THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II. LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848. WHOLE NUMBER 72.

THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR,

PUBLISHER.

We publish to-day the address of George W. Johnson, Esq., to the citizens of Scott county, on the subject of Emancipation. Mr. Johnson is one of our most distinguished lawyers, and is also an extensive cotton planter in Arkansas.—If our memory is correct, he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democratic Convention which met at Frankfort last March, but declined the honor. Although an anti-Emancipation document, we conceive that the cause of Emancipation will not be much retarded by its extensive circulation.

Perfect freedom of discussion is our motto, and we intend at all times, as opportunity may offer, to give the strongest arguments of our opponents, couched in the strongest forms of expression they may select, provided the language is not personally offensive. We have neither time nor inclination for an extended reply at this moment, but will take an early opportunity for so doing.

In the meantime, we cannot refrain from calling attention to a very striking *original* discovery made by Mr. J., to-wit:—"*That negro slavery has never been abolished in any country except by the influence and for the benefit of wealth.*" The legitimate inference from which we take to be this: That it is the interest of the working-men and mechanics of our State, to take sides for the perpetuation of negro slavery. We shall have something to say on this hereafter.

We admire the frankness, earnestness and candor manifested by Mr. Johnson, but upon a careful review of his article we think he will agree with us that FANATICISM is not confined entirely to the opponents of slavery.

For the Herald.

To the Citizens of Scott County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In performance of a promise sometime since given, to present you some suggestions in relation to reforms of our constitution, in which we are all and each of us deeply interested, I desire now to discuss a subject which stirs the heart of every Kentuckian; a question with which strangers have nothing to do; but which we ourselves will decide, according to the dictates of an enlightened Philanthropy, Reason and Religion. I mean the question of the Gradual Emancipation of Slaves in Kentucky. In every position in which that question can be presented, I am its uncompromising opponent. A calm contemplation of that subject will demonstrate the propriety of that opposition, and vindicate the character of Southern institutions, from the slanders of Northern fanatics; the political and religious crusaders of modern times.

At the advent of Christ, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the Roman Empire had spread its arms over the greater part of Europe, of Western Asia and Northern Africa. A military republic had sprung into existence on the shores of the Mediterranean; had subdued a world, and had just before the period in question, been converted into an Empire. The genius, eloquence, and fortune of Julius Cæsar, had prepared a throne for Augustus, upon which he firmly seated himself, called around him steel-clad legions, and swayed his regal sceptre for forty years, over that Ancient Republic. During this very period appeared the great moral Lawgiver of the world. He saw every part of the Roman Empire filled with Slavery.—Slavery of the WHITE RACE to his fellow-man. Nor was such slavery at all under the protection of the public law, but every master held the power of LIFE and DEATH over his slave.

Let it be also remembered that it was the white man, with all his superior capacities and intelligence, who was held in this domestic slavery, unmitigated by anything in the laws of the Empire, or the Republic of Rome. Save from the charities of the heart, which Deity implants in the human mind for the protection of dependants, the Roman slave had no hope. The law extended not its shield over him, but in *life and limb, he and his children* were the property of his Master. Nay, to scourge, bind, imprison, torture, and kill, were powers given by the laws of this Empire, in which this Great Being appeared. Millions of such slaves existed around him, and yet he who thought and "spoke as never man spoke," whose mind was filled by those great doctrines of charity, mercy and benevolence, which have diffused the light of civilisation over the human race, *admonished them to be obedient;* he saw domestic slavery in its worst form, and he gave it his sanction, because he saw in it the plan of divine intelligence, for the slow but certain improvement of mankind.

The miserable pretenders to historic knowledge, who now infest the earth, striving to convulse it by their sophisms, assert that he who boldly bled upon the cross, on the hills of Jerusalem, rather than not declare the great truths of his mission, was *afraid* of man. And had he spoken his mind would have been an Abolitionist. He did speak his mind, Dr. Wayland! He was no hypocrite, Mr. Giddings!! He dealt plainly with Publicans and Pharisees, Abolitionists!! We have every reason to believe that HE would have thought George Washington of Virginia, quite as good a man as Hale of New Hampshire.

You will pardon me, Gentlemen, for what may seem a religious discussion, for which, unhappily, I am not fitted. The truth of history, and the great cause of Humanity, require that the religious cant, of these venders of books, these congressional Pharisees, and Negro Stealers, should be exposed. The fact that the great author of the christian religion lived thirty-three years and died in the midst of the worst form of Slavery, which the world has ever seen, and was content to admonish *Master and Slave* of their respective duties, will satisfy the rational mind, intent upon the good of his fellow-man, in spite of the ravings of ignorance and fanaticism.

