The gospel of Jesus Christ honors *all* men, by addressing itself to faculties and feelings which *all men* in common possess. That "the poor have the gospel preached unto them" is announced by Jesus as one of the most distinctive signs of his divine mission, and it is this more than anything else which constitutes the gospel a great fact—the greatest of facts—in the philosophy of the Rights of Man.

This preaching of a gospel to the poor and degraded, assumes that these have faculties for the appreciation of the profoundest of moral truths—that there is nothing too good to be given them—that the enlightening of their understandings, the awakening of their feelings, the guiding of their aspirations to spiritual beauty, truth and good, is a work worthy of the highest order of intelligence.

The Christian religion is the loftiest wisdom descending (without any parade of condescension,) to commune with the deepest ignorance, lifting up its voice, not in the schools of learning and science, but in the highways of human intercourse—in the huts of poverty and the dens of vice. How forcibly and eloquently does the religion of Christ plead for the elevation and education of the poor, the depraved, and despised among the "sons of men"—and how pregnant the fact that the Savior delighted to reveal himself to our common humanity by the familiar and well understood title "*Son of Man.*"

The fair and legitimate application of this leading and fundamental principle of Christianity, implies the radical falsity and wickedness of all social arrangements which demand the sacrifice of individual intellect, morality and spiritual health to the abstraction called "SOCIETY."

Under the Christian charter of human rights and code of human duties, Man—every man—has a destiny of his own to work out, a nature of his own to develop, up to its highest possibility of health and strength, and whatever obstructs him in this, *Christianity implicitly condemns.*

Political enfranchisement—as the condition preliminary of a true and entire service of God; civil rights—as needful to intellectual and moral health; social justice—as the atmosphere in which the virtues and charities best grow—there is a principle here, wide enough to cover the whole field of political reform. The aim of Christianity is the perfecting of the individual in whatsoever things are true, honest, just, virtuous and lovely, and whatever in social custom or legislative enactment, hinders the accomplishing of this aim *is unchristian and anti-christian.*

And here, friend Harney, is the condemnation of slavery and many other time-honored evils beside.

Harney—I cannot but admit the force of your remarks, Mr. Fisher, but can you explain how it is that this vital and fundamental principle of Christianity, if antagonistical to slavery, has not destroyed it before this? I see but little chance of the prevalence of that principle which you have so fully, and I am compelled to add, so truthfully described.

Fisher (smiling)—I am afraid that thy position as a pro-slavery democratic editor has "blinded thy eyes," and somewhat "hardened thy heart;" but for thy edification, I will state a few facts as evidence of the progressive and advancing spirit of the Christianity established by Jesus Christ, and promulgated by his apostles. It began, as you know, in putting down polygamy, gladiatorship, serfdom, and other similar abominations in the European nations, where it was first established. Its progress has been further marked by a peaceful and gradual elevation of the condition of the millions who live by labor.

In the commencement of our government, measures were adopted which finally eventuated in the destruction of the infamous slave trade.

Christian ministers who used to take shackles and handcuffs to Africa, as companions to the Bible, have embraced a purer religion, and have found out "a more excellent way."

Human beings clothed in the form of men, who in their love of gold, forget their humanity—have abandoned the slave hunt, or they run the risk of being hung up by the neck like other pirates.

Eight hundred thousand slaves have been converted into freemen in the British West India Islands.

The Republic of France has ordained as the organic law, "that no slave can tread her soil."

Denmark, Sweden and Holland have abolished slavery in the colonies or taken incipient steps thereto.

"The area of freedom" is extending in every direction. The down-trodden millions of Europe are rising up to a sense of their rights, and Monarchy is tottering to its fall—in a word, the true friends of freedom and reform have every thing to encourage them. The spirit of the age is ONWARD.

Harney—But our own land, Mr. Fisher—what signs see you here?

Fisher—Our own land, Friend Harney—art thou sincere? Why, the advancement of free don is more rapid here than its warmest friends ever anticipated. A political party, holding as its fundamental creed opposition to the extension of slavery, went to the polls in 1840 and cast 7000 votes; in 1844 they had increased to 60,000 and in 1848 to 300,000. They are now respectably represented in the U.S. Senate; they have given to this nation a minority President. They have rendered obsolete old party ties and party issues.

They started the dry rot in the pro-slavery plank of the Baltimore platform, which finally snapped in two—letting down Gen. Cass and the old democratic party. They—

Harney—Stop, stop, stop, Mr. Fisher, for Heaven's sake. I'll say no more about slavery or theology for a month, if you will let the matter drop. I find I am much better at attacking your political economy than I am in defending my own theology.

