

Mortality Among the Negroes.

We receive, through Northern and Southern papers, the most alarming accounts of the fearful and astounding mortality among the emancipated negroes in the Southern States. We also learn from a private letter that there are 170,000 of these people in and around the city of Charleston, and that although none of those epidemic scourges which occasionally decimate the Atlantic States have made their appearance, the negroes are dying "like diseased sheep." The New York Herald, after examining the reports of its various correspondents, asserts that the same fearful mortality exists among the emancipated negroes from Texas to Virginia. It states that the official reports with reference to the mortality among the negro regiments, also disclose the same state of things where the negro is in the military service of the United States. The Herald arrives at the conclusion that the negro will entirely disappear from the effects of great natural causes like the Indian. It alleges that they are gradually disappearing from those occupations at the North where they were once found in great numbers. Their monopoly, if says, of the occupation of hod carriers, scavengers, porters, hostlers, hotel waiters, boot blacks and barbers, has long ceased, and the Irish and Germans are still elbowing them out. Carefully prepared statistical data, the Herald states, show that the mortality of the free negro is far greater than the births. In Boston the deaths among the colored population exceed the number of births nearly two to one.

In Philadelphia, during a period of six months, there were in 1859, 306 deaths and 148 births. The mortality in the extreme Southern States, it is said, among the negro troops, is equally great. Regiments which have never been in battle have, in six months, lost by death one-half their number. This mortality was not the result of the appearance of an epidemic.

"According," says the Herald, "to the best data to be obtained, it is safe to state that of the four millions of blacks in the South in 1860, not over three millions are now alive. The census of 1870 will undoubtedly present an astounding result in regard to this unfortunate race. The mortality from all accounts is increasing."

What Shall be Done With Him

Regarding the negro—the freed negro of the Southern States—what shall be done with him, is a momentous question; one requiring, nay, demanding, the profoundest statesmanship, and wisdom to solve, all others connected with the future of this sunny land, and his future too, sinking into comparative insignificance before it. It is a fixed fact that the negro is free. So it is received by those who but a short time ago claimed and held him to be a slave, and so it must be henceforth admitted. By the power of the sword, that dread and final arbiter of all political disputes between nations, the once negro slave is now a free-man; and, what to do with him, may well embarrass the wisest in the land. Four millions of a helpless, ignorant—deplorably ignorant—and dependent race, in the twinkling of an eye as it were, turned loose to take care of themselves—to rival the white man in his pursuits, to advance in the scale of civilization and thrive, or to retrograde and perish. The transition, how sudden! The responsibility upon those who brought this state of things about, how appalling! How shall it be met? What must be done? says the Atlanta Intelligencer. Perhaps from the past a lesson may be learned. Elsewhere, in other nations, negro emancipation from slavery has prevailed, with results foreign from any ever anticipated by its advocates, that it

were well now to review and profit by them.

From a condensed statement which we find in the Louisville Democrat, we make the following extracts. Few, that paper says, "realize the results of emancipation, while many in general jubilee of rejoicing, look to it as a grand philanthropic measure to command the approbation of the world." Passing on, it says:

There are now in the West Indies Islands, 150,000 square miles of the most productive land in the most salubrious climate in the world, lying fallow, a desert waste, in consequence of this measure of emancipation. The freed negro basks in idleness and degradation in a land of flowering beauty and fruitfulness comparable to the garden of our first parents. Broad ports, in which navies might ride, are deserted and empty. Beautiful fields, over which abundant sugar cane floated in plentiful lavishness, are grown rank with weeds. The coffee plantations are deserted, and the precious bean grows wild in the places where it once was cultivated. On every side there is the mark of ruin and desolation. The wild grains are the sign of a past posterity; the degraded negro the successor of the enterprising and vigorous white. This, in an extent of territory equal to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Cuba takes off 4,200 square miles, and Cuba, where slavery still exists, is prosperous. With other deductions, there will remain 54,000 square miles almost, if not entirely, uncultivated.

Can any land compare with what those islands were, and are, to promote the negro race and to advance him in the scale of civilization? Can imagination paint a picture more congenial to a race sprung and multiplying under "Africa's burning sun," than is presented in the one drawn in the foregoing extract? But it is to results we must look, and so must all upon whom now devolves the responsibility of providing for the negro. They are startling and no less true than startling. To profit by, let the reader note them well:

In 1834, when emancipation took place, a brilliant career of prosperity was foretold. Let us see what has been the actual results:

In 1800, the West Indies exported 17,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the United States 17,689,803 pounds. They were at this time, it will be seen, nearly equally productive.

