

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

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PROPRIETOR.

From the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN: I have read with much attention the editorial article in your edition of Tuesday, entitled "Emancipation in Kentucky." Although I dissent from some of your views, I admire the ability and spirit in which they were conceived. The article is calm, well studied and considerate, and is worthy the attention of thinking men. I beg leave to submit to your reflection some thoughts suggested by your remarks.

And, first, I cannot but congratulate the friends of emancipation in Kentucky that your views on many vital points correspond with their opinions. Let me state them here.

1. You are not in favor of perpetuating slavery in Kentucky. You do not say in so many words that slavery is a social and political evil, but what you do say presupposes that it is every way desirable that slavery should be removed from the State as soon as it can be done with safety to other interests.

2. You evidently regard the removal of slavery not only as desirable but as practicable in process of time. You quote Macaulay to show how it was abolished in England. You speak of the possibility of its removal by moral causes, as in Delaware. You, furthermore, propose an amendment to our constitution, looking to that end.

3. You do not regard slavery as a blessing; neither do you deem it to be an inalienable evil, a cancer seated upon the vitals, ineliminable in all time to come.

4. You maintain that emancipation should be very gradual. The result will be a great revolution in the social condition of our people. Such changes should proceed slowly and cautiously, disturbing, as little as possible, the rights of property and the workings of our social and political systems.

5. You do not say, but I venture to add, that you regard the question as eminently a domestic question, to be considered and adjusted by the people of Kentucky, unembarrassed, by foreign influences. No student on the part of Northern abolitionists or Southern perpetualists to interfere in the subject should be tolerated. We want no advice either from New York or South Carolina.

6. You do not say, but I venture to add, that you regard the question as eminently a domestic question, to be considered and adjusted by the people of Kentucky, unembarrassed, by foreign influences.

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prove that "the tyranny of the Norman and English slavery were both abolished without agitation, and without legal enactments, by moral causes acting silently and imperceptibly." To this I reply, first, that the English slavery here adverted to was the system of villanage which anciently prevailed in England, under which white persons were held in slavery. But the question now relates to negro slavery. And the example of England is unfortunate for your argument, since negro slavery was abolished in her colonies, not by moral causes, but by act of Parliament.

Again, what were the "moral causes" which removed slavery in England? Are these causes applicable to Kentucky? Let us see. One of the chief causes was amalgamation—the gradual absorption of the inferior into the superior class.—Both classes were of the same color and of the same general family, and the process was easy and natural. With us amalgamation is a horrible impossibility. The other moral cause of the removal of English slavery was the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy. It is thus stated by Macaulay himself, p. 22, 23.

"When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren, for whom Christ died. So successfully had the church used her formidable machinery that, before the Reformation came, she had enfranchised almost all the bondmen in the kingdom except her own, who, to do her justice, seem to have been very tenderly treated." I need hardly say that the clergy of Kentucky are not likely to use the formidable machinery of ghostly intimidation at the death-bed of the slaveholder, nor would you commend the introduction of such a moral cause.

You cite the case of Delaware where you say "slavery has worked out its own salvation, under the operation of moral causes." This is admitted. The number of slaves in that State in 1790 was 8,887, and in 1840 the number had gone down to 2,605. But in Kentucky the number of slaves in 1790 was only 11,830. In 1848 they had reached 192,470, being an increase of about sixteen hundred per cent! This is not only a slow way of "working out salvation" from slavery, but it shows that the moral causes which have been powerful in Delaware are not at work in Kentucky. We need therefore some stronger measures.