Fisher—My broad brim, if you please. Good morning, Friend Harney.

Harney—Good morning, sir.

Harney (solus)—Well, that's about the last time I'll get into a discussion about Theology and slavery with a Calhoun Quaker.

THREE CAPTURED AMERICAN SLAVERS.—A telegraphic dispatch in Friday's Sun, announced the capture of the Baltimore built schooner Zenolia, and her being carried into St. Helena, and condemned. It appears that her cargo of slaves, numbered, 550, (33 of whom were females,) the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or 11 of them. The poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them, (the women in particular,) bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end to the other.

The brig Harriet, of Philadelphia, and the barque California, of Boston, have also been recently condemned at St. Helena as slavers. The Harriet had 500 on board when captured.—*Balt. Sun.*

LEAD MINES IN NEWTON COUNTY, MO.—A subscriber at Grand Falls, writing to us on business takes occasion to mention the discovery of several valuable lead mines in Newton county, the mines lie about six miles west of Neosho and about ten from Grand Falls. One of the leads has been worked three or four months, by four hands, and they have taken out about 15,000 pounds of ore; and have since struck a lead which is about four feet thick one way—its extent the other way has not been ascertained. One of the men engaged in this mine, and who has been twelve years engaged in the Galena mines, says that he never saw a better prospect in that country.

Another lead has been struck by a farmer about three miles distant from the one just mentioned, which is represented as very large and valuable.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has addressed the following letter to the Germans, which he sends to the London News with the following curious note:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: I expect but little favor from you; if, however, you think proper to insert the enclosed, you may disavow any sentiment it contains, and throw it totally on your humble servant, W. S. LANDOR.

To the Germans.

Contemplative wisdom, when it engages in politics, must inevitably succumb to diplomatic craft. Contracted as is the intellect of those who manage the affairs of Europe, ministers and kings, this very contraction gives efficacy to their machinations. A narrow rifle-barrel, charged with little powder, sends a bullet more directly and farther than a fire-shovel covered with the largest quantity.

And now to the point at which the eyes of Germany are gazing. Deliberations are interrupted and forbidden; actions must succeed, and promptly. What actions? I will tell you plainly, honestly, unreservedly.

No crime whatever ought to go unpunished; above all crimes is that of perjured princes, whose forswearing hath brought down on nations the heaviest calamities, the slaughter of thousands, the humiliation of millions. Law cannot reach it, for they have crippled law; but equity can, which human force never has crippled. It is the bounden duty of all to execute, when occasion offers, the high commission she opens before them. Whoever fails in the attempt will be glorified not only by the present, but by all future generations; whoever fails in it will be placed in security and prosperity where freedom is established.

There is a conspiracy of rulers, under all denominations, to subvert the liberties of every people on the continent of Europe. This, sufficiently manifest long ago, and denounced by me early in April, is now openly avowed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, and portended by the malignant nebulæ round these larger orbits. If their artifices and armies should prevail, what is then remaining to be suffered or to be done? Chastisement is first to be inflicted on the primary and secondary movers against the world's equilibrium and progression; then is remaining an equally firm determination to execute on a grand scale what a glorious city of Greece, the city of Phocæa, did anciently. Germany has room enough to stretch her limbs in America; and in America there is vacant land enough for the industry of Germany; land enough and employment enough for Germany's whole population.

A people can do without a king, but what can a king do without a people? One simultaneous movement, one heaving of the mighty breast of Germany, and all is then consummated. No action since the creation of the world was ever so glorious as this would be; no defeat of despotism so irrecoverable. Difficulties far greater are every year surmounted by the least able to surmount them; by needy agriculturists and needier artisans, each pursuing his own track, without guidance and without advice. What then would be the result if the most intelligent, the most provident, the most active of the same nation, were to unite their counsels, their zeal, their experience, their larger pecuniary means, in colonising the vast and fertile regions of Central America, now thrown open to enterprise and science?

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Bath, May 26.

From the London Examiner.

To General Kossuth.

