

It is well known, occasionally, a number of the
Examiner in persons who are not subscribers, in
the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be
induced to subscribe.

J. M. McKim Esq., No. 31, North Fifth st.,
Philadelphia, will receive subscriptions for the
Examiner.

We shall, in future, discontinue sending the
Examiner to subscribers after the expiration of
the time for which their subscriptions pay, un-
less otherwise instructed.

A Word More on our Emancipation Friends.
The more we reflect upon the late movement in
this State on the subject of Emancipation, the
more fully are we convinced of the sound
policy which dictated the plan of running can-
didates, expressly with a view of bringing out
and concentrating public opinion upon this ques-
tion. The excitement which it occasioned we
consider a healthy one, and one which is abso-
lutely necessary and inevitable whenever truth
comes into active conflict with long-established
error.

A question like this, involving as it does a
radical and thorough examination of the nature
of property in human beings, cannot be stirred
in earnest at any time without producing an
excitement that disturbs the quiet of every vic-
inity of *Hankinism*, be it in church or State.
It goes home to men's hearts and consciences,
and it has about it a vitality and growth that
imparts to all those who examine it, and act
upon it, a spirit of unyielding earnestness.

God has so made the human heart, that its
natural pulsations are ever for freedom, and in
the nineteenth century of our age beats quicker
and truer than ever before. There must be
some change in the relations of God to man or
in the duties which we owe to each other by
virtue of our common humanity, before this ques-
tion of the perpetration of human slavery can become
either subordinate or obsolete. While slavery
exists in a country that makes its boast of free-
dom, it can only be as a troubled sea, that is
never at rest, but is constantly casting up mire
and dirt.

We suppose some will deny, that had it not
been for those persons, who sit the steadfast
friends of human freedom from clear conviction
and well settled principle, and of whom
there are probably larger numbers in Kentucky
than in any other slave State, the question of
Emancipation would not have agitated in our
late elections.

We honor them, and all good men every-
where must honor them for their patriotic and
virtuous course. They acted out their con-
victions of duty fairly, honestly and openly,
and it is impossible that should ever look back
upon such a course of action with regret.
There is much sound philosophy in those clear
and forcible teachings of God's word, where we
are directed not to "hide our light under a bush-
el," but to set it on a candlestick, so that it
may be seen and understood of all men, and
where we are further directed to "let our light
shine, so that others may see our good works."
The open avowal and honest candor thus in-
culcated, and which characterized the conduct
of a large majority of the Emancipators during
the late election, cannot fail ultimately of
meeting its reward—we shall reap an abun-
dant and glorious harvest, if we but wait.
We say, then, to the friends of freedom everywhere,
be steadfast, maintain your principles, keep up
your organization if you have one, or get up
one if you have not; and finally, at all times act
in such a manner as to secure the approval of
your own consciences, and you must command
the respect of those who now honestly differ
from you.

The Convention.
This body is now in session at Frankfort. We
trust that the results of its deliberations will
prove that it is not merely a body, but that it
has a soul, and that soul alive to all the best
interests of Kentucky.

Mr. Guthrie, on taking the chair, expressed
the hope that "by mutual concession and for-
bearance the best constitution may be agreed
upon, the one that will best promote the inter-
ests of all." To that wish every true-hearted citi-
zen will cordially respond, and if the Conven-
tion will wisely indicate, and if the Constitu-
tion will wisely indicate, the result of its delib-
erations will be seen in a Constitution which will
be regarded with pride and affection, and will
long remain as a memorial of the wisdom and
patriotism of its framers.

"The interests of all." This is a compre-
hensive expression. It embraces not a class or
a portion of a community, but the whole com-
munity. It embraces slaveholders, and it em-
braces non-slaveholders. We hope the mem-
bers of the Convention will bear in mind the
existence of this latter class, comprising as it
does the overwhelming majority of the citizens
of Kentucky, and having rights, to say the
least, as distinctly marked, and interests as im-
portant as those of the slaveholders. In most of our
Southern States we find that generally mem-
bers of Legislative and other deliberative bod-
ies have a remarkable faculty of ignoring, to
use an awkward but expressive word, the very
existence of such beings as non-slaveholders.
To judge from the proceedings of such assem-
blies one would suppose that they were not
members of the community, but beings who
had never been met with South of Mason and Dixon's line. Now,
as such beings really exist, and not merely
as isolated specimens, but in sufficiently large
numbers to form a class, it would be pleasant
to have their existence occasionally recognized.

