

Send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

To Editors. We respectfully ask of editors with whom we exchange, especially those in Kentucky, to insert and call attention to our prospectus. We shall most cheerfully reciprocate the favor whenever called on to do so.

To the Readers of the Examiner. My connection with the Examiner, as corresponding Editor, ceases after this number. I have been unable to write for it during the past few weeks, and it is not proper, that I should appear to fill a position when I am not doing it.

I am unwilling, too, to receive a share of the public regard which belongs exclusively to the responsible editors of the paper. Good judges, abroad, amid its ability, and the best friends of Emancipation, at home, acknowledge its value. The Editors of the Examiner are devoting their time to the cause for the sake of the cause. Their labors cannot be overestimated. I do not refer merely to intellectual superiority; but more to the success of their moral endeavors in causing and concentrating public opinion in favor of Emancipation.

If the friends of the cause, measuring the paper by the good it is doing, will only give it their hearty help—the Examiner, will, I firmly believe, a mighty instrumentality in redeeming the South from slavery.

JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

Plan of Emancipation. The question is proposed to us continually, orally and by letter, what plan of Emancipation do you mean to advocate in the Examiner?

We rejoice at the frequency and earnestness with which this inquiry is made. It is an indication that one great result which we have aimed to produce, is in a great degree accomplished. The public mind is at length aroused; the importance of the subject of Emancipation is recognized, and the determination of discussing it thoroughly, and with a view to definite action, is privately and publicly avowed.

Whether we have been instrumental in producing this result, we cannot say. We hope we have had some agency, however humble it may have been. But whether we have been instrumental or not, the result is reached, and we rejoice, and all friends of their country, and of humanity, have reason to rejoice with us. When once the conviction of the necessity of action on a subject of vast importance has become deep seated and general, the day of action cannot be far distant.

We wish now to utter a few thoughts to the friends, who have proposed the question at the head of this article.

We have purposely refrained heretofore, from advocating any particular plan of Emancipation in our editorial columns. We have been firmly of the opinion, that the first, the all-important thing to do was to draw attention to the subject of Emancipation; to awaken the public mind to a sense of the necessity, the practicality, and the duty of action. We have felt, as strongly as any of our readers, the importance of having some plan presented, which would commend itself to the friends of the cause, and enlist their united and whole-souled energies in its behalf. We have earnestly desired the arrival of the time when such a plan could be profitably presented. That time, we believe, has, nearly, if not quite, come. The friends of Emancipation, should, without delay, determine on the course to be pursued in order to the fulfillment of their cherished wishes.

To accomplish this end, it is proposed that a meeting of friends of the cause from all parts of the State be held very soon after the Presidential election. The place has not been decided upon. That is immaterial. Let it be at Frankfort, Louisville, or at whatever point may be most generally convenient, and as early in November as practicable. Whatever place and time may be agreed on, then and there let us meet. Let us have a full representation, and let all come with minds wide awake, and hearts all alive. Let us meet for full and free interchange of thought. Let every one be ready to present the plan which has occurred to him as wisest, most humane and best, and let every one be prepared to listen with interest and respect to the suggestions of every other mind. After a free interchange of thought and through discussion of the various plans proposed, we doubt not that one will be agreed upon, which will be found feasible and just; which will win the approval of the friends, and command the respect, of the enemies of Emancipation.

We do not wish to forestall action, nor to prejudice the minds of our readers. We, therefore, shall not now propose a plan, but will content ourselves with pointing out some of the features which should characterize any plan which aims to secure a hearty and general adoption.

1st.—Such a plan must rest its foundation upon the conviction that slavery is an evil and a wrong, an evil to the whites, a wrong to the blacks, and that its removal, therefore, is demanded alike by right and expediency, by principle and policy.

2d.—Such a plan must consult the welfare both of the white and black population.

If you propose a scheme which has reference only to the interest and convenience of the whites, and cares not for the welfare of the blacks, you alienate some of the truest friends of the cause. Many we trust, among slave-holders, who have received slaves by inheritance, who have grown up with them from childhood, under the shelter of the same roof and in the exercise of an affection made tender and strong by early associations and lifelong intimacy, who with a full view of the wrong of emancipation which overlooked the wrong of the blacks, even though convinced that such a plan would promote their own convenience and increase their own wealth.