The Slavery of which I have been speaking was slavery of the white man; capable, when emancipated by the forms of the Roman law, of discharging all the duties of a free citizen of the Republic; the equal in mind, and body, and undistinguished by color from the great body of Free men in the "Imperial City." When Emancipated, therefore, he could at once fall in with the rest of his countrymen, fitted for social intercourse with free men. His hopes and passions would flow in the same channel. His interests would be identified with the stability of the commonwealth. He could sit at the social board; he could sleep upon the couch. He could marry into the families of citizens without carrying into it the indelible mark which nature has given, of the *inferiority of the race* from which he sprung. *He could live in society without being by nature and birth its enemy.*

Not so, could it be with the negro! An object of interest and compassion, but still by nature the inferior of the white man, but associated with him by divine wisdom, for mutual service and improvement. It is not idly and without consideration, that I assert the inferiority of the African, morally, physically, and mentally. There is no truth established in history; there is nothing to be learned from its pages, if this be not so. The present relative numbers of the three great families of men, the Black, the Red, and the White, would indicate, nay, it demonstrates a nearly *simultaneous origin;* the laws of nature governing population, would establish the fact, without the Historian. It is not important to decide whether Japhet (the Hebrew word White) and Ham (the Hebrew word, Black) sons of Noah, were the Fathers of the Caucasian and African Races. We know from sacred and profane history, that they have existed 3,000 years. That is sufficient for our present purposes.

In this vast period of time, you cannot trace to the Negro Race, one solitary improvement in Mechanics, Arts, Numbers, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology. They have no part in the great discoveries and improvements which have elevated man in the scale of being. They have been upon the earth like the beasts of the field; like the contemporary races of Tigers and Baboons, and have left not one trace of their existence, except in their posterity. In the wide arch of the sciences and arts, there is nothing—*absolutely nothing*, traceable to them, to mark their superiority over the brute creation, much less to indicate equality with the intellectual White Man. Where are the Homers and Virgils of Africa? Where are her Poets, Historians, Painters, Philosophers and Statesmen? Where are her Sculptors, Architects and Tragedians? They are not to be found. In 3,000 years, there has arisen for her, no Heroditus, or Tacitus to embellish her annals—no Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle to unfold her philosophy—no Lycurgus or Numa have arisen to plant a Sparta and Rome in Africa—no Demosthenes or Cicero have stood upon her Forums—no Sophocles or Euripides have graced her Amphitheatres. No Books for the mind; no monuments for her benefactors; no cities for her commerce; no Temples for her Gods exist even in ruins, to attest the intellect, the gratitude, the wealth or piety of Ancient Africa. There is no where to be found, except when associated with the White Man, any, the slightest trace of mental or moral cultivation among the negro races. Inferior in *mind* and *body*, the Benevolent Being who created them, gave them a country which furnishes food without labor; where a Tropical climate dispenses with the necessity of houses and clothing, where they might live and multiply, till, in the fullness of time, a nobler and better race should fill the world with the prodigies of their intellect, and be prepared to take charge of the African, for his guidance, protection and improvement, There is even now *more negro slavery in Africa*, than in all the world besides. Intellect does not preside over the institution *there*, and hence it is not attended with improvement. Every petty Chieftain is the master of a district of slaves. The African mother offers her child at the breast to the slave trader, for a string of beads, and the Prince sells his subject for a blanket.

Degraded, barbarous, brutal, in their native land, they are transplanted from the Tropics, that the seeds of virtue, industry, energy and improvement may be gathered in a temperate clime. The race of improvement ONCE BEGUN, NEVER ENDS. Such is the wise provision of Deity for the good of man. He who asserts that this system is not better for the African than his condition in his native land, must assert that learning is worse than ignorance; that idleness is preferable to industry; that virtue is worse than vice, and that the christian religion is worse than the degraded and polluted form of African superstition. For while America is blessed with one, Africa is cursed with the other system.

It is desirable, Gentleman, that the idea which seems to be spreading through society, that the African is the intellectual equal of the white man, should be torn up by the roots. It is utterly unfounded in truth. Yet it is the fertile source of the religious and fanatic Abolitionism which broods over America like a cloud, black and terrible, filled with the tempest and tornado.

