THE EXAMINER.

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LOUISVILLE::::::::::DEC. 18, 1847.

The President's Message.

Our readers were doubtless surprised, at the abundant evidences of prosperity exhibited in the long list of advertisements published with the *Extra* containing the President's Message. Congratulation would however, be misplaced.—Not one of them was ours. They belonged to the *Courier*, from whose form, the head only being changed, extras were printed for some dozen papers beside our own.

Destitute and Orphan Children.

The Board of Overseers of the Poor at their last meeting, adopted a plan, which seems to us worthy of the attention of our citizens and of the community generally. They appointed a committee consisting of one member of the Board from each ward, whose duty it shall be to examine particularly into the condition of destitute children and to endeavor to procure houses for them. It is proposed that this committee open a correspondence with farmers and mechanics in the country, in reference to the employment of such children. It is well known that very often persons would be willing to afford happy homes for children, whom they would adopt as their own or receive as apprentices, and it is believed that, if it were known through this and the adjoining States that such a committee exists, many desirable situations could be obtained for children, who are now growing up without the blessings of home and who, unless kindly provided for, will become a burthen to themselves and to the community. The committee intend to record the names, ages &c., of children for whom homes are wanted, in a book, which will be placed in the County clerk or mayor's office, and open for the inspection of all interested in the subject. We have always regarded, with peculiar interest, any plan which aims to provide houses for destitute and orphan children. *Homes* are what they need. Asylums and large Institutions are often instruments of immeasurable good, but, after all, nothing can take the place of a home. Children in public situations are too commonly regarded as institution-children in society but not of it, but let them once enter the sacred circle and be allowed to enjoy the privileges and endearments of a home, however humble, and they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as belonging to the community, genuine members of the great family.

We have before our minds two children, sisters, whose circumstances were of such a nature as to make their prospects dark indeed. Fatherless, and with a weak, intemperate mother, it seemed as if life must be to them a starless night. But each was adopted by a lady with a mother's heart, who provided a home for her, and became a mother to her; and now it is hard to say who have been most blessed, mothers or children.

We have recently heard of another instance. A woman in our city lies low, with an incurable disease. A gentleman from a distant part of the State heard of her, and became acquainted with her. One of her children, a little boy, interested him deeply, and he offered to adopt him. The mother's heart swelled with joy unutterable, and now she is ready to depart in peace.

Blessings on those who give homes to the homeless, who become fathers to the fatherless. To them the Father of us all must always be peculiarly near, and his mansion above a peculiarly happy home.

Common Schools.

We find leading papers in Kentucky discussing this subject with some earnestness. Yet, in doing so, they speak plainly of the present state of things. The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

"The *Common School system* of Kentucky is a mockery."

To this, the Kentucky Gazette responds pertinently:

"Aye, and a most bitter one which terribly affects the welfare of thousands of the poor children of the State. *But Why?* The Government of the State has squandered the funds solemnly set apart for the support of these schools, by appropriating a portion of it to defray the ordinary expenses of the State, and has borrowed the rest to invest in profitless public works. Upon this latter portion the State pays no interest, and the schools fail because there are no funds to sustain them."

By way of rejoinder the Commonwealth says: "This is hardly a fair statement of the school fund."

Yet it agrees with the Gazette—its language is—"we cordially agree"—in this, that the State has not dealt fairly by her *poor* children. According to its theory the wrong consists, not in the investment, but in the failure to adopt some efficient school system for *their* benefit.

What is the condition of this common School Fund?

According to the Commonwealth it stands, at present, as follows:

Six bonds of the State of Kentucky bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum,	$917,500 00
785 shares of stock of the Bank of Kentucky,	73,500 00
Balance of interest due on these bonds, including interest up to 1st Jan'y., 1847,	256,673 33
Cash on hand,	2,539 25
	$1,250,212 58

How should this fund be applied?

No paper, no man can hesitate in answering this question. It is a solemn trust, and there exists neither the moral, nor legal right, to convert it to any other use, except that of universal education. "The State borrowed part of the fund, and invested the balance," says the Commonwealth. What right had it to do either? "*It is in the shape of a debt due from the State,*" adds the same Journal. How came it in that "shape?" Trusts are specific. They state *how*, and *for what end*, a fund shall be used. The trust giving this large fund does this very thing. It declares that it shall be devoted to, and expended for, common school purposes in the State of Kentucky. And who is to do it? *The Legislature of the State.* But instead of doing this, instead of fulfilling the trust, it borrows part of the fund, and invests the balance! "All is safe," says one. No body questions that.—Kentucky never will forfeit her word, or violate her public faith. She will pay to the last cent all she owes, and will pay it *when* due. But this is not the point. She has a school fund; a large and profitable one—she *is* the trustee of that fund; and she has neglected—*refused*—to apply it as it ought to be applied, not only in violation of her moral obligation, but to the manifest injury of the public interest.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says the fault is, not in the investment, but in the fact, that we have no efficient school system. What difference does this make? What excuse is it for the *misapplication* of the fund? If any thing, it only adds to the injury done. For had not the Legislature the power to establish this system? Was it not bound, in carrying out the trust to do so? Apply the rule suggested, or the excuse offered, to the common business of life. Let any private citizen be made trustee of a fund bestowed for specific purposes, instead of so applying it, let him borrow a part, and invest a part. Would a Chancellor listen to the apology which he might offer saying, "I did not do as I agreed to do, but the money is all safe. I am rich; I borrowed part of it, and I invested the balance?" Would the public regard, or call him, a faithful trustee? We know full well that there will be difficulties, great difficulties, encountered, in establishing an effective common school system in Kentucky, owing to a variety of causes—to sparseness of population in certain counties, prejudices among certain classes, &c., but these causes need not prevent the Legislature from maturing, and commencing a system, from manifesting the mind, the *purpose*, to do all an honest trustee could and should do. There cannot be two opinions on this subject. The school fund has been misapplied; a great wrong thereby has been done to the people of the State; and our Legislature in justice to them and itself should remedy it at once. Can a system of common schools be successfully established in Kentucky?

