THE EXAMINER.

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.*

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

Notice.

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

West India Emancipation.

The pro-slavery men are very fond of referring to the condition of the West Indies as affording proof that the fruits of emancipation are destructive to the interests of both slaveholders and slaves. They assume without any reason and directly in the very teeth of well established facts, that since the emancipation act went into effect in the British West Indies, those islands have been rapidly degenerating, that their exports have greatly declined, and that both the white and colored population have suffered. Indeed, nothing is more common than to find in pro-slavery newspapers lamentations over the condition of things in these Islands. From Mr. Calhoun, who has become almost insane on this subject, down to the most Lilliputian advocate of slavery, the pro-slavery men declare that emancipation in the West Indies is a failure. These gentlemen do not, we suppose, wilfully lie when they have occasion to refer to West India emancipation. It is charitable to account for their manner of talking on this subject by assuming that they are profoundly ignorant of the condition of the British West Indies. But admitting they are wofully destitute of knowledge in regard to the effects of emancipation, can they be excused for recklessly asserting that the effects of emancipation have been destructive to the interests of the planters and the blacks? Is a man to be free from responsibility on the plea of ignorance, when he may without any great difficulty thoroughly inform his mind?

Whatever may be said in relation to the culpability of the slavery men who assert that the British West Indies have been ruined and rendered desolate by the emancipation of the negroes, all men who are well informed on the subject know that the results of emancipation in those islands fully sustain the wisdom and the philanthropy of the measure. The act of emancipation is amply justified by its effects.—Its success has been greater than was anticipated by many of its advocates, who, knowing that it is always unsafe to make great social changes suddenly, expected that many inconveniences and evils would be encountered before experience could reconcile all parties to the changed condition of things.

It may be asked how it happens that there should be such gross misapprehension of the effects of the British emancipation act, if it be true, as we assert, that the act has been entirely vindicated by its effects? This question is easily answered: The slavery men have always contended that any sort of emancipation would be a curse to both whites and blacks, and particularly emancipation unaccompanied with an entire separation of the two races. This being their position, nothing but the most irresistible evidence can change their opinion. It is much more difficult to remove a prejudice than it is to correct an error in belief. The slavery men are prejudiced against emancipation, and hence their minds can hardly be reached by the influences of truth on this subject. Indeed the majority of their minds are hermetically sealed against all reason, common sense, and truth which make in favor of emancipation. They have resolved that emancipation is a curse, and they have adopted another resolution to the effect that they will never regard emancipation in any other light than as a positive curse. This being the condition of their minds they do not seek any illumination, and when any facts that are favorable to emancipation are presented to them they do not undertake to *argue* against them, but emphatically deny them or thrust them aside without deigning to look at them, with all that lordly disdain that becomes one whose iron-bound brains are proof against everything akin to progress. These slavery men then do not read any of the accounts of the effects of the great philanthropic experiment in the British West Indies, and are precisely as ignorant of the true effects of emancipation there as they are of what is going on in the valleys of the moon.

Owing to the misrepresentations which the slavery people in the U. States and G. Britain have put in circulation with a view to disparage the benevolent tendencies of emancipation in the West Indies, a number of men of enlarged minds and unspotted character have from time to time visited those islands over which the angel wing of emancipation has been extended. These high-minded men have published the results of their observations in books which no one can read without feeling that the emancipation act of the British Government has signally blessed all those whose chains it broke.—Not only are the negroes happier and better in all respects, but many of the planters themselves willingly confess that emancipation has been an incalculable blessing to all whom it touched. The improvement of the negroes has been most signal. Wherever emancipation has gone the light of knowledge and christianity has greatly increased. Schools and churches now abound where ignorance and vice formerly abounded, and none of those great evils have followed, which are too generally supposed to be incident to any plan of emancipation, unless expatriation of one of the races is connected with it.

We distinctly aver that of all the volumes that have been written by persons who have visited the British West India Islands for the purpose of witnessing the effects of emancipation, there is not one which does not contain the amplest testimony to the effect that emancipation has greatly benefited both the whites and the blacks. There is no foundation for the allegation that ruin and desolation have followed the British emancipation act. *We challenge the slavery men to bring forward one respectable disinterested man, who is competent to give evidence on the subject, who will assert that the friends of emancipation have any reason to deplore the effects of that act.* No such witness can be found, while hundreds and thousands can be brought forward, all of whom concur in representing the emancipation of the negroes in the British West Indies as a most substantial blessing to both planters and negroes.