We have seen that Africa has nothing to offer to entitle her to a comparison with ancient Greece and Rome. The very idea of contrasting her with modern Europe is ridiculous and absurd. The very Ostrich which flies over her plains, the Camel which traverses her deserts, and the Lions which infest her forests, might better challenge comparison with the miserable, naked and brutal negro, than he with the intellectual, improved and civilised white man. Three thousand years have elapsed, and they have done nothing, absolutely nothing, in their native land. Can Arithmetic compute the numberless ages, which would have elapsed, before this inferior race would have looked to the Heavens, and discovered, like Newton, the laws which hold the glorious orbs of creation to their place? At what period of the future, would they have produced a Napier to invent for them Logarithmic Tables? When would Columbus have set out in their bark canoes for young America? When would their Faust have established a Printing Press among her uncivilised people? When would they have written a book? When would they have erected universities and colleges? When would they have built brick mansions OR CAST AN IRON KETTLE? In the vast future, when would the Marquis of Worcester, their Watt, Stephenson and Fulton, have appeared to astonish and bless a world with the powers of steam. When would the electro magnet have been formed, and the galvanic current have spoken across the continent?

When would their Franklin and Washington have appeared? Through what unnumbered ages of tyranny and oppression would they have passed, to reach the freedom of America. When would their Daguerre have taught the solar beam, to draw their swarthy features upon silver? When would Arkwright and Whitney have arisen to clothe a world with cotton? What negro could have been the Father of Lavoisier, La Place, Hutton, Bacon, or Liebig? When would an African treatise on Chemistry, Conic Sections, or Political Economy have appeared? When would their professor Dick, have meditated and written, digested, and published his sublime treatises upon the destiny and duties of man? It is probable that the human race would have passed through unnumbered ages of barbarism, wars, convulsions and crimes, before the intellect of the negro race, unassisted and alone, would have invented and manufactured so simple a thing as a button or a hat! Who that has ever seen the native African negro, and examined phrenologically the low brow, the thick lips, the contour of his face and head, the vacant expression of his lascivious countenance, would ever think of comparing him with the American slave, much less with the white man? Gentlemen, I am almost tempted to say that only a fool or madman would do it. I do not, however, make so broad an assertion, for it is evident, that it is the enthusiastic dreamers on the subject of religion and politics, who have started, and maintain the doctrines of their equality with the white man. Would not the world be astonished to hear of a native African constructing a telescope to view the Heavens, or grinding the glasses of a microscope, to examine the minute and wonderful exhibitions of the invisible world? Would not the Abolitionist be delighted to hear that the native intellect of Africa, was able to melt sand into glass, or cast a PEWTER SPOON? If Mr. Giddings, or Dr. Wayland, had a lease of life, till the African mind was so improved by its own efforts, unassisted by the other two races of mankind, as to be capable of casting this pewter spoon, they might, perhaps, never enter the Kingdom of Heaven! A million of years would not be sufficient for this wonderful feat. A man, judging from the past, might SAFELY STAKE HIS LIFE upon the issue. He would probably win his bet, before they learned to extract Tin, Lead and Zinc from the Earth.

I feel that I am consuming the time of rational men, unnecessarily, by further discussion of this question. Philosophers and statesmen who have seen the cities, towns, and mansions of the white man, covering Europe and emerging from the forests of America; who have seen their navies majestically floating in every sea; who have explored the vast collections of books in Christendom; who have seen the planets measured and the earth girdled by the genius and energy of man; who have seen all the paths and highways of science, filled with thronging multitudes of intellectual devotees; and who then contrast these brilliant triumphs of mind with the grovelling sensuality and barbarism of the miserable hordes of Africa, (a race equally old,) can doubt the vast superiority of the mental organization of the white man over these black savages. You had better compare the long eared mule with the blooded and fiery steed; or the domestic Goose with the glorious spirit and daring of the Eagle.

It is seriously proposed to turn loose this inferior race from the rational restraints, which have made them what they are, an industrious and happy people; restraints which have redeemed them from barbarism, idolatry, and worse than savage ignorance; restraints which are beginning to elevate, to enlighten and improve them. A horde of semi-civilized savages to be turned loose upon society by philanthropists!!—savages that bear upon their bodies the mark of eternal enmity to the white man!!!—savages drunk with unexpected freedom, to lay waste and pillage the works of civilised man!!! Were this done, their extermination would be certain and swift. In self defence, we would be forced to sweep them from the land. Instead of the white man shielding and protecting them in the enjoyment of every rational pleasure, he would necessarily become their deadly enemy: the designs of that benevolent being who watches over all, would be thwarted; love would no longer arise from the discharge of the reciprocal duties of protection and obedience, to hallow the relations of master and slave; but a conflict of interest would blaze forth, as short, bloody, and fatal as when the lion seizes his prey and rends it in pieces. Is this your scheme of benevolence and charity? Wretched and misguided enthusiasts! you are kindling your torches in magazines, whose explosion would shake the earth, and destroy the objects of your compassion. Such is the fatal scheme of the abolitionists—beginning in *robbing* of the *masters*, and ending in the *extermination of the slave*.