On the other hand, if you propose a plan which provides for the welfare of the blacks, without reference to the interest of the whites, you not only alienate a large class, now favorable to emancipation, but you drive that class into open and bitter enmity.

The plan, which would meet with general approval, must provide for the comfort and happiness, not of the whites alone, nor the blacks alone, but of whites and blacks, of all classes and ages. Nor should it consist itself with providing for physical and economical interests; it should aim to promote, as far as possible, the moral, intellectual and religious well-being of all. In short, it should be a plan which commands itself to conscience, self-interest and affection, which enlists in its favor religion, humanity and common sense.

To devise such a plan, we are aware, is a task of no little difficulty. It requires a rare union of wisdom and kindness, that genuine wisdom, of wide profound and practical, which, while it aims to make things what they ought to be, never forgets what they are; and that Christian kindness, which regards the black, not as a nuisance to be got rid of, but as an object of friendship and care.

That such a plan, notwithstanding all difficulty, may be devised, we confidently believe;

and as confidently do we believe that, when devised, it will be carried to a successful accomplishment.

We know full well the obstacles in the way of the execution of any plan, however wise, humane and just. We know that real or imaginary self-interest and cold avarice will combine with indolence, averse to all change, and the love of power, developed into a ruling passion by the habits of a life-time, to retard and prevent its consummation. But we know, too, that no obstacles are too great for a resolute spirit to overcome, when that spirit seeks the triumph of right, the establishment of justice and the happiness of humanity. Such a spirit is not only sustained by the approbation of conscience and cheered by the assurance of divine favor, but it is nerve and exhilarated by the glorious prospect which dawns upon its far-reaching eye. Through the thick gloom of the present it sees the brightness of a celestial day. Amid the harsh sounds of anger and discord it catches the soft sweet notes of fervent, humble gratitude, the prelude to the grand chorus of thanksgiving and joy, which, hereafter rising from all lands, shall announce to Heaven the triumph of right, the end of wrong.

Let us for a moment, dear reader, contemplate the results which would follow, in our State, the successful fulfillment of a plan of the kind we have intimated.

An impulse would be given to all industrial pursuits. Our soil would yield tenfold for the support of man and beast. Our rivers and streams would gladly become man's servants, turning for him the ponderous wheel, or doing cheerfully whatever service he might demand. The earth would open her bosom and lavishly bestow the mineral treasures which she has accumulated from creation's dawn.

The brand would be effaced from the brow of labor, and that brow would be encircled with a wreath of honor. Not only in the departments of industry and labor would the happy influence be felt. In the atmosphere of freedom, education would thrive. The eye of the traveler, as he journeyed through our noble State, which nature has adorned with lavish hand, would rest with delight upon school-houses, crowning the tops of our beautiful hills or dotting our wide-spreading plains, or sheltered by the arms of some majestic forest tree; lowly, unassuming homes of learning, which by their neatness and simple beauty would attest the taste of their patrons, and by their number would prove the tender care exercised by the State over all the young.

Then our Clerks' offices would no longer bear painful testimony to the reign of ignorance, in the unsightly marks made by men unable to write their names, even in signature of their marriage bond; nor would the stores in our country towns be frequented by substantial, prosperous men, not possessed of learning enough to read the receipts to which their own cross is attached. Then every child would have the opportunity of developing the powers with which the God of intelligence has endowed him, and the position, which Kentucky would speedily take among her sister States in learning and science, would afford proud and pleasing testimony, that in native power of mind and elevation of intellect she stands second to none of the glorious sister-hood.

Books for Children. A good book for a child is a rare thing. Children's books are at the present time sent out from a heedless and money-loving press in numbers, quantities rather, than of any real value. We have found the difficulty of selection every Christmas season, when we have desired in our little presents to the young, to combine instruction with entertainment. Presuming that others have experienced the same difficulty, and believing that others feel a similar joy to our own in the discovery of a good book, we take a pleasure in commending to the kindly regard of the public a series of books, which we have recently read with almost unmingled delight.

