# THE EXAMINER.

F. COSBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER, } EDITORS.

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☞ *We 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.*

**Emancipation Meeting.**

A meeting of the friends of Emancipation will be held at the Court House, Thursday Evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for choosing delegates to attend the Convention at Frankfort. It is hoped that the meeting will be large. Able addresses may be expected.

☞ A communication from "Stranger," received.

**Corresponding and Executive Committee.**

At a meeting of the friends of emancipation, held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies:

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|---|---|
| W. W. Worsley, | Wm. Richardson, |
| Wm. E. Glover, | Reuben Dawson, |
| David L. Beatty, | Patrick Maxcy, |
| Bland Ballard, | W. P. Boone, |

Thomas McGrain.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28, Lewis Ruffner and James Speed were added to the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding Secretary. W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n.

R. DAWSON, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of emancipation in Louisville.

The great object of the committee will be to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for distribution through the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of emancipation. Those applications, we trust, will now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful information upon this vitally important subject be disseminated throughout Kentucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballard, Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.

**"Inquirer."**

We have received a communication from a correspondent who signs himself "Inquirer," asking several questions in regard to our opinion upon the essential character of slavery.—We had supposed that to any one who reads the Examiner our opinion was evident enough.—We have spoken not seldom upon the topic, and as we do not possess the power, so much esteemed by Talleyrand, of using language to conceal our thoughts, we imagined that our sentiments were perfectly well understood. However, we are ready always to express our views upon the subject, and if "Inquirer" will favor us with his name, as from his apparent earnestness he will gladly do, we will cheerfully answer the questions proposed and such other questions as he may see fit to propose.

**Public Schools of Louisville.**

Feeling a deep interest in the cause of popular education, we have taken some pains to ascertain the condition of the Public Schools of our city at the present time, and offer the following statements as the result of our investigation.

The number of schools is twenty-three.—These are divided into two classes, grammar and primary schools. Of the former, we have five, three male and two female. Of the latter, eighteen. The number of teachers employed is forty, twenty-three as principals, seventeen as assistants, twenty-two being males and eighteen females.

The salaries of teachers are, for principals of the male grammar schools $600 per annum; of the female grammar schools $400 per annum; of the male primary schools $400, and of the female primary schools $350. The salary of an assistant teacher is $200.

Of the whole number of teachers employed, twelve were educated in the public schools. It is a good sign that so large a proportion of the teachers should have been prepared for their work on the spot. It shows that the schools are doing a good work, not only affording instruction, but also preparing instructors for the young.

The whole number of pupils, whose names are registered, is 2,018; the number in daily attendance 1,550. The difference, as will be perceived, between the number enrolled and the number in attendance is very great, but we believe it is not nearly as great as it once was.—Still it is far greater than it ought to be, either for the good progress of the pupils or the satisfaction and success of the teachers.

There are several causes of this irregularity; the poverty of some of the parents compelling them to avail themselves of the services of their children in various occupations; the indifference of others of the parents to the value of education, and other causes which are active in Louisville and every where. The difference in the average attendance is very great in different schools. In one school, numbering on its register seventy-eight pupils, there is an average attendance of forty; in another, having seventy-six on its register there is an average attendance of sixty-six; while in another, in which seventy-five names are enrolled, seventy-one pupils regularly attend. These differences by no means afford a fair index of the capacity or fidelity of the different teachers, for the causes of irregularity, to which we have alluded above, are much more active in some, than in other sections of the city.

The schools, generally, are in good condition. Some of them are admirably conducted. In comparing the schools as they now are with the schools as they were some years ago, improvement is very manifest. A larger number of pupils is connected with the schools; there is more regularity of attendance; the instruction is less superficial; the discipline, while milder, is more efficient, and the interest of the scholars in their respective schools greater. Of course there is yet great room for improvement. Many suggestions might be offered in regard to apparent or real defects, but such suggestions would be out of place in the columns of a public paper. General suggestions are of little use.—Advice, to be of service, must be specific, and such advice can only be given in private and to individuals.

But while we feel that suggestions upon the discipline and management of the public schools would be inappropriate to our columns, we also feel that there are suggestions which we are not only permitted to make, but which it is our duty to make.

And, first, in our humble opinion the great majority of parents are strangely, unaccountably indifferent to the character and welfare of the schools with which their children are connected.

We cannot understand how fathers or mothers, who have intelligence enough to perceive the value of education, and love enough for their children to desire that they may enjoy the privilege of education, can permit themselves to be unacquainted with the teachers to whom their children are entrusted. Do they not know that those teachers are exerting influences over the minds and hearts of the young, which will not pass away, but remain forever; influences which, as has been beautifully said, like the letters written with certain chemical preparations upon paper, remain legible and distinct even when the substance upon which they are written is burned to ashes? And is it of no importance to parents whether the influences be good or bad, ennobling or degrading? It is of unutterable importance that the influences be of the right kind. And, yet, we venture to say, that there are schools in Louisville which are not visited by the parents of the scholars who attend them, from the year's beginning to its end, not even on the day of public examination.—This ought not to be. It is all wrong. Such indifference is an injury to the pupils, who naturally must infer that no importance is attached to education by their parents. It is an injury to the teacher, who needs the encouragement which the sympathy of parents can give. According to our view the cause of education is a sacred cause, one demanding the consecration of the best powers and the purest affections. The teacher should enter upon his office with as much seriousness of purpose as ever a minister entered upon the duties of his sacred calling; and parents should co-operate with the teacher with the same zeal and perseverance with which they would second the efforts of a respected and faithful pastor. In fact the relation between teachers and parents should be characterised by as strong a friendship as ever characterised the relation between a minister and his congregation. Teachers should visit the parents freely at their homes, and parents should visit the teachers freely in their schools. Children, then, seeing the importance attached to educational interests by those whom they most revere and by whom they are most powerfully influenced, would attach a corresponding importance to the subject, and engage with new zeal in their appointed work. Thus the labors of the teacher would at once be rendered more interesting and more effective, and the moral, no less than the intellectual, influence of the schools be of the highest order.

