(President of the General Board of Commissioners of the colored people, who sent out the Niger Valley exploring expedition), was then introduced, and delivered an address characterized by great power and eloquence. In the course of this remarks he referred to the great success which had attended the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the West Indies, and said that with regard to the material prosperity of the country, all properties were now cultivated at a lower cost than under slavery. (Hear, hear.) Slavery was not merely an impoverishing, but a co[s]tly institution, and in Jamaica it was peculiarly costly, because the owners generally lived away from their property, and in their stead overseers, headmen, and others, had to be employed, and paid before they came to the ordinary [labourers], and this of course rendered cultivation more costly and the profits less. Now, however, the state of things had changed, and they were justified in saying that properties, which were [losing] matters before, were b[e]ing cultivated profitably and at less expense than under slavery. It might not b[e] known that slavery was so impoverishing that everywhere it cursed the soil upon which it was found. He had stood on the boarders of the Ohio river, and looked over into the slave land of Kentucky; he had seen the slaves driven from morning to night by the lash of the overseer, and in

connection with this he saw the bare brown fields, although the labour was demanded at the price of the blood of the victim; but as he turned round he found on the free side

of the river even the rock covered with vineyards, reminding him of the south of France. (Cheers.) And why, except that one

was the land of slavery and the other of liberty? (Hear, hear.) Take Arkansas and Michigan—one a slave state and the other a free—both admitted into the Union in the same year. How was it that in the race for supremacy Michigan, the free state, had outstripped Arkansas, the slave state? In Virginia, too, where slavery existed, land sold at four dollars per acre, but in Pennsylvania, only divided from it by an imaginary line, free land sold for fifty dollars per acre? What was his argument?—that slavery impoverished the soil—(hear, hear)—and it did seem as if

Mr. W. H. DAY, M. A., of Chatham, Canada West,

Mr. W. H. DAY, M.A., of Chatham, Cariada West, (President of the Goneral Board of Communications of the colorfied propio, who sent out the Niger Valley exploring expeditional and then introduced, and delivered an address characterised by great being rand dispused. In the course of his remarks he referred to the great sets as which had attended the smantipation of \$40.0 dispused in the dest indice, and said that with regard boths material prospects with the dest indice, and said that with regard boths material prospects thus under slavery. (Hear, hear.) Slavery was not because that in the dest indice, and in Jamaka it was peculiarly a saily, because the owners generally lived away from their property, and in their stand everseers, headmen, and effect, had to be embloyed, and paid before they came to the ordinary known, and this of course research cultivation more drawty and the profits less. Now, however, the state of things had changed, and they were josuidal in saying that properties, which were more material before, were thing cultivated profitable and at less expense than under slavery. It shight not be indeed at the search as a serious than under slavery. It shight not be indeed the search and the way for the curred the seal upon which it was found. He was stood as the bearders of the Ohio river, and to shaves different from morning to night by the lash of the overseer, and in connection with this he saw the bare orews fields, although the labor was demanded at the price of the blood of the vertical and of Kantucky; he had seen the slaver different indeed of the view even the rock covered with vincyards, reminding him of the moth of France. (Cheers.) And why, except that one motion to night by the lash of the overseer, and in counterion with the the Union in the same year. How was it that in the race for supremacy Michigan, the free state, had outsidened Arkansa, the same state? In Virginia, too, where alarcy existed, hour soil at four dollars per acce, but in Penneylyman, only divided from it by an imagina

God had written it with His own almighty hand that the blood of the slave should be a blight to the soil, and that the slave's tramp should tread out the earth's vitality. (Hear, hear.) There was another great and important thing which had been accomplished; freedom had stepped in and stopped the overwhelming loss of human life. Slavery not merely impoverished the land, but it worked up the men, women, and children. In St. Annis, in 1817, the number of slaves returned was 317,230, but in 1838, when freedom really commenced (the four years of apprenticeship which began in 1831 having been terminated), there were only 310,368, or a decrease in the 21 years before freedom of 36,862 human beings, instead of an increase, as there ought to have been, of 100,000. Freedom stepped in and stopped that enormous decrease of human life— (applause)—and now they found the people increasing in proportion and in numbers more and more every year, just as they were progressing in other respects. (Cheers.) He felt, therefore, that they had a right to meet to celebrate the great work which was accomplished twenty-seven years ago. Not only for this purpose did they meet, but in the hope, if possible, of interesting their hearts in the welfare of the four millions of human beings, who were now suffering in the United States all the horrors and cruelties of the crowning despotism the world ever saw; and also to obtain their sympathy in their efforts to break down the slave system in America. (Cheers.) Mr. Day detailed at some length the indignities which were suffered by the coloured population even in the Free States; and after an eloquent denunciation of the cruelties of slavery, he said the question was, how were they to reach the system? They proposed to do so by means of the free fugitive slaves, and he would tell them briefly how. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Troy, one at Toronto and the other at Windsor, were engaged preaching the Gospel, and also in supplying the bodily wants of those who escaped from sl[ave]ry; and Mr. Johnson expected to be a medical m[iss]ona[ry] amongst the same people. They were now trying, by means of schools, chapels, the printing press, &c., to lift up these fugitive slaves, 50,000 of whom had gone into Canada. From them they hoped to obtain

