

find the following facts. The Island of Martinique contains about 250,000 acres of surface, and a population of 120,000. The whites or creoles number about 9000, and own the most of the land and capital; the mulattoes are 9,700 in number, live in the towns, and support themselves by trades, &c.; the blacks number about 75,000. Emancipation took place in 1848, and during the ten years preceding, the exports of sugar averaged about 60,000,000 lbs. yearly. During the transition years, the exports decreased greatly; but in 1851, they rose to 51,500,000 lbs., and during the first three months of 1852 there was an export of 12,500,000, while the same period of 1851 exported only 9,000,000 lbs., thus promising to reach the average it had before Emancipation. The importations of this Island present equally gratifying results.

Guadeloupe has a population of about 129,000, composed of whites, colored men and blacks. During the ten years preceding Emancipation the average exports amounted to 73,000,000 lbs. sugar; in 1849, they fell to 39,000,000 lbs. In 1851, the exports rose to 45,000,000 lbs., and 1852 showed a still more gratifying result. A favourable change has also taken place in the importations.

Bourbon has a population of 103,000. During the decennial period preceding 1848, the annual average of the sugar production was 56,000,000 lbs. In 1848, it fell to 49,000,000 lbs., and the following year to 41,000,000 lbs., and it was expected that that of 1851, would reach the average of Slavery. The imports, which had fallen to 10,479,375f., rose in 1849, to 11,502,746f., and in 1850, to 15,715,084f., nearly the amount of 1847. These facts incontrovertibly prove that "liberty and laziness do not always go together, and that, under proper regulations and circumstances, negro slaves may be released from their brutal thralldom, without injury to themselves or their former proprietors."

#### CUBA.

We regret to say that England has not been so successful in her negotiations with Cuba, where, in spite of treaties and prohibitions, the Slave Trade still flourishes, and not, it is believed, without the connivance of the Spanish Government.

"In 1849 there arrived twenty vessels with 6,575, Africans. In 1850 seven vessels with 2,325, and in 1851 seven vessels with 3,687. These are matters of documentary evidence. During the same three years accurate investigation reveals an added number of 4,196, and from the brig *Hanover* built in New York and delivered in Cuba last summer, 650 slaves were landed in the last week of February at Sierra Morena; and to the eastward of Sagua la Grande, by vessels not yet known, 800, making a grand total of 18,233 slaves imported into Cuba during the last three years."

Neither the British Press nor the British Government, however, are silent upon the subject. The Spanish Government, it is alleged, are continually insisting, in their official communications to British Ministers, upon the dangers which surround the West India Colonies of

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