We will now turn our attention to the gradual emancipator. We will not pause to notice the puerile schemes of enthusiastic philanthropists, for the purchase and colonization of 183,000 slaves in Kentucky, on the shores of their native land in Liberia. They are empty and intangible dreams, and visions of a disordered imagination. When the purchase money is ready, and the fleet is prepared upon the Gulf of Mexico, it will be time enough to talk about it; then it will be time to discuss the question of morals involved in the forcible removal of 182,258 persons, men, women and children, old and young, to the distant shores and untried climate of Africa.

The only practical plan of emancipation is that heretofore adopted in the free States of America; and we will now endeavor to show the effects which will follow its adoption in Kentucky. This plan is simply this. "To declare all slaves now in being, or who are born before a given period, slaves for life, and all born after that period, free." What rendered this plan successful in the New England States, in New York and Pennsylvania, was the fact that there was a good market for the slaves of those States, in which these philanthropists could sell them in perpetual servitude, pocket the money, and then preach the Gospel truths of abolition to the unfortunate purchaser. Before the period arrived when the female slaves were to give birth only to the free, this conscientious and economical people, put them in their pockets, as they had a legal right to do. The descendants of these slaves are now to be found in every slave State of the Union, and the descendants of these conscientious men, are probably yet enjoying the proceeds of the sale of these negroes, whilst refusing to recognise a slave-holder as a Christian, upon the ground that Christ was an Abolitionist, but afraid to say so, to the Roman people and Augustus Cæsar.

This plan would be equally practical now, and would make our tender charities equally economical and prudential, if it were not for one startling and terrific fact. *There will be no market open for the sale of them.* The doors of slave States, in the South, will, in self defence, be closed upon us. The abolitionists have barred us from the Territories. *They* are seeking to concentrate the Slaves, and to circumscribe their limits, regardless of circumstances, and a portentous future. Our citizens would therefore be forced to emigrate, that they may carry with them their property rather than lose it.

An immense emigration of useful and worthy citizens would therefore be the first effect of this wise measure, with an ultimate loss to the State, of the full value of two thirds of the negro population of Kentucky. This loss would be about thirteen millions of dollars.

The second effect of this generous and noble scheme, would be that about two thirds of the slaves, who are now happily located in Kentucky, would be carried into Southern States for the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar and Rice. Accustomed to the pursuits and genial climate of our State, it would perhaps be a fair estimate to suppose that every eighth or tenth man, woman and child, would fall a victim to the prevailing epidemics and diseases of warmer latitudes.

20,000 people would thus die miserably for this great and christian scheme of Emancipation. More blood than watered the plains and mountains of Mexico, in a just war; and for which these same conscientious citizens, howled out their anathemas against the Government of their own country.

The third effect would be this. There would remain in Kentucky about one third of the slaves, whose descendants, would be free. What would you do with these 70,000 black paupers? Would you permit them to roam like vagabonds, thieves and robbers, over the land? A negro never works till compelled. Would you allow them to vote? If not, where is your boasted consistency? If you do, what a beautiful spectacle will be exhibited at the polls? Your colored brethren understand the science of Government. They are enlightened citizens of a Republic! There is none but the Anglo Saxon family of the white race who know how to appreciate and maintain their rights and freedom, whilst they organise government, for preserving social order. The fiery and chivalric Frenchman, the proud Spaniard, the Italian of Roman ancestry, the Greek, of Marathon and Thermopylæ, the nonchalant and untiring German, the Dane and Russian, are all unequal to this great problem in the science of government. But your negro, your woolly headed and splay footed negro will do. He can cut this Gordian knot. He is intellectually fitted for this great task. Such degradation of the elective franchise of a citizen of America is disgusting and sickening. A free negro is fit to give but one vote, for the miserable renegade and traitor, Martin Van Buren.

What, I ask, will you do with these free negroes? do you intend to support them? Do you intend to make them work? Or do you intend to let them steal? One of the three things you must do. Do you intend to clap on their chains again? If not they will soon convince you they know how to live without labor. "They will tell you work has been their abhorrence all the days of their lives." "That was their only trouble." For the sake of charity and consistency, you should permit them to do all the *stealing* in Kentucky; they are entitled to that job, and understand the business well—employ them.

The fourth effect will be this: Your mechanics will get but half their present wages. Negro slavery stands as a barrier around Kentucky, against that rising tide of European emigration, which is now settling in to the shores of America.