Do not understand me as repudiating the influence of moral causes. I rely with high hope upon them. I rely upon the influence of discussion in debate and in print; upon the acknowledged evils of slavery; upon the social, economical, and moral advantages of emancipation; upon a just pride in the glory of the Commonwealth; upon a wise and philanthropic regard for the welfare of both races; upon the free spirit pervading our literature; upon our institutions; upon the progress of public sentiment in favor of free principles; and most of all upon the general influence of christianity, which looks, with undiverted eyes, to the triumph of universal and rational liberty. But I maintain that all these moral influences will make themselves felt through constitutional provisions and legislative enactments. The law of 1833, even if introduced into the constitution, is not sufficient. The number of slaves, instead of diminishing under it, have multiplied by at least 25,000. We need, in addition to some wise and sagacious scheme of prospective gradual emancipation and removal, a plan which shall, as far as possible, respect existing rights of property, secure the best interests, first of the whites, then of the blacks, and introduce the great revolution of our social system by cautious and gentle beginnings.

If you should favor the discussion of the subject in your columns, I should be happy to submit a plan of emancipation to your consideration and to explain its probable workings. Not unwilling to bear the responsibility of what I write, my name is at your disposal; not wishing to appear ostentatious, I subscribe myself by the name of INQUIRER.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Plan of Emancipation.

GENTLEMEN: You have my thanks for publishing my note of the 14th inst., and for allowing me to exhibit more fully before your readers the plan of emancipation briefly stated therein. The press is a great power—and to one who wishes to extend his opinions, confident that they are sound, important and timely, it is a great favor to be permitted to express them in a sheet so widely circulated and so influential as yours. For it not only gives him access to a very large number of intelligent and respectable persons, whom he might not be able otherwise to reach—but it also gives him a decent introduction to them. For though you may oppose his opinions, you do say something both for him and them, in giving him an open field, and them a fair hearing. I do, therefore, highly appreciate your courtesy in this matter, and it shall be my aim not to abuse it. Nor will I object to the most rigid examination to which you may subject my opinions. I am in favor of free discussion. One of the great objects of my life is to scatter light and bring the truth to view. I have no interest in being deceived—none, in misleading others. If you will prove to me that I am wrong, I will thank you from the bottom of my heart—and I will instantly turn upon my steps. I will not be ashamed to acknowledge my error—but will as freely do it, as I do now, with confidence and without fear, insist that I am right. When truth and reason lead, I hope I shall never be afraid or ashamed to follow.

I have not known what are your views on the subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old and proper sense of that term, a democrat, the son of a democrat, nurtured in the faith of my fathers, I had hoped that the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT would stand for liberty in every aspect of that sacred and glorious cause; the justness of its name indicated by its course; its influence employed to widen out, if possible, the area of freedom. Nor will I yet give up the hope. True, you say, "we do not admit the necessity for this movement for emancipation and we do not believe any plan that can be devised at present practicable or possible in this Commonwealth." But when I remember that sensible and thoughtful

men often change their opinions—though the simple and ignorant seldom do—I cannot despair of standing at your side, or following in your track in the struggle that is coming—led on by the blaze of light that shall issue from your press.

I am very free to say that one great consideration with me in all this matter respects the welfare of the negroes; and I should regard the man who would put that out of view as little better than a brute.—But I am just as free to say, that a greater consideration is the welfare of the white people of Kentucky; of whom, if there were nothing else to be said, there are so many more than of the blacks. The highest honor; the truest glory; the surest and most enduring prosperity of this Commonwealth; these are the things at which I mainly look. Here has been the home of my parents from the early settlement of the State; here the field of my father's best labors for his country; here is his grave.—Here I was born; here I hope to die; here I love to think that my children shall abide for many a generation. For Kentucky then I go, and for Kentucky as a land of white men the "pure white man without a cross."

I am sure it will not offend you, gentlemen, if I quote as expressing my views and feelings on this subject, the words of a man, who, though a political opponent, yet I acknowledge to be among the first of living statesmen, and of whom you will not deny, that through a long and eventful life he has always stood among the firmest and the boldest friends of human liberty. "God," he says, "who knows my heart knows that I love liberty, and ardently desire the freedom of my human race; but I desire the freedom of my own country above all other countries—that of my own race before all other races."