One more suggestion we must make. Many of the buildings employed for school purposes, in Louisville, are utterly unfit for use, contracted, dilapidated, shabby and disagreeable in the extreme. Unpleasant as they are to the eye, they are no less injurious to the health of both teachers and scholars. It speaks well for the fidelity of the teachers who are so unfortunate as to occupy such rooms, rooms which, only by an inadmissible figure of speech and an unpardonable stretch of imagination, can be called school-rooms, that they have succeeded in keeping the children together. If the parents were accustomed to visit the schools, the use of such rooms would not be tolerated for a week. That they are tolerated is a reproach and a disgrace to our city. We earnestly hope that a change for the better may soon be effected.—The only obstacle in the way is the alleged poverty of the city. A city must be poor indeed which cannot afford healthy and comfortable accommodation for its children—while those children are preparing to become useful and respectable citizens. We distrust this plea of poverty. We respond heartily to the feelings of a pupil in one of the public schools, a bright and intelligent girl, who said that while the city was able to waste hundreds of dollars in an appropriation to "Presidential dinners," it could ill plead poverty as an excuse for refusal to provide suitable rooms for the education of its children.

We have used the language of encouragement and hope, in speaking of the Public Schools of our city. We feel encouraged when we compare their entire condition at present with their condition in former years. But we must confess that in one particular there has been retrogression instead of advancement. A few years since we had a High School or College to which thirty pupils from the Grammar Schools, possessing the requisite qualifications of character and scholarship might be annually admitted. This was a beautiful feature in our system, a feature which rendered the whole system attractive to all classes, but one to children of the humblest as well as of the more favored of our citizens. Then to all portions of society was freely granted the privilege of making honorable attainments in all the departments of science and literature. That feature no longer adorns the system. We understand that to one class, a small one we trust, the feature was repulsive because of its beauty. *It made the schools too good for public schools.* The Corinthian capital was therefore torn from the column, and torn, not as the graceful works of Grecian art were stolen by artistic plunderers to adorn other lands, but simply to be destroyed. Fortunately the column remains, erect and firm, and it may yet be adorned by a more beautiful capital than graced it before. Our city has just completed a building for the Academical department of the University, a building which does great credit to its architect, and we trust that ere long a course of instruction may be commenced therein corresponding in its excellence to the outward beauty of the building, and that that course may be freely opened to all deserving pupils from the public schools.

**The Twenty-fifth of April.**

We are glad to learn that meetings have been appointed in several parts of the State for the choice of delegates to attend the Convention at Frankfort. A meeting is to be held to-day for that purpose in Danville. One has been called also, in Hopkinsville. We hope that throughout the State, early arrangements will be made so as to secure a full and fair representation of the Emancipation sentiment of Kentucky. From counties in which meetings may not be held, let as many individuals go to Frankfort as possibly can. The Convention is not intended to be an assembly of delegates only, but of friends of Emancipation. Let all go who can.

**The Wrong of Slavery.**

In discussing the subject of slavery, it is too often forgotten that there are great wrongs connected with our system. Good men often deceive themselves by a strange process of reasoning. If one attempts to prove to them that slavery is wrong, and brings forward some of the evils of the system as it exists among us, they will admit that such things are wrong, and contend that they are not essential to slavery—that slavery may exist when those things are removed. When they have satisfied themselves that there may be an innocent system of slavery *in the abstract*, they then transfer its innocence to our system *as it exists*. To prove that slavery may be without wrong, they remove the unjust adjuncts to our system, and when they have established their point, they restore all that they have taken away. By a kind of legerdemain, our system of slavery immediately takes the place of the abstract system which they had before their minds, when they were proving its innocence. Slavery, in the abstract, seems to be a kind of ghost that presents itself to our eyes in a very beautiful form till we are highly pleased with it, and then dexterously steps aside, and leaves us unconsciously looking upon a quite different thing. When we begin to be displeased with this object, the ghost imperceptibly steps back and removes our objections.—So skilfully is the operation performed that we seem to be all the time looking at one and the same object. Slavery seems to be like one of Fouque's water spirits. A person riding through a forest, sees a stream rushing down a precipice. When he approaches more closely to the stream, he wonders that he could have been so deceived, for he sees before him nothing but a tall man clothed in white. If he is provoked into an attempt to cut off the head of this man, he finds himself drenched with water. So slavery changes its appearance to suit the circumstances.

"That water is poisonous," says A to B, "No it is not poisonous," replies B, "for, though it contain arsenic this is not an essential ingredient. In examining this matter, we should have before our minds water in the abstract. Water in the abstract is not a bad thing." Having reasoned thus, B swallows the water which had led to the discussion, taking it as water in the abstract.

"I do'nt think John Anderson is a suitable match for our daughter," says the mother of a beautiful young lady to her husband; "his character is so bad that he would make her miserable."

"Yes," says the father; "but the vices of gambling and drinking are not necessary to his character; we must look at John Anderson in the abstract. These vices being removed, I think he is a very excellent young man. Remember, my dear, I repeat, that these vices are not necessary parts of John Anderson. John Anderson in the abstract will make our daughter happy, I am sure."