It is true that some of the absentee planters in Great Britain, who owned plantations in the West Indies, are willing to certify that emancipation was a great pecuniary injury to them. So also you may find planters from these islands now residing in the United States, who will assert that emancipation has ruined the islands over which it has taken effect. But these men are prejudiced witnesses, and as far as we have had the opportunity of knowing them, they are not remarkable for devotion to truth. We repeat it that all the disinterested, reliable testimony which has been published in relation to the effect of emancipation in the West Indies, fully justifies the wisdom of those eminent British philanthropists to whose zeal the world is indebted for that most splendid tribute to the cause of Freedom.

The exports of some of these islands are not as great as they were under slavery, and beyond this fact there is absolutely nothing to justify any unfavorable assumption in relation to the influence of emancipation. The abstraction of the female negroes from the fields, and the attention which the negroes give to their own little tracts of land sufficiently explain the falling off in the exports of sugar, rum, and molasses. The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves. They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands. Thus the falling off in the amount of exports instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

Our attention has been called to this subject by reading some remarks contained in the Kingston Journal, a newspaper published at Kingston, in the *ruined* island of Jamaica, the island which has been wept over by so many slavery Jeremiahs. The editor of that paper is commenting on the address adopted by the slaveholding members of Congress in the City of Washington last winter. It will be recollected that the slavery address asserts most unqualifiedly that emancipation has cursed and ruined the British West Indies. On this part of that famous address the Kingston Journal says:

"The allusion to the British West Indies is most unfortunate, inasmuch as the condition of those colonies falsifies all the statements and predictions of these Southern members. Who will look at this island, for example, and say "the existing relation between the free and servile races cannot be separated," and the races "cannot live together in peace, or harmony, or to their mutual advantage?" Where is the man, however favoradly inclined toward the much-loved system of the Southern States of America, or prejudiced against the dark hued inhabitants of that portion of the Union, or of this colony, who will be bold enough to assert that "wretchedness and misery and desolation" has been the result of emancipation? But the Southern members appeared to feel that their ground was not safe under them. Hence they tell their constituents, that "since the emancipation," the British government "has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a large number of magistrates, constables, and other civil officers to keep order in the towns and on plantations, and enforce respect to their former owners." It is very evident from this observation that they know nothing of the true state of affairs in the West Indies, and, if they do, have purposely misrepresented them. There has been a very large diminution of both the military and naval forces in the West Indies since the abolition of slavery. Some years ago the regular troops in this island alone amounted to from eight to ten thousand men. Now, we believe, there are not two thousand in it.

As to the naval forces, those who knew Port Royal during the palmy days of Slavery, and look at it at present, can say whether there has been a falling off in this department of our defence. During slavery, every rural parish had four or five constables, and the towns a larger number, the total of which, we have no doubt, would be found fully equal to the number of police now employed for the preservation of the peace. Some three hundred and fifty of these are divided among twenty-two parishes, and a population upward of 400,000 souls, "to keep order," as these Southern members say, "in the towns and on the plantations, and enforce respect to former owners." But there is no police on the plantations, nor any necessity for them; and what will appear most astonishing to Southern alarmists, "the social and political superiority of education and talent" is still preserved. The Southern members of Congress, after crowding a lot of mistatements into very nearly as many lines, thus winds up their allusions to the West Indies: "But notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race." This, many of our readers will think, is going ahead rather too fast—running to a conclusion much too rapidly. Our reply is—It is not true; there never was a period in the history of the British West Indies, in which life and property were more secure, and peace and quiet more universal, or a better feeling existed between all classes of the community.

Caleb Balderstone in the South.

Most of our readers have been amused by Sir Walter Scott's character of Caleb Balderstone, and have laughed at the ludicrous attempts of the butler to conceal the state of his master's fortunes. When the Master of Ravenswood had nothing left of the possessions of his ancestors but the gloomy castle of Wolf's Crag, which was destitute of furniture, and did not contain a supply of even the plainest food, Caleb Balderstone boasted of their magnificent plate and the dinner courses consisting of all that could gratify the palate of the epicure.—When we read some of Mr. Ellwood Fisher's statements, we are forcibly reminded of Caleb's oratorical powers, and cannot help congratulating Old Virginia that she has found so talented a Balderstone. When the Virginians speak to each other at home they complain of their want of prosperity; but they are glad to have a Caleb Balderstone to put a good face on the matter before strangers. Mr. Caleb Balderstone Fisher performs the duty admirably, and they toast him and applaud him to the skies. He has done the job for them well, and they pay him well. And when the decay becomes too evident to be concealed, their Balderstons will explain all by referring to the tariff, which will answer as good a purpose as Caleb's fire at Wolf's Crag.

