405		3,976,405
1925	3,928,556		3,928,556
1926	3,930,390		3,930,390
1927	3,967,457		3,967,457
1928	4,003,960		4,003,960
1929	4,022,841		4,022,841
1930	4,276,281		4,276,281
1931	3,976,405		3,976,405
1932	3,928,556		3,928,556
1933	3,930,390		3,930,390
1934	3,967,457		3,967,457
1935	4,003,960		4,003,960
1936	4,022,841		4,022,841
1937	4,276,281		4,276,281
1938	3,976,405		3,976,405
1939	3,928,556		3,928,556
1940	3,930,390		3,930,390
1941	3,967,457		3,967,457
1942	4,003,960		4,003,960
1943	4,022,841		4,022,841
1944	4,276,281		4,276,281
1945	3,976,405		3,976,405
1946	3,928,556		3,928,556
1947	3,930,390		3,930,390
1948	3,967,457		3,967,457
1949	4,003,960		4,003,960

The act for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies and British Guiana came into effect on the 1st of August, 1834; and the system called apprenticeship was terminated on the same day of the same month, in 1838. By that period of the year, a very large portion of the sugar crop is shipped, and the whole of those years are therefore classed, in the first-mentioned year under slavery, and in the latter under the "apprenticeship." By an examination of the tables, it appears that the average export of sugar from the British West Indies and British Guiana, in the last four years of slavery in those colonies, was 3,841,869 cwts.; the average export of the same colonies during "apprenticeship," 3,488,362 cwts; and under freedom in the first period of four years, 2,424,019 cwts.; the second similar period, 2,493,404 cwts.; and in the three last years, 2,930,038 cwts.

Some persons will perhaps say, on reading this statement that it is indeed true that sugar cultivation is not wholly neglected in a state of freedom in the British colonies, but that there is a large decrease of exports. We admit that this is the case, and we have reason to rejoice in the fact when we consider the manner in which the larger amount was formerly wrung from the bondsman and the miscalled apprentice. Slavery and the apprenticeship were terminated because it was found that the labor obtained under those systems was only procured by the exercise of a cruel coercion, and that both were therefore inconsistent with the happiness, whilst they were seriously opposed to the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the laborer. Lord Stanley, in introducing the British act for the abolition of slavery, urged, among other reasons for that measure, the very large number of punishments inflicted on the slave population, and the increase of exports in some of the principal colonies, simultaneously with a considerable decrease in their population. It should also be noted that since the introduction of freedom, a considerable number of mothers have withdrawn altogether, or to a greater extent than formerly, from field labor, whilst not a few of the men have changed their employment, and children are extensively sent to school instead of the plantation. In addition to these causes of decreased exports, may be stated the greatly increased consumption of sugar by the peasantry, and the prevalence of unfavorable seasons during many late years in the important island of Jamaica. We might advert to other causes tending to the same result, which marked the very early period of freedom, especially disagreements with respect to wages, and other circumstances, but which have now to a great extent ceased. We must not, however, omit to mention, as a serious discouragement to the production of sugar in the British colonies during the last four years, the operation of the sugar act of 1846, which has produced a serious fall in the price of the great staple, and has thereby led to the abandonment of many sugar plantations, and greatly reduced the rate of wages given to the laborer on estates that remain in cultivation. It will be seen that amidst all these circumstances there has been a decided tendency to increased production from a very early period after the establishment of freedom, and that the exports of sugar from the British West Indies and British Guiana have during the last three years reached three fourths of their amount during the latter period of slavery.

We have not at hand an account of the exports to the same colonies from Great Britain, but we know that they show a large increase as compared with the time of bondage, and thereby evidence to how much greater an extent the necessities and comforts of life are enjoyed by the mass of the people than formerly. We are pleased to learn, from the American Almanac, that the people of the United States also export largely to the British West India colonies and British Guiana, which received from them in 1848 no less in value than $4,939,650, whilst the slave island of Cuba, with a larger population and greatly superior fertility to the average of the British possessions, did not purchase more than $6,432,380.

If the results of British emancipation be satisfactory to the extent that we have shown it to be, in a commercial point of view, in its infancy, what may not be expected in its maturity, with a rapidly increasing population, and that population advancing not slowly, as we have reason to believe from the past, in intelligence, morality, and religion?

From Buchanan's Journal of Man.

WONDERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A few of my readers, perhaps, may give me no thanks for introducing to their acquaintance a great many things which they are not prepared to believe, and possibly some which they are not even willing to investigate. But I trust there are very few who are not disposed to sympathize with free, bold, and patient inquiry—very few who wish to stifle investigation or to scoff at those who believe more than themselves. At any rate, I shall go on publishing freely whatever of interest these eventful times produce.

The greatest wonder of these soul-stirring days is the wide-spreading conviction of intelligent men, that the spiritual world is coming into free and open connection with our every-day life, and that spiritual, beings are beginning to become audible and tangible to our gross and earth-mixed senses. The wonderful developments of Auburn and Rochester, related by Messrs. Capron and Barron, are beginning to display themselves in a bolder and more conspicuous manner. The parties to these displays, Mrs. Fish and the Misses Fox, have visited the city of New York, where they have been holding spiritual communications in the presence of a number of our distinguished literati, whose reports have been highly favorable. They were invited to a party at the house of the Rev. Dr. Griswold, where among the distinguished gentlemen present were the poets Bryant and Willis, the novelist Fenimore Cooper, Mr. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Gen. Lyman, Dr. Francis, Dr. Marcy, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Bigelow, and other literary gentlemen. The experiments, rappings, and answers, on these occasions, as described by gentlemen present, (in the *Tribune*, *Home Journal*, and *Evening Post*,) were about the same as usual. The answers were given freely and correctly to Mr. Cooper, Dr. Francis, and Mr. Tuckerman, describing deceased persons whom they had in their minds. Dr. Hawks did not succeed well in getting answers, and with the rest of the company the spirits declined communicating.