The mother is overwhelmed by this logic, and the daughter is given to a very good young man *in the abstract*, who will no doubt make her happy *in the abstract*.

With our feelings, it seems to us absurd to say that the holding of slaves is in itself necessarily sinful. We have known benevolent persons, who subjected themselves to great trouble that they might purchase slaves for the good of the slaves themselves. A female slave, who is about to be separated from all that she holds dear, comes to you, and begs you to purchase her. You tell her that you have not the money. She returns and begs more earnestly. Your heart bleeds for her, and you determine even to pawn your furniture for the purpose of raising the money. You buy her, telling her that when she has earned enough to refund what you have paid she shall be free. Can any one venture to say that you have committed a sin in this?

Other cases might be mentioned, but this is sufficient to illustrate our position. This, however, is far from proving that our system of slavery is not sinful. Our system forbids the legalisation of marriages among slaves. It depends upon the will of the master whether the marriage tie shall be sacred. A large number of our slaves are living in adultery. We mention this one instance, as this shows very clearly that our system as it exists is wrong.—We defy any man to deny this. We appeal to the conscience of every Kentuckian. This matter is not merely a question of dollars and cents. Those who vote for the continuance of this system, vote for the continuance of wrong. They vote for the continued violation of God's laws. If the friends of slavery wish to avoid the position in which they are placed, they must exert themselves to remove from the system all which they acknowledge to be wrong. The idea of "slavery in the abstract" will not help them here.

**Elwood Fisher's Address.**

☞ We call attention to the subjoined masterly demolition of Mr. Fisher's recent address on the North and South, by our friend Doctor Bailey, of the National Era. Mr. Fisher's absurd pamphlet has been circulated with great industry, and we designed exposing its errors and its sophistries. Our friend of the Era however has executed that task so successfully, that we shall content ourselves with what he has done. Doctor Bailey is mistaken, when he says that Mr. Fisher is "a member of the Society of Friends." We have the best authority for stating that though Mr. Fisher was, in the early part of his life, a member of that Society, his connection with it ceased many years ago.

**The North and the South.**

Elwood Fisher, of Cincinnati, a member of the Society of Friends, a native of Virginia, and a disciple of Mr. Calhoun, lately delivered a Lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of that city, "on the North and the South." The Lecture has been published, a copy transmitted to each member of Congress, and, a few days since, Mr. Bedinger, in the course of a speech on slavery, made copious quotations from it. Mr. Fisher possesses a metaphysical intellect, and appears to take great pleasure in startling the good people with monstrous propositions and curious paradoxes, which he demonstrates by the nicest reasoning, with admirable coolness and self-complacency.

Among the novel propositions he has established, to his own complete satisfaction, in this Lecture, are the following:

Slave labor is more productive than Free Labor.

The slavery of the blacks has given the whites of the South a decided advantage over their brethren of the North, as it regards wealth, comfort, luxury, natural increase of population, intellect, purity, sobriety; so that individual wealth is greater, civilization higher, pauperism, and crime and mortality are less, stability and good order and real intellectual power more marked, among the former than among the latter.

A different impression, it is true, has prevailed throughout the country, but it is all a mistake, as Mr. Fisher shows by the most conclusive statistics.

Now, it is not our purpose to examine this Lecture in its length and breadth; but merely to characterise it as it deserves, and to show by a few examples that our judgment is just. It is loose in its statements, contradictory in its positions, sophistical in its reasonings, false in its statistics, absurd and inhuman in its conclusions.

In whatever we may say, we intend no disparagement to the South. Invidious comparisons are not to our taste. Our love of country is confined to no section—we cherish prejudice against none. But, at a crisis, when enlightened citizens of the South itself are confessing the evils of Slavery, conceding the superior value of Free Labor, and gradually becoming prepared for a safe and beneficent revolution, it is important to expose the fallacies and sophistries employed to disparage Free as compared with Slave Labor. Our purpose now is, to show that this Lecture is not worthy of any credit.

We proceed at once to particulars.

"When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the population of the two sections of the United States was nearly equal—each being (containing?) not quite two millions of inhabitants." "The territory then occupied by the two was perhaps also *nearly equal in extent* and fertility."

What were "nearly equal in extent?" The North and the South. But what did they comprehend? The thirteen original States, or those States and the territories belonging to them? Mr. Fisher does not say. If they comprehended the former alone, then the South had the advantage of the North in respect of territory, to the amount of 80,000 square miles—the North comprising an area of about 120,000, the South, an area of 202,000, square miles. If they comprehended both States and *territories*, then the North had a greater extent of territory than the South, by 80,000 or 90,000 square miles.

This looseness and indefiniteness of statement precludes anything like close reasoning.

Again:

"Their commerce was about the same: the North exporting about $9,800,540, in 1790, and the South $9,200,500."

Not a word said of the *imports* of the two sections. At this time *exports* from the Southern section of the country are about $85,000,000, from the North, $73,000,000. Suppose a politician should quote this fact to prove that the commerce of the two sections was about the same, the advantage being a little on the side of the South, he would be laughed at, and reminded that seven-eighths of the imports entered the Northern ports, while the tonnage employed in the exports of the South is nearly all owned at the North? We cannot now turn to any table of imports for 1790, but we have before us, in Seybert's Statistics, an account of the nett revenue from imports in 1791, in the States severally; and this account shows that nearly two-thirds of the customs were paid in the north.—The States South paid $2,274,656 45, the States North, $4,254,607 38. Another table of the revenue from customs for ten years, from 1801 to 1810 inclusive, shows that the amount received in the free States, was $93,237,778 84, in the slave States, $26,127,976 96—the proportion of the South having gone down from a third to less than a fourth of the whole amount. The tonnage in 1790 was, 346,254, of which, 234,042 was set down to the free States, and 112,212, not one-third of the whole amount, to the slave States.