General:—There are few who have the privilege to address you, but I am of the number; for before you were born I was an advocate, however feeble, of that sacred cause which you are now the foremost in defending. Imminent was the peril of fine and imprisonment, and certain the loss of friends and fortune; I disregarded and defied the worst. Do not trample on this paper for being written by an Englishman. We are not all of us jugglers and dupes, though we are most of us the legitimate children of those who crowded to see a conjuror leap into a quart bottle. [illegible] we have had our Wilkeses and Burdetts, our Wilkeses and our Hampdens; we have also had our Burdetts [illegible] thams. In one house we have still [illegible] don, in the other a Molesworth. Be amused, but never indignant at the spectacle of our public men; at restlessness without activity, at strides without progress, pelted from below by petulance without wit. A wider and fairer scene is lying now before you, a scene of your own creation, under the guidance and influence of Almighty God. Merciful and just by nature, and enlightened, as the powerful of intellect always are, by the continuous lamps delivered in succession from past and passing ages, you will find them shine clear by contraction of space, and adaption to circumstances. You have swept away the rotten house of Hapsburg.

It would be an idle trick to pursue the vermin that nestled and prowled among its dark recesses, behind its moth-eaten tapestries and throughout its noisome sewers. But there is no idleness in following the guidance of the most strenuous and most provident conquerors. Sylla and Julius and Augustus Cæsar, distributed the forfeited estates of their enemies among the defenders of their cause. The justice of their cause was questionable—the justice of yours is not. In our country, William of Normandy broke up the estates of the vanquished, and rendered them powerless for revolt. Elizabeth and Cromwell, and William of Nassau, our three greatest sovereigns, pursued the same policy with the same success. In Hungary there are immense tracts of land imperfectly cultivated, and forfeited by the defection and treason of the rich and indolent proprietors.—Surely no time should be lost in the distribution of this national property among the nation's defenders. Larger and smaller allotments should be holden forth as the incentives and rewards of valor.

This was promised in France by the revolutionists of that country, but what promise was ever kept by France, under any of her governments, to any nation? least of all perhaps to her own. The Hungarians are morally the antipodes of the French; the Hungarians are calmly brave, consistently free, strictly veracious, immutably just, unostentatiously honorable. The French, if they attempt an act of perfidy, which they often do, and fail in it, which they seldom do, feel deeply wronged—their honor (peculiar to them) requires them to salve the affront with blood. Perfidiously did they enter Civita Vecchia; fraudulently did they seize the citadel; insolently did they scorn the remonstrances of a free and of a friendly people. Beaten back by unprepared and undisciplined volunteers, they loudly swear vengeance; and, confederated with all the despots of Europe, they certainly may inflict it.

Behold the promises of a nation which declared its readiness to aid unreservedly in the deliverance of the oppressed! Behold the first public act, beyond the boundaries, of its President! What, then, is Europe to expect from France—what, but another link and rivet to the monarchical chain, another chainband to the sacredotal tiara? She looks to Hungary who never has deceived her, and away from France who always has.

Sir, in your hands are deposited the sword and the scales of justice; hold them firmly; and, if any prince calls to the stranger, bid your lictors bind him, and perform the rest of their duty forthwith. In the exercise of this righteous authority may God preserve you for His glory, for the benefit of the present age, and for the example of every age to come.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

May 11, 1829.

EXPENSIVE HAIR-CUTTING.—It seems that people have to get their hair cut—even if gold is prospectively plenty, and, hair-cutting, like all other comforts, has to be paid for. The New York Express publishes a letter from the "Panama" steamer on her way to the gold country, stating that in the absence of a professional barber, one of the passengers cut the hair of another, for which he brought in a bill of $9 25. Suit was brought in the Court above refered to, to recover the amount of said bill. They had several able lawyers on board who conducted the case. Mr. N. E. Smith of New Hampshire, acted as Chief Judge. Mr. McIlvane, our purser, associate Judge, Mr. Charles Ellett, Esq., Sheriff, Mr. Judah and Mr. McAllister were Counsel for plaintiff; and Mr. Hyer and Mr. Livingston for defendant. The defendant's counsel demanded "a bill of particulars," which was furnished. The following are a few of the items: For cutting hair—red hair, $2 50; combing the same, 25 cents; cutting whiskers, 50 cents; triming moustache, $1; attempt to curl same, 50 cents; time employed 50 minutes at 6 cents per minute, $3; use of comb and brush, 25 cents; cleaning same, 25 cents; extra charge on account of sanguinary color affecting the nerves, $1.

EX-PRESIDENTS.—No other President or Ex-President of the United States died so young as Mr. Polk, as will be seen by the following schedule:

	Born.	Died.	Age.
Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732.	Dec 14, 1799.	68
J. Adams,	Oct. 30, 1735.	July 4, 1826.	91
Jefferson,	April 13, 1743.	July 4, 1826.	83
Madison,	March 16, 1751.	June 28, 1836.	85
Monroe,	April 2, 1759.	July 4, 1831.	72
J. Q. Adams,	July 11, 1767.	Feb. 23, 1848.	81
Jackson,	March 15, 1767.	June 8, 1845.	78
Van Buren,	Dec. 5, 1782.	Still living.	
Harrison,	Feb. 9, 1773.	April 4, 1841.	68
Tyler,	March 29, 1790.	Still living.	