It is an intelligent and enterprising, a white and free, but poor population, who, with indomitable energy and resolution, are crossing the Atlantic in search of labor, food, clothing, and sustenance. They are not like your negro, flying from labor and exertion, but are seeking it, as the source of independence, manly happiness, and enjoyment. They recognise the justice and mercy of that decree of the "most wise" God. "By the sweat of thy brow, shall ye earn your daily bread." These intelligent and athletic men, who are forced, by their poverty, to take the best wages they can get, turn aside now from Kentucky, to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the great west. Except a few of the more intelligent mechanics, now settled in Kentucky, they leave our natives in the undisputed possession of the State. Wherever these European laborers assemble, prices give way before their competition, and it is now an indisputable fact that the wages of labor are every where lower in the free, than in slave States. This I regard as an injury, instead of benefit to the State.—What can more clearly redound to the good of a State, than that her mechanics should receive ample remuneration and support? In the great prairies of the west, there is, I thank God, ample room for this foreign and useful *labor*. The States of the Union, as yet, have scarcely stretched half way across the continent. Let them come then, freely, and at the setting sun, we will show them the noble and majestic Asylum, which an intelligent government has provided for the unfortunate, but enterprising portion of mankind from every quarter of the Globe.

I proclaim to our Mechanics of every grade and condition, that *Negro Slavery has never been abolished in any country, except by the influence, and for the benefit of Wealth.* It is true as Holy writ. Let them remember it. Whenever capitalists discover that they can command more labor for any given sum, by letting in upon you this intelligent white competition from Europe, they will tear down the barrier and abolish slavery. Your wages will then be reduced one half, and you will be swept away by the deluge which will flow over your native land. Inquire into the prices here and in Ohio, or Massachusetts or England, and you will understand the truth of what I say. They turn aside from Kentucky *now*, because they have been taught to believe that we despise the laborer in the slave States. You who have been born here and know the contrary, have therefore the whole field of the Arts before you.—Suffer not demagogues to deprive you of it; suffer not the parasites of wealth to flatter you to destruction. Your vocation is honorable—the world cannot present a nobler spectacle than the struggle of a fearless and honest spirit with adversity. Be true to yourselves, as heretofore, and God will back you against the world; Kentucky will remain what your noble souls have made her, the boast of our children and the jewel of America.

Gentlemen, I have no words to express the infinite scorn and contempt which I feel, when I hear a native Kentuckian compare you, in reproach, with Ohio. There is something proud and noble, generous, enthusiastic and glorious, in our people; a people who have never stooped to menial occupations—freemen, who neither fear honest labor, nor mortal man; and who rally to the standard of their country whenever it is planted in defiance of her enemies. We have no organized bands within our borders, to steal the property of Ohio; we have no canting hypocrites to preach against our neighbors and interfere with their rights. Save your dollars, Ohio? Dollars and cents ARE good. Perhaps they are worthy of you. We have set our hearts on something else!—we want "Spartan men and women;" with hearts and souls in their bodies who despise cant; who love their God and country, "with all their strength, and their neighbors as themselves."

To compensate us for these great evils, what benefit do the advocates of this measure propose? What is it that they want? Is it a morbid love and admiration of Ohio and Massachusetts? Who has ever before considered a dense population as the essential element of happiness? Heretofore it has been considered an evil! It is one, most certainly, when the population press closely up to the means of support. I would think if each man had more land, he would be better off; and if he had better wages, he would be more independent.—Wealth, through all time, will have followers, to persuade mankind into measures which subject labor to capital. This has been effected in England, and every patriot must regret that the system is hastening to perfect its growth in America.

The negroes of Kentucky are the happiest class of laborers in the world. Their cares are less and their tasks are light.—They labor, it is true—who, in all Christendom does not? If you will show me one truly idle man, I will show you the most miserable wretch in the Union. Industry produces *mental, moral, and bodily health.* It is the secret of content—it is the divine law of God, for the good of man. "To engraft this ennobling principle into the sluggish nature of the African, is the object of his association and dependence on the white man." By industry alone can we accomplish the glorious destiny before us. It is this which has given man every thing which he has in the arts and sciences; and it is this which will move mankind onward through an infinite eternity; as he progresses, the boundaries of knowledge enlarge upon his vision; the laws of nature are unfolded; the purposes of the most High are revealed, and his eternal wisdom and benevolence vindicated. In this vast future, lies hidden, the destiny of the African race. It is sufficient that he who made animalcula, and thought of their least wants, has them in keeping.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Western Provisions in Europe.

A Western correspondent transmits the following for publication in the Baltimore Patriot:

A very few years since, the provisions of the West were put up regardless of a foreign market. The style of curing and packing was American and "nothing else." A change, however, has come over us. Experienced curers and ample facilities are now scattered throughout the great West. In Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, all cure the product of the hog for a market, and a good share of it is handled with skill and care.

