

to be the result, with ample opportunity to the free negro in those islands to develop himself, and show the wonderful results predicted by Dr. Channing? The statistics are very copious upon that subject; and I could occupy the time of the Convention for hours upon this point. Here is what Prof. De Bow, the former Superintendent of the United States Census Bureau, says upon the subject, and although gentleman may differ with him in politics, and in his convictions in reference to this question, I presume they will at least admit that he is good authority upon subjects of statistics:

"Without the institution of slavery, the great staple products of the South would cease to be grown, and the immense annual results, which are distributed among every class of the community, and which give life to every branch of industry, would cease. The world furnishes no instances of these products being grown upon a large scale by free labor. The English now acknowledge their failure in the East Indies. Brazil, whose slave population nearly equals our own, is the only South American State which has prospered. Cuba, by her slave labor, shows wealth upon old Spain, whilst the British West India Colonies have now ceased to be a source of revenue, and from opulence have been, by emancipation, reduced to beggary. St. Domingo shared the same fate, and the poor whites have been massacred equally with the rich."

I will only read some statistics in reference to the exports of Hayti; and the same holds good in reference to Jamaica, and other islands, where emancipation has been enacted. In Hayti the exports in 1789 amounted to nearly \$28,000,000; in 1860 to only from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Sugar is no longer exported, and the quantity of coffee scarcely exceeds one-third, and of cotton one-tenth of the exports of 1789. This is given on Northern authority. In reference to Jamaica, the statistics in reference to exports are as follows:

Exports.	1789.	1857.
Sugar.....	150,352 hhds.	30,459 hhds.
Rum.....	93,950 "	15,991 "
Coffee.....	24,137,393 lbs.	7,095,623 lbs.

And there would not be that much coffee exported, except that it grows wild, and without the labor of cultivation; they simply pick as much as they choose.

And I have other testimony on that point, which I suppose will be considered both legal and reliable.

The United States Consul at Trinidad says of that island in his report to Mr. Seward, and published by authority of Congress in 1861 in the Commercial Relations, page 39:

"Since emancipation its progress has been much checked for want of a laboring population, but this deficiency is being rapidly

supplied by the large coolie immigration under the auspices of Government."

This statement proves two things in a most conclusive manner. First, that the negro race emancipated and left to provide for themselves will not engage in any industrial pursuits or laborious occupation, but relapse into a condition of indolence, improvidence and dissipation, for if they remained industrious, active, and enterprising in their habits, as it is contended they will under the additional motives and inducements that freedom offers, why is it that the "progress and products of the islands have been much checked" as the consul tells us since emancipation? The negro population has not been removed, but still remains in the island. The only inference and the fact is that since they have been emancipated they have ceased to work, living only in the most indolent manner and addicted to the most vicious habits, and hence the progress of the island has been checked and its products greatly diminished. And, secondly, it proves that the English nation who have been the great champions and advocates of freedom for the negro race, have themselves repudiated their own doctrines, acknowledged their error and absurdity, and under the garb of coolie apprenticeship re-introduced slavery where they had once abolished it, and in a manner and by means much more objectionable than it anywhere exists in the United States.

The moral and intellectual condition of the negro, as well as his physical condition, in liberty after emancipation is vastly worse than in a state of slavery. In Massachusetts there are four times as many negro convicts in proportion to the population as in Maryland. In Massachusetts, the pink of perfection, the model State, the great head and front of this movement of progress, under the benign influence of free institutions, there are four times as many negro convicts in proportion to the entire negro population as there are in miserable, degraded Maryland.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. In proportion to all the population, or in proportion to the colored population?

Mr. HENKLE. In proportion to all the population. In Pennsylvania the negro convicts bear the proportion of four to one in Maryland; there, too, they have free institutions. In New York the proportion is seven to one in Maryland. In Massachusetts the negro convicts in proportion to the whites are almost ten to one in proportion to population. In Pennsylvania sixteen to one. In New York fourteen to one. In Massachusetts there were three negro paupers to one white pauper. I regret that the returns of pauperism are so incomplete in the census reports, for I am sure they would have a doleful tale to tell, if reported fully. Thus you see that in every view you can take of the subject, the negro after emancipation is less prosperous