The series consists of four small volumes, written by an English Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Wm. Adams. They are called "The Shadow of the Cross," "Distant Hills," "The Old Man's Home," and "The King's Messengers." All of them are allegorical, but the allegories are exquisitely conceived and admirably sustained. The style is pure and crystal, elegant, yet very simple, and the morals and religious lessons, which the author designs to teach, are communicated, rather than communitated, in the most natural, unartificial manner conceivable.

With a single exception, no doctrinal allusion occurs, and nothing, that we remember, exposes itself to criticism, except the closing part of "The King's Messengers," which certainly is wanting in artistic merit, and impairs the effect of the volume.

These little books were not sent to us by book-seller or publisher to receive a newspaper puff. We bought them in a distant part of the country, and do not know whether they can be procured in Louisville or not. If not, we would recommend them to the favorable consideration of the booksellers of our city; and very sure are we that no copies will long remain on their hands. They only need to be known to be eagerly obtained and most highly valued.

The Dead Sea. The Malta papers state that the American transport Supply had left that place to bring back the officers and crew of the store ship employed in exploring the Dead Sea, but owing to the sick state of the men, Lieut. Lynch had chartered a French brig and sailed for Malta, but had not arrived though twenty-two days out.

Revolving Spectacle. One of those wretched spectacles which are so prevalent in the streets of our city, and which are so much to be deplored, is a revolving spectacle, in which a gang of negroes, consisting of persons of both sexes, accompanied by a white man, on their way to a southern market, passed along Chestnut street, as the bells of the parishes churches were calling on Christians to assemble at their respective places of worship. In front of the procession was a large wagon, in which were thirty or forty women and children. This was followed by forty-three men and boys walking, several of them chained together, the whole under the charge of a man on horseback. This miserable spectacle excited the honest indignation of our citizens, who regarded it as a direct insult offered to them, and the day, and the hour.

We have heard several of our most respectable citizens speak of this outrage on the feelings of a Christian community, all of whom concurred in reproaching it in the strongest possible terms. And, yet, such spectacles are the necessary adjuncts of the system of slavery. Wherever it prevails, they will be seen. We have never heard any one speak of the slave traders who are engaged in the interior slave trade, without denouncing them and their accursed traffic. They are every where looked upon as unworthy of the least respect, and their society is shunned by all. And yet men are found, who, for a base love of money will consign themselves and families to universal contempt, and others are found who for the sake of a few trifling dollars, will sustain these men in their perfidious selling their slaves to them.

We earnestly hope the day is not very distant, when our beloved Commonwealth, so honored and honorable in other respects, will get rid of its system of bondage, and along with it, all its revolting adjuncts.

Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare. Near the close of the last century, Alderman Boydell, of London, a gentleman of great wealth and influence, determined to form a magnificent Shakespeare gallery. His advertised designs throughout Great Britain, and paid for every design selected by the committee appointed for this purpose, one hundred guineas. Such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, Sir William Beechey, Fuseli, Romney, Northcote, Westall, Smirke, and Opie were employed to paint for the gallery. A magnificent building called the Shakespeare Gallery, was erected in Pall Mall to exhibit the pictures, and the first artists were engaged to engrave them on copper. The cost of the whole work is said to have been more than one million of pounds sterling, and Mr. Boydell died a bankrupt to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The price of the engravings was ten dollars for each of the first three hundred impressions, and five dollars for each succeeding one. Some single engravings have been sold at twenty-five dollars each. The number of engravings was one hundred. For some years, it has been very difficult to procure any of the impressions that were taken before the plates were so much worn as to impair their beauty. But by some means, or other, Dr. Spooner, of New York, has come into possession of the plates, and has made great exertions to restore those which had been worn. Artists and other pronounced success impossible, but Dr. S. persevered, and after having repaired a number of the plates most difficult to be restored, proofs were shown to the most distinguished artists and connoisseurs in the city of New York.

These gentlemen say, "We, the undersigned, have examined some of the original copper-plates of 'Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare,' and compared the proofs taken from them by Boydell, himself, with those taken by Dr. S. Spooner, within the last few weeks, from a number of plates restored by him, give it as our deliberate opinion and judgement, that his efforts to restore this magnificent work have, so far, proved entirely successful, and we heartily recommend it to the American public, as being in every respect worthy of their liberal patronage, and as eminently calculated, not only to gratify those who may be considered its possessors, but also to encourage and promote the advancement of the fine Arts in our country." Among the names attached to this paper, we find those of Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, George F. Morris, Horace Greeley, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., J. M. Wainwright, D. D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Propher M. Wetmore, of the Harpers, the Applesons, Wiley, Putnam, and of several well known engravers.