Cincinnati extra hams are now known throughout America and a great part of Europe. In some respects, however, the style of cutting, curing, and packing in the United States has not been adapted to the usages and prejudices of foreign markets. This has especially been true in regard to Great Britain, our largest trans-Atlantic customer. John Bull must have a "long middle" with the shoulder-blade and backbone out, and a "short middle," cut in his own away; and they must be packed in boxes or bales—the hogshead would not do. He has been equally particular in regard to everything else. The Yankee way was'nt the right way and he would not have it.—The French are equally particular about lard, and they must have it in tin cans, while John Bull prefers it in bladders.

Well, our packers and curers have taken lessons. The English packers have been here to superintend the curing done for them. The Irish curers have been here doing the same thing, and the French dealer has also given lessons on the size and shape of the tin lard cans, and has superintended the rendering, filling, and scaling process. The result is that many of our Western packers have now all the skill possessed by their customers in Europe, and our provisions now not only meet with ready sale but please the European trade.

There is room yet for increased attention to this rapidly growing branch of trade, and that the wants and prejudices of our customers may be suited, we give publicity to the following suggestion by an extensive house in Belfast, Ireland.

"It is evident to our minds that the American provision trade will NOT LONG continue a remunerative one, if shipments be made, as hitherto, to Liverpool and London houses, who force off goods on arrival by AUCTION, without taking care to have the goods put into condition by cleaning and repacking, (which they most frequently require) and with regard to the wants of the trade at the time. We have long thought the best way to manage it, would be to send the goods to persons of experience in the home trade, who could put the goods into order, and put them in the market as it would bear. Indeed, during the last year, many of the Irish curers have made handsomely by purchasing at the Liverpool sales, and cleaning and repacking the goods here and disposing of them in the English, Scotch, or Irish markets.

"Bacon should be packed securely, with plenty of salt, and the lard to be rendered from the LEAF OR SHEET, that mixed up with offal or from the entire hog boiled down, being quite unsuitable."

Successful Treatment of Cholera.

The following mode of treating this formidable disease, is said to be the most successful yet promulgated. It was communicated by Dr. Pidduck, of Great Russell Street, London, and was sent by an intelligent gentleman of Nottingham, England, to a friend in this city, from whom we have received it:

For the cure of the Premonitory Diarrhœa, the Calomel Pills, (*a*) the Castor Oil Draught, (*b*) and the Cordial Mixture, (*c*) with a diet of Arrow Root, thin Broth, and Rice, I have found without exception to succeed.

In the Spasmodic stage of the Cholera.

1st—The Patient is to put on a flannel shirt or waistcoat, with long sleeves and go to bed.

2nd—He is to be wrapped in a hot blanket.

3rd—Large stone-ware bottles, filled with hot water and wrapped in flannel, are to be laid to his feet and side.

4th—One or two table-spoonsful of common salt, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, is to be administered, and the Patient's head is to be covered with the bed-clothes, and on NO ACCOUNT is he to be permitted to rise.

5th—One table-spoonful of common salt, in cold water, is to be repeated every hour till copious vomiting of yellow bitter Bile be produced, and a copious perspiration break out.

N. B.—It has never been found necessary to repeat the salt and water more than three times.

6th—If the Patient complains of thirst, let him drink plentifully of thin rice gruel, (made of ground rice *well boiled*,) soda water, or even cold water, which, instead of retarding, seems to promote free perspiration, and the abundant discharge of Bile, upon which his safety depends.

7th—To remove the tenderness in the abdomen, and the sense of fulness in the head, from the violent efforts to vomit, the application of a few leeches to the pit of the stomach and behind the ears, the following day, may be necessary; and the Calomel Pill (*a*) followed by the Castor Oil Draught, (*b*) and the Saline Mixture (*d*) may be required to allay the febrile excitement which frequently ensues, as well as to carry off the vast accumulation of Bile, which appears to be the cause of all the distressing and dangerous symptoms.

Under this plan of treatment, not a single case of Spasmodic Cholera has, under my care, proved fatal, excepting two children too young to take the salt.

CAUTION.—Neither stimulants, such as Brandy, to restore the circulation, nor astringents, as Laudanum, &c., to arrest the vomiting and diarrhœa, are to be administered, either in the premonitory stage or in the spasmodic stage of Cholera. It is a practice replete with danger.

The depressing passions, such as fear; the use of ardent spirits, which occasion congestion in the liver; excessive fatigue; indigestible articles of food, such as fish, raw fruit and raw vegetables, which irritate the stomach and bowels; are to be avoided, as the only safe means of prevention.