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the clave should be a blight to the soil, and that the clave's tramp should tread out the earth's vitality. (Hear, hear.) There was another great and important thing which had been necomplished; free lone had stepped in and stopped the overwhelming loss of human life. Slavery not merely impoverished the land, but it worked up the term, women, and children. In St. Anne, in 1417, the numbered slaves returned one 317, 25, but in 1813, when freedom roully commenced (the four years of appronthenship which inegan in 1834) was been for done of 18,862 human issues, instead of an increase, as there ought to have been, of 100,000. Freedom stepped in and respect that encemous decrease of assumm like—(apploase)—and now they found the people increasing in proportion and in numbers more and more every year, just as they were progressing in other frepects. (Cheers.) He foil, therefore, that they had a right to meet to celebrate the great work which was assumptioned twenty-even years age. Not only for this fortpose did they seed, but in the hope, if possible, of interesting their. secomposites twenty-even years age. Not only for this purpose did they seet, but in the hope, if possible, of interesting their hearts in the welfare of the fear inditions of homean beings, who were now suffering in the United states as the horrors and

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a sufficient number of pioneers, who, with the lamp of liberty and the light of God's gospel, should go into Africa, the land of their fathers, and through the cotton, and palm oil, and dyewoods of that country lift the African continent and in a few years to produce a supply of cotton to set off against the American slave-grown cotton. They had sent commissioners into Africa coloured men—(cheers)—who had been warmly received. They had made a treaty with the kings and chiefs of Abbeokuta and the neighbouring country for the land they required. They found a cotton country ten times as large in extent as that of the United States. (Hear, hear.) They also found that two crops could be grown yearly, instead of one; and that the plant required setting only once every seven years, instead of, as in the United States, every year. They also found a very industrious people, who did not require the lash to induce them to labour. Their Commissioners, moreover, found 35 miles of corn fields, stretching beyond like their grand western prairies, and showing the unbounded industry of the population. If they were thus enabled to create another cotton market, the price of cotton must come [down;] and if they were enabled to reduce it, say 1d. per lb., the slave-owners would be unable profitably to cultivate it. This was their plan; it might appear a long way round, but he believed it practicable, and, if carried out, would strike a fatal blow at the existence of slavery. (Applause.) Mr. Day [con]cluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That this meeting, whilst commemorating the abolition of slavery in our West Indian colonies, desires to express its conviction that [this] great experiment was a wise and righteous act—as the present-improved condition and the cheering prospects of our West Indian [possessions] most fully and satisfactorily show —and would [urge] the consideration of this great [fact] upon those countries where slavery still exists, inasmuch as it furnishes a powerful and [conclusive] argument in favour of emancipation."

a sufficient number of pioneers, who, with the hand of their hight of God's geopel, should go into Africa, the land of their fathers, and through the critical and pain oil, and devices fathers and through the critical continuation oil, and devices for interest and in a few years to probe a capply of a stan to set of against the Africa continuation.—They had sent commissioners into Africa—continued rich—(chreers)—who had been warmly received. They had made a freaty with the kings and chiefs of Abbeokuta and the neighbouring country for the landthey required. They found a cutton country fentimes as large in except as that of the United States. (Hear, hear) They also found that two crops could be grown yearly, instead of one; and that two crops could be grown yearly. Instead of one; and that two crops could have every year. They also found a very ignustrians people, who did not require the last to makes them to labour. Such Commissioners, moreover, found 35 independent in the discussion of the united heart their translates them to labour. Their Commissioners, moreover, found 35 independent in the united, strutching he roull size their grand western tradities, and showing the united to reduce it, say let, per the united to create and of they were united to reduce it, say let, per the, the successful industry of the ounded to reduce it, say let, per the, the successive industry of the carried but, would strike a first blow at the existence of slavery. (Appliance,) Mr. Day curcheded by proposing the following resolution:—"That this marring, whilst commence the first had it as and righteens set—as the present improved contribute and deletering prospects of our West invites pools and fully and and the chierring prospects of our West invites pools and full and and the chierring prospects of our West invites pools of an and they are a for propects of our West invites pools on the fully and and the chierring prospects of our West invites pools on the full and it for sides a powerful and publishes a powerful and publishes