We trust sincerely that the Convention now
in session at Frankfort may indicate its con-
sciousness of the existence of such a class of citizens,
by forming a constitution so just and wise in
principle and so accordant with the free spirit of
the age as to commend it to universal approval.
Such approval cannot be expected for a
Constitution breathing an Austrian spirit or
disfigured by any Cosack features.

In reading the Louisville Journal, of Tues-
day last, we were surprised by an expression
contained in a letter written by one of the ed-
itors of that paper now in Frankfort. After
saying that "strong provisions will be made to
guard the rights of slaveholders," the writer
adds:

"Whether adequate security will be taken
against future agitation of the emancipation
question is very doubtful. This will depend
upon the views which members take of their
pledges on the slavery question. The sub-
stance and very essence of these pledges was to
oppose and put down emancipation and the man-
ifestation of agitation. If they guard slave prop-
erty as it is guarded in the present constitution,
and fail to take any security against the re-
currence of that agitation which springs up under
the present constitution, they will keep their
pledges to the end and break them to the hope."

This language sounds strange, unaccountable.
One would imagine from it that the late agita-
tion of the subject of emancipation had been a
disaster, and a reckless assault upon the rights of
slaveholders. How the writer forgotten that the
many of the most prominent advocates of em-
ancipation during the late discussion were
slaveholders, and some of them holders of a
very large amount of slave property? Were

these men ignorant of their own rights? Were
they men who would ruthlessly invade the rights
of other men?

But "where must be security against the re-
currence of agitation." What kind of security?
Does the writer mean that measures should be
taken to suppress freedom of speech? Would he
have the act of speaking or writing against
slavery made a penal offence? Would he make
it criminal to publish opinions against slave-
ry in Kentucky? Would he establish a
system of slavery for the free white men of the
State that the slavery of the black man may be
adequately guarded? Surely the writer cannot
wish to have any such Russian feature incor-
porated in the new constitution. And yet, this
seems to be evidently the import of his words.
He takes ground in favor of "suppressing em-
ancipation and the emancipation agitation," and
fears that the delegates will not fulfil their
pledges, but will fail to take security against
the recurrence of that agitation. To guard "slave
property" as it is at present guarded is not suf-
ficient in the estimation of the writer. Emancipa-
tionists must be prohibited from agitating the
slave question, and how they can be prohibited,
except by force, surpasses our comprehension.

No. We are wrong. There is another mode
of prohibiting them. Let an emancipation
clause be inserted in the Constitution and all
fearful agitation of the question would be at an
end. But this mode the writer in the Journal
would hardly recommend, and we are obliged
to fall back upon the other alternative and sup-
pose that a forcible prohibition is intended. So
abhorrent, however, is such a thought, so loath-
some to be attributed such a scheme to any
citizen of Kentucky, that, rather than be guilty
of the injustice of attributing it wrongfully to
the writer in the Journal, we will plead igno-
rance, and confess our utter inability to under-
stand his meaning.

For the credit of the State, we hope no effort
will be made to punish men for the crime of
thinking and speaking against the dictates
of conscience, and the suggestions of an en-
lightened reason; for thinking and speaking as
Washington and Jefferson thought and spoke.
But as Emancipationists, anxious to see the
complete and universal triumph of freedom, we
would not be less zealous than a law to fetter
the tongue and the pen of freemen with a
view to guard negro slavery. That would be a
confession of the weakness of slavery which would
be fatal to the rotten and tottering system. It
would be asserting that slavery is too weak to
stand when reason and argument are left free
to combat with it. It would also be a violation
of human liberty so gross that no man not fit
to be a slave, and wear the chain and livery of a
master, would submit to it for one minute.

It would raise an opinion that would uter-
ly and forever prostrate the wretched system of
oppression and wrong which cannot co-exist
with an acknowledgment of the rights recog-
nized in the Declaration of Independence and
in the constitution of every State in the
Union.

P. S. From an article in the Journal of Wed-
nesday last, we infer that the writer of the letter
which we have alluded to, in recommending the
adoption of means for suppressing the emanci-
pation agitation, had reference to the insertion
of a specific amendment clause in the constitu-
tion, guarded by the requisition of a two-thirds
vote. Whether the means proposed would be
effective in accomplishing the end desired by
the writer, is a question on which there may be
much diversity of opinion, but certainly the
suggestion of the writer thus understood is
entirely free from the odium which would prop-
erly attach to it if understood to recommend a
resort to force for the suppression of agitation.