So much for the novel discovery by Mr. Fisher, that the two sections were about equal in commerce.

"Even the property held by the two sections was almost exactly the same in amount, being about $400,000,000 in value each, according to an assessment for direct taxes in 1799."

The entire valuation in the free States was $422,235,680 75—in the slave States, excluding slaves, $197,742,357 17; adding the slaves, the valuation of the latter would be increased to near $400,000,000, twenty-two millions less than that of the free States—so that the two sections were far from being "almost exactly" equal in wealth.

"According to assessments made by authority of the Federal Government in 1815, for direct taxes, the value of property in the Southern States had risen to $859,574,697, the white population being then, according to an average of the census of 1810 and that of 1820, about 2,749,795, or about $312 per head, whilst the property of the Northern States amounted to $1,042,782,264 for 4,326,550 population, or, only $240 per head."

A mistake and a fallacy both. The property of the North amounted to $1,097,666,718, or $253¼ per head; while the property of the South, excluding the slaves, was only $533,990,476, or $130½ per head of the whole population.

"It was at this period (1816) that the system of direct taxation was finally abandoned, and the whole interest of the public debt, then so much augmented by the war, as well as the increased expenditures of the Government, were made chargeable on the foreign commerce of the country, except the slight income from public lands," &c. "It was held that the *new policy* was a peculiar burthen on the States that produced these staples—rice, cotton, and tobacco."

The representation made is, that the policy of raising the revenue by customs was a new policy, adopted in 1816, when the old policy of raising it by *direct taxes* was finally abandoned!

Capital authority for Mr. Bedinger! The revenue of this Government, from its foundation till this hour, has been chiefly derived from customs. Direct taxes were never imposed to any considerable extent, except in 1800 and 1801—in each of those years yielding about a sixth part of the revenue—and, during five years, commencing with 1814, (a period of war and its consequent burthens,) but even then, for that entire period, they yielded only one-fourth of the whole revenue! Nor were direct taxes abandoned in 1816, for in the three following years the receipts from such taxes amounted to six millions of dollars. Nor was the income from the public lands "slight," as Mr. Fisher asserts. In the four years following 1816, it amounted to more than nine millions of dollars!

"Sixteen years ago, when our population was little more than half what it is now, this Government exerted $32,000,000 as duties on foreign imports, and that, too, when in consequence of this heavy burthen on our foreign trade, we only imported $64,000,000."

Our population, sixteen years ago (1832) was fourteen millions; it is now almost twenty-two millions! Our population doubles in twenty-three and a half years, not in sixteen. The Government exacted, not $32,000,000, but twenty-eight and a half millions, as duties on foreign imports, and those imports, instead of being only $64,000,000, were $101,000,000.

"Even in manufactures, the South at this period (from 1790 to 1816) excelled the North in proportion to the number of their population. In 1810, according to the returns of the marshals of the United States, the fabrics of wool, cotton, and linen manufactures in the Northern States amounted to 40,344,274 yards, valued at $21,061,525, whilst the South fabricated 34,786,637 yards estimated at $15,771,724."

We do not trouble ourselves to inquire whether these figures are correct. It is sufficient to show that the data quoted by Mr. Fisher to sustain his position that the South excelled the North in manufactures, prove exactly the reverse. Thus, in 1810, the population of "the North" was 1,782,913; value of the manufactures named, $21,061,525—showing a product of $5 56 a head. In the same year, the population of "the South" was 3,456,901; value of manufactures named, $15,771,724—showing a product of $4 56 a head. Comment is needless.

"Our population is now twenty millions, and yet it is thought by all parties that twenty-five millions of dollars per annum is enough for the support of Government in time of peace."

Our population is now twenty-two millions, and, no matter what all parties think, the total annual expenditure of the Government from 1842 up to June 30th, 1846, (a period of profound peace,) ranged from twenty-eight to thirty-two millions. The two succeeding years are burthened with war expenses.

"If, however, we compare this favorite of the North (Massachusetts) with Maryland, a Southern State of *similar territorial extent*, and one of the oldest of the Southern States, we shall find the latter to be decidedly superior in wealth, in proportion to the number of her citizens.—According to the census of 1840, Maryland had a free population of 380,282; and in 1847 her property was assessed at $202,272,650. Massachusetts, in 1840, had a population of 737,699, and her property now is only $300,000,000.—Taking these two assessments as the basis of comparison, and it appears that the average property of a free person in Maryland was $531, whilst in Massachusetts it is now, in the palmiest days she has ever seen, only $406 per head!"

A precious specimen of statistical reasoning. First, he assumes that *assessed* value is a correct standard of *real* value; secondly, he throws the laboring population out of the distribution of wealth per head in the case of Maryland, and includes it in the case of Massachusetts; thirdly, he apportions the wealth of Maryland in 1847 according to her free population in 1840, although if that population increased at the same rate it did from 1830, it would have reached 405,000 in 1847; and, fourthly, he *guesses* at the assessed valuation of Massachusetts at the *present* time, and then apportions it according to her population eight years ago! The wonderful conclusion he arrives at by this tissue of blunders is, that the free people of Massachusetts are much poorer than their brethren in Maryland. The total value of property in Massachusetts, *we guess*, is nearer $450,000,000 than $300,000,000. We must not overlook the loose statement that Maryland and Massachusetts are "of similar territorial extent." Every well-taught schoolboy knows, that while Maryland embraces 7,040,000 acres, Massachusetts has but 4,640,000—being one-third less in territorial extent!