Why not? Men point to this difficulty and that, and shrug their shoulders, and answer with a desponding no. Shame upon this spirit! It's part of every freeman's birth-right to be educated. No State does its duty, and no people do themselves justice, where this is not demanded, and done. The common school fund is ample enough. The Commonwealth says, the interest upon it, annually, would amount to "over $75,000, with which, if paid promptly, much *real* good might be done." *If!* There should be no such word on this subject. No legislator ought to admit of it for a moment. Supposing this interest paid, the fund we repeat is ample enough, with a right legislation, to make education universal in Kentucky. What, then, is wanted? *A wise and effective system.* And to establish this we must look around us, see what Europe has done, know what our sister States are doing, in this great work. When Ohio began, or a short time after, she sent one of her ablest citizens, Rev. C. E. Howe, to Europe to examine the institutions of Prussia, &c., and his report was published by that state. A year or two since, Horace Mann, *the* wisest and ablest defender of the common school system went abroad, to see what improvement he might witness, in order that he might help perfect the Massachusetts system, confessedly the best in the world. Our superintendent, and our legislators through him, should be well versed in the principles and details, the *practical workings* of the common schools of other States, and thus making such alterations as our circumstances require, be prepared to adopt the very best. As for difficulties we must expect them. They will come to us, as they have come to all, as a matter of course. But starting right we have only to be *patient* to ensure certain and entire success. Ohio had great trouble in certain sections of the state, in inducing her people to support her common schools; indeed, her earlier efforts proved seemingly a failure. She persevered, and what is the result? Says Gov. Bibb, in his late able message—"the common school system is firmly established in the habits and affections of the people." And so will it be in Kentucky, if Kentucky does her duty. Let us *begin* right, and we shall end right.

But we protest earnestly and solemnly at the idea suggested by the Commonwealth, and too generally entertained, that the common school is a sort of "poor institution." "The State has not dealt justly by her poor children," says that excellent Journal, referring to the misuse of the education fund. The common school is destined to be the great institution of every well governed republic. The idea on which it rests is, that it shall be open to all, rich and poor, and that the children of all shall look to it for instruction. One noble feature of the system, is, that among its good results, it will, as it is perfected, bring together in boyhood days, children of all classes, and thus master the narrow prejudices and artificial distinctions, which vanity, and a miserable pride, alone create. Who thinks in Boston of sending his boy to any other than the public, the *common* school? The sons of the poorest laboring men, and of the wealthiest merchants, sit there, side by side, learn together, play together, and rise or fall as they do well or ill! It is the great city school. So should it be here, and so *will* it be, if our people, if their legislators, if the press, demand it from the first, as a common duty we owe the State, and a common right possessed by every citizen of the State. Away with all distinctions! Away with the idea that the common school is only the institution of the poor! Let us perfect it, and, always bear in mind, always act upon the idea, in the Legislature and out of it, that it is not what it should be, until it offers the very best opportunity to every child!

We trust the intelligent editors of the Commonwealth and the Gazette will, as they promise, keep this subject before the people, and press it earnestly until a successful beginning is made.

Cassius M. Clay.

"Mine host" of the Mansion House, Frankfort, gave a fine venison supper to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, and among other invited guests was C. M. Clay. Mr. Finnel of the Commonwealth proposed his health. This was drunk standing, amid general applause, and hearty greeting. Mr. C. responded, briefly, acknowledging the courtesy and kindness of the company in eloquent language, but declining to give his views as to Mexican affairs, or the war, on that occasion. He concluded by toasting the intelligence and hospitality of the citizens of Frankfort.

The Lexington *Observer* and *Reporter* of yesterday gives the following account of his reception in that city:

Capt. C. M. Clay's Arrival and Reception.—The firing of cannon at early dawn on Saturday morning last, in conjection with printed advertisement freely circulated among our citizens, made known to them that this gentleman would certainly arrive at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Long preceding that time a large concourse of people, male, female, in carriages, on horses, and on foot, had assembled at the out-skirts of the city to greet his coming. Hundreds, if not thousands, anxiously awaited his approach. His long and arduous captivity in a hostile country, and during that captivity the magnanimity he exhibited towards his fellow-sufferers who had less advantages, and the fact that he was debarred by unavoidable misfortune, from participating in any of the glorious victories which having crowned our arms in Mexico, altogether had awakened and enlisted the warmest sympathies of his fellow-citizens.

Minute guns were fired as he entered the city. After reaching the principal street, Capt. Jouett, in behalf of the military, welcomed him home in a brief, eloquent and tasteful address, to which Capt. Clay, in appropriate and feeling terms, responded. Robt. S. Todd, Esq., who presided at the meeting of the citizens, which resolved to give to Capt. Clay the compliment of a public reception, then took the stand and in a most beautiful and cordial manner, welcomed the gallant Captain home, which met a warm response from the multitude which surrounded him.