The engravings are to be sold at the incredibly low price of one dollar each. F. W. Prescott is the agent for the work in this city, and specimens may be seen at his store.

WILD REVIEW.—We neglected to state, last week, that F. W. Prescott is agent for this periodical.

Slavery in Missouri. The people of Missouri have entered into the examination of the subject of slavery. A discussion is going on in the columns of the Missouri Republican, which the combatants seem to consider as skirmishing before the battle. We have read some of the remarks of "Curtis," the defender of slavery, and we did not think of making some comments. But we had no common grounds on which to reason with him, and those who sympathize with him could not be affected by any remarks of ours. The being who can coolly speak of this matter without making any distinction between pigs and negro children, lives in a world which we have never visited, and which we do not wish to visit even in dreams. Between us, there is "a great gulf," which no second Curtis can cause to be filled up.

From the remarks of "Ergon," we infer that "Curtis" was born in some Northern State, where he imbibed the principles of liberty from his mother's breast. The fact that persons educated in the North often become such reckless advocates of slavery, excites astonishment in the minds of Southern persons, and is worthy the attention of psychologists. Such persons cannot plead the influence of education, which operates upon Northerners. Young men who have been kept under strict moral restraints, and who have no real principles, often astonish those who have had more freedom, by the recklessness with which they plunge into vice. They seem determined to "make up for lost time." They have cut themselves loose from their anchor, and dash headlong before the hurricane in such a manner as to surprise vessels that have been in the habit of sailing as they pleased. So when a Northern man becomes the advocate of slavery, he astonishes the Southerner by his recklessness. He has lost the conscience which was given him by his parents, and has found no other one to supply its place—he never had one of his own.

From the Republican. SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—In an article published last week, signed "E," we expressed our willingness to prove, by examination of facts, the entire unprofitableness of slavery in this State. We, therefore, were not surprised to see us undertake it, but, for obvious reasons, it is better not to enter upon the discussion until after the next Presidential election. The minds of your readers will then be more free—you will have more space to spare in your columns, and it will be better to avoid the political bearings of the subject.

In the meanwhile we cannot but express our pleasure that "Curtis" has so much modified the tone in which he began to write. Further acquaintance with Southern and Western feeling will lead him to soften it still more. He will, in course of time, learn that, to Southern eyes, the parallel drawn between "pigs and negroes," is not only a gross insult, but a gross insult. The elements of humanity and justice come in to destroy the force of the comparison. We beg leave to inform Curtis that the "colts, calves, pigs, lambs," &c., are not his stock. In the latter our property is safe, in the former it is limited and restrained by law, that the "negroes" owned are human beings. To fill one of these is murder, to ill treat or abuse them is a penitentiary offence. To raise them as stock, and trade in them for profit, is a business so disrespectful, that "slave traders" is a name of reproach. The right of property in them is altogether peculiar, and is held with reference to the interests of the slaves as well as of the owners; and by no person is this fact recognized more willingly than by the slave owner himself. You cannot offend him more than by speaking to him as if he overlooked it.

There may be, therefore, reasons why a gradual emancipation law should be passed, which would not apply to pigs and calves.

But suppose there were no difference between the two kinds of property; if experience were to show that the raising of pigs and calves is an absolute nuisance, ruinous to the best interests of the State, impervious to the efforts of the Legislature, and if the owners were themselves ready to acknowledge the evil and to join in its removal, might not a law be passed to that effect, prohibiting such property? This would be something like a parallel case.

Steamboat Accident. The steamer Mogul, bound for Saint Louis from this port, struck a snag on Saturday, 30th inst., at Cloverport, and sank immediately. The cargo, which consisted mostly of furniture, will be saved in a damaged condition, but the boat, it is supposed, is a total loss. The latter is insured in this city for \$10,000. No lives lost.