The physical manifestations, however, were very striking, and we are much indebted to N. P. Willis, of the *Home Journal*, for the direct and frank way in which he has spoken out of what he saw. The following extract from his leading editorial in the *Home Journal* is quite interesting:

"The two Misses Fox, as well as their married sister, have nerves so plumply clad in health and tranquillity, that it is difficult to reconcile their appearance with the fact that they have been worked upon, for two years, by the phenomena of unexplained visitations; and, indeed, throughout the evening, we were struck with their combined good humor and simplicity, and the ease and unpretendingness with which they let their visiters (from both worlds) have their own way. They evidently won on the respect and liking of all present, as the evening went on.

"One little peculiarity, hitherto unremarked, came to our notice. The questioner's seat, to give him access to paper and pencil, was on one side of the table, and, chancing to occupy the place between him and the ladies, we had accidentally thrown our arm over the back of his chair. Whenever the knockings occurred, we observed that his chair was shaken, though our own intermediate chair, and the two standing immediately behind, were unmoved. We called attention to it, and it was corroborated by the other gentlemen. With such a heavy weight in the chair as Mr. Cooper's, or Dr. Francis's, it would have taken a blow with a heavy hammer to have produced so much of a vibration. That spirits can exercise mechanical force at all, is something new to believe. And the law of mechanics would be equally puzzled (cavillers insisting that the ladies themselves produce these noises and vibrations) to explain how Mr. Cooper's chair was shaken, when we *were*, that, between their petticoats and him, we sat unmoved positively cutting off all physical and mortal communication. We may add that the ladies gave no particular attention to the phenomena, talking willingly to any one while the knockings were going on. Later in the evening, it was proposed to the Spirits to let us see them move the table across the room—a feat they are said to have done—but they were not in the humor.

"An experiment was tried, as to what the Invisibles would do with one of the ladies alone, or with two without the third, or with a gentleman, and one or two of the ladies. The strongest knockings were on the floor beneath, when the widow and her two sisters stood anywhere together. With two of them the knocks were fainter. We placed ourself between the widow and one of the young ladies, and the spirits would have nothing to say to them in our company. To one of the virgins, or to the widow singly, there was no demonstration. The spell, evidently, is in the combination and close locality of these three. Yet it seems communicable, with neighborhood and time. Mrs. Fish mentioned that, in Rochester, the knocking visitation *had spread*, extending, at present, to twenty or thirty families. If it is to 'spread' the world over, and if we are all to have spirits at our command, *such as are already proved to be able to shake chairs and move tables*, there will soon come a Fulton or a Morse, who will put this ghost-power into harness, and it will follow Steam and Electricity in doing man's work for him. Things really look like a removal of *man's* curse, at the Fall, labor; and, if chloroform do as much for *woman's* curse, so that she will no longer 'bring forth in sorrow,' we do not see much hinderance in the way of an early Millennium. It would be wise, we fancy, pretty soon, to wash our hands and take a holyday a little oftener, that 'all play, and no work, may not prove rather tedious than otherwise, when it comes, after all!'

"With three men on the outside of a door and three on the inside, watching it closely, that door could not be so violently knocked upon as to tremble, though no visible force approached it, without giving one something to believe. We witnessed this, with one hand upon the panels, and what can it be, but the exercise of a power beyond anything of which we have hitherto known the laws? That it is to be subject to human control seems probable, for it acts at present in a certain obedience to human orders, and is most obedient to those who have used it longest. There seems an alphabet to learn, in this as in other new fields of knowledge; and, indeed, considering the confusion of ideas in the minds of those who visit and try to talk, off-hand, with these newly discovered 'natives,' it is wonderful that the knockers make themselves as well understood as they already do. If Providence designed to subject an *intelligent* power to our service—(in addition to the *unintelligent* miracle-workers, Steam and Electricity, which have successively been given us)—the beginnings would, by all precedent, be at least as imperfect and dimly understood as these are.

"The suggestions and 'outside' bearings of this matter are many and curious. If these knocking answers to questions are made (as many insist) by *electric detonations*, and if disembodied spirits are still moving, consciously, among us, and have thus *found an agent, at last*, electricity, *by which they can communicate with the world they have left*, it must soon, in the progressive nature of things, ripen to an intercourse between this and the spirit-world. The failure of the 'Cincinnatians' to establish their 'clairvoyant telegraph,' three or four years ago, may have been owing to the fact that the new power is an intelligence, and will not be basely employed to 'fetch and carry' for trade. But we understand it has consented to be employed for healing. A report was made to the Homeopathic College, of New York, recently, that a physican had employed these knockers to consult the Spirit of Hahnemann as to a case despaired of, and the instructions given in reply had been followed, *to the cure of the patient*. The 'knocking' differs from clairvoyance, in the fact, that the spirit, in the former case, *speaks first*—and it is an advance upon clairvoyance, of course, as spirits know where they can be of use better than we, and are more at leisure to knock and tell us, than we to look up a clairvoy