The Blessings of Negro Slavery.
The people of Kentucky are unquestionably
much indebted to the Emancipators for cer-
tain notable discoveries first made public during
the late agitation of the slavery question.

Heretofore, the wise and good of all classes,
including statesmen, legislators, politicians and
divines, were pretty much agreed as to the cor-
rectness of the proposition "that slavery is an
evil." Indeed, with but the fractional excep-
tion of the South Carolina school of politicians
and divines, we may safely affirm that this propo-
sition had attained the standing of a political
and moral axiom.

The discussions and investigations that have
taken place in our midst within the last twelve
months, have effectually dissipated this error,
and human slavery is now admitted to be, not
only the "corner stone of republican institu-
tion," but is also claimed as a most essential
promoter of individual enterprise and national
wealth. Nay, more. The pro-slavery class of
our citizens whose peculiar privilege it is to
teach the precepts of the Gospel of salvation,
have discovered that better "model christian
churches" exist in the States where negro slav-
ery flourishes, than in those where citizens are
compelled to grope in the heathenish darkness
of universal freedom. The lovers and defend-
ers of our peculiar institutions now lift up their
heads and shout unanimously, "Blessed be
slavery, for like Sancho Panza's sleepy blanket,
it covers everything."

We hold that the Emancipationists are clear-
ly entitled to the credit of the discovery of this
new light that has burst upon our mental dark-
ness. It is true, they have not discovered this
light themselves, and some of them are still so
blind as to deny its existence, but unquestion-
ably they have been the means of its discovery
by others. Had the Emancipationists been
content to sit quietly down and permit this
question of slavery perpetration to go by default,
the present generation might have rem-
ained as ignorant of the benefits and advan-
tages of negro slavery as were those old-fash-
ioned and blighted patriots and statesmen—
Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Franklin—
and also, for the progressive spirit of this in-
vestigating age, we fear the reputation of those
time-honored and glorious old patriots has re-
ceived a blow from which it will never recover.
In the free States of this Union, and amid the
monarchies of Europe, their opinions may still
be quoted as possessing some authority, but in
southern republics States, with democracy as
a political creed, built upon perpetual slav-
ery as a corner stone, their authority is all over-
most certainly this is an age of progress.

Our pro-slavery friends may feel inclined to
doubt the reality of our claim to the credit of
these important discoveries in political and moral
science, but we must be permitted to insist
upon it. Does any one believe that but for the
emancipation excitement, sensible men with the
reputation of being statesmen, would ever have
stood up before a Kentucky audience and main-
tain the position "that human slavery is the only
effective preventive of excessive population,
and the only safe-guard which we, as a people,
enjoy against the poverty, crime, and ignorance
of the European monarchies"—and that these
same statesmen would, in the same breath, coolly
tell us that "slavery is an evil, and that if it
did not exist in Kentucky they would vote
against its introduction."

Waste common sense of an intelligent peo-
ple ever before assaulted with a serious ques-
tion of the proposition. That a rapidly increas-
ing population is per se a sign of premature
decay, and that the ordinance of Heaven, when
he sent forth man to till the earth, and com-
manded him to eat his bread by the sweat of
his brow, and to multiply and replenish the
earth "and to bring forth abundantly," was
made in gross ignorance of the laws of popula-
tion, is abundantly proven in the over-abundant
increase thereof in the free States of this

Union, and that twenty human beings to the
square mile should have been allotted to the
earth, that being the average number in those
happy model communities where the laborers
are slaves.

Was it ever before heard that a man with
sense enough to keep himself out of a lunatic
asylum, would stand up and coolly tell an in-
telligent audience (we here quote an intelli-
gent pro-slavery writings of the immortal
Fisher) that "God made the country, but man
made the town," and then go on to show that
somehow or other the country was not made
right, owing to the vulgar notions about per-
sonal freedom which (generally obtain there,
"until negro slavery effected a change and
made it profitable and attractive, as to become
the abode of elegant manners and refined taste."

Does any one suppose for a moment that if
the politicians had not been driven by the Emancipa-
tionists into a defence of human slavery we
should have witnessed a distinguished Whig
ex-member of Congress haranguing the voters
of Jefferson county in advocacy of perpetual
slavery, and that his main argument would con-
sist in a comparison of the industrious white men
and women of New England, including their
churches, schools, lyceums, and savings banks,
with the ignorant and degraded field negroes
of Kentucky, to the manifest advantage of the lat-
ter.