New Satellite. The Boston Advertiser announces the discovery of an eighth satellite of the planet Saturn, by Mr. Bond, the astronomer of the University at Cambridge.

Europe. The revolutionary movement which at this moment pervades the greater part of Europe, is the result, not merely of the agitation occasioned by the admittances of the democratic sentiment, and to wrest from their rulers larger political and social rights, but it is also a war of nationalities; a struggle between antagonistic races, differing in language, in origin, and wanting altogether in all those elements of strength and union which spring from community of descent, speech, and the thousand associations, which kinde and keep alive the flame of patriotism.

Subject to the same rule for centuries, the subjugated races have yielded reluctant obedience to the victors, while they have clung with unabated confidence to the hope that the time would come, when they might shake off the yoke which held them down, re-assert their nationality, and wreak upon their oppressors the accumulated wrongs of ages. The overthrow of the French monarchy, has fanned the latent spark into a consuming fire, which can only be quenched by blood. Europe is shaken to its centre. Not even the Reformation, or the invasion of the Northern Barbarians, so convulsed it. "Europe, in a word, is in labor with the twin birth of constitutions and of nationalities."

By the territorial apportionment made at the Congress of Vienna, it was attempted to amalgamate materials the most discordant, and by a sort of geographical legerdemain, to render more compact and symmetrical the five great parties to the distribution, with the most arbitrary disregard of the wishes or interests of the people so parcelled out.

Of the five great powers, Russia alone is exempt from the ferment of revolution. In a transition state between the barbarism of the East and the civilization of the West, the country is one vast barrack, in which all discussion and existing institutions, is hushed by military watchfulness, and the terrors of Siberia. Availing herself of the animosity of her subjects to the dwellers of the Caucasus, kept alive by the remembrance of the humiliating defeats sustained at the hands of its heroic defenders, and of the hereditary hatred of the Russian for the Pole, she is able to preserve the loyalty of her soldiery and to crush in the bud every attempt at innovation. It is in short the great barrier of despotism against the approaches of liberal opinions a barrier, which time and a higher civilization can alone destroy.

Prussia, with its capital given up to the frenzy of the mob, while its pedantic monarch encamped with his legions in its neighborhood, and waiting only until his good people of Berlin, drunk with blood, and satiate with anarchy, shall hail him as a deliverer from the horns of uncontrolable license, or bend the unwilling knee to his iron conquest; Prussia, in this condition of her monarch and his people, could a portion of the small patrimony of her sister Denmark, all would wrest from her a part of the Scandinavian peninsula with its unwilling population to found off the territories she hopes eventually to sway. In this wanton aggression she is supported by the whole Germanic Confederation, while Russia and Sweden have declared that the territory of Denmark shall remain inviolate. The armistice is at an end, and we shall soon see whether the unholy principle of partition is to be carried out, or the earnest wishes and strong remonstrances of those most interested are to prevail.

Austria, that anomalous agglomeration of repugnant races, a prey to central anarchy and provincial rebellion, clings with iron pertinacity to its 17,000,000 Slavonians, and its 6 millions of Italians. Provoked by German arrogance and misrule, to assert their local nationality, these subject races are in arms, and unless the French and English cabinets, to whom the Italian difficulties have been referred, are recreant to their professions and the known will of the people they represent, Venice and Lombardy will achieve their independence. The reverses of Charles Albert with his undisciplined levies, were to be expected before the superior numbers and veteran skill of Radetzki; but we are not of those who believe that Italian nationality is irretrievably lost by the capitulation of Milan. Should Austria reject the terms proffered by France and England, there are 100,000 Frenchmen encamped on the western slope of the Alps, eager for the fray, and waiting for the telegraph, to pounce upon the invader and drive him to the Danube.

Austria, oppressed by internal dissensions, and a deranged revenue, has well exhausted her resources in her successful attempt to resume offensive operations, and there is slight probability that united Germany, notwithstanding the aggressive spirit which seems to animate it, will aim with the certainty of a general war as the consequence. Upon the whole then, in spite of the temporary reverses sustained by the Italians, it seems probable that Italy will cease to be a mere "geographical expression," and become virtually independent of foreign rule.