"It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for three score of years to come, if it is as well guided. Where's the family pictures? says a meddling body—the great fire at Wolf's Crag, answers I. Where's the family plate? says another—the great fire, says I; wha was to think of plate when life and limb were in danger, Where's the wardrobe and the linens? Where's the tapestry and the decorements?—beds of state, twilts, pands and testors, napery and broidered work?—the fire—the fire—the fire. Guide the fire weel, and it will serve you for all that ye suld have and have not—and, in some sort, a good excuse is better than the things themselves; for they maun crack and wear out, and be consumed by time, whereas a good offcome, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family, Lord knows how long!"

Emancipation in Maryland.

The following paragraph in a letter written from Baltimore, shows that the Emancipationists of Maryland, neither few in number nor destitute of influence, though patiently biding their time, are looking forward with calm confidence to the day when the cause of freedom shall triumph in their beloved State. That day, though seemingly far distant, is rapidly approaching. The heart of humanity is throbbing with the love of liberty, and every pulsation of that great heart sends the life-blood farther and father:

"A majority of Reformers have been elected and a great effort will be made to enact a bill providing for the call of a Convention to remodel the Constitution of the State. The slaveholders in the eastern and southern counties have already taken the alarm at the prospect of an effort to provide for emancipation. I can see no prospect of success at present, but a movement once made will lead to beneficial results in a few years. There are those in Maryland who will never cease until this curse is eradicated from the soil, and although the final attainment of the object is far distant in appearance, there are hearts that never despair and hope to live to witness its accomplishment.

☞ The Post Master General has established a new post office at Lost Creek, Breathitt county, Ky., and appointed Jos. E. Haddix, P. M.; also one at Daysville, Todd county, George H. Day, P. M.

Canada.

We have placed upon our first page an Address to the people of Canada which we have read, and we doubt not others will read, with deep interest. It is a remarkable document and one which must exert a vast influence.

It is remarkable every way. The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.—For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connexions. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States. The greatness of this change who shall estimate? It will affect vitally every citizen of Canada; it will also affect, though not so directly, the citizens of the country whence Canada separates herself, and the citizens of the country which she joins. The change proposed is a revolution, as thorough a revolution as was ever effected in any land, a revolution in social no less than in political, life.

And this great change, this revolution, it is proposed to bring about peacefully. This is a feature also which renders the address remarkable. It is a fact well worthy of consideration that men should propose to accomplish a revolution of great immediate importance, and one involving momentous, incalculable consequences, only and altogether by peaceful agencies. It speaks well for our age that men should even propose to effect such a result by such agencies, a result which in former ages none would have dreamed of effecting except by violence and blood. This is one of the cheering signs of the times, a striking proof of the spread of the principles of peace, and of kindly feelings and of the spirit of brotherhood among the nations of the world. We hail this sign with gladness. It is a most auspicious omen. It indicates the approach of a glorious day when the word "enemy" will be supplanted by the kindly name of "brother," and when the interests of nations will be found identical rather than variant and hostile.

The address is remarkable for the number and the character of its signers. Among the names appended we find those which indicate French no less than English affinities, and we are informed that men of all classes are included among the signers, the possessors of immense fortune and men in humble life. The different political views and feelings are also represented, the names of ultra-conservatives finding themselves in strange proximity to the names of thorough radicals.

Such facts indicate that the desire for union with the United States is not a sectional or class feeling but a Canadian feeling. As such it is to be valued. It shows that the present movement is not the result of a transient excitement, and it is a pledge that the movement, if successful, will prove beneficial to all concerned. If there be, as the facts to which we have adverted, plainly indicate, in the Canadian mind a cordial friendliness towards the people of the Union, a warm admiration for our political institutions and a strong desire to be connected with us, there can be no doubt that the connexion would prove auspicious to all concerned. Coming into the Union with such feelings the citizens of Canada would readily and cordially become citizens of the United States. No long process of political acclimation would be needed. They would be fit for naturalization at once.