"The States of New York and Virginia are both of great territorial extent, and *not materially unequal in that respect.*"

New York comprises an area of 46,000 square miles; Virginia, an area of 61,352—a difference in favor of Virginia of 15,352, nearly equal to the aggregated area of Massachusetts and Maine!

It is evident that this disciple of Mr. Calhoun, like his great head, understands very little of the power of figures, except figures of speech.

He proceeds to compare the wealth of the free people of both States, committing again the ridiculous blunder of apportioning the wealth of 1847 according to the population of 1840—a blunder against himself, as the free population of New York has increased far more rapidly than that of Virginia during the last eight years, so as to show a less amount of wealth in the former, compared with the latter. As to the attempt to ascertain the comparative wealth of the States by their *assessed* values, it is perfectly futile. Virginia is assessed at $600,000,000, New York at $632,000,000; and yet the former has a population of only 1,300,000, while New York numbers 2,800,000—fifteen hundred thousand more. In view of this vast excess of population, and what we know of the comparative enterprise and business of the two States, it is simply absurd to assume that the wealth of New York is only $32,000,000 greater that that of Virginia. No body but a mere metaphysician would be innocent enough to mistake the assesed value in these cases for real value. The wealth of the slave State, consisting chiefly in lands, houses, and slaves, is *palpable;* but the wealth of a commercial State like New York exists in innumerable impalbable forms, which her assessment inquisition cannot bring to the test.

We shall have something to say of this matter of valuation hereafter, and also of the fallacies in Mr. Fisher's estimate of wealth, as connected with the valuation of slaves as property. These fallacies and his erroneous statistics constitute the whole material of his argument.

We cannot forbear noticing a few more groundless statements in the lecture. The author denounces cities as great destroyers of human life—cities, the boast of the North.—The mortality in them, he assumes, is appalling; and he endeavors to maintain this position by a few stray statistics, of no force whatever.

The following table, by E. C. Seaman, in his "Progress of Nations," is the result of a laborious and careful analysis of data furnished by the census, and by the bills of mortality of this country and others:

*Proportion of children, born alive, that die under 5 years of age, in the cities of the*

| | Free States. North. | Slave States. South. | Slave States. Southwest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 16 per ct | 12 per ct | 8 per ct |
| 1 to 2 years | 7 per ct | 6 per ct | 6 per ct |
| 2 to 5 years | 5 per ct | 6 per ct | 10 per ct |
| In the country | 15 per ct | 15 per ct | 15 per ct |
| In the city | 16½ per ct | 16 per ct | 16 per ct |

So much for the appalling waste of life in cities. The difference in favor of the country is slight. It will be observed that the mortality of children under one year is twice as great in the cities of the free States, as in those of the Southern slave States; but that in children from 2 to 5 years, the proportion is exactly reversed; and this disproportionate mortality continues in subsequent ages. Mr. Fisher, however, from a careless calculation of insufficient statistics, arrives at the conclusion that the mortality of the males at the North is far greater than at the South, and this he charges upon the disproportionate amount of vice in the free States. We commend to his notice the following table, founded upon calculations, compiled with a carefulness, he would do well to imitate, and comprehending a range of data with which he certainly is not familiar:

*Estimated per cent. of mortality, during each period, from 1790 to 1850, exclusive of about one-tenth of one per cent., caused by the Asiatic cholera in 1832 to 1834.**

| | 1790 to 1800. | 1800 to 1810. | 1810 to 1820. | 1820 to 1830. | 1830 to 1840. | 1840 to 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. States, | 12.12 | 11.42 | 10.82 | 10.12 | 9.60 | 9.10 |
| N. S. States, | 18.10 | 18.05 | 18.00 | 17.95 | 17.00 | 17.85 |
| S. S. States, | 25.00 | 21.80 | 24.60 | 24.20 | 23.90 | 23.80 |

The mortality in all the countries of Europe, it is stated, except Turkey, Spain and Portugal, and part of Italy, has declined within the past three centuries—in Great Britain, more than one-third part. In the free States of this country, the abatement during the last sixty years is one-fourth, while in the Southern States it is scarcely noticeable; and the table, too, shows that the mortality in the free States is about one-half what it is in the Northern slave States, and not near one-half what it is in the Southern slave States.

Mr. Fisher handles statistics with the rashness of inexperience. Has he forgotten the startling conclusions drawn by John C. Calhoun from an examination of the census tables—that the proportion of idiots, blind, deaf, dumb, &c., among the free colored people of the North was enormously greater than that among the same description of persons among the slaves of the South?—and that the distinguished gentleman has never seen proper, from that day to this, to notice the fact, established beyond all doubt, that the census had in numerous instances assigned to certain towns and districts in the free States more idiotic, blind, or deaf and dumb colored persons, than the whole number of colored people resident therein—in some places, indeed, crediting colored idiots to places where no colored persons lived? The statistical reasoner should take care, first, that his statistics are *correct;* secondly, that they are *full* and *sufficient*. This rule is too frequently disregarded by our ingenious Lecturer.