This is the basis of the plan I advocate. In the spirit of these views, I support a system of very gradual emancipation, looking to the removal of the liberated slaves. But it does not follow that sound policy requires, or that humanity will allow the absolute expulsion of every colored person from the State. I would, therefore, settle the general principle of removal, but I would grant to the Legislature or to the Courts the power to relax the rigor of its application in particular cases.

Again—I would not restrain the voluntary emancipation of slaves—before the system provided in the new constitution should begin to operate—but leave every master free to liberate under no greater restrictions than the present constitution imposes, and every freed man at liberty to go at his pleasure beyond the limits of State, wherever he might find a place.

And then I would provide— 1. That after the adoption of the new constitution no slave should be introduced into the State on any pretence whatever—not interfering with transient persons—but absolutely and forever prohibiting the importation of slaves.

2. That all slaves born after a given time (say the adoption of the constitution, or such later day as may be approved,) shall be free at a certain age, (say twenty-five years,) provided they are in the State at that time. This will leave with the master the unrestricted control of the slave, up to the day on which he would go free, if the master so pleased. This interferes as little as possible with the master's wishes or convenience, and throws wide open the door for his removal of his slave. And for the main object in view, it is gained when the slave is gone. As to slaves now in being, or to be born before the given time, there is no interference whatever.—Under such a system, it cannot be doubted that a large part of the colored population would be removed from the State.

3. That all slaves liberated under the preceding provision, as they respectively reach the age of freedom, should come under the control of the State, through other officers appointed to this duty, and be removed to Liberia or elsewhere as they may elect; the means for their removal and subsistence for a reasonable time being first obtained by their own labor or hire, when provided by the master or other benevolent persons or societies, as beyond all question would be done in many cases.

Such, gentlemen, is a plan of emancipation, which my mind approves as wise, humane and practicable. It seems to me to promise the highest good to the Commonwealth at large, in all future time, with the least inconvenience and injury to the master in this generation, and the utmost advantage to the slave, in the condition which Divine Providence has decreed him. It was not proper for me to urge it before a meeting of citizens, who, at my own suggestion, had already referred all the details of this great movement to a convention which it invited. But it may very properly be presented here for public consideration. You may be able to offer insuperable objections to it; if so, I will cheerfully give it up.

I will go into no argument at this time, in favor of this plan as compared with others that have been proposed, or in anticipation of objections against it. This communication is already longer than was intended. The pressure of other indispensable engagements has left me no time to make it shorter.

I am, very respectfully,  
WM. L. BRECKENRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18, 1849.

California and the Cow that Gave Cream.

The discovery of the contents of California puts us in mind of a circumstance which occurred to a cowkeeper within our own knowledge, and though it may appear strange we can answer for its truth. The man had for a long time struggled against adverse fortune, and, as not the least, his milk from one of his best cows turned out bad; it became unusually thick and yellow, and was by him pronounced to be bad, and unfit for use. The loss was most serious, but at length after some weeks had elapsed, and pailful after pailful had been cast to the dogs, he discovered that his cow gave forth cream instead of milk. The discovery made his fortune. This circumstance, on a small scale, is a type of California. That which was hitherto esteemed to be mere worthless rubbish, has turned out to be the richest of its kind. A continent of gold, instead of a continent of chalk and clay, gladdens the fortunate possessor.—Herapath's Journal.

Geological Survey of the State.

We anticipated much from the administration of Gov. Crittenden. His qualifications were of the highest order. He had been prepared by long service in various offices of the government of his country for all the liberal, enlarged, and elevated duties of statesmanship. With a fame as broad as the Union, he came from his place in the Senate to adorn the Executive chair of his native State. The first act of his administration displayed the rich treasures of his long and varied experience. His message was a monument of the wisdom and virtues of its author. It was not confined to the usual and technical routine of State legislation; but was replete with sentiments of national interest and importance, and enforced views and recommendations to develop the resources and promote the greatness of the Commonwealth, quite as essential as the ordinary police and commercial regulations.