We sincerely hope that the movement may be crowned with success. We believe that it would be a good thing for all concerned to have Canada enter our great Confederacy. It would give an immediate impulse to the development of the many resources of wealth and prosperity which now lie undeveloped among our neighbors. It would add immeasurably to the importance of Canada to herself and to the world, not only in developing her industrial resources, but in imparting to her hope and energy, thus making her desirous of accomplishing more, and capable of accomplishing more, politically, morally, and intellectually than now seems possible even to her enthusiasts.

It would be good to the Union to have Canada joined, for thereby a desponding and somewhat suspicious neighbor would become a warm-hearted, hopeful member of the family.

It would be good for England, for not only would Canada cease to be a source of boundless expense and constant anxiety, but in developing her many resources she would open a new market, new at least in extent and value, to English manufactures and an interchange of productions would be effected, not merely without heart-burning and discontent but with mutual pleasure and profit.

It would be a good thing for the world at large, for the world is interested in having every people under the political institutions and sustaining the political relations most favorable to the progress and happiness of every people. It is the interest of that great family, the world, that every member of the family be placed in most favorable circumstances not merely for its own sake, but for the sake of every other member. It is only by the prosperity of each member that the prosperity of the whole can be attained and secured.

We have thus briefly hinted at the reasons which make us desire that the object proposed in the address to the people of Canaea should be effected. The subject is one of exceeding importance and on which it becomes all American citizens to reflect thoroughly and well. Now is the time for thought. The time for action may come sooner than we imagine.

Sanitary Measures.

To all persons interested in the condition of the poor in large cities such information as is contained in the following extract of a letter from London to the New York Tribune, will be gratifying. The amount of health and life lost in every city annually, in consequence of a violation of the heaven-ordained laws of health and life, is truly appalling. This violation is sometimes attributable to wilfulness, but oftener to ignorance of the laws or inability to comply with them. How can the wretched victims of poverty who throng the cities of Europe and some of our American cities pay heed to the laws of health when crowded into small, damp houses in dark, filthy streets, where with every breath that they draw they inhale poison?

We rejoice to see that the minds of philanthropists every where are beginning to appreciate the importance of sanitary measures. The reform has commenced, and we trust it may go on until the poorest citizen of every land may have a dry, well-ventilated house to live in, healthful food to eat, and warm clothing to wear. Then no child will be doomed by the circumstances of his lot to miserable health or a premature death, and life will be far happier and more beautiful to all.

"The public Baths and Wash-houses flourish admirably in London. At one establishment, from January 1 to September 1, the bathers were 82,219—the receipts £1,058. During three months, there was an increase of 36,700 bathers over the corresponding three months of last year. The washer-woman's department showed that 3,013 persons had availed themselves of the facilities afforded from April 30 to September 1. It is impossible to say what comfort such institutions introduce into homes, by taking away from the narrow dwellings of the poor the unluck of the washing day."

A SHOWER OF SPECIE.—In conveying a quantity of specie from the steamer, Maid of Erin, at St. John, N. B., to the shore, on Friday week, one of the men slipped, and $5000 in American gold fell overboard; a portion of it was recovered.

It gives us great pleasure to insert the following prospectus. We have no doubt that "The Friend of Youth" will prove a true friend both to youth and to age. Under the care of so accomplished a lady as Mrs. Bailey, the paper cannot fail to be equally instructive and interesting:

PROSPECTUS OF THE FRIEND OF YOUTH; A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. MIS. Margaret L. Bailey, Editor.—The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive companion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes.—In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathise with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributers to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name—T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women.—But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or cousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November.

The terms will be—fifty cents a year for a single copy; five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications must be addressed to—

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY,
Washington, D. C.

The State of Deseret.

A correspondent of the *Boston Chronotype*, writing from the city of the Great Salt Lake, on the 13th July, gives the following particulars of the capitol of the future State of Deseret:

"Five miles from the foot of the mountains lies the 'City of the Great Salt Lake,' of nine months' growth. The 24th of the present month will be the second anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in this valley, and will probably be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, as the day of their deliverance from persecution in the States. A few months later another band arrived, who built a fort, where they all remained till last October, when the main body arriving, they commenced the city. It is laid out in blocks, containing 10 acres each, and each block is sub-divided into 8 lots. There are already 224 blocks, being 16 in one direction and 14 in the other. The streets are 8 rods wide. Nearly 1,000 *adobe* houses have been built, and the whole city, nearly two miles square, has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, 50 feet square, is going up to serve for a Council House, Church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here, can take an unoccupied lot without price, but can only sell the improvements. The city is governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshal elected annually. Taxes are laid according to property. Tithes are voluntary. Schools are kept all the year, and are free to all.