Barren County.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Believing that brief reports from each county will serve as a data from which emancipationists may form intelligent opinion, and also serve as a ground for mutual encouragement, I am willing to contribute to the common fund.

In our county the emancipationists, as you will see from the Maysville papers for this week, are organised as a party and their candidates are in the field, and we expect to elect such to both Convention and Legislature. Nothing need prevent the former from being elected, but the number of open clause men in the field as candidates, and who would not submit to the decision of a Convention. The emancipationists here demand an open clause "by which they can strike for emancipation in common with other amendments." Advocates are up all over the county—perpetualists are met at every point—they are reduced to a squallid few, and if ever a set of men were overcome by argument and used up before the people, the few perpetualists of this county have been when they come out from their hiding places. New and efficient laborers are entering the fields of emancipation every day.

"ONWARD UNTIL KENTUCKY IS FREE," is the motto.

C. M. Clay has visited our county. The morning on which he addressed the people of our county, the rain descended almost unceasingly, yet the house was full to overflowing—some five or six hundred persons in the attentive audience. Had the day been favorable we should doubtless have seen from one to two thousand. The address was able, impressive, effective. Perpetualists were invited to the contest, but they were *silent.* From here Mr. Clay went to Bracken county. There again it was my privilege to hear him. The morning again rainy, and otherwise unfavorable. Still the court house was filled to overflowing. The address instructive, impressive and more eloquent than the preceding. A perpetualist replied—trying anecdotes, burlesques, and the cry of abolition, robbery, and fanatics. But never was a man more effectually beaten at his own game or whipped with his own weapons. Cassius seems to be doubly armed for all manner of attack. The people are agreeably disappointed. Whilst they see him bold, manly, and animated, they do not find that rash, vindictive spirit they had been led to expect. Mr. Clay is doing immense good; more than he could do with the pen. Time was when that only could be used, and it yet has its indispensable work. But nothing so rouses the people as the living speaker. And I observe that his addresses are followed by discussions among the people and an increased desire to read and inform themselves. This is the point to be attained. Light and slavery cannot exist together. The contest between truth and error—liberty and freedom, may be long and arduous, but the issue is certain.

With this I send you the continuation of an old subscriber. Yours, in hope,

JOHN G. FEE.

Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis co., Ky, June 20, '49.

The following letter from Rev. N. L. Rice to a friend, has been handed to us with a request to publish:

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1849.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult. came duly to hand. I am surprised that any one should quote, or refer to anthing I have said or write, [illegible] you as "anti-emancipation [illegible] Since I first had occasion to investigate the subject of slavery in its varous bearings, my views concerning it have not undergone any material change. Whilst editing the Western Protestant and the Protestant and Herald, in Bardstown, I had occasion repeatedly to express my views of slavery; and I have frequently expressed and published the same views since.

I distinctly deny the fundamental principle of abolitionism, that slaveholding is *in itself* sinful. I hold that there have been, and are, circumstances which justify individuals in sustaining the relation of masters, or in being slaveholders; and therefore, the church cannot exclude persons from her communion, simply because they are slaveholders. I hold, on the other hand, as firmly, that slavery is a complicated evil of immense magnitude, the entire removal of which from our country, should be earnestly and perseveringly sought by all lawful and proper means. It is an evil to the slave, to his master and his family, and to the State.

I need not attempt to point out the many and great evils which flow from the institution of slavery. This work, I rejoice to know, is being done by men better qualified than I to do the subject justice.

Whilst a resident of my native State, (and I glory in being a Kentuckian,) I watched with intense interest the progress of public sentiment, which was then perceptable, in favor of emancipation and colonisation, and I deeply deplored the retrograde movement caused by the abolition excitement. I rejoiced when recently it was proposed to hold a convention for the purpose of remodeling the constitution, chiefly because I hoped the day had come when Kentucky would take decided measures to rid herself of the evil of slavery. There doubtless are other points in the constitution which require change, but if something be not done, and done decidedly, with a view to gradual emancipation, I shall feel painfully convinced that the great work, required alike by the principles of true philanthropy, and by an enlightened regard for the true and permanent interests of the State, has been left undone.