Germany, broken up into small States has been made sensible of its weakness, and has made an effort to resuscitate its power by a more perfect union of its parts. The old Germanic empire has been revived at Frankfort, by the election of an emperor, as was done five or six centuries ago. Will this measure be more efficient now, than it was then, in giving real union and positive strength? The European journalists think not, and that a confederation with the nominal supremacy of Frankfort, while the real power is at Berlin and Vienna, can neither work well, nor hold together, nor be productive of the good results expected from it; that the remedy is in itself wholly inadequate to relieve the disease, and contains an inherent principle of dissolution, which must render it utterly ineffectual and powerless. But the Germans themselves hail the election of the Archduke John, as a measure most likely to extinguish the revolutionary spirit which pervades the land, and to re-assert the people of their rulers. The immediate effect, undoubtedly, has been to tranquillize the public mind so far as the central States of Germany are concerned; but it has not had the effect of conciliating the subject races, and the old animosities between the Tents and Slavonians, are, apparently, as far from being appeased as ever. The recent rejection by the Diet of the armistice with Denmark, would seem indeed, to indicate a wild spirit of propagandism on the part of the Germans, anything but favorable to a pacification of their rebellious provinces. Not content with territorial aggrandizement, they seem to be resolved to Germanize all their frontiers. Something may be due to the exciting character of the epoch; but we fear that the revolutionary tunnel will cause them to forget, that no nation ever yet permanently maintained its own liberties and rights which did not act on the principle of respecting those of others.

France, scarcely yet recovered from the deadly strife into which she was precipitated by the reckless ambition of the unprincipled few, and the lawless rapacity of the starving many, with her cities in a state of siege—her people divided among themselves—her law-givers themselves divided among themselves—her government convulsed by internal dissensions, and her punishment of the guilty may lead to yet more fearful excesses;—France, at this moment presents the most remarkable spectacle the world has ever beheld. A revolution concerted and accomplished by a small minority of the very dregs of Paris, and acquiesced in, in the first moments of surprise, by the rest of the kingdom, has subverted the rule of the bayonet for that of law; and has left the country in such a

state of turbulent commotion, that no man can foresee what a day may bring forth. The minor States have each, in a greater or less degree, felt the vibrations of the shock, and are still wavering and undecided. Large occasions in some of them, Rome, Naples and Tuscany have been made to the people, and have, thus far, succeeded to tranquillize the public mind, and avert violence.

But there is a brighter side to the picture we have presented. As governments have become weak, the governed have become strong—strong in the knowledge of their rights, and their admission and solemn guaranty by their rulers—guaranties which no retreating wave can efface or wash away. No matter upon what basis their governments may finally settle down, the power of the people has been felt, and henceforth their voice will be heard and respected. No institutions which do not substantially recognize the principle that governments were formed for the happiness and well-being of the many, and not for the aggrandizement of the few, can, hereafter, stand a day.

Cuba Blacks. A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following statistics:

POPULATION OF CUBA. Years. Whites. Slaves. F. colored. 1774 96,140 44,333 30,457 1782 133,550 94,590 54,152 1817 239,580 139,145 114,515 1827 311,021 286,493 106,494 1841 418,201 436,495 152,328

Total of the whole in 1774 171,620 Do do 1782 273,301 Do do 1817 353,663 Do do 1827 794,487 Do do 1841 1,007,624

In the two last censuses, the fear of a tax was the cause of great omissions in the number of the slave population.

The French Antilles had in 1788, whites, 54,015 in 1835, whites, 21,000

Decrease, 33,015 The English Antilles had in 1791, whites, 59,843 in 1835, whites, 51,962 7,881

Decrease in white population, 40,896 The French Antilles had in 1788, colored, 704,780 in 1835, colored, 973,398

Increase, 268,618 The English Antilles had in 1788, colored, 480,318 in 1835, colored, 602,908 222,590

Increase in colored population, 480,313 General statement of the white and colored population surrounding Cuba:

White. Colored. French Antilles, 21,000 370,000 English do, 52,000 690,000 Danish do, 30,000 30,000 Danish Isles, 1,000 8,000 Span-part St. Domingo, 36,000 110,000 Margaritta, 15,000 155,000 122,000 1,856,000

Adding to the 1,856,000 of the African race 160,000 more from the English, French, and Dutch Guianas, and Honduras, 800,000 from Cuba, and 2,700,000 from the U. States, we have four and a half millions of blacks.

