

From this table it appears that in the first ten years the slave population was more than trebled; in the next decade, again, more than doubled; and from 1830 to 1840 exhibited still an additional increase of 27,045 slaves. From 1840 to 1849 there is still an increase. This table further shows that in half a century the slave population has multiplied upon itself nineteen times.

In the period we have considered, what was the advance of the free population of Kentucky? The answer includes both white and free colored persons.

Free pop'n.	Original stock
1790 61,217	61,217
1800 180,652	1790 to 1800 110,365 or 181 8 pr ct.
1810 323,950	do 1800 to 1810 145,338 or 80 5 "
1820 437,685	do 1810 to 1820 111,632 or 34 2 "
1830 522,701	do 1820 to 1830 85 119 or 19 1 "
1840 597,270	do 1830 to 1840 74,766 or 14 3 "

By an examination of the foregoing table, it will be perceived that though the free population of Kentucky continues to increase, yet in every period of ten years since 1810, the rate has been gradually diminishing, and in a fearful degree.

The proportion of free persons to slaves in 1790 was 5 18-100 to 1; in 1840 it was only as 3 28-100 to 1, making it manifest that in the half century under consideration, the slaves in Kentucky have increased vastly on the whites!

The next conclusion to be deduced from the facts stated is, that the presence of slavery has retarded the flow of population to Kentucky, and checks the growth, and power, and the development of the abundant resources of the State.—This is apparent from the decreasing decennial increase of our free population. It will more readily appear that slavery is the cause, when we compare the growth of Kentucky with the growth of adjoining free States.

Our productions are the same as those of Ohio and Indiana. Our area is greater than that of Indiana, and about equals that of Ohio; our way to market is as easy; our soil as rich and prolific; our climate as propitious and healthy; our institutions (with the sole exception of slavery) similar, and as perfect and free, and our population as quick, apt and intelligent.

The subjoined table shewing the free population of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana is full of significance:

Kentucky.	Rep. pop. in Con.	Ohio. pop. — a wilderness.	Rep. pop. — a wilderness.	Indiana. pop. — a delta.	Rep. pop. — a delta.
1890 61,227	6	45,396	1	4,872	none
1800 180,612	9	230,760	6	21,521	a delta
1810 323,950	12	681,432	15	147,174	2
1820 437,685	13	937,903	19	343,031	7
1830 522,701	10	1,519,167	21	685,856	10

Slavery has caused Kentucky to lag in the race of prosperity, while Ohio and Indiana have outstripped her; and unless the heavy burden which weighs so oppressively on the energies of our Commonwealth is removed, she must be content to see her younger sisters on the other side of the Ohio leave her at an immeasurable distance behind.

From the census returns of 1840, we have compiled the following tables:

The amount of capital invested in Manufac-

tures in 1840, as stated in the census was as follows:

Ohio	\$16,905,257
Kentucky	5,915,249

Difference in favor of Ohio, \$10,989,998  
Nearly three times as much capital invested in Manufactures in Ohio.

Compare the capital invested in Commerce:	
Ohio,	\$22,200,210
Kentucky,	10,323,301

Difference in favor of Ohio, \$11,877,909  
One million and a half more than twice as much capital invested in Commerce in Ohio.

Take next the products of the Mines and of the Forest:

Ohio—Mines	\$2,060,869
Forest,	500,000

Kentucky—Mines	\$2,569,869
Forest,	\$1,212,062
	200,000
	\$1,612,061

Difference in favor of Ohio, \$927,797

It is seen at a glance, that so far as these items are concerned, not only is Ohio as a State far richer than Kentucky, but there is much greater wealth relatively to the population in Ohio than in Kentucky. Were no more capital invested in commerce and in manufactures in the former than latter, relatively to the population, it would be not quite twice as much as in Kentucky—that is, only \$32,000,000; but the real amount invested, is, \$39,105,467!

But it may be said that what Ohio gains in manufactures and commerce is lost in agriculture. This, too, is easily tested, and we submit the following table, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Patents, made in 1847—which is believed to be as accurate as the census of 1840, and brings the comparison nearer to our own time:

	Ohio.	Kentucky.
Wheat, bushels,	16,800,000	6,000,000
Barley, "	210,000	18,000
Oats, "	26,500,000	14,100,000
Rye, "	1,000,000	2,600,000
Buckwheat "	1,200,000	26,000
Indian Corn,	61,000,000	62,000,000
Potatoes "	4,611,000	1,810,000
Hay—tons,	1,100,000	130,000
Hemp "	600	15,000
Tobacco—lbs.,	9,000,000	65,000,000
Cotton "	35,000	2,000,000
Silk, "	—	4,400
Sugar, "	5,000,000	3,000,000

It is needless to go into an estimate of the aggregate values. The table shows, at once, that Ohio possesses double the agricultural wealth of Kentucky. Her Indian Corn and Wheat alone are worth the whole of the products of Kentucky, as set down in the foregoing table. The aggregate value of those products are but little more than double the simple item of Hay in Ohio.

When to all this we add that Kentucky is at least equal to Ohio in all natural resources; was settled at an earlier period, and had a population of 73,000, when Ohio was a wilderness; while now, after a race of forty years, Ohio has twice the population, three times the Manufac-