I am convinced that the day must come, and come soon, when Kentucky will move decidedly in the work of emancipation. The tide of public sentiment, if I mistake not, is strongly setting in that direction. The pro-slavery doctrine of some ultra men in the South can never be generally received in Kentucky. The evils of slavery are too manifest, and the agitation of the question is not now, as too generally heretofore, chiefly by fanatical men in the free States. Many of the leading minds of Kentucky, and amongst them many slaveholders, are fully aroused to the importance and the duty of delivering the State from the blight of slavery; and I am persuaded they will not rest till the work is done. As it is vain to attempt to satisfy reflecting men that slavery is not an evil, so is it equally vain to say that, though it is an evil, no efforts should be made to remove it. Neither of these propositions can be succesfully maintained.

After what I have said, I need not assure you that I feel a deep interest in the discussion now progressing in Kentucky, and that I rejoice in any measure of success secured by the friends of emancipation and colonization. I should not have remained silent thus long had I not felt satisfied that the work is in abler hands, and that it is better to leave it to be done chiefly by the citizens of the State. Were I now in Kentucky, where I spent most of my life, I would esteem it no ordinary privilege to stand by the side of those who are so nobly contending for the principles of enlightened philanthropy and true policy—who are seeking at once to elevate the colored man and to promote the best interests of the State.

Having learned through your kindness, that my views are misunderstood or misrepresented, I deem it a duty alike to myself and to the cause which is dear to my heart, to state them distinctly. I should rejoice exceedingly to find my numerous friends in Kentucky all engaged, in the present crisis, on the side of emancipation and colonization. Truly, yours,

[From the Augusta (Ga.,) Chronicle and Sentinel,]

Elwood Fisher's Lecture.

In praising the wise stand-still policy of his native Virginia, which operates so charmingly as he informs us, to make "the grass grow in the streets of Richmond and Norfolk," Mr. F. remarks:

As was the character of Virginia in 1700—92 years after the colony was founded, and 76 before her independence—*such she has remained.*

One hundred and fifty years without change, or a serious effort to improve either the Colony or the State! Thirty-three years ago the patriot Jefferson "grieved over the fallacious propensities" of the free trade Fishers of 1816, who would "keep the South in *eternal vassalage as a foreign and unfriendly people.*"

Notwithstanding all that schools, printing, railroads, canals, machinery and steam have done within the last thirty-three years for the civilized world, our ex-Friend still maintains that the system of exclusive planting, as practiced in 1700, is more profitable than modern commerce—more remunerative than the system which places the manufacturer by the side of the planter. He says:

But why is agriculture more profitable than manufactures or commerce? One reason is, that agriculture is more productive or multiplying than they; that its products are the principal and the indispensible articles of human subsistence, and are obtained with less of human labor and skill than the others. The fecundity of nature can never be rivalled by art. A grain of wheat when sown will produce an hundred fold, but no fabric of the loom, no cargo of the ship, can have its value augmented in the same proportion, without the co operation of a much greater proportion of labor and skill. Commerce and manufactures are chiefly artificial; agriculture is for the most part the work of nature.

The above *theory* is as false in fact, as it is *pernicious* in practice. It is, however, the chief corner stone in the free trade edifice, the building of which has done so much to desolate the old planting States, and drive the once flourishing commerce of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. If "agriculture is more profitable than manufactures," as Mr. Fisher asserts, how does it happen that the people of South Carolina produce an average of only $45 a year per head, whilst those of Massachusetts by their power looms, their spinning jennies, and other machinery, create wealth equal to an average of $118 per head?

Here is a simple, undeniable fact, which upsets the whole theory of our Lecturer, who has grossly perverted statistics on every page of his pamphlet. On page 9 he says:

New York, instead of producing her proportion of wheat with Virginia, which would be *thirty-five millions of bushels* instead of twelve, produces annually thirty millions of bushels of potatoes.

In the above calculation, Mr. Fisher coolly assumes that the excess of population in the State of New York as compared with Virginia, which excess resides in the large and numerous cities and villages of New York, ought to grow as much wheat *per capita*, as the rural population of Virginia! Who does not see that this is a perversion of statistics, and badly concealed false reasoning?

Had Mr. F. consulted Prof. Tucker's "Progress of Population and Wealth in the United States in Fifty Years"—good Virginia Free Trade authority—he would have found that the number of persons employed in agriculture in the two States of Virginia and New York is about equal in each; and farther, that the products of agricultural labor in New York are set down at $108,275,281. Those of Virginia at $59,985,821. In the last, six figures as worth over three millions, which Prof. T. says in a note is too high by over a half a million of dollars. It is an interesting fact that, a given number of laborers employed in farming operations produce about twice as much money in New York as in the Old Dominion. Abolitionists and many others at the North have falsely ascribed this disparity to the existence of slavery in Virginia and to the absence of it in New York. It has fallen to the lot of the writer to oppose abolitionists on their own ground in Western New York for a number of years; and he may be presumed to know something of their arguments and weapons of warfare. Such writers as Elwood Fisher and all others on his side of the controversy, who have more zeal than discretion, aid and strengthen the popular prejudice at the North against the relation of master and slave at the South.