After Mr. Todd concluded, the procession moved on to the residence of Capt. Clay and there took leave of him.

The reception, however, ended not here. The friends of Capt. Clay had prepared for illuminating the large lawn which fronts his residence, and upon his invitation, our citizens thronged his house and premises after night where an elegant supper was prepared for them, and after a friendly and cordial interchange of feeling and sentiment, the great mass of people quietly despersed.

Steam and Steam Ships.

Boston, New York, New Orleans, are to be connected with Europe by a regular line of Steamers! This is making rapid progress. From Germany, from France, from Great Britain, semi-monthly messages are brought to us through this mighty agent.

Of the New York line, consisting of four new vessels, the Europa, Canada, Niagara, and America, one was to sail Dec. 19, from Liverpool The America is to be the Pioneer.

A Blind Poet.

The author of the following little poem on the watch has never seen the object for which he has so much affection. Ceaseless night reigns around him, but it is a night

"Of cloudless climes and starry skies."

The wings of night are so black to him, that they have become lustrous; and he sees beauty where those who have eyes see only gloom. A beautiful hexametrical ode to Night by our friend was published in the Harbinger, from which we give the following extract:—

"Tell me no longer that night, most beautiful birth of creation,
Aught can possess that is gloomy, for darkness like light is from heaven,
Wondrous indeed are thy works, kind messenger, comfort-bestowing,
I am thy child, O, Night; thy fond hand sweetly maternal,
Guided and guideth me still, through life's paths devious and lonely;
O'er these eyes thou spreadest the veil of thy beautiful presence,
Shading them kindly from objects that dazzle but do not enlighten.
Yet hast thou opened within, deep sources of bliss without measure,
Borrowed from fancy and thought, ever active in sweet contemplation,
Filling with images pleasing, with lofty conceptions my spirit.
Melodies hover around me; for nature in tones ever varied,
Heard, comprehended alone by the soul when pondering in silence,
Chanteth that anthem of power, which lifted with pure inspiration
Handel, majestic, sublime; blithe Haydn and sombre Beethoven.
These are thy gifts, O Night, sweet solace of many a sadness,
Shall I repine for the outward, when views like these of the inward
Greet me incessantly? Never; but trustingly onward, still onward
Toil in the journey of life, and arrived at eternity's portal,
Find in a fadeless Elysium, a vision by earth unbeclouded."

For the Examiner.

The Watch.

BY J. D. SMITH.

Let me fold thee to my bosom,
Child of cunning art!
What is this that in thee moveth,
Like a human heart,
Beating, beating, ceaselessly,
As thou wert a part of me?

Whence hast thou thy life, thy being?
Say, can man alone
Give to thee thy quick pulsation,
And that secret tone,
With such mystic meaning fraught
As the voice of silent thought?

Ah, thou art but lifeless metal,
Framed by human skill;
Yet to me a fitting emblem
Of the human will,
Striving, striving ceaselessly
To fulfil its destiny,

Through the day's unrest and trial,
Through the night so long,
Thou dost ever teach this lesson
In thy measured song,
Time is flying—be the strife,
Constant till the close of life.

Supreme Court.

This body met at Washington, December 6. Present, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, John McLean, James M. Wayne, John Catron, Levi Woodbury, Robert C. Grier, Associate Justices.

Secretary of War's Report.

There is a good deal of tact and ability in this report. It is evident, that the Secretary knows how to handle his pen, and understands how to make a strong case. His report is certainly an able one.

Naturally we look to this report to see what is to be done in the *future* as regards Mexico.—The past we know. But the *future*—what of that? How are we to conduct or carry on the war hereafter.

The Secretary of War says:—

Our further operations must, in my opinion, be conducted in one of the three following modes: 1st. To take and hold an indemnity line; to recede from all places and positions now occupied in advance of it, and cease from all aggressive operations beyond that line.—2dly. To overrun the whole country, and hold all the principal places in it by permanent garrisons. 3rdly. To retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other important places, as our means and the prospect of advantage shall indicate—keeping a disposable force always ready, within approachable limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of protracting the war.

The first, or *line* policy, Mr. Marcy objects to. He thinks it cannot be acted upon safely, or effectively. It will not lead to peace, and must thwart the very object we desire to accomplish. The second, *occupying the whole country*, the Secretary regards almost an impossibility. It could only be done at an enormous expense, and by an enormous army. He puts down the men required at seventy-thousand! Hear him:—

Our posts must therefore be strong, and our forces numerous, in order to secure the many and long lines of communication, to disperse and chastise the guerrilla bands which would obstruct them, and to suppress the more powerful uprising of the people wherever they may be attempted. I cannot safely estimate the force requisite to carry into full effect this plan, at less than seventy-thousand men. To insure the presence of that number in the enemy's country, at places where they would be wanted, it would be necessary to raise a much larger force. The great expense of raising, organizing, and sending to their remote destination so large a body of troops as soon as needed to give effect to this plan, would, I apprehend, bring a very heavy, and perhaps embarrassing, demand upon the treasury.