"A mile north of the city is a warm sulphur spring, which is much resorted to for its curative properties. An abundance of the purest water is supplied from the streams coming down from the mountains. During the warmest part of the season no rain falls, and the land requires irrigating, which is easily done. During the present year the farms have suffered from the drought which will be obviated next year. Where the land has been well watered, the crops are very fine, especially the wheat which is now nearly ready for the sickle. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and cattle and horses look fat, and can graze the year round. The weather is delightful, a fresh breeze always blowing from the lake or mountains, and the health of the population is remarkable. From present appearances, the valley will in five years count a population of 20,000."

The Mormon City of Salt Lake.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, writing from the Mormon City, on the great salt lake, says:

"The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who built their houses entirely of sun-dried bricks. They are building a church of stone which is already one story high and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The society is governed by a president, the twelve, and the seventy. The president and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning when the bell rang, to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several notices. They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant, he was sentenced to pay four times their value, fined $50, and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. One of them was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment. When they arrived they were very much troubled by some Indians, who killed their cattle and stole from them. They sent to remonstrate with them, and the Indians replied that their president was an old woman, and they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few, since which time they have not been annoyed."

CANADA.—The feeling in favor of the independence of Canada, with its natural consequence of annexation to this Union, is growing so rapidly, that already plans are afloat for the partition of the country into three States; each of which, it is proposed, shall be as large as one of our first class States, with each from a half to a million of inhabitants, with plenty of room for more. The Montreal Gazette propounds this scheme; and the following are stated to be the division and boundaries proposed:

1. The State of Canada West, to include the whole of Upper Canada down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it or settled near Detroit.

2. The State of Canada East, to include the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the Southern Townships. The population of this would be almost exclusively French, with exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite apathetic.

3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, of the District of Montreal and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south, the townships of British law and settlement.

☞ It is estimated that 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from this country to California. At a profit of $50 a thousand, this amount would yield an aggregate profit of $2,000,000. We notice in the Pacific News an advertisement of Riga lumber from the Baltic.

For the Examiner.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Convention which is now in session in Frankfort for the purpose of remoddelling the State Constitution, has so far, evinced but little, (if any,) sympathy for the emancipation party in Kentucky or the cause they advocate; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the same spirit of tyranny and oppression which always predominates wherever the system of slavery is tolerated, will shine forth conspicuously in this sage and self-important body.

Indeed—the spirit of slavery has already to some extent developed itself in the Convention in refusing Mr. M'Carty as the reporter of the Louisville Courier, a seat in their body.

The members of this Convention, as well as the leading members of the pro-slavery party in Kentucky are fully satisfied that the very *existence* of the "peculiar institution," depends upon the ignorance of the masses in regard not only to slavery in the abstract, but to the laws which regulate the same—hence their unwillingness for discussion—and their opposition to the dissemination of knowledge generally.

And in thus deliberately refusing a seat in the Convention to a reporter of a public journal of as much respectability and worth as the Louisville Courier, a stain has been cast upon the reputation of Kentucky for freedom of though and speech, and for the liberality and intelligence of her representatives.

It is evident that this privilege would not have been refused a rabid pro-slavery paper—and if such had been the case, what would the pro-slavery party have said?

That such tyranny as this should be manifested in the nineteenth century in the midst of a republican government, the rights of which were established and secured to *all* by the blood of our revolutionary sires, would scarce be credited by minds properly imbued with the true principles of civil liberty.

But such is the melancholy fact. Men have dared to raise their voices in this boasted land of freedom and give utterance to the sentiments of humanity, justice and eternal right—have reiterated the sentiments of *Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry*, and the sentiments embodied in the declaration of independence—and for this, and this alone, the dastardly spirit of oppression is not only harbored in our country, but openly exercised.

With, then, no hopes of favor with this body of *littleness* reduced to *nothingness*, it certainly becomes the emancipation party to be awake to their interest. This body will not certainly disregard their promises to the people so far as to refuse to submit the constitution they adopt, to the citizens for their consideration—we take this for granted.