The impression exists that the population of the South is declining or stationary. Mr. Fisher says, "this is all a mistake;" and he undertakes to prove that, leaving out of the calculation the foreign population and its increase, the ratio of natural increase is greater in the slave than free States. We wish the reader to attend to his demonstration; it is a fair specimen of his statistical care and logic:

"Of the foreign emigrants, no register was kept until 1820. From that year until 1840, it (they?) amounted to more than 700,000 persons, according to the returns. But large numbers came by the way of Canada, for which, during a considerable period, the facilities were greater than by the direct route. These have been estimated at half the number registered in the custom-house. Assuming, however, the whole number to be a million, which is the lowest estimate I have seen, their natural increase in the twenty years could not have been less than half a million—making 1,500,000. Now, the white population of 1840, in the free States, was 9,557,431; deduct 1,500,000, it would be 8,057,431. In 1820 it was 5,033,983, and has consequently had a natural increase of 60 per cent. The white population of the South was, in 1820, 2,833,585, and is now 4,638,637, which exhibits a natural increase of 65 per cent. I have included all the foreign immigration in the North. A little of it, however, has gone to the South; but not more than the excess of Southern people who have removed to the Northwestern States."

And thus, by presuming, guessing, and assumption, he reaches the conclusion, that the ratio of natural increase in the South is 5 per cent. greater than in the North. We will adopt his method of reasoning, only correcting his figures by the official statements, and the reader will find additional reason for admiring the genius of friend Elwood for statistics. Official documents show that the whole number of foreign passengers registered at the custom-houses was, from October 1st, 1820, to September 30th, 1840, 798,770; of whom 633,744 were registered in the free States, and 165,026 in the slave States. Mr. Fisher assumes that 300,000 entered by way of Canada. Set down 225,000 of these for the free, and 75,000 for the slave States, we have then 858,744 foreigners in the former, and 240,026 in the latter. Mr. Fisher, in estimating their increase, assumed the ratio of 50 per cent. for the twenty years. This gives on 858,744, an increase of 429,372; and on 240,026, an increase of 120,013—a total of foreign immigrants and their descendants, for that period, in the free States, of 1,288,116; in the slave States, of 360,039. Deduct 1,288,116 from 9,557,431, the population of the North in 1840, and it leaves 8,269,317. The difference between this and 5,033,983, the population in 1830, is the natural increase—3,235,334—which is at the rate of 64 per cent. Deduct the total number of foreign immigrants and their descendants in the slave States, 360,039—from the white population in those States in 1840—4,635,637—and it leaves 4,275,598. The difference between this and 2,833,585, the amount of the white population in 1820, is 1,442,113, the natural increase, or 50 per cent.—showing a difference in favor of the free States, as it regards the natural increase of population, of 14 per cent.!

Mr. Fisher, it will be observed, *guessed* that all the foreign immigrants should be included in the free States. The official documents show that 165,026 of those registered at the custom-houses were registered in the slave States. He guessed that 300,000 entered from Canada.—Adopting his guess, we apportion them, 225,000 to the free, and 75,000 to the slave States. If this be thought too large a proportion for the latter, reduce it to 50,000, and add 25,000 to the free State apportionment, and the result will not be materially modified.

Mr. Fisher *guesses* that the foreign immigration to the slave States is balanced by the excess of Southern people who have gone to the Northwestern States. We guess, that the emigration from the North to the South and Southwest nearly balances the Southern emigration to the Northwest. Seaman, in his Progress of Nations, by a nice calculation, shows that from 1830 to 1840, the number of emigrants from the free to the slave States was 60,000—the number of emigrants from the Northern slave States to the free, was 66,000. Emigration from the far South to the North is too slight to be noticed. His tables doubtless closely approximate the truth.

More hereafter. Meanwhile, we remark, that our authorities are official documents, Seaman's Progress of Nations, Seybert's Statistics, Chickering's Statistics of Immigration, Pickering's Statistics, and friend Elwood's favorite authority, the American Almanac.

He must excuse us for the plainness of our strictures. He has an intellect which, if exercised under the control of sound principles of philosophy and morals, would make him one of the strongest men of his State.

*Seaman's "Progress of Nations."

**Emancipation Meeting.**

The Danville *Tribune* contains a call, signed by two hundred and sixty-seven citizens, for a meeting to be held on Saturday next, for the purpose of aiding the cause of emancipation. In reference to the names to the call, the Danville *Tribune* says:

The call is signed by two hundred and sixty-seven citizens and voters of the county, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, from all parts of the county. We believe that about one half of them are owners of slaves. We are assured that the persons requesting the call, according to the commissioners' books, own over five hundred slaves. We have no doubt that there are many citizens of the county who entertain the opinions expressed in the call and who would have signed it, had the call been presented to them. We know there are some such. We trust the subjects to be consulted upon, will be treated calmly and dispassionately.

These are significant signs, and should not be disregarded. We hear much of the injustice, to slaveholders, of emancipation, yet here is a body of gentlemen who own, according to the books of the Commissioners, over *five hundred slaves*, joining in a noble, glorious, and manly effort to remove the incubus of slavery from the soil of Kentucky. Success to their efforts.

For the Examiner.

**Emancipation.**

Born and reared in Kentucky, I expect to find a grave there. Believing that my children, and their descendants, will find a home in the same State, I feel an interest in all that will promote the prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth.

I own slaves, and am now using slave labor; yet I have for many years looked forward to the time when our State should be relieved from the evil of slavery—for evil I believe it to be. With many others, I believed that the time to apply a remedy had not yet arrived, but in looking around upon the movements of the various parties in Kentucky, I am satisfied that the time for action has *now come*, and that the friends of Emancipation should agitate the question. The pro-slavery men are exhibiting a settled and fixed determination to place Kentucky among the slave States forever, or, at least, so long as the institution of slavery shall exist in our country—to stand still at this juncture, is to sacrifice our principles, and to abandon the great object we have in view.