P. S.—In persons of a full habit, bleeding before the administration of salt may be necessary; but no case of this kind has occurred in my practice.

(*a*) Calomel Pills. Take of Calomel from 1 to 2 grains. Powdered Rhubarb, 5 grains. To be made into 2 Pills with Tincture of Rhubarb, and taken on going to bed.

(*b*) Castor Oil Draught. Take of Castor Oil from 1 to 2 drachms. Mucilage of Gum Arabic and Mint Water, of each 1 table-spoonful; mix to make a draught. To be taken early in the morning.

(*c*) Cordial Mixture. Take of Chalk Julep, 2 large spoonsful. Cinnamon Water, 1 ditto. Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1 tea-spoonful. Laudanum, 5 drops. Mix to take a draught; to be taken after the operation of the Castor Oil, and repeated every 6 hours if necessary.

(*d*) The Saline Mixture. Take of Carbonate of Potass, 1 scruple. Mint Water, Common Water, of each 1 table-spoonful. Carbonate of Soda, 5 grains. Mix to make a draught, which is to be taken with 1 table-spoonful of Lemon Juice, in a state of effervescence, every 4 hours.

J. PIDDUCK.

Cost of Mail Transportation.

The following exhibits the cost of mail transportation, and the annual receipts of postages, for the year preceeding July 1, 1848, from an official source:—

States.	Cost.	Revenue.
Maine,	$41,964	$59,440
N. Hampshire,	25,560	40,680
Vermont,	26,563	34,338
Massachusetts,	107,392	218,201
N. York,	229,307	494,757
Rhode Island	9,187	26,833
Connecticut,	45,797	64,157
N. Jersey,	58,930	39,586
Pennsylvania,	115,412	252,176
Delaware,	7,862	8,789
Maryland,	133,751	81,656
Virginia,	192,615	92,292
N. Carolina,	172,520	31,379
S. Carolina,	118,157	50,383
Georgia,	153,001	55,859
Florida,	45,198	10,183
Ohio,	170,205	158,869
Michigan,	38,211	38,491
Indiana,	52,439	43,348
Illinois,	102,485	52,359
Wisconsin,	15,045	26,703
Iowa,	9,722	9,495
Missouri,	49,720	41,509
Kentucky,	89,581	53,632
Tennessee,	55,298	37,987
Alabama,	136,499	49,902
Mississippi,	58,451	33,773
Arkansas,	39,996	9,560
Louisiana,	41,702	69,560
Texas,	24,102	8,246
District of Columbia,		179,391

From the above it will be seen that all the New England States largely overpay. New York yields more than double the expenses of mail transportation. But just look at the slave States! Only one of them, Louisiana, overpays, (nearly $27,000;) Virginia comes short $100,000; North Carolina $141,000; South Carolina $68,000; Georgia $97,000; Alabama $87,000. New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois are the only free States in this list which do not pay.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*

New York city is now second only to London and Paris, of all the cities of Europe. London has a population of 2,000,000; Paris, 1,000,000; New York, over 500,000.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL AMONG THE CREEKS.—A Baptist Missionary among this people says, in a recent letter published in the Reflector:—Within seven months, ninety-three have been received for baptism; among the number, Gen. Chilly McIntosh, the most talented chief in the Creek nation. His son has been an active member, and has a good English education; he is an excellent interpreter, and I expect to have the pleasure of making known that he has commenced preaching. There are now seven Baptist churches in the Creek Nation, with five hundred and fifty members. There are five native preachers; I am the only white Baptist minister now here.

CREDIT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Though entirely a voluntary institution, with an empty treasury, no banking institution in the world had more general confidence. This was truly honorable to Christianity. The Committee, he said, borrowed no money in Boston; but the drafts of their Eastern missionaries were promptly cashed by a distinguished banking-house in London. And it was a remarkable fact, that in all their diversified exchanges throughout the world, no draft had ever been dishonored.

The Presbyterian synod of Kentucky closed its session at Russellville on Monday the 16th inst. We learn from the Herald that much business concerning the church was transacted, but nothing of any great public interest. The synod will meet next year at Danville.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Winslow and Scudder had recently devoted more time than usual to week-day preaching, in the hope of arresting the attention of the Hindoos. Some opposition, however, has been excited, and on one occasion a mob collected at one of their places of worship, and Mr. Scudder was treated with some degree of rudeness, but he escaped without injury.—The police authorities promptly interfered; and against those of the offenders who were identified, warrants were subsequently issued.

NESTORIANS.—The Patriarch still continues hostile to the mission, though less violent than he was a short time ago.