Can any one believe that the talented editors
of a paper that is almost universally admitted
to be the ablest in the south-west, would take
the ground that a "moral, social and political
evil" is to whittle itself away by the uncertain
operation of moral causes, supported, upheld
and strengthened as it is by the united influ-
ence of both the great political parties in the
State, especially in view of the fact that this
whittling operation has enlarged the evil to be
removed, nineteen times within the last fifty
years, except upon the supposition that their
party craft was in danger, and that policy re-
quired them to join in the general shout, "Great
is Diana of the Ephesians."

There are other blessings about this thing of
negro slavery, of recent discovery, which we
may notice in another number.

The Water Angel.
Some weeks since we had occasion to visit the
venerable old Bay State, Massachusetts—in
years, but in activity and enterprise, young as
the youngest sister of the great family. Time
certainly has written no wrinkles on her brow.

When approaching the city of Boston we had
the pleasure and privilege of the companionship
of one, poet and philanthropist, whose fame is
what is by no means lines, Rev. John Pierpont.
He was speaking of the changes and improve-
ments which had been effected within a short
time in the city—emphatically the city to him,
as well to every other Massachusetts man, when
suddenly turning towards us, his face beaming
with animation, he asked if we had seen the
Fountain on the Common? We told him we
had not. "Then," he said, "you have a pleasure
before you which no language can describe. I
have travelled over a large part of Europe, and
I have seen most, if not all, of its famous foun-
tains, but I saw nothing to surpass, if indeed, I
saw any thing to be compared with the fountain
on your common. It stands there like an
angel of God, with its great white wings wav-
ing up and down, with every drop upon them
changed by the bright shining sun into a di-
amond."

It was not long after reaching the city before
we stood in the presence of the Water-Spirit,
and but one glance was needed to show that
the enthusiasm of the poet was justified. Time
and again during our brief visit we saw the
Fountain, and every time with increasing de-
light. The forms in which the Spirit of the
Fountain would show itself were various, but
the fountain was beautiful. Sometimes it would
shoot up in a column sixty feet high, at other
times it would assume the appearance of a mag-
nificent vase, its shape as well defined as if made
of solid silver, at other times it would present
itself as a flower, a river, or the graceful tail
of a kite. It was the expressive line of
Kant's continually occurred to the mind, and we
realized how true it is that "a thing of beauty
is a joy forever." And it was interesting to see
to how many persons the play of the water
was a daily joy. Goats at what hour might,
he would always find many gazing earnestly
upon the beautiful being. Ragged men and
women, and the gay-bellied children would pause
from their busy play to watch for a while the
motions and life of the Water-Spirit. Among the
crowds drawn together from all classes and
conditions, there were none to whom the Fountain
seemed to afford such genuine and lasting
pleasure and delight as to the children of the
poor. To them, coming as they did from
obscure alleys and narrow dark rooms, which
the sweet air and pleasant light of the sun are
forbidden to visit, there was a glory and a beauty
in the free, unfeathered, joyously-bounding
water, which children of the more-favored
classes were not permitted to touch. When
looking upon those children of the poor, with
those who looked upon them with clothes which
bespoke slowly condition, but with faces all
bright with joy, we felt that the Fountain had
been truly characterized as a Water-Angel—
To them, at least, it is an angel, a minister of
refinement and of happiness, and one whose
genie ministrations shall not be in vain. Beau-
tiful to be valued not for its own sake merely,
but also as a means of moral and spiritual
culture. Let the sense of the beautiful be awak-
ened in a people, and it will not be utterly
insensible to the voice of duty.

We were much interested in observing one il-
lustration of the refining influence which the
beautiful may be made to exercise. On a Sab-
bath morning, while in Boston, we visited one
of the Chapels for the Poor. In this Chapel
six hundred children are gathered every Lord-
day, (to them truly a Lord-day, hallowed by the
presence of the benevolent spirit of the Saviour)
for the purpose of religious instruction. In
front of this Chapel we observed a beautiful
little fountain playing, with many brilliant gold
fish swimming in the basin into which its water
overflowed. The yard in which the fountain
plays is separated from a public street only by
a low iron fence, which serves rather as an or-
nament than a protection. We asked the cler-
gyman, who has charge of the Chapel, if the
fountain were not often injured and the gold
fish taken away by ill-disposed boys? "Never,"
he replied; and he added, "the defenceless-
ness of the fountain is its protection. Continually
boys and girls will stop and look for a few mo-
ments, but all seem to regard the place as sac-
red." The spirit of beauty has proved to those
children an angel of duty.