The third mode, *retaining what we possess*, the Secretary prefers. This he defends thus:—

The third mode presented is, in my judgment, preferable to the others. Beyond certain limits, it admits of expansion and contraction; but as a fixed condition, all now held is to be retained, and no part surrendered, but in compliance with treaty stipulations. This plan also contemplates further acquisitions extending to other important points, more or less numerous, as circumstances may warrant.

The question, is, how many troops are necessary for this end? This question the Secretary answers. Thus does he arrange them:

Regulars—25 regiments—(of Infantry 16; Artillery 4; Dragoons 3; Riflemen 1; Voltegeurs 1;) now in service,	21,533
Volunteers—23 regiments; 7 Battalions, and 33 companies—in service,	20,000
Total,	41,533

Forty-one thousand! We have not that number in the field. By the fate of war, and the more fatal effects of climate, our army is not set down any where over 30,000, efficient men. The South Carolina regiment, for instance, has not one hundred. The Louisiana a little over that number. Nor has Government been able to fill up their ranks. Hence Mr. Marcy remarks:

Attempts have been made, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, to engage volunteers to fill up the companies in service, and officers have been detached from their commands for that purpose. These efforts have not been successful; only eight hundred and twenty-one have been procured. One of the disadvantages attending these attempts has been the want of authority to place them on the same footing in respect to compensation as recruits for the regular army.

To effect this object the Secretary proposes that Congress shall equalize them.

Two things he presses—first, to fill up the ranks of the regular army, and of the volunteer ranks during the war. This will present the following result:

Regulars, - - - - -	28,814
Volunteers, - - - - -	24,000
Total, - - - - -	52,814

So that to maintain our present ground, in Mexico, an army of over Fifty thousand men will be required!

Sweeping On!

Emancipation is becoming the order of the day!

Some time ago, we announced that Guiana, in consequence of the action of the *home* Government, had taken preparatory steps to abolish slavery.

Now, we have the pleasure to state, the consummation of the act—not by France, but by the colonists themselves—by the *slaveholders of* Guiana! What an example? How the world would ring with applause if here, and now, the slaveholders of Kentucky should follow it.

On the 31st August a series of propositions were made at the session of the Council, accompanied by a long report. These were offered by Messrs. Sauvage, and Quatin, as the basis of a new plan of emancipation for French Guiana. The principal features, as condensed by the Salem Gazette, we copy:

"The inhabitants of French Guiana will accept the immediate emancipation of their slaves, and will give their active support to that measure, on the following conditions:

"By the same act which shall proclaim emancipation to Guiana, there shall be allowed, by the parent State, an indemnity of thirteen hundred and seventy-five francs for each slave, of all ages and sexes, existing in the Colony. (This estimate is the medium value, officially ascertained.)

"Of the amount of this indemnity, two-thirds shall be paid to the proprietors. The remainder shall form a common fund, to secure the introduction of bound laborers in the Colony.

"The laborers destined for the culture of the soil shall be drawn principally from Asia and Africa; but laborers designed for the direction of the cultivators, &c., may be brought from Europe. Each proprietor shall have the right to receive the same number of bound laborers that he possessed of slaves.

"On the day when emancipation shall be proclaimed, those hitherto slaves shall be subjected to an engagement of fifteen years, and shall remain attached, until the completion of this engagement, to the establishments to which they respectively belong."

These main propositions were accompanied with ample details; the whole being referred to a Committee of the Council, who reported upon the subject at the October session. The report goes into the subject, at great length, and presents the following conclusions:

"If it were possible to consider this question abstractly from its future consequences, it would be easy to say, from the Colonial point of view:

"1st. The State grants to each proprietor of slaves, an indemnity equal to the value of the said slaves and of the property to which they are attached.

"2nd. Emancipation is proclaimed in the French Colonies.

"From the Metropolitan point of view, the formula would be still more easy. The following edict would be sufficient:

"*Emancipation is proclaimed in the French Colonies.*"

"The Committee on a full review of the plan, submitted by Messrs. Sauvage and St. Quantin, observe that it proposes to attain two objects: 1st. In accomplishing the great measure of emancipation in Guiana, to reduce as much as possible the expenses to be incurred by the Metropolitan goverament, in order to give to the proprietors an indemnity which they would consider sufficient. 2nd. To favor, with no other sacrifice, a result as desirable as the first—the development of colonization.

"The Committee find the combinations, proposed for the attainment of this double end, acceptable. The plan has the advantage of emanating from the Colonists, and of presenting not only no impossibility, but not even any serious difficulty of execution."

Well done slaveholders of Guiana! The act is yours; so shall the praise be! You have decreed freedom to the bond; and freemen will honor and cherish you! For liberty you have forgotten self-indulgence; and the world will bless you! And soon, in the noble fulfilment of your purpose we shall hear that

"*Emancipation is proclaimed in the French Colonies.*"

Sweeping on Wider!!

The *Danish* Government, has announced its decrees, as we have before stated, and the Danish Colonies are to be free!

An effort, however, is making by a portion of the slave-holders to put the blacks in a condition of freedom at once, believing "that sound policy, no less than religious principle demands this of them."

The Royal Decree, dated July 28th, 1847, and addressed to the Governor of the Danish Antilles, declares:

"We, Christian VIII., by the grace of God, King of Denmark, &c., moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, and taking into consideration the welfare of our West Indian Colonies as well as the interests of the planters in those colonies, ordain that the arbitrary power, possessed by the masters over their slaves, shall entirely cease; but in order to protect the interests of all, and that the necessary measures may be taken for preparing for this change in the state of the slaves, the said change will not be effected for the space of twelve years, reckoning from the date of this proclamation.