The Contrast. The following comparative table shows a few only of the remarkable points of contrast that have been produced in the condition of these two Middle and two Eastern States, by their different policy and legislation, and ideas as to money and manufactures—for it cannot be alleged that Massachusetts and Rhode Island possess any natural advantages over their larger sisters in respect either of water power, or materials, or resources, mineral or agricultural—quite the contrary.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island united have invested in manufactures, \$4,965,000 in cotton, \$4,740,000 Total, \$9,705,000

Virginia and Maryland in woollens, \$220,080 in cotton, \$2,560,480 Total, \$2,780,560

Massachusetts and Rhode Island more than Maryland and Virginia, \$6,924,440 [Southerner.]

Railroad Subscription. At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of Masonic College, at Lagrange, Ky., the board voted \$20,000 in stock in the Frankfort and Louisville railroad. The subscription was made upon the condition of the road passing through Lagrange.

The new telegraph line from Baltimore direct to Wheeling will be opened in a few days. The Wheeling Times says that this line is put up in a more substantial and perfect manner than any other in the Union.

Episcopal Conventions. The Episcopal Convention adjourned to-day. After much debate it finally agreed to pay Bishop Onderdonk an annual salary of \$2,000.

The Boston Chronotype says the Hutchinson singers are coming West.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND FRANCE.—The Paris papers state that certain documents have been demanded from Mr. Montet, report, amongst which the marriage contract of the Duchess of Orleans is said to prove the existence of immense amounts of property belonging to Louis Philippe in the United States. The Government, in its reply, has resolved to allow him an income sufficient to maintain him in a manner agreeable to circumstances and his position, but not calculated to enable him to foment civil discord.

FOR ELDORADO.—The Boston Transcript says it is rumored that ships are fitting out for Alta California, well supplied with tools, provisions, and ammunition, for a descent upon the newly discovered gold mines.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Alabama Tribune informs us that Capt. John C. Gode, of Massachusetts, has been engaged as principal engineer of this road, and Mr. Lewis Troost, of Mobile, principal assistant. They are to commence operations next month. In the meanwhile, the commissioners appointed by the board to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the company in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky are earnestly engaged in that duty.

CREDITS.—The subscriptions for the families of the survivors of the burning of the Ocean Monarch, amount to \$35,000 in England. A diving apparatus has been sent down to the wreck, and some copper recovered.

THE COMMITTEE of the Board of Health of New York under date of Sept. 25, report a case of yellow fever found in Little Britain, State Island. The committee say that the city continues healthy, and that their restrictions as to the intercourse with the island ferries as they now exist will be rigidly enforced.

Conviction of Epes. The trial of W. Dandridge Epes, charged with the murder of F. Adolphus Mutt, commenced in the Superior Court of Dinwiddie, Va., before Judge J. W. Nash, on Wednesday week. After some difficulty a jury was procured on Thursday evening. On Monday evening last, says the Richmond Enquirer, the jury, after short retirement, brought in a verdict of guilty. He is sentenced to be hung on the 24 of December.

Vegetable Curiosity. The Alexandria Gazette mentions that Mr. W. B. Richards sent to that office a curious specimen of potatoes, growing on and from grass. It was quite a curiosity.—Balt. Sun, July 26.