Such was the policy which suggested a Geological survey of the State. Unthinking minds cannot perceive the wisdom of appointing an officer to travel over the State, to look at its surface, examine its stones, and it may be, turn over a little of its soil. They would regard it as useless mummery promoted by superstition. But science would delight in such an enterprise, because

"It finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing." Nature is a great text book, and at the same time its own commentary. Blind chance does not control its operations.—They are the results of an all-wise contrivance, and disclose to the studious and thoughtful mind their own harmony and beauty. The earth is now no longer regarded as merely a blank waste of matter, a solid mass of clay for men to tread and flocks to graze upon. But its structure, its external appearance, its rocks and sands, are subjects of interesting investigation which lead to wonderful truths. The further and more diligently these researches are prosecuted, the more astonishing will be the developments disclosed. They will throw great light on subjects of intense interest to man.

Geology is no longer a thing of conjecture and speculation. It is a science. Its discoveries have established its truth. To explain the internal formation and structure of the earth from its external appearance, and through the knowledge thus obtained, dispel the obscurity or confirm the truth of history, and aid many other sciences, are the services which it renders to mankind.—When applied to our noble State, none can fully appreciate its advantages. Some of its greatest riches may be yet unrevealed. A vague idea pervades the minds of the people that our mountains are the depositories of an abundance of mineral wealth. As long as they remain in their primeval wilderness, untroubled by any but the hunter's man, their treasures will be valueless.—Who can tell what a scientific Geologist might discover in only one year's diligent exploration. Fountains of wealth might be disclosed in the discovery of minerals or other substances, which would add incalculably to the greatness and prosperity of the State. Our lands may be tilled, the plough may run its furrows through the soil, and for years it may be adorned with cultivated vegetation. Yet even then its properties will not be fully known to its owner. Because he has not studied the science which will inform him. New and more profitable modes of cultivation, a better rotation of crops and increased fertility of the soil, might be the results of a careful examination by a skillful Geologist.—A great light might be thrown upon the science itself which would benefit the whole world.

Other States have been greatly benefited by attention to this subject. It is a poor economy which denies to us similar advantages. Every farmer in the Commonwealth is interested in it. Every citizen should feel its importance. We believe a yearly appropriation should be made for the purpose. If not successful at first, it will ultimately redound to the wealth and honor of the State. Yet the small sum of \$1500 is denied by the Legislature for such a useful object.—Maysville Eagle.

About Coal, Iron, &c.

Some days since, we clipped an article from some one of the Pittsburgh papers, intending to publish it entire.—We have the article, but the name of the paper is forgotten.—The statistics and suggestions are worthy of consideration.

The latest geological accounts of coal formations, show the following square miles in extent:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Square Miles. Includes United States (133,132), Great Britain (11,859), Spain (4,408), France (1,719), Belgium (518), British American Provinces (18,000).

Total square miles, 168,636. Other countries have coal, but the area is not given. The quantities mined in 1845 were:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Tons. Includes Belgium (4,960,000), Prussia (3,245,907), France (4,141,617), Great Britain (31,500,000), Austria (630,340), America (4,000,000).

Total tons of coal, 48,506,564. To show the increase of consumption in the State of Pennsylvania alone, we may state that in 1820, the anthracite coal trade commenced with 365 tons, and in the succeeding 26 years it has increased to more than three millions of tons per annum, giving, in 28 years, 19,519,133 tons. Now one great use that is made of this coal is the manufacture of the important article of iron—three tons of coal being necessary to make one ton of iron.

Up to 1846, we have an account of 48 anthracite furnaces, making 91,687 tons of iron, and using 275,061 tons of anthracite coal, besides the immense amount of coal used in the conversion of this iron into railroad iron, plate, axles, &c., and other manufactures. The investments for the coal and iron were estimated, in 1846, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Investment, Amount. Includes Mining of coal (826,856,000), Manufacture of iron (23,921,960), Making a total of 850,777,960.

This was the state of things when we

were using our own iron and coal, as we conceive according to the laws of nature under the protective tariff of 1842. We have no means of ascertaining what is the exact amount of injury sustained under the 'benign' influence of the Secretary's tariff of 1846, but it must have been very great, for we are continually informed of furnaces going out of blast, and of rolling and slitting mills, and other iron works stopping, because the business has become unprofitable.

The truth is, and it must be the conviction of every candid mind, that the coal and iron of the United States was not placed where it is by the laws of nature, but that it should remain there and import coal and iron from Europe. But the learned Secretary says we must do so; and why? Because the vicious political institutions of Europe cheat the masses out of a large portion of the value of their labor, and until they are so defrauded in the United States, we cannot profitably manufacture any of the raw materials with which nature has endowed us.

We submit these views in all confidence, satisfied that what Mr. Walker calls free trade is nothing more nor less than low wages, for if interest and wages were as low here as bad laws make them in Europe, we should hear no more of Mr. Walker or his free trade; for then he would be compelled to be satisfied to allow us to manufacture for ourselves, which would put an end to the interminable dogma that nations should buy where they can buy the cheapest.

The Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana. The Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, in Indiana, have made their annual report to the Legislature of that State, from which the Toledo Blade gathers the following:

The work from Coal Creek to Terre Haute, which was put under contract little more than a year since, is now so nearly completed, that the water will be let into the canal, to the latter place, by the first of next month. From Terre Haute to Point Commerce, forty and a half miles further, the work was contracted in May last, and it is believed the distance will be ready for navigation in the fall of 1849. Another letting was had in November, for the construction of the work from Point Commerce to Newberry, seventeen miles further.

There has been paid for construction, during the year ending on the first of December last, the sum of \$341,953 16.—The present force employed on the canal is 1780 men, whom it is expected will be employed during the current year. There remains seventy-two miles, from Newberry to Pigeon dam, to be put under contract, to complete the entire line. For the purpose of carrying on the work agreeably to the plan of the Trustees, a call has been made upon the subscribing bond holders, of twenty dollars upon each bond, to be paid on the first day of February, 1849, and the balance of the advance of \$800,000 will be called in during the ensuing year. The tolls and water rents of the finished part of the canal, for the year ending on the first day of November, amount to \$145,148 90, being an increase over the amount of the previous year of \$20,166 19; the expenditure for ordinary repairs, superintendence, &c., amounts to \$34,883 64. A heavy expenditure for extraordinary repairs has been incurred, but for the deficient wheat crop last year, and the early fall rains, which rendered the roads impassable. The canal has been navigable the whole season from the State line to Coal Creek, a distance of 189 miles. The whole amount of receipts, from the first of December, 1847, to the first of December, 1848, is \$727,877 01. Disbursements, for the same period, \$459,004 72. Leaving a balance of \$268,872 29.

Appended to the report are tabular statements of all the articles cleared at different places on the navigable portion of the canal, from which we extract the following, as the total number of tons cleared from each:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Tons. Includes Fort Wayne (42,610), La Gr., Logansport (10,048), Lafayette (21,076), Covington (74,479), Covington (9,629).

Overland Route to California. The Examiner, published at Independence, Mo., contains a letter written by Col. W. Gilpin, in relation to the overland route to California. It conveys information of much interest to emigrants:

JACKSON COUNTY, Mo., Jan. 8, 1849. Gentlemen: Independence, now for twenty years the emporium of the commerce of the prairies, possesses peculiar advantages as the point of rendezvous and final embarkation for emigrants going to the Pacific.

Independence recommends itself from the unlimited abundance of supplies to be had at all times, their excellent quality, and adaptation to the journey. The habitual annual departure and arrival of emigrants and travelers, has created a body of skillful mechanics and all kinds of complete manufacturing establishments in every department of the trades, combined with stores filled with supplies for all wants and tastes. Here may be had the small tough horses and mules brought from California, Mexico, and the Indian tribes of the mountains and prairies, as well as the horses, cattle and mules of larger size and good blood, raised upon the prairie grass of the settlements.

The only road practicable for wagons at present, from the States to the Pacific, is the one through the South Pass, beyond which it branches near the Salt Lake; the right hand descends by Snake river to the Columbia; the left hand traverses directly west through the Great Basin of High California, crosses the Sierra Nevada by the sources of Salmon Trout river and the Rio de los Americanos, descending the latter to the Sacramento, and down it to San Francisco Bay. These roads, which only four years ago were uncertain, difficult and dangerous, are now permanently established, easy, and safe. The large and prosperous settlement of the Mormons at the Salt Lake affords a central point to rest and recruit. Families traveling with horned cattle accomplish the trip in one hundred and twenty days, and, if judicious in the management of their animals, at no expense but the small cost of provisions and groceries, so excellent are the roads, the climate and the pastures.

The following table of latitudes and longitudes shows the directness of the routes and the distances:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Latitude, Longitude. Includes Independence (39° 07' N, 107° 34' W), South Pass (42° 29' N, 109° 24' W), Mormon City (40° 26' N, 112° 00' W), N. Helvetia, Cal. (39° 40' N, 120° 34' W), Astoria, Oregon (46° 19' N, 124° 30' W).

These roads are, therefore, direct and straight, only excepting the deflection into the South Pass; the distances, roughly estimated, being 1,850 miles to San Francisco, and 1,950 to Astoria. I have stated 120 days as the length of the journey; but parties of young men, having packs and good animals and guides, may easily reach the Sacramento in forty-five or fifty days; nor need such confine themselves to the wagon road, but may take the route of the Arkansas, or by Santa Fe.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARIES TO CALIFORNIA.—The following letter to the Rev. Dr. Berrian, and his answer, have been handed us for publication. The anxiety of the religious community is naturally awakened by the circumstances under which the colonization of California is begun, and the sudden uprising in that quarter of a community of men more intent on making their fortune than establishing churches. A plan is on foot for making a collection next Sunday in the Episcopal churches of this city and of Brooklyn for a mission to California.

February 10, 1849. My Dear Sir:—I have just been informed that a movement is making in New York to establish a mission in California, of which you are the leader. About ten days since I sent a communication to the Christian Witness, at Boston, on the same subject.

I rejoice in all this. The upraising of the church in all quarters, wonderful—glorious. I trust that among us we shall be able to do something honorable to the church, useful to man and acceptable to God in this great cause. Very truly and respectfully yours, Rev. Dr. BERRIAN.

New York, Feb. 13th, 1849. My Dear Sir:—I have seldom been more gratified, than by the spontaneous expressions of sympathy in your letter, of the movement in New York in behalf of the church in California. It was reasonable and refreshing amidst the coldness and discouragement which the independent action has met with in many quarters, that a degree which was but little expected when the first steps were taken. There was some reason to apprehend that the source from which it sprung might indicate certain persons to unite with us in the measure, even though the object of it were approved; but we did not look for so strong an opposition on the part of others, with whom in general we were accustomed to think and act in perfect harmony. Indeed, the thought of awakening hostility to it, by a supposed interference with the operations of the Domestic Committee, had not even entered my mind, until I had actually learned that such was the fact. So far as I was personally concerned in the origin of this movement, I had but one simple object in view, the desire of doing good in a quarter where it was so much needed, and of saving the church from the reproach and dishonor which it would suffer from its negligence and supineness when the public mind was stimulated to such activity and enthusiasm in the mere pursuit of worldly things.

My course through life has, I am inclined to believe, been sufficiently quiet and unobtrusive to shield me from the imputation of vanity in the matter; and the phantom which has been raised up by the fears of an excited imagination as furnishing a different motive, I am very sure was never presented, even in a more pleasing shape, to the minds of others. In truth, it was considered by all who engaged in the measure, that the spiritual destitution of California was one of the most extraordinary occasions for the exertion of Christian benevolence that has ever occurred among us; that a great work called for great efforts; that the utmost we could hope to do even with the most cordial co-operation on every side, would still fall very short of the wants of those who were to be benefited; and that the bounty of many would probably be drawn out in this way, while it might be wanting towards an association which has long been familiar to all, and which, from a variety of causes, has lost in a measure the interest which it excited upon its first establishment, even in the minds of many who had been among its warmest supporters.

Such, my dear sir, were the circumstances by which those here were influenced, who have been forward in the matter; and I am persuaded that they would not be regarded by candid and unprejudiced minds as furnishing any ground for censure and reproach. Yours very respectfully and truly, WM. BERRIAN.

Of the object in view, being the restoration of the Bishop.

AGRICULTURAL. It gives us great pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the important move of the "Ohio State Board of Agriculture," which we copy from the Ohio Cultivator, a paper, by the by, published at Columbus, and exclusively devoted to the interests of agriculture and its kindred pursuits, edited with much tact and ability, and deserving the patronage of all cultivators of the soil.

There is no point in the West so easy of access to these varied interests as Cincinnati, and we feel confident that our citizens will not disappoint the just expectations of friends abroad in a hearty welcome, and an ample provision for their comfort and co-operation. Already our Horticultural Society has appointed a committee to confer with the State Agricultural Committee. No doubt the other interests sought to be united in this Western Exhibition of Skill and Art are fully prepared to act in concert.

The object is not to merge these interests in one, but to act unitedly—holding their exhibitions at the same time, with all the union that is consistent with separate organization—thereby affording the greatest possible convenience and inducement to cultivators, artisans, planters, pomologists, stock growers and visitors to unite, from abroad, as well as those at home.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Ohio State Agricultural Fair.—It will be seen by the resolutions of the State Board of Agriculture, that the first Ohio State Fair is appointed to be held at Cincinnati in September next. This place was selected mainly because of the facilities for securing a crowd of persons, and the convenient means of access and transportation which it possesses.

As competition will be invited from adjoining States, it is expected that much fine stock, and a large attendance of farmers will be present from Kentucky, Indiana, Virginia, &c.; and so we have a goodly number of readers in those States, we should be pleased to hear from some of them in regard to this point.

The citizens of Cincinnati and Hamilton county will have placed upon them a large share of the responsibility of devising and carrying out such a liberal system of arrangements as will make the Fair creditable to their city and to the State. We have full confidence that they will not be found wanting in liberality or in personal effort when the time arrives for them to give and act. A committee of the State Board will meet in Cincinnati on the first of next month, to confer with officers of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, Cincinnati Horticultural Society and Mechanics' Institute, in regard to arrangements for the Fair.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of selecting the place for holding the State Fair next fall, reported in favor of Cincinnati—whereupon it was Resolved, That the first Ohio State Agricultural Fair be held at Cincinnati in the month of September next; also Resolved, That Messrs. Gust, Strickland and Lapham be a committee to meet in Cincinnati on the first of March next, for the purpose of making out the list of premiums, and conferring with the officers and managers of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, the Cincinnati Horticultural Society and the Mechanics' Institute, in regard to the necessary arrangements for the fair—the particular time and place—means of defraying expenses, &c.

The necessity of exactitude in legal instruments was never more cogently shown than in a case in England, in which an eminent conveyancer, the late Mr. Butler, accidentally omitted a single word, "Glover," in drawing the will of Lord Newburgh, which deprived a lady, the intended devisee, of estates worth about seventy thousand dollars a year!

Value of a word.