Then we as a party, will certainly have the right to discuss the features of this new constitution before the people—notwithstanding we are admonished to keep silence—and in view of this fact, it would certainly be the most advisable plan to be governed by the suggestion made by you in a former number of your paper—hold a Convention immediately after the adjournment of the body now in session—determine upon the course we shall pursue in relation to the constitution that shall be presented to the people for deliberation—so that we may be united in action—organise the party thoroughly—select an efficient organ—and as a party give it one hearty and cordial support.

Our cause is just—our principles pure and upright. The welfare of this commonwealth is at stake upon this question, and with it, the present and future happiness of the African population of Kentucky, the happiness and welfare of the laboring class of our citizens and their opportunity of ever obtaining an education for their children. These are things that claim—yes, *demand* our consideration, and require upon our part energy and activity in the cause we have espoused—and although the heels of tyrants are ready as ever, to crush to the earth our cause and its advocates, we say—

"Be just and fear not,
Let every end thou aim'st at be thy country's
Thy God's, and truths's."

The day is not far distant, when Kentucky will arouse from her lethargy upon this great question and take her stand upon the side of moral, political and religious right—and the day is also coming, when these modern despots who have recently acted so conspicuous a part in the events that have transpired, will be glad to award to their more humble fellow citizens, the right to think and act for themselves—and when selfish demagogues, political tricksters and men whose minds and opinions are moulded to suit the popular breeze, will realise the loss of all their unjust acquirements, and suffer the reproach deserves by all such vile and contemptible beings.

We would then say, as before, hold a Convention and organise—let the time and place be suggested and the party in each county urged to have a full representation in attendance. This *can* be done, and we hope it will be duly considered by all who are truly friends to the cause.

GARRARD.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Voting by Ballot.

Among the measures suggested by the friends of Constitutional reform, to the members of the Convention, now engaged in remodeling the organic law of our good Commonwealth, we know of none of more vital importance, none the adoption of which would be hailed with more pleasure by the friends of reform, than the proposed alteration of our present mode of voting, viz: from that of *viva voce*, to that of *ballot*. The very end and aim of a republican government is, that the will of the majority shall be the law of the land. Elections are means resorted to, to ascertain what that will is. It is apparent then, that we cannot guard too sedulously the integrity of the medium, through which we obtain a knowledge of what the will of the people is. Certainly then no man who desires to see the popular will upon all occasions, great and small, properly reflected through the ballot-box, can object to our *modus operandi* of voting being changed—if we can devise a plan better calculated than the present, to obtain such a desirable end. The most objectionable feature in the present mode. is, that from its very nature, it is calculated to encourage fraud and corruption.

It is well known at every hour during the election, which candidate is ahead—we speak now of local elections. Each candidate's prospects of success being known during the election, his friends exert themselves just as the emergency of the case requires. In heated and desperate contests, both parties resort to every species of means, both fair and foul, to carry their favorite measures and favorite men. These exertions are graduated relatively to the prospect of success on the one hand, and the danger of defeat on the other. It is in contests of this nature, that the tenants of wealthy land holders and the employees of extensive manufacturers are often shamefully deprived of the inestimable privilege and robbed of the sacred right of suffrage. The poor laborer, however sacred may be his right of suffrage, would rather sacrifice it, than the daily bread upon which his family is dependant for a support. By the proposed mode of voting, these evils will all be obviated, as there will be no incentive to extraordinary exertion, owing to the ignorance of all parties, as "to how the vote stands" pending the election. Under the present system, we think it a safe calculation to estimate the number of voters who are governed by extrinsic influences, at least at twenty per cent. Neither is the evil confined exclusively to the laboring class. We have seen the proud owner of "a thousand broad acres" voting against his conscience, to pay for past favors or those in expectancy, and with him his long line of retainers. Certainly no friend of untrammeled freedom—the freedom of the mind, can object to aid in remedying so alarming an evil—one that is undermining the very foundations of republicanism, and contaminating the ballot-box—the *aula sacra* of our institutions with fraud and corruption of every species. We use strong language; but we are speaking of a great evil, not such as sometimes terrifies the imagination of the political empiric, but just as we have seen it in all its practical and baneful operations. As long as human nature is, what it is, there will be hundreds and thousands of men in every community, who from the very nature of the thousand ties which ramify through society, will be required to vote contrary to what their judgments dictate and their consciences approve. Whenever a man does this, he ceases to be a freeman. Surely such a state of affairs as this, is to be deprecated, and it becomes every true lover of his country to aid in bringing about a better state of affairs, in restoring our ballot-box to its primitive character—that of being the pure and unsullied depository of the free, unbiased and untrameled wishes of the people.