"Nevertheless, it is our will that the children, who may be born to the slaves after the date of this decree, shall be free from their birth; but they shall remain with their mothers or with their parents on certain condition to be hereafter fixed."

The second decree bears the same date and is addressed to the same person. It adds:

"In consequence of the rescript which you have this day received from us, in reference to the cessation of the planters over their slaves after a certain interval; we charge you immediately on your arrival in our West Indian possessions to name a commission, partly of members of the Colonial Government, partly of other functionaries and partly of other capable men, for the purpose of drawing up, under your presidency, a detailed proposition for the convenient execution of the orders contained in our former rescript, and especially for deciding upon the administrative and legislative measures, which must be taken for the purpose of preparing for the passage of the slaves to their new condition, and of assuring, at the end of twelve years, the subsistence of the negroes, the cultivation of the plantations by free-labor, and the benefit of the colonies and the population in general."

Monarchs are moving—shall republicans stand still? The mighty—those who are born to privilege and station yield to the world's opinion and its sense of justice. Shall *freemen* oppose what even *royalty* admits?

Sweeping on Wider Yet!!!

Lahore is free! Slavery is forever abolished there!

Think of this! In the East Indies, where christian light scarcely dawns and christian truth is scarcely known, the people, the half savage Indians, have declared that freedom shall be the boon of all, and infanticide, and suttees, or the burning of widows, and the sacrifice of innocent life, be known no more! By decree, at once solemn and eloquent, slave-dealing, and crimes of the character specified, are forever abolished in *Lahore*.

And observe, too, another fact. Just in proportion as the horrid religious rites of the East have given way to a higher civilization, and the truths of humanity begin to be realized, just in the same proportion do serfdom and slavery weaken their hold and fall. State after State in the East Indies has come in. Last of all, is Lahore, and with the reform there, with emancipation from slavery and the heathen sacrifice of life, we may look for a brighter day in the East, a day, when the Bible will begin to be the law of religion and more and more the rule of State.

The Proclamation made by the Lahore Durbar throughout the Dominions of Maharajah Duleep Singh, dated 21st, July, 1847, is worthy a record in the history of our age. We subjoin it:—

"The practice of female infanticide and Suttee being most iniquitous, as taking away innocent life, and the most learned and virtuous pundits and scholars of the Shasters having declared, after full inquiry, that it is positively forbidden by every sacred code, the Creator of the Universe having no delight in the contemplation of such erroneous cruelty as spilling the blood of his creatures, it is hereby resolved, with the concurrence and approval of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montgomery Lawrence, C. B., Agent-Governor-General, North-west Frontier, and President at Lahore, that the practices aforesaid, together with that of slave-dealing, be abolished henceforth and forever within the dominions of the Lahore government.

"Accordingly it is hereby proclaimed, that no sirdar, or police officer, or landholder, or cultivator, or any other subject of Lahore, is to permit the commission of these crimes—either the murder of female infants, or the burning a widow on the pile of her husband, or the sale of men, women, or children.

"And if, after this proclamation, any one shall be guilty of either of the said offences, it will be the duty of district officers to give immediate information thereof to the Durbar, more especially in the case of stealing and selling children; and if any kardar shall fail to do so, he will be held personally responsible for the same. Let public officers, therefore, as soon as ever they hear of anything of the sort, seize and imprison the perpetrators, aiders and abetters therein, and report the same to the Durbar, who will sit in judgment thereon.

"And be it known that no distinction will be made between the actual perpetrator of any of the crimes aforesaid, and those who aid or abet him in the perpetration, both will be equally punished.

"Written, signed, and sealed at Lahore, on 8th Saween, 1803, with the royal signet."

"Let all men, therefore, obey it."

What an illustration, too, of the effect of example! When Lord Hardinge attempted to change the social order of the East, and introduce christian notions, there seemed no hope to cheer him on, so dark was the prospect. One State moved; then another; then another—until grandees, chiefs, and kings became ambitious to root out the monstrous evils which had so long existed in the East Indies, so that the contest is now who shall be *foremost* in the great work of reform. Shall we be in the back-ground? Must we lag behind uncivilized India? Just imagine Kentucky taking the lead in Emancipation and Virginia following, and ask what State would not be compelled to follow them? The South could not help itself. Slaveholders themselves, would cry aloud for emancipation. Freedom would be the universal law.

Up, friends! Never fear; work; and you will not fail! God and man are with and for you!

The Flood.

Since the great freshet of 1832, our usually gentle and beautiful river, has presented no such appearance of desolation and magnificence as it now does.

Hitherto the accumulations of winter have poured down their turbid torrents in the first opening of spring, when snow, and sleet, and ice had melted away, and those whose homes had been devastated by their passage, had no fierce encounter to sustain with freezing blasts and all the dire calamities of sudden want. It was hard enough, when exposure in the open air was scarcely felt as a misfortune, to be driven forth from one's home—to suffer, for days or weeks together, the discomfort and privation of utter disarray and confusion; but the misery is tenfold, when the poor are overtaken by such a calamity, in the midst of December snow and cold. Thousands of houseless, pennyless unfortunates, by this visitation have lost their all, are thrown out of employment, and must look to charity for the means of preserving life. We deplore the losses sustained by the rich, but they are only temporary, they bring with them no derangement of social comforts, no diminution of customary luxuries; a day has made them and a day can make. But, to the poor, scantily clad, living by their daily labor, to lose all their little earnings, and hoarded store of absolute necessaries, such an event is appalling. It is not a momentary interruption, which a few hours will repair, to be jested on when it is over; but a real, crushing disaster, felt for months and remembered only with a shudder. If ever there was a time or an event which called for active sympathy and large benevolence, it is the present.