Let us, however, examine one island—Hayti—where the results of emancipation are best seen. This island is 400 miles in length, with a maximum width of 163. The number of square miles is 27,690, of which 10,091 are composed in the Haytian or negro republic, and the balance in the Dominican. Its population was estimated from 550,000 to 650,000. Its climate and soil is incomparable. The earth abounds in jewels—in precious minerals. Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, sulphur, rock salt, jasper, marble, are found.

The islands sit like jewels in the golden seas. The tall and graceful palm lifts its fringed top over plains of verdure starred with rare flowers. The spreading mahogany lifts its dark shadow over velvet grass that bounds the borders of fair, bright rivers. Birds, with rare brilliant plumage, flash like gleams of light among the scented foliage. Broad, fertile lagoons shine among the groves of orange, citron and coffee, and every hill and promontory is rounded into a graceful outline of beauty. To describe the scenery seems reveling in descriptions of poetry and romance. Plantains, bananas, yams, mangroves, millet, oranges, maize, pine apples, melons, grapes, grow in wild uncultivated abundance. Cultivation produces coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, cotton and tobacco.

In 1790, Hayti supplied half of Europe with sugar. It was a French colony, with a population of 500,000, of which 38,360 were whites, and 28,370 free negroes. The remainder were slaves. Under the fever of the French revolution, a spirit similar to that our country now feels, the doctrines of liberty and fraternity were applied to the colony.

In 1793, Hayti was freed. There have been seventy years of experience with the most disastrous results. If the negro has any capacity for free government, it ought to be shown in Hayti.

Let us make a statistical comparison and see the results. In 1790, the value of the exports were \$27,828,000, the principal productions being as follows: Sugar, lbs., 163,405,220; coffee, lbs., 68,151,180; cotton, lbs., 6,236,126; indigo, lbs., 930,010.

Let us take a view nearly forty years after, when this emancipation was to yield such a splendid return to a

philanthropic world. In 1826, the figures stood thus: Sugar, lbs., 32,864; coffee, lbs., 32,189,784; cotton, lbs., 626,972; indigo, none.

At this day, there is no sugar exported, coffee and logwood being the only exports. The coffee is gathered wild from the mountains and the abandoned French plantations. All that is required to be done is to cut down the tree and carry it to market. The cultivation has ceased. The statistics of 1849, the latest published, are of exportation: Sugar, none; coffee, lbs., 30,608,343; cotton, lbs., 544,516.

Senator Sumner, in a recent speech, estimated the exports of Hayti at 2,683,000, and Mr. Sumner is an abolitionist. In 1790, the exports were 27,828,000. Was such a spectacle of decay ever witnessed before? Hayti, which seventy years before supplied half Europe with sugar, is now supplied from the United States, or rather, was before the war.

The writer then turns to Jamaica. Facts and figures are presented which ought to, if they will not, make a deep impression upon both our Government and people. He says:

Let us now turn to Jamaica. It is about 150 miles long by 50 in width. Its area is about 64,000 square miles. The last census was taken in 1844, when the population stood as follows: Whites 15,779; negroes, 293,128; mulattoes, 98,529. The white population is dying out through the blood of the negro.

The negroes freed in 1833 were to serve five years apprenticeship. The planters were paid \$30,000,000 for the loss of service.

The value of exports, as published in Harper & Brother's Cyclopaedia of Commerce, before and since emancipation, is as follows:

Years.	Value of Exports.
1800	\$3,033,231
1810	2,363,576
AFTER EMANCIPATION.	
1853	\$837,276
1854	932,316

Here is a decline of three-fourths. Another way is to estimate the quantity of the productions before and since. In 1805, two years before the prohibition of African emigration, the productions of Jamaica were as follows:

PRODUCTIONS OF JAMAICA IN 1805.	
Sugar—hhds.	150,352
Rum—punch.	49,837
Pimento—lbs.	1,041,549
Coffee—lbs.	17,961,923

Then the productions were at the highest point. They afterwards declined, and in 1834 it stood:

Sugar—hhds.	84,756
Rum—punch.	32,111
Pimento—lbs.	3,605,400
Coffee—lbs.	17,725,731

The first year after emancipation, productions declined nearly 1,000,000 hhds.; coffee declined 7,000,000 lbs. This decrease steadily continued, and, in 1856, the productions of Jamaica stood:

Sugar—hhds.	25,756
Rum—punch.	14,470
Pimento—lbs.	6,848,622
Coffee—lbs.	3,328,147

The only article which has increased is pimento, or allspice. The reason of the increase is that the pimento is not cultivated, but grows wild in many places.