It may be asked why, one, two or three hundred thousand laborers employed in agriculture, produce so much more profit in New York than in Virginia? Without attempting to give all the reasons for this difference, we will state a few of them. As chairman of the committee on agriculture in the Legislature of New York, to which was referred the matter of taking the census of that State in 1845, the writer took some pains to have the number of cows milked, the number of fleeces of wool clipped, and many other interesting facts never before known, accurately tabulated by the marshals. We cannot go into details and compare the statistics of Virginia and New-York; but we will say that the grazing lands of the latter State, on which there are now kept over a million of cows for milking purposes, yield milk, butter and cheese worth over twenty millions of dollars a year. Although a much better grazing State as a whole than New York, Virginia planters realize no such profits from the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat. The farmers of New York keep over six millions of sheep, which is an exceedingly profitable animal, not less for enriching poor lands than for its maturity, its rapid multiplication, and its valuable fleece. Now, we have ever contended and still maintain, that slavery is not incompatible with stock-raising, the dairy business and wool-growing. Mr. Fisher insists that, because the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat was very profitable in the Colony of Virginia during the reign of the Virgin Queen of England, all the people of Virginia must do nothing but plant, plant to the end of time! They must construct no railroads, no canals as New York has done, to double the value of corn and wheat by diminishing the cost of sending both to the seaboard!

It is the sad effects of this unwise policy, which do so much to bring slavery into disrepute among superficial observers. We believe, and have often asserted, that if the South will only use the labor of her three millions of slaves to the best practical advantage, she can distance all competitors, whether in the Northern States or in Europe, in the creation of wealth. We have little relish for the taunt of this new Cincinnatian, who proclaims from Dan to Beersheba, that we permit "the harbors of Charleston and Savannah to be deserted for those of New York and Boston." That "the grass is growing in those cities of the South, which originally monopolized our colonial commerce, and maintained their ascendancy in the earlier years of the Union." That "*Manufactures and the Arts have also gone to take up their abodes at the North,*" &c., &c.

In the name of all that is true to the South, we invoke the earnest co-operation of every citizen *in a common effort* to bring back from "the North," all the "arts and manufactures" which the old Planting States have lost—to tread down "the grass growing in our sea-port towns,"—to fill their "deserted harbors" with ships of every nation—to build up Southern cities, Southern railroads, Southern colleges and primary schools, and above all, to improve Southern Agriculture, and establish Southern Independence on a basis as enduring as her granite mountains. Providence has favored us above all other people; but with all our advantages of climate, soil and mineral resources, if we misemploy our own time, if we misuse our capital, and so direct our agricultural labor as to make the land we cultivate *poorer* instead of *better*, Heaven will not smile upon our conduct, nor long prosper the States in which we live. We are the architects of our own fortunes—a self-governing people—and responsible, not less for all *omissions* of duty, than all *commissions* of wrong. That the slaves of the South are infinitely better off as they now are than they would be if manumitted, no well informed man, reasonably exempt from prejudice, can doubt. Nor would their total removal to Africa, Mexico, or elsewhere, be likely to increase their industry, their happiness or their intelligence. No person now living is responsible for the existence of slavery in the United States; and we have as little respect for that canting, morbid sensibility which renders so many unhappy, because the civilized world *is as it is*, as any of our readers possibly can have.—The best way, however, to treat this blind, unreasoning fanaticism has never yet been hit upon by those most interested in having it quite harmless to the South. On the proper treatment of this peculiar disease, we shall have something more to say.

Cholera in Philadelphia—Anticipated Trouble in California—Arrival of more Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

There are reported to-day 71 cholera cases and 10 deaths.

A letter to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer dated San Jose, April 30th says: "Over 7000 Mexicans have left Lower California for the mines. Most of the towns on the Gulf shore have been nearly deserted. Americans who desire mining on the Gila river are prevented by the disparity of their numbers, and fears of the Mexicans. 15,000 stand of English muskets have been sent to the mouth of the river Gila from Mazatlan. Rumors prevail to the effect that the Mexican Government intend to controvert the action of our Commissioners in relation to the boundary, and claim the whole of the rich mines on the Gila and tributaries."