Apart from such considerations, the scene is full of grandeur. Scarcely an element of terrible sublimity is wanting, vastness, power, motion, human beings roused to supernatural exertion. On either shore one wide, wintry waste of cold, cheerless snow—snow, falling pitilessly and ceaselessly. Hills lifting their whitened summits to the sky—forests bending beneath their feathery vestments—giant steamers wrestling with the mighty stream—all together present a scene of unsurpassed magnificence.

There is no cessation, no abatement of the flood, but from every quarter "the cry is still it comes!" Deepening and widening in its career of ruin. And the prospect is, that when it has reached its higher point, it will stand out in the history of western inundations, unequalled and alone—memorable as it is melancholy.

"Cold as Charity."

This sentiment has become so venerable on account of its age, that one almost fears to doubt its truth, lest he be thought guilty of gross heresy. Perhaps we have a natural propensity towards heresy, (and certainly some of our cotemporaries think the very existence of the Examiner proof positive of such sinful tendency,) but, for the life of us, we never can meet with that exceedingly grave and very owl-like sentiment, as he goes stalking about the world, without feeling a strong temptation to say "with all respect, most venerable sir, you are a time-honored lie."

"Cold as charity." What sort of charity? We never met with any charity which had not a warm heart, and a heart too, that grew warmer, as the weather became colder.

"Cold as charity." We wonder if charity has sunk to the freezing point in the heart of that white-haired old man, whom we have seen during the late trying weather, by day and by night, in the high-ways, and by-ways, in wide streets and narrow alleys, taking the guage and dimensions of suffering and woe, for carrying food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and hope to all? If such charity be cold, we pray that its frosty breath may be felt throughout our city, until all hearts, among rich and poor, are chilled into benevolence and frozen into gratitude.

The citizens of Louisville, we believe, have never failed in generosity; but we are glad to observe, that, during the past few weeks, great pains have been taken to systematise, and thus render efficient, the operations of benevolence. The plan, which has been adopted, strikes us as being at once simple and comprehensive, and capable, if faithfully carried out, of great usefulness. The plan, as we understand it, is to have in every Ward a society, for the relief of the poor in said Ward, with collecting and distributing committees, through whom the exact condition of the poor may be known and their wants supplied. But as the poor are not uniformly scattered through the city but are, to a considerable extent, accumulated in the Wards which enjoy the least wealth it is proposed, by means of delegates, to unite all the societies in one for the general oversight of the poor. These delegates, having obtained from the respective committees accurate knowledge in reference to the number of the poor and the amount of money raised, will be enabled to make a just distribution of the funds and thus equalize the burden.

We have observed with pleasure that several of the gentlemen appointed on committees have taken hold of the work in earnest, and we trust that the work will be thoroughly done by all. Then every poor family will be visited; the deserving poor, who generally shrink from making their wants known, will be relieved, the vicious poor will be checked in their career of imposition, and our generous hearted citizens will have the satisfaction of knowing, that the means, furnished by them, are wisely and usefully applied.

Cheap.

We find the following in some of our exchange papers.

"Give me freedom in every thing, said a man to us a few days since. I have been a member of church for forty years, and up to this time it has not cost me a penny. That's what I call a free gospel."

This reminds us of an anecdote of Rev. Mr. S., a distinguished Methodist preacher well known in the West, who was remarkable for his piety and eloquence, as well as for his occasional eccentricities. He went to his rest a few years since after having labored long and faithfully in his Master's service.

On one occasion he was preaching with great fervor on the freeness of the gospel, and around him was an attentive congregation, with eager eyes turned to the preacher, and drinking every word into their souls. Among the rest was an individual who had always been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say amen than for opening his purse. Though he never gave money for the support of the gospel, yet he might be said to support the pulpit, for he always *stood by* it. He had, on this occasion, taken his usual place near the preacher's stand, and was making his responses with even more than his usual animation. After a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands, and cried out in a kind of ecstacy, "Yes, thank God! I have been a Methodist for twenty-five years, and it hasn't cost me twenty-five cents!" "God bless your stingy soul!" was the preacher's emphatic reply.

Installation.

On Wednesday, December 1st, Rev. Thomas S. Crowe was installed, by the Presbytery of Madison, as Pastor of the church at Hanover, Ia., to which he had received a unanimous call. The installation sermon was preached by the venerable Dr. Monfort, of Franklin, Ia.; the charge to the Pastor was given by Rev. Mr. Sichels, and to the people by Rev. Mr. McKee. A church at the seat of a prosperous College, where many young men of talent are collected, destined in after years, to exert a powerful influence on society, is a post of great importance. The church at Hanover has been fortunate in its selection—their young Pastor has shown himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." He has been called to his responsible post by those who have known him from childhood, and, we trust has a long career of usefulness before him, in the church which was gathered by his venerable and excellent father, and, by him ministered to for so many years.