"Let the subject alone"—"await the operation of natural and moral causes"—"no excitement"—"no agitation"—is the cry of pro-slavery men. Do they practice the doctrine which they preach? Do they calmly admit the operation of these moral causes? Do they respect the feelings and views of those who differ from them in opinion? are they conservative in their views? We answer in the negative to all these inquiries. On the contrary, they are using every means to forestall public opinion, through the Legislature, and otherwise, declaring in substance that Kentucky shall remain a slave State forever. Refer to the proceedings in our Legislature—read the various resolutions offered, including the celebrated "Dohoney resolution," which was adopted. From the various speeches which were delivered before the passage of the Bill to modify the law of 1833, I will select a single passage from the speech of a Senator:—

"He wished the Bill to pass for the purpose of increasing the property of the State, and to put the seal of condemnation upon the disorganising party of Emancipationists. He was confident no other act could so effectually annihilate them."

Look at the editorials of the various papers opposed to the agitation of this question. The *Yeoman* of Feb. 22, 1849, has an editorial on the subject, from which I take the following:—

"If Kentucky intends to be classed among the *permanent* slave States of the Union, the passage of the modification law, in our opinion, is perfectly correct."

And the editor contends that the modification of the law of 1833 was brought about by the Emancipationists. I shall not quote other passages from speeches and editorials now before me. The proof is sufficient that there is a settled determination with a large portion of the pro-slavery men, to make Kentucky a *permanent* slaveholding State. A large portion of the *politicians* of the State have pledged themselves to this. Shall we close our eyes to these facts?—shall we suffer ourselves to be driven from our position?—or shall we, like men feeling the importance of the subject, arise to the work before us? We will have a warm and exciting contest, but what great measure was ever carried, what great good effected, without agitation and excitement?

A new element must enter into this contest.—Throughout our State, in almost every county, there are men to be found who have not (to any great extent) mingled in the movements, which from time to time, have been made by the political parties of the State—they are averse to the din and strife of party conflicts—yet, from position, character and intelligence, they can bring to bear a moral influence which mere politicians can never counteract. Let these men take position—let their voices be heard, and we will have *politicians* with us. I am satisfied that we will find a host of these men (that is of the quiet, thoughtful, and intelligent) in our ranks. This question will bring them out, and their influence will be felt.

We must enter the arena boldly—we must have organisation. Facts, arguments, and statistics, must be thrown out among the people.—We must have suitable men to advocate, and place our measures fairly before them.

I most heartily approve the project for a convention of the friends of Emancipation, to be held in Frankfort, on the 25th of April next. In the meantime, we should not be idle, we should converse with our neighbors on this subject.—Let the pro-slavery men understand that we are in earnest—that we will not quietly permit them to class us with the northern Abolitionists, and that we are ready and willing to meet them in fair discussion, in public or in private,—on the stump, or through the press.

Let the question be fairly discussed, and I believe that a majority of the people of Kentucky, will be found in favor of Gradual Emancipation, operating upon those yet to be born, connecting therewith a plan for the removal of those who shall be thus emancipated. E.

*Greenville, Ky.*, March 5, 1849.

**NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.**

***Lynd's First Book of Etymology—Lynd's Class Book of Etymology—Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.***

These three works, which are published by Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, are sufficient to give a very extensive knowledge of the English language. As a work on grammar generalises the principles of arrangement, so these works generalise the definitions. The difference in principle between these works and dictionaries is equivalent to that between a regular arrangement of the rules of grammar, and a collection of sentences from which the rules are to be deduced. Dictionaries contain a mass of facts from which these works have evolved a science. Whether we regard the memory or the judgment, these books are, for the use of schools, superior to any dictionary. A general principle is, of course, more easily remembered than the separate facts from which it has been derived, and the judgment of the learner is exercised in applying the principle to particular instances. The study of etymology is one of the most interesting in which a pupil can be engaged.

These works are for sale by J. V. Cowling.

*The Lady's Every Day Hand Book*, contains, among other things, some observations on domestic cookery, which are, without doubt, very valuable.

*Bell Martin* is the title of an interesting story with a fine moral, by T. S. Arthur.

*The Sybil's Cave.* By Mrs. ANNA BACHE:

This book is a collection of poetical extracts, which are made to answer some of the most interesting questions with regard to future events.

These works are published by Henry F. Anners, of Philadelphia, and are sold in this city by J. V. Cowling.

**Blacksmiths for California.**

A letter, written from San Francisco, complains bitterly of the lack of blacksmiths in that region. He says that almost any sort of a workman can make himself independent there in a very short time, wages ranging from $20 to $50 per diem.

STEAMER DOMAIN SUNK.—The steamer *Domain* was sunk a few days since in the upper Mississippi, about five miles below Quincy, and now lies in about 10 feet water. She had on board but little cargo, most of which was saved. The boat was an old one, and will prove a total loss. She was owned by the captain and the other officers, and was insured for $2,500.

From the Louisville Morning Courier.

**Emancipation in Kentucky.**

I have chosen the above heading, for the few remarks I wish to make at this time, Mr. Editor, because it is, above all others, the expression most calculated to attract the attention of a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and not because I intend to discuss the subject at large. Indeed, whatever those who differ from us may think, it seems to me as if the necessity for the discussion apparently just entered, has been nearly done away. The hearty and overwhelming responses which are coming from every part of our beloved State, to the first timid calls of those who thought that the time had arrived for Kentucky to speak out, and tell the world that she intended to be free, are enough to give hope to the most desponding, and courage to the most fearful.

The audacity of our sapient legislators, in undertaking to tell us, American freemen, Kentuckians, what in God's fair universe, we shall or shall not think or talk about, has, as any reader of American history might have known it would, aroused a feeling of indignant resentment from one end of the State to the other, and struck a blow for our cause, such as we hardly hoped for from any quarter. And now that our own glorious Henry Clay, the man that holds possession of more hearts in Kentucky than any other man that ever was in it, has come out and announced his firm and deliberate conviction, that the hour has arrived, and that he is ready, again to place himself in the front rank of a great and noble army, battling, not as of old, for political superiority, but for *freedom*, the rallying cry of all Americans, I do feel that the victory is already won.

It is not then the subject of emancipation, as desirable, or attainable, that I wish to speak about, at this time, for in the former view, I consider the question settled in the minds of three-fourths of our citizens, and the latter, as certain to be answered affirmatively, as that there is a sun in Heaven, but merely to call attention to some details which belong to any plan that has or will be proposed.

I think one point of very great importance, has hardly had due weight given to it by any one, whose articles on this subject I have seen. I allude to the question of the age at which females should be emancipated, and of the disposition that should be made for the offspring they may have.

If free at twenty-five or eighteen years, or at any age over fifteen years, a large portion of them would have children, and those of the first mentioned age, would have several, the oldest too young to be left alone. To separate these from their mothers would indeed be cruel, and would offer to our pro-slavery friends, who have lately become so deeply interested in the welfare of the negroes, an assailable point, of which they would not be slow to take advantage.

Suppose that no provision should be made for these children, but by the simple operation of law they must remain slaves, until at twenty-five years of age, they should, if females, be obliged to leave their children in the same way; or even should they be born free, but retained here and bound out until twenty-one years old, such a separation of parent and child, for twenty years, as would result from either of these plans, would be nearly, and in many cases quite equivalent to a separation for life, and would not be tolerated for a moment by any friend of the negro.

Another proposition is, that the children of those born after a certain date, shall immediately be free. To this there are many objections so obvious that I need not enumerate them.

Again it is proposed, and this appears to me to be much better than either of the above, that children follow the fortunes of the mother, becoming free when she does, she being hired out for a sufficient length of time to pay the expense of the transportation of her child or children with herself. This appears to be more humane, and I do not well see what objection could be made to it, except, that with one or two young children about her, a woman is in such health, and her time is so taken up with the care of them, that, unless for their expected value, she is nearly worthless. And this brings me to the main proposition, which is, that in any plan for emancipation and colonization, a distinction should be made between the sexes, the male becoming free at the age of twenty-five, or thereabouts, and the females at fifteen years, or before they could have children. This appears to me to be consulting the happiness and advantage of both the white and black races, and taking from the emancipation project the only serious objection to it.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, given my views upon what I consider a very important matter, and upon the clearing up of which, the decision of many slaveholders really interested in the welfare of their slaves, may depend.

That other arrangements might be made, better than either of those I have mentioned, I am by no means prepared to assert; but if I have succeeded in calling attention to this part of the subject, I am content. F.

**A Song for the Times.**

BY CLEROS.

I.

Dark impervious clouds are o'er us,
Shading the paths we tread;
And the foe with which we struggle
Shouts "Emancipation's dead!"
But the TRUTH can perish never,
Darken'd though it long may be;
And the cause of Freedom ever
Like the Truth unchanged shall be.

II.

"Prudent," shifting politicians,
Who of morals make a trade,
With the avaricious Christian,
May awhile deride its claims;
But its light, more brightly beaming,
Far athwart the gloom shall spread,
Till the joyous shout of *free man*
Shall proclaim *oppression dead!*

III.

Friends of Freedom, shall we falter,
Now the battle is begun—
Though the clouds hang darkly o'er us,
And the foe is pressing on?
Friends of Freedom! falter never,
In the conflict for the RIGHT;
*Liberty* and *Truth* together
Shield us in the glorious strife.

*Under the Bridge, Feb.* 16, 1849.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Washington Union says that a model of a locomotive, which the editor has examined, promises to be a most important invention, because it will enable the locomotive and train to overcome grades as steep as occur on ordinary turnpikes. To accomplish this object, the invention enables the engineer, by mechanical means, to supply any degree of adhesion which may be required at any instant, and to dispense with it the moment he ceases to need it. And to do this, there are no rack-rails, or cog-wheels, or centre-rail; nor is there, by this plan, as much resistance to the progress of the train as would be caused by adding weight to the engine, in order to produce the requisite adhesion. The effective power of an engine is now limited to the adhesion of its wheels to the rails, but by this invention the power of the engine is only limited by its capacity to generate and retain steam. This is very important.

CLERGYMEN MURDERED IN CALIFORNIA.—Private letters have been received in Newark, N. J., from the Pacific by the Crescent City, one of which mentions a painful rumor that Messrs. Newman and Pomeroy, clergymen of the Methodist and Baptist churches, had been murdered in the gold region. The letter, says the Advertiser, is of the latest date, and comes from a highly respectable source. It refers to the statement incidentally, as it was a well understood fact, but gives no particulars.

THE DIPLOMATIC SMUGGLER.—The Washington Union, of Sunday, asserts positively that no intimation has reached our government in regard to the case of diplomatic smuggling, mentioned by the Commercial Advertiser, other than what has come through the public press.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—Rev. Dr. Bascom has resigned the Presidency of this institution. This movement (says the Observer & Reporter) was dictated by feelings of magnanimity on his part, because it was found that the funds of the institution were inadequate to its liabilities in its then state of organization, and that some one of the professors would have to retire.

☞ The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, of the Sixth street Methodist Protestant Church, has been elected President of the Miami University.