At first we were disposed to oppose the election of the Judges by the people—not that we feared to trust the people—but because we feared to trust the Judges. We apprehended that in all issues between the weak and the powerful, the Judge, holding office by popular tenure, would be inclined to lean to the side of him who would have the most influence in retaining him in power. But by the proposed change in the manner of voting, our objections, and the objections of all, which are predicated upon a similar basis, to an elective judiciary, are deposed. The judicial functionary being entirely ignorant as to how the litigants may have voted whether for or against him, is deprived of one great avenue and strong incentive to official corruption and official tyranny. Will not the advocates of an elective judiciary unite in aiding to remove the most rational and potent objection to their policy, by reforming our popular elections? Nearly every State in the Union has adopted the ballot-box and ticket system, in all of which it has succeeded admirably. Then let us try it too. Let every county in the State be divided into convenient precincts—let the voting be by ballot and take place in one day only—and there is no calculating as to the saving of time, money and morals to the people of the State. Then we will be freed from the excitement, drinking, betting and rioting that too frequently characterise our Kentucky elections under the present system. We are well aware that opponents of the proposed reform say, "it looks more manly to vote *viva voce*, openly, like Kentuckians, &c." All such talk will do very well for buncomb, but it don't begin to answer the arguments in favor of the new system, or remove the evils of the old. If any heroic voter is over-anxious that the world should know how he voted, nature has provided him with air and lungs, let him proclaim it. Our object is to secure to the poor and the humble a protection under which they can, without fear, or favor vote their will and their wishes, as their judgments dictate and their consciences approve, like freemen of a great and glorious Commonwealth. C.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., OCT. 2.

The Nicaragua Affair.

To the Principal Secretary of the State of Nicaragua.

GUATEMALA, June 12, 1849.

SIR: Having seen in the *Courier of the Isthmus of Nicaragua*, of the 16th of May last, a copy of the contract lately entered into between this government and Mr. Brown, of New York, to run a canal along the river San Juan, I consider it prudent to inform your government that the government of her Majesty, out of consideration to those Englishmen to whom debts are due in Central America, will object to any arrangement which tends to any other object than satisfying the English holders of the different bonds of the State of Nicaragua, which, in common with those of the other States of Central America, being hypothecated by the federal contract to the fulfilment of that debt.

If the creditors of Nicaragua, in consideration of their difficulties, have not exacted the punctual accomplishment of this compromise, this indulgence is no reason why Nicaragua should destine for another object than the payments of its debts the rents which have been specially assigned for the liquidation of the debt, and which belong to the English creditors; I therefore desire that the government of Nicaragua bear in mind, that the payment of this bond-debt and the right owned by Reid Irving must be provided for by whatever foreign company the government may choose to make arrangements with to form a canal along the San Juan river, or to establish a line of communication through the territory of the State, for without this stipulation, whatever sales the State may apply to this enterprise will be legally reclaimed by the English tenants.

I have the honor, &c.,
FREDERIC CHATFIELD.

Answer.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
LEON, August 2, 1849.

Mr. Consul General of H. B. M., Frederic Chatfield: I acquainted the supreme director of this State with your communication of the 2th of June last, in which you mention the Brown contract, because you believe that it affects the interests of British subjects, holders of bonds against the State by hypothecation. Neither that contract, nor any other made with any person or persons, can touch directly or indirectly the interests to which you refer. Nicaragua can alienate, without any restriction whatever, its possessions and territories, either to establish an interior traffic, or to conduct the great enterprise of the canal.

If those alienations do not furnish her with necessaries sufficient to pay her debts, the result will fall upon her in its full force. The supreme director desires that you notice that these observations tend to contravene the principle of non-intervention of one government in the affairs of another, and that they may injure the friendly relations sustained until now with the government of H. B. M. I am with the greatest pleasure, your obsequious and ob't serv't.

SEBASTIAN SALINAS.

To the Principal Secretary of the Supreme Government of the State of Nicaragua.

LEON, Guatemala, July 18, 1849.

SIR: It was my intention to attempt anew, by means of a friendly representation, to convince your government of the impolicy and injustice of leaning in your public papers towards the attacks fomented against the British government, exciting odium and ill will against the subjects of her Majesty the Queen, who resides peacefully and inoffensively in the State of Nicaragua, in business of a legitimate character; but the gubernatorial decree of the 19th June last, which I received yesterday, is sufficiently conclusive and positive in its expressions, for me no longer to doubt of the hostile intentions of Nicaragua towards Great Britain; nothing is left for me to do, but to inform the government of H. B. M. of this insulting and unmerited proceeding.

I shall, nevertheless, not allow this opportunity to pass, without declaring, as I now do explicitly and formally to your government, that the Queen of Great Britain has decided to sustain the rights of the Mosquito King, and in consequence, whatever act may be done against him will infallibly draw down on Nicaragua the most severe chastisement. Before concluding this note, I deem it proper to inform the government of Nicaragua that I approve of the means taken by the Vice Consul Manning, in favor of some French citizen who fled to him, demanding protection in the lamentable state of public affairs in Nicaragua; and I have also to communicate to you, for the information of the Director of the State, that the government of Nicaragua will be held responsible to that of her Majesty the Queen for whatever prejudice British subjects may suffer in person or property, during the convulsions in which the government of Nicaragua has unjustly accused them of participating. I have the honor, &c.,

FREDERIC CHATFIELD.

Reply.

LEON, August 7, 1849.

To the Consul General of H. B. M., Frederic Chatfield:—This is not the first time that the supreme government of the sovereign State of Nicaragua, and also the rest of Central America, received from you communications wanting in that moderation, which should always be the invariable standard of the conduct of every public functionary, and particularly of those charged with maintaining harmonious relations between governments; but that which you directed to me, dated the 18th inst., is, without dispute, most extravagant in its ideas and expressions.

In it you suppose that this government busies itself with attacking the British government in its manifestos and public papers, and excites hatred against the subjects of Great Britain, who peacefully prosecute their business in this country, at the same time that it charges this government with evincing hostile feelings for Great Britain, in the gubernatorial decree of the 19th June last, whose object is the re-establishment of public order, and the defence of the territorial integrity of the State.

Nicaragua has never undertaken aggressions of any kind against the English government, because it respects the rights which, agreeably to nature and international principles, belong to all nations under the sway of civilisation. It never has done other than defend its independence from the advances of those who, under the pretext of a savage monarchy, not recognised by the enlightened world, attempts to snatch from it its most important property and possessions on the Atlantic seaboard, with the well known intention of establishing an enormous preponderance over the American continent.

In the midst of this, and when these attempts have become most flagrant, disturbing the peace of the State, profaning its territory, and causing the bloodshed of its children, without even a declaration of war on the part of the British government, far from any animadversions against British subjects having been excited by Nicaragua, they have been treated justly, as though the country had not received any hostility from England, and the persons and property of its subjects have been respected more than those of the inhabitants of Nicaragua.—And if this has been the conduct of this State at the moment when its territorial [illegible]

been profaned and [illegible] arms, what just [illegible] ing such fears for [illegible] in this country w[illegible] peaceful? It is, th[illegible] peated unnecessary com[illegible] cumulate by imaginary d[illegible] Nicaraguan press upon British [illegible] they have no other object than [illegible] erty of the press, whose ten[illegible] tensible when it is observed that [illegible] public papers, in which the [illegible] English has been censured, c[illegible] the slightest expression which [illegible] harm.

You declare emphatically and [illegible] the Queen of Great Britain has d[illegible] tain the rights of the Mosquito K[illegible] consequence, whatever act may be [illegible] him will infallibly draw down o[illegible] the most severe chastisement." But [illegible] ernment of this State does not recognize [illegible] consul the faculty of making political decla[illegible] tions, much less to announce so absolute a d[illegible] cision on the part of its government in favor [illegible] a supposed claim of a savage, which by the [illegible] laws of universal justice does not exist, nor ca[illegible] it be called other than a direct usurpation, a[illegible] before the same nation solemnly protests [illegible] it does not recognize in the tribe of Mosq[illegible] the right to erect itself into a sovereign na[illegible] and to receive, in consequence, the protec[illegible] of any nation.

As you, by your declaration, openly confi[illegible] the refusal of justice of the English gover[illegible] ment to the pacific claims made by Nicarag[illegible] even in the court, do you wish that this gover[illegible] ment should not prepare to comply with