The Poor.

We notice in the proceedings of the City Council yesterday evening, that an appropriation of $800 was made for the relief of the poor who have been deprived of their homes by the present flood. The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

Occupations.

There is a continual antagonism between the theory of our government and the practice of our people. We boast of our emancipation from the prejudices as well as the political despotism of the past, and yet cling to hoary social errors with as much tenacity as if they were indubitable truths. Each day we listen to glowing tributes on the superiority of our government to all others in the great and glorious attribute of elevating the masses, elsewhere down-trodden, into light and consideration; and yet, each hour in each day, we see in every community the most contemptuous spurning of doctrines, which, according to the theory of our system are full of wisdom, patriotism, and truth. Democracy repudiates the artificial social distinctions which prevail in monarchies and aristocracies, and teaches the equality of men. It declares that genuine merit has its source in the union of an intelligent head with an uncorrupt heart, and that degradation can result only from vice and crime. And yet what is more common than to see persons branding honorable and necessary pursuits as disgraceful, and giving to other professions a superiority which to the eye of reason, and the faith of democracy, does not belong to them.

It is a melancholy truth that no community has yet become so wise as to place a just estimate on the various pursuits of life. There is no community in which he who labors with his hands for a subsistence, is not, to some extent, considered disgraced thereby. There are but few of us who maintain that decent practical respect for the theory of our political system, which would cause us to place the proper value on professions, and to ascribe merit only to those to whom it justly belongs. Somehow, it almost invariably happens, that we associate social decency with certain professions and social inferiority with other pursuits. Abstractly and practically we view the preacher, doctor, or lawyer as a more respectable man than the hatter, tailor, or shoemaker. This very unrepublican preference is very prevalent and very mischievous. It is hard to understand why, other things being equal, the man who makes a good hat, coat, or boot is not as pleasant an associate, or as respectable as a citizen, as another who preaches a sermon, or administers pills and powders, or makes a speech to a jury. The truth is, we are capital democrats in politics, but we are very unrepublican in society.

In those portions of our confederacy in which slavery prevails, it is easy to understand how it has happened, that he who labors with his hands is considered disgraced. Wherever a system of slavery exists, its victims are necessarily ranked as inferior beings, and whoever, by his avocation, approximates the daily condition of the slaves, must participate to some extent in their degradation, in the estimation of those who live without labor. Hence it results, that in all the slave States in our confederacy, mechanical occupations are invariably considered degrading, and they who follow them are never to be met with in the saloons of fashion, or, at the tables of the rich. However gifted with native talent, and however he may have developed and improved that talent, the man who earns his livelihood by the labor of his hands, is regarded as an inferior member of the community. Men with intellects scarcely sufficient to distinguish them from the beasts that perish—men whose eyes are vivid with the dubious light of idiotcy—whose hearts are full of dead sentiments, wasted affections, and depraved feelings—persons in the last stages of imbecility and bestiality, whose coffers are well filled with the bequests of ancestry, or the winnings of luck, or the capricious favors of fortune, in all slaveholding communities have a right, according to the prevailing social faith, to contemn the honest, intelligent, and virtuous mechanic, whose only disgrace is, that his cheeks are embrowned by his exposure to the elements, and his hands made hard with constant toil. These miserably unwise and unrepublican prejudices against labor, are the necessary and natural adjuncts of a system of slavery, and if they were confined to slaveholding communities, there would be less cause of surprise than exists. But, unfortunately, in all our democratic States, the same prejudice against labor prevails to some extent. Equality is everywhere our boast, but artificial distinctions everywhere prove our wretched inconsistency.

We hold that a competent mechanic is more respectable than an incompetent professional man. An ingenious craftsman is more worthy of social consideration than an empiric or a quack in medicine, who has a license to make death an incident of disease; or, than a pettifogger in law, whose vapid harangues rouse pity in all generous breasts; or, than a preacher who, to illustrate with eminent forcibleness the truth that suffering is inseparable from human life, inflicts windy and unedifying discourses, on each successive Sabbath, on the ears of unoffending christians. And yet the quack, the pettifogger and the sleep-compelling preacher are welcomed with smiles beyond those thresholds where the mechanic, however ingenious and intelligent he may be, is tolerated but for a moment, and is despatched with a hasty nod and a smile of gracious contempt.

No arguments of ours are necessary to prove how wrong, how unrepublican, how unchristian such artificial distinctions are; neither is it here required of us to demonstrate the decency and the dignity of honest labor. Distinctions between men are proper, but all distinctions that recognize merit in certain pursuits and attach disgrace to other pursuits, are thoroughly unwise and absurd. Men of congenial tastes and opinions naturally and wisely prefer to associate together—the man of elegant manners and cultivated understanding, cannot be expected to relish continued intercourse with one who is not only rough in exterior, but is also unrefined in thought. Between such persons there are but few of those points of contact, but little of those blending of sympathies, which are essential to social enjoyment. Nature and common sense indicate those distinctions between men that it is right to observe. Against these we have not a breath to utter, while we denounce as utterly unwise and unjust, those preposterous distinctions which result from a fancied degradation of labor and an imputed respectability to those who by the accident of birth, or by their connection with some profession, are relieved from the necessity of manual labor.

Let parents do all they can to give their children the blessings of a good education, and to encourage them to accumulate knowledge and to preserve their hearts unblemished by vice, and then in whatever pursuit it may be their lot to labor, they will deserve and win the respect of all good men. If our mechanics were to cultivate a love for knowledge and a taste for the beautiful, they would not only lighten their toil, but they would add greatly to their usefulness and the happiness of all with whom they are associated in life. Youth is the season for the implanting of those tastes and desires which when developed and invigorated, confer true respectability. As a general rule, those who labor with their hands for a livelihood, pay but little regard to their minds. If mechanics were generally men of cultivated understandings, the wretched artificial distinctions, which now mark them out as inferior, would rapidly disappear. However obdurate the prejudice may be against labor, it could not long continue to be the disgrace of our communities if the minds of those who labor were amplified and embellished with the graces and achievements of literature, science, and philosophy. The observance of a true economy in the distribution of time, would enable all to make a very respectable acquaintance with the labors of men of genius. Every man utterly wastes hours, which if spent in study, would render him conversant with the intellectual achievements of those great men who have enriched literature and advanced science in past generations.

REVIEW.

Anthon's Anabasis—His treatment of Prof. Owen.—Dr Anthon's name is well known throughout this country and Europe, as a classical scholar of the first order. He has been one of the most prolific of authors, work succeeding work in rapid succession, and all, (or nearly all) marked by extensive learning, critical acuteness and sound judgment both in the selection of various readings, and the interpretation of difficult passages. His editions are all characterized, we think, by too great copiousness of commentary, and hence we think his Sallust, Cæsar, Anabasis, &c., inferior decidedly to the corresponding editions of Andrews and Owen, who observe a just medium between the Professor's copiousness, and the ridiculous brevity of Folsom and Dillaway. Yet this is a very delightful failing, so far as the teacher is concerned—especially the Western teacher, with a small salary, few books and no access to good libraries. To this most important class, both East and West, Prof. Anthon's publications, containing, as they do, a full and judicious digest of all that has been written upon each subject, gathered from hundreds of expensive and inaccessible authorities, and enriched with the learned and able remarks of the Professor himself, have been a real treasure, and we have no hesitation in saying that, *for teachers*, they are the most valuable ever issued either in this country or Europe. His Horace, (especially the octavo edition) and Classical Dictionary, are, boons of inestimable value to such persons. His publications generally have had a great effect in diffusing and elevating classical learning in the United States.

Prof. Anthon is not in the habit of slipping over hard places, and, on such passages he is peculiarly valuable. Yet with all these great merits, which can never be forgotten, we have little doubt that, as school books, they will, to a great extent, be superseded by other works better adapted for the beginner. He explains too much, gives too much help, and many of his neat elementary works (for instance, his Greek Reader,) are positively ridiculous for this reason, and for the laughable pedantry of continually referring *boys* to a multitude of learned and cumbrous works which boys never have, and could make no use of if they had them, and which not one teacher in a hundred will ever see in the course of his life. A boy puzzled about syntax and etymology, and expending all his energies, as he ought on these, exceedingly bothered with *erchomai* and *lambano*, and driven to the verge of distraction by the verbs in *mi*, has neither leisure nor inclination (if he had opportunity) to consult and compare Schweighauser, Weiske and Schneider, and it is unfair to trouble his brains, strain his jaws, and lighten his purse with such rubbish, the worst effect of which is to distract the attention from what is most important and fundamental. The Professor ought to remember the very sensible maxim of our favorite Horace, which, we fear, he has commented upon as some divines upon scripture, without much profit,

"Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat."

The edition of the Anabasis, just published, is marked by all the excellencies and defects which characterize the previous publications of the editor, it is copious to a fault; not too much so for a teacher's use, for whom it is *exceedingly valuable*, but, we should say with confidence, utterly unsuited for the student, whom its flood of explanation will bewilder. A judicious teacher, we think, would decidedly prefer the naked text, with his own explanations, we certainly would and would be sure of making better scholars by it. The Anabasis being the first book generally read, after the Reader, requires we think great fullness of grammatical illustration, for treating which thoroughly the style of Xenophon is peculiarly suited. But this illustration should, by all means be by reference to a grammar, and not by explanation on each particular passage. This we have always considered a point of the very highest importance, such a body of copious and judicious references to a good school grammar is worth *all other* help ten times over. But will it be believed that Prof. Anthon's grammatical references are made to Kubner's Grammar, not the excellent elementary Grammar, by far the best introductory Greek book yet published, nor to the copious and philosophical School grammar, both of which are published in this country. No, these are easily accessible, and *therefore* unworthy of notice; besides they are Yankee publications, made by Prof. Anthon's enemies, the ones who haunt his dreams, and like the memory of Ulysses, to the king of Sparta, "make his food and sleep odious to him remembering them" but to Jelf's Kubner's Syntax, lately published in *England*, the most extensive and profound work ever published, containing 1150 pages 8vo. of syntax alone, of which probably not 50 copies are in this whole republic, and of which a very clever boy, beginning the Anabasis, can make about as much use, if he had it, as if it were written in Arabic!!

But the worst is to come, Prof. Anthon, it is well known, looks on all other laburers, except Prof. Drisler and Patrick Casserly, (the one his protege, and the other his humble admirer and flatterer) as his natural enemies. This feeling, originating, we believe, many years ago, out of the gross injustice and narrow sectionalism of the North American Review, has grown and strengthened, until it makes a manifestation in