We were glad to learn that the water which
flows from the fountain reveals itself to the poor
as a minister of beauty, is soon to be revealed
to them also as a minister of health. We un-
derstand that a number of benevolent gentle-
men in Boston have it in contemplation to open
public baths for the benefit of the poor every-
where. We trust that this movement may be
the beginning of a series of wise sanitary
measures, not only in Boston but in every city
in the Union. The terrible experience of the cities
of the European world reads us many a warn-
ing. It is to be hoped that the young cities of
Western world will heed the warning and be-
lieve in time. By a reasonable attention to the
laws of life and health, which are beginning to

be well understood, and which, just in propor-
tion as they are thoroughly known, are found
to be as strict and inflexible as the laws which
regulate the movements of the planets, disease
may be wholly avoided, but exposure to it
may be indefinitely diminished, and its viru-
lence be insensibly abated. The awful mor-
tality among the poor of the European cities,
humanly speaking, is owing directly to damp,
ill-regulated houses, bad water, insufficient
food and clothing. In this new world, over
which Nature has strewn her gifts so lavishly,
all these causes of disease, by forethought, ac-
tive benevolence, and wise municipal regula-
tions, may be, if not entirely prevented, greatly
modified and restrained in their influence. The
disease, which has lately gone through our land
as the dread angel of death, has repeated in his
deep sepulchral tones the warning which time
and again has been sent to us across the broad
Atlantic. God grant that our heedlessness may
not make another and a more fearful warning
necessary.

Mr. L. wishes to be understood that Dr. M.
considers the "circumstances" that "neither
party could control" all right and proper? One
might infer from the language of Mr. L. that
he wishes to convey this idea, but we hope he
is not "young" enough for this.

With respect to our sentiments on the sub-
ject of slavery, we have stated again and again
that it is our system of slavery that we consider
our only evil, and that we have nothing to say
about the conduct of individual slaveholders. The
writer of this article is descended from a long
line of slaveholding ancestors, and he does not
suppose them to have been sinners above the
rest of mankind. It may seem strange to Mr.
L. that men should say only what they think;
but, strange as it may appear, we assure him
that we are in the habit of speaking our senti-
ments. We believe that those who know of
personally would consider it a decidedly rich
if, any one should tell them that we are in
the habit of concealing our sentiments. We
should like to know who is to prevent us from
showing our "cloven foot" if at any time we
have a fancy to display that graceful and in-
teresting member of ours.

We conclude with a question or two to Mr.
L. Does he consider our system of slavery
as it is, with its prohibition of marriage, &c.,
right? If he considers it wrong, what is his
remedy against it?

Slavery Full Grown.
What use is there in our writing articles to
prove the terrible evils which flow from slav-
ery when such arguments against the "peculiar
institution" as are found in the following com-
munication can be cut away from papers
published at the South, and in places where
the unnatural system prevails in its most flourish-
ing condition?

From the Canton (Mass.) Crocus.
Patrols.
Mr. Editor—Permit me through the medium
of the Crocus, to call the attention of our Hon-
orable Police Court to the subject of patrols in
this country. At this time there is a singularly
alarmingly agitation on the slave question—every
prudent measure that will contribute to our
internal quiet, should be adopted. That an effi-
cient system of patrols will do this, I imagine
few will question.

On the generally conceded fact of exclusive
jurisdiction by the Police Court over this ques-
tion—under the constitutional term of "County
Police," I purpose a remark upon the necessity
of such a system of patrols in this country.

The fearful agitation now threatening the
Union, on the slave question, should be suffi-
cient cause for the utmost vigilance on our part.
Add to this the alarming fact of the growing
insubordination among the slaves in the South,
and it appears to me as criminal in us to
neglect any—even the least—measure of security.

I am aware that there are some who oppose
any system of patrol, on the ground that it is
the duty of every man to patrol his own premises;
and in a community of large plantations,
this plan may do for the owners as un-
derstandingly as it does for the community and
interest to keep strict watch. But those who
own but few slaves are not under the same ne-
cessity, and, indeed, cannot afford to "mount
patrols." The more numerous are the small
holders, the more the community is exposed to
large, and no more called for by their owners
until the next day's work commences. What
better opportunity could be asked for organizing
a patrol? This country has probably never been
free from the presence of abolition incendiaries
and emigrants, and but few such are re-
quired to corrupt the whole slave population—
And perhaps at no time in our history has so
many abolitionists been in the country as at the
present. This country has probably never been
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