From a report made to the House of Assembly during the years 1838, '40, '50, '51, and '52, we find the following: Sugar estates abandoned, 128; sugar estates partially abandoned, 71; coffee plantations abandoned, 96; coffee plantations partially abandoned, 66; making a total of 891,187! In the five years succeeding emancipation there were abandoned: Sugar estates 140, comprising 168,032; coffee plantations 465, comprising 188,400.

Added to the foregoing, it is stated that the "Cyclopaedia of Commerce" says "the negro is rapidly receding into a savage state, and that unless there is a large and immediate supply of immigrants, all society will come to a speedy end, and the island (Jamaica) become a second Hayti."

Such are the results of emancipation elsewhere. What they will be in the Southern States, time only can tell. Certain it is that if the negro be saved from receding into a savage state, it can only be by some well regulated system of labor, and that this system must be devised by the white man—he will devise none for himself. More than this, that system must be devised, not by those who are ignorant of his habits, his disposition, his nature, and who never associated with him, but by those who do, and who have been with him as a boy, and grown up with him as a man. His labor and control left to New England dictation, and the South would soon become a second Hayti. His political and social status, if left to the Boston fanatics, would soon make the South another Jamaica, and the negro race in it "rapidly receding into a savage state." To the common wisdom, therefore,

of the whole nation, in the name of humanity, we appeal, as well for the negro as the white race; see to it that the results following emancipation in the West India Islands do not follow it in these Southern States. We fear it not if the negro be made to feel and know that "by the sweat of his brow he must earn his daily bread;" that the freedom bestowed upon him is not to be wasted in idleness; that he is free, but free only to labor, and to observe all the restrictions which law, order, society, and morality, impose upon the white man; and that the mark by which the Creator has designed he shall be known as being of a distinct race will not be wiped out; that this is a white man's government, the negro being governed in it. Taught this, the negro may escape the fate of his race in the West India Islands, and the Southern States, in their productions, the same sad results. In a word, yielding freedom to the slave, let it, for the sake of humanity, and for civilization, prove a blessing and not a curse to him. This in his changed relation to his former master, is what his former master, if it be left to him, would honestly endeavor to promote. Otherwise, the future, who can divine?

From Orangeburg.

A gentleman who has just passed over the route from this city to Orangeburg writes as follows:

The corn looks generally well; the late rains have saved it. The peas are thriving. I did not note any potato patches, but saw that farmers were setting out the slips. They will need to save their fodder heedfully, in order to secure an adequate supply of forage. Hay should also be cured in as large quantities as possible; and as the working of the corn has been generally careless, and there is a deficiency everywhere of plough force, there is an abundance of grass. The fields are generally grassy. The seasons will make the crop, rather than the labor. The area of cultivated ground is vastly less than usual, owing to the lack of mule power, the great diminution of workers in the fields, and the more sluggish working. Most planters report less than half the usual quantity of land put in cultivation; so that, even though all the culture shall be yielded to the provision crop, there will still be a bare sufficiency for the support of the country. There will be little or none for export. There is but little cotton planted. Buy all you can, giving as high as thirty-five to forty cents in greenbacks. If you have \$100,000 to spare, invest in cotton at these prices. We will share the profits, you finding the capital and I the counsel. The country everywhere improves in warlike virtues. Robbery is the order of the day, precisely as if war prevailed still. Farmers groan over fields stripped of matting corn. The good wives groan over melon patches denuded of all fruit long before it ripens. Housewives report a dreadful mortality among the poultry. Hen roosts are as little safe as ever. If the sun did not make a report of his own rising, there are few chanticleers left to crow over the breaking of day. Beatings and shootings occur to impart a more tragic interest to events, and disturb the monotony of life by the occasional introduction of death. Briefly, we are re-approaching the dark ages of feudalism, when the strong robber founded aristocracy and nobility, and made a glorious family name and record out of ruined towns and plundered coffers. We are rapidly arriving at conditions which lead to feudal lordships, and possibly new Magna Chartas. We shall get back in time to the old virtuous law, "That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can." Hurrah for Rob Roy! We shall have to legitimate his practices, if only to assure men of good titles for what they procure by virtuous practices. And virtuous practice is manhood; and manhood is power; and might is decidedly right. So let Gov. Perry look to it, and so endeavor to shape his government as to please and satisfy all those who, after the settling down of the waters, shall find themselves on the topmost wave. The weather is too hot to meditate any idle reforms. Let us leave them for colder and tamer ages. A quarter of a century hence, our grand-children may degenerate into merely good citizens, with too little energy to steal.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, will not be displaced, it is said, by the President, though there seems to be strong feeling there in favor of it.

White labor is in great demand in the wheat raising regions of Texas.

Local Items.

Something should be done to stop the raid on the bridges about the streets. Very few of them are left, and these few are daily "getting small by degress and beautifully less."

We are pleased to notice that Messrs. Muller & Senn have resumed their grocery business. One by one our old merchants are "coming out"—which shows that they are not all "dead, but only sleeping." Mr. C. H. Baldwin, who for several years conducted business in this city, is also making arrangements to commence operations again—at Allen & Dial's old stand. We wish them all success.

ROBBERY.—Mr. C. A. Bedell's store, and the one adjacent, were robbed again on Tuesday night—making three times within a month. This time the robbers appeared to have worked very deliberately, as a fresh wagon track, leading in an easterly direction, was discovered in the morning; and, it is supposed, the stolen articles were carried off in that way. We hope Col. Haughton will give his attention to the matter and have a sufficient guard put on, as robberies are getting to be of such frequent occurrence as to make it very unpleasant.

The issue of the Roman Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of the late Cardinal Wiseman, gives a concise view of the Church of Rome in England and Scotland during the past year, and especially its progress in London. The ecclesiastical staff, which was immediately under Cardinal Wiseman numbers no fewer than 1,338 priests, (including 17 bishops,) for England, and 183 priests for Scotland; (including four bishops,) making a total for Great Britain of 1,521 priests. There is thus an increase during the year of no fewer than 71 priests in England and 5 in Scotland—in all 76. In England, there are 941 churches and stations; in Scotland, 191—making in all 1,132. Thus, there is an increase of 34 churches in England during the year. There are also 98 monasteries in England. There are none avowedly as yet in Scotland. There is an increase during the year of two of these institutions. There are 197 nunneries in England, and 14 in Scotland—in all 201, showing an increase during the year of 5 in England and 1 in Scotland. There are 10 colleges in England and 2 in Scotland, which is the same number as last year. Cardinal Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his audience at the recent Catholic Congress at Mechlin, the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, nunneries, monasteries, and orphanages for 1829, 1851 and 1863; and, bringing down these figures so far as we can with certainty to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress which the Church of Rome is making, especially in London. In 1829, there were 29 churches and 1 nunnery; in 1851, 46 churches, 9 nunneries and 2 monasteries; in 1865, 117 churches, 31 nunneries and 15 monasteries. It will thus be seen that Cardinal Wiseman had really much ground for boasting of progress. From his arrival in England till his death, there have been in and about London alone no fewer than 71 churches built, 22 nunneries and 13 monasteries established, besides orphanages, hospitals and schools.

NO CELLS OF BEES.—Mr. Tegetmeier, of the Entomological Society, maintains that bees have no instinct in shaping their cells, as has usually been supposed; but the form is the consequence of the law of the property of space, that of seven circles of equal radii, six will just surround the seventh. The cell of the bee is invariably hemispherical at the commencement, and the section of a cell not in contact with another is always circular.

Considerable lager beer is drank in Philadelphia. Two brewers have sold there during one month, to dealers, 12,772 kegs of beer. The cost to the retailers was \$34,702. Each keg averages 95 glasses, thus giving 1,223,340 glasses. At five cents per glass—the price obtained—the sum of \$60,287.50 was realized, making the profits of the retailers \$15,065. This is all from only two small breweries, and there are thirty such establishments in that city.

The famous vessel, Alexandria, intended for a blockade runner, has been turned into a river boat, and plies between London and Gravesend. She is a novelty on the Thames, as she is the only boat that has cabins upon deck, in the American style.

Miss Maria Mitchell has been appointed Astronomical professor in the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie, the only known instance of a lady's holding such a position. Miss M. is the discoverer of a comet which bears her name.