The Chair of Theology, in the Seminary of the Free Church, made vacant by the death of Dr. Chalmers, and again by the resignation of Dr. Candlish, is not filled, and it is now proposed to appoint the Rev. Dr. Duff, the distinguished Free church missionary Professor in India. The only difficulty that is felt on the subject is the propriety of calling him off the mission field which he has long occupied, and where his presence might still prove of much advantage.

BAPTISTS ASSOCIATION.—The CXLIst anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, commenced on Tuesday afternoon, in the Broad street church.

An extract from the minutes of the year 1788, in relation to ardent spirits, was received, and a resolution passed by the Association in opposition to the manufacture, sale, and use of spirituous liquors.

Committees were appointed upon various subjects, among which was that of a more rigid observance of the Sabbath by refraining from labor and the indulgence of worldly pleasures.

DEATHS OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. George W. Lane, of the Georgia Conference, Professor in Emory College, and son of the Rev. Geo. Lane, died in Oxford, Georgia, of bilious fever, on the 21st of September, aged thirty-three years.

THE AUTUMNAL CONVENTION OF UNITARIANS will be held this fall at New Bedford, on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday, October 17th and 18th.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

THE WAY TO INDUCE SOUTHERN PLANTERS TO IMPROVE THEIR LANDS.—Every sincere friend of America would be rejoiced to see the North, the South, the East, and the West enter into a spirited improvement of their land culture, morals, intelligence, good feeling, and, in short, enter fully into the spirit of elevating the standing of the American character. Now there are no two men in our land who are more desirous, and who labor more for this end, or with greater zeal, than do our R. L. Allen, and our "Reviewer." The South requires a great stimulus, and all our country might take a small dose without any injury; and I think the true and only plan is, to let time work its way. We must remember that it is only a few years since New York, Massachusetts, and others began. They had to be forced into it by necessity and an abundant population; and it is doubtful, to at least one, if the South has not improved in about an equal ratio. From an intimate knowledge of the entire South, I feel justified in saying, that there has been a vast improvement within the past ten or twenty years. Improved implements, improved stock, better culture, more thought, and better crops are the result.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, five or six bales of cotton was considered an excellent crop; corn was worth scarcely ever less than 50 cents per bushel; now 6 to 8 bales is not deemed very excellent; corn can be bought in the same county at 25 to 37 cents per bushel. There are laggards in the field, and so there are everywhere; no apology for any one to be thus, because there are such at "Reviewer's" elbow; but still, to encourage others, due credit ought to be given. Five years ago, 30,000 bushels of corn from foreign parts were needed, in a small scope of country; now, very little corn will sell there; a few, comparatively, have to buy, but the many raise a surplus.

The South has not been forced to seek shelter in her resources; land has been cheap, and our erratic disposition, as a people, forces us off to search new homes; this is a weakness, I think, but it belongs to the nation. A part of the South is worn out, and their citizens are forced to exert themselves. They are moving and will soon be on the way.

Improvement in agriculture must work its way very shortly; the South is sparsely populated, and it needs a general system of education. Educate the mass, and you at once overlook prejudice and intolerance. The uneducated are exceedingly jealous. They think every one desires to take an advantage. They fear every new thing is intended to cheat; old ways must linger on until the younger part of our population are enlightened, precisely what all centuries have passed through. We must not be impatient; let us labor on hoping for all things good. I can show fields of corn, that will average over 30 bushels per acre, whereas, ten years ago, on the same farm, 15 bushels was the average. This is no solitary instance, and the fact of an increased demand will cause an improvement.

CHEROKEE.

ACTIVITY OF THE VITAL FUNCTIONS OF PLANTS.—Many plants and fruits mature better and more perfectly after removal from their natural condition, than when allowed to continue in it. Wheat, oats, and many other grains fill out better, and make a finer quality of flour, than if allowed to ripen while standing in the field uncut. Many specimens of the pear are richer, more juicy, and higher flavored, if plucked and allowed to ripen when spread upon a table in the shade; and numerous species of both these and apples do not ripen for months after they are picked. Cabbages and celery will continue fresh, and add to their growth for months after being removed to the soil of a suitable cellar.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—A friend writes us, that a field of corn, of 140 acres, on his plantation, in Louisiana, averaged last year, 91 bushels per acre, making 12,740 bushels; and that his present crop will be equally good.—Surely, with such resources as these at command, the South may at least supply itself with corn meal as well as with bacon; and any time the planters see fit, they can produce large quantities for exportation.

THE BEECH TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Early in October, 1845, during a severe thunder storm, in Northumberland, the lightning descended the trunk of a beech tree, and plowed up the soil to a distance of twenty yards from the base of the tree. The beech tree, therefore, has no more claim than any other trees to be considered a non-conductor of electricity.—*English Paper.*