From the Maryland Express. Kentucky Conference. The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Flemingsburg last week, continued its sittings up to Monday evening, when it adjourned. Bishop G. W. Smith presided. There were a large number of ministers in attendance, and his sermons were interesting and timely. The most important measure passed was the adoption of the "Methodist Episcopalian," a religious Conference paper, to be under the charge of this and several neighboring Conferences. Rev. Dr. H. A. Latta was appointed Editor, and Rev. B. H. G. was appointed Secretary.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—T. N. BALSTON, P. E. Lexington Station—John Miller. Francis G. W. Mott. Yemastles & Nicholasville—W. H. Anderson. Jessamine & Woodford—L. L. Robinson. Winchester & Elizabeth—C. D. Dandy. Winchester—Thos. C. Coleman. Mt. Sterling—C. Halbit. Georgetown—S. S. Deering. Franklin Springs—G. F. Perry. KROONSBURG DISTRICT.—H. J. PERRY, P. E. Harrodsburg Station—Thos. Lynch. Danville—Joseph Cross. Perryville—E. H. Becker. Paris—J. W. Bradford. Richmond—R. E. Sidelmont. Crab Orchard—A. Long. Shelbyville—G. S. Gammell. Somerset—F. Hoffman. Liberty Mission—H. Barris. SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—B. T. COUCH, P. E. Shelbyville Station—J. C. Harrison. Shelby Circuit—W. Gunn and M. J. Brooks. Taylorville—J. G. Bruce. Lawrenceburg—J. Lawrence. Bloomfield—To be supplied. Lagrange—To be supplied. New Castle—S. Johnson, and one to be supplied. Carrollton—R. E. Kavanagh. Owensboro—Thos. Hall. Lockport—Wm. Bickers. COVINGTON DISTRICT.—Wm. M. GARBER, P. E. Covington, Eastern Charge—G. W. Smiley. Covington, South Charge—S. P. Cummins. Newport—W. R. Hatcock. Wm. Bark, sup. Cincinnati, Southern Charge—H. K. Kavanaugh. Cincinnati, Andrew Charge—G. W. Miley. Alexandria—Gauch. Falmouth—Samuel Veitch. Paris and Millersburg—J. M. McGee. Cynthiana—Thos. Rankin and J. D. Holding. Leesburg—T. F. Vanner and Jesse Corwin. Columbus—J. H. Price and James C. Cameron. BRITTON DISTRICT.—Wm. M. C. ABBOTT, P. E. Mayville Station—A. F. Scripps. Georgetown and Mineola—D. Welburn and C. Dandy. Shannon—J. Foster and C. Sullivan. Orangeburg—J. P. Van Pelt. Lewis Circuit—F. W. Ridgell. Flemingsburg—W. G. Montgomery and L. S. Adams. Moorefield—W. B. Kavanagh. Owensville—E. Johnson. Highland Mission—To be supplied.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT.—W. B. TRAINER, P. E. Parkersburg Station—L. D. Huston. Little Kanawha—A. M. Bailey and Hedges. Ravenswood—K. Lancaster. High Falls—C. W. Taylor. P. Pleasant—S. K. Vanght. Kanawha, Salem and Elizabeth—W. B. McFarland. Somersville—P. Bond. Fayette—To be supplied. Greenbrier—W. J. Ferguson. Braxton—M. Lancaster. Wheeling—J. H. Sprague. GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT.—SAMUEL KELLEY, P. E. Guyandotte Station—Jno. Van Pelt. Cabell—B. A. Sellers. Charleston—J. G. Minor. Louisa—G. L. Warner. Boone—J. H. Rankin. Little Sandy—A. W. Thompson. Greenup—J. H. Rankin. North Liberty—G. W. Taylor.

BARBOURVILLE DISTRICT.—S. A. REYNOLDS, P. E. Barbourville—J. Johns. Pike—S. Scott. Prestonsburg—H. N. Hobbs. Jackson—W. M. Pittman. London and Nashville—Jno. Peace. Mt. Pleasant—J. W. B. Taylor. Williamsburg Mission—Piles. Lexington—Wm. Wright. J. Stamper, transferred to St. Louis, C. M. Parsons to Louisville Conference, J. J. Hill, to Tennessee. The next Conference will be held at Shelbyville, on the 12th September, 1848.

Kentucky's Gallant Dead. The bones of the brave men who died under the ax of the tomahawk at the massacre of the River Indian in 1812, were conveyed to the river shore yesterday by an escort of Cincinnati Firemen, and placed in the hands of the Kentucky Committee, to whom their reception was assigned.

The bones were contained in a wooden box, painted black, bearing upon the lid the inscription: "River Indian, 1812."

The bones of these brave men were found in a common grave, which was accidentally overturned while a steamer was passing by, and the bones were scattered about. The fact of the skulls being all cloven with the tomahawk, induced the workmen to make inquiry, and an aged Frenchman, living in that town, a survivor of the massacre, knew from