The brig Ida from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived this morning with 14 California passengers, via Chagres, with $300,000 in gold; some of the lumps weigh seven pounds.

Cholera in Philadelphia and New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

There were 43 cholera cases reported to-day and 12 deaths. At New York 43 cases and 24 deaths.

PUBLIC BATHS.—About $6,000, it is stated by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has been subscribed towards the establishment of a public wash house in New York, on the plan of those recently established with so much success in London.—About $16,000 more is required, in order to carry the plan into effect. It is expected to pay a large interest to the stock-holders. Some of the best citizens are engaged in it.

CROPS IN EUROPE.—The appearance of the growing crops, both in England and France, is said to be extremely favorable. In Ireland, however, although there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there are unmistakable evidences of the fatal disease in the growing potato, and especially

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lord Stanley has been shipping many of his poor tenants to the United States, paying the passage money himself.

Dr. Hurteaux, of Paris, has published a statement, that the use of tobacco is a preservative against the cholera, to a great extent. Of 2,000 people engaged in its manufacture, he found but twelve persons who had been attacked. Vidal, Diemerbrook and Ruef, all agree in this opinion, and Dr. Moore says tobacco injections will cure the disease.

The Morning Herald says that in debate Bugeaud is a provoking and compromising speaker; he is not a dexterous or a happy dialectician, but one of those fluent, bull-headed, mouthing declaimers that

"Runs a muck, and tilts at all he meets."

Punch declares that a sporting paper wrote to Meyerbeer's "Prophete" to ask him for the name of the winning horse of the Derby.

A black Episcopal bishop is about to be consecrated in England and sent to Africa.

Macready is the son of an Irishman, who wrote the farces of the "Irishman in London," and "The Village Lawyer"

La Democratie Pacifique tells of a foreign married young lady having been presented to the French President, and having fancied she was but haughtily received: "Are you for a long stay in France?" coolly asked Louis Napoleon. "No, prince," was the reply, "are you?"

Wordsworth, the poet, now 79 years of age, was at the last Queen's ball.

An exhibition of American plants has been made in London. They were valued at $35,000.

Miss Edgeworth took a carriage drive on the very day of her death.

The entire French force before Rome is now 30,000 men.

Abbas Mirza, Vice Roy of Egypt, has granted the English Oriental Steam Company farther facilities for crossing the desert.

Thirteen flounces are not too many for the dress of a lady who wishes to be *a la mode* in London.

GREAT SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION FOR REPUBLICAN EUROPE.—There was a large meeting, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Among a series of resolutions passed was one declaring it to be an obligation binding on the citizens of Philadelphia, to send greeting to the oppressed and down-trodden of every clime and tongue, now struggling for civil and religious liberty, their warmest expressions of sympathy and their earnest hopes for their ultimate success.

THE WHEAT IN KENTUCKY.—The Lexington Atlas, Maysville Eagle and Bardstown Visitor all complain that the wheat crops in their neighborhoods have been materially injured by the rust.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—The Medical Faculty of Transylvania, says the Atlas, is again reorganized and complete. Prof. S. Annan has been transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice, and Prof. Wm. M. Boling, late of the Memphis Medical School, of Tennessee, appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics, &c.

A FIGHT WITH THE MEXICANS.—Mr. Loring, who has just returned from San Francisco, has furnished the New York *Courier and Enquirer* with an interesting narrative, from which we extract the following:

On arriving at Acapulco, on the way down from San Francisco, the California found a vessel which had just arrived, having on board the Mining Company of New Jersey Blues, under Col. Zabriskie, well known from his participation in the Mexican campaign, and from his services in the Presidential canvass of last fall. They had been forced to put into a Mexican port, some miles south of Acapulco, for water and other stores. On approaching the shore they were warned off by an armed party of Mexicans, who gave them notice that they would be fired upon and killed if they attempted to land. Col. Zabriskie told his men they must have water, and they could not stand such insolence from the Mexicans: he, therefore, put himself at their head, went ashore, drove the valiant Mexicans out of the town, procured what they wanted, and, after hoisting the star-spangled banner, which they left flying, returned to their ship.

DIED, at his residence, in Jefferson county, Sunday evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, Austin L. Peay, Esq., aged 45 years.

It is with unutterable sadness that we record this mournful event. So sudden, so unexpected was it that even now we are scarcely able to realize it. It seems to us like a troubled dream rather than a stern reality. Would that we might awake and find it only a dream. But God, in his wise providence, has ordered otherwise, and we bow in submission to his holy will.

