sador, rather than to the prowess or efficacy of her military force, or the skill of her generals, that Russia owes her chief successes against the Turks. It was this Prussian ambassador, who by his reports increased the panic of the Divan, and imposed on the credulity of England and France. Peace was at length signed; and so highly was this service looked on by the Russian Emperor, that Muffling obtained his highest military order but one, and of the first class, as well as a regiment in his own country, through the influence which the Czar exercised over his father-in-law, the late King of Prussia. During the campaign in Poland the cabinet of St Petersburgh was only able to send 110,000 men across the frontier, of whom 25,000 perished within three weeks, not bravely fighting against an enemy, but from forced marches, from the inclemency of the weather, the badness of the provisions, the corruption of the commissariat, and the