In losing Mr. Peay, Jefferson county loses one of its best citizens, a man who, by his strict integrity, his undeviating straightforwardness and genuine manliness commanded the confidence and won the esteem of every neighbor and associate; a large circle of friends loses one of its most valuable and beloved members, one who made no ostentatious profession of friendship, but who constantly proved himself a friend by acts of solid kindness and true affection; the cause of emancipation loses an earnest and devoted advocate, and our State as patriotic and sound-hearted a citizen as ever breathed its air or trod its soil. Our heart prompts us to speak of the manner in which our departed friend sustained the various relations of domestic life, as son, brother, husband and father, but we must forbear. We must not raise the veil which protects the sacredness of home; that home which his presence and love made so happy, which his removal has rendered so desolate. We can only commend the members of that bereaved household to Him who has kindly revealed himself as the Father of the fatherless and the widows's God.

Resolutions Adopted by the Emancipation Convention—Assembled at Frankfort, April 25, 1849.

1. Believing that involuntary and hereditary slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is injurious to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and adverse to a pure state of morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and it ought not to be perpetuated in the Commonwealth.

2. That any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating exclusively upon negroes born after the adoption of the scheme, and connected with colonisation.

3. That we recommend the following points to be insisted on in the new Constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State, favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves to Kentucky. 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

4. The Convention confines its recommendation to the question of slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic.

They were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Judge B. Monroe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, D. L. Beatty, Pat. Maxey, Bland Ballard, Wm. P. Boone, Wm. E. Glover, T. McGrain, Jas. Speed, and Wm. Richardson, of Louisville, be and they are hereby appointed a Central Committee, to can all proper means to promote the views of this convention on the subject of Emancipation, and that they have power to appoint sub-committees [illegible] in the State as they may deem proper, and also to appoint advocates of the cause where they [illegible]

Commercial.

BAGGING AND ROPE—We have noticed a fair demand for plantation orders through the week, with, however, no cash sales. Thursday last buyers were backward, and we heard of only sales of a few small lots at 16a16½c for Bagging, and 8c for Rope; also a sale of 96 coils of Rope at 8c. Sales Friday of 200 pieces and 200 coils, on orders, at 16¼ and 8c; and 100 pieces at 16½c; and 100 coils common at 7½c. One or two lots of Bagging were offered at 15½a16c cash. Sales since of 375 pieces and 400 coils, 165 pieces and 180 coils; 180 pieces and 210 coils all at 16¼ and 8c, on orders. The receipts this week amount to 1,203 pieces and 1,515 coils. The shipments amount to 1,420 pieces, and 1,390 coils. The actual amount of stock now on hand is 7,742 pieces, and 7,098 coils.

COAL AND WOOD—Stock of Coal fair, with further receipts early in the week. Sales of Pittsburgh Coal by the quantity at 8½c; retail sales at 10a11c, delivered.—Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 9a10c. Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices ranging from $1 75 to $3 50 per load.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—Stock light, with small sales of common Alabama Cotton at 6¼a6¾. The receipts this week amount to 34 bales. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 5¾a7c. Cotton Batting may be quoted at 8a9½c. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been made during the week in lots at 6, 7 and 8c—4 months credit.

CANDLES.—We quote Sperm nominal at 37a38c; Star Candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store at 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Candles at 9a9½c, in lots; Common Mould 8c.

GROCERIES—The market continues quiet, with no material receipts. Arrived this week 135 bags Coffee.—Stocks, however, continue ample. Sales during the week of 675 bags Rio Coffee at 7½c.; light sales at 7½c; retail sales at 7½a7½c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 19½a19½c; Laguyra at 7a7½c. N. Orleans Sugar is firm. Light sales during the week at 4¾, 4¾, and 5c, and a sale of 25 hogsheads at 4¾ cents. We quote by the barrel at 4¾a5½c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7½a10c for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugars in boxes we quote at 6a7¼ cts. Plantation Molasses we quote at 23a25c, with light sales at quotations, and retail sales in half bbls at 27c. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 22a25c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6½a7c, for good lots.—Receipts this week 133 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is fair. We quote sales at 3¾a4c.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. H. DREW, Richmond, Va.
REV. J. DICKEY, Heinpin, Ills.
M. RYAN, Maysville, Ky.
Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky.
MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky.
J. M. MCKIM, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt.
BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, In.
J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.
GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.
C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y.
D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.
HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y.
BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.
H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.
Rev. HOOPER CREWS, Chicago Ill.
Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky.
WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.
WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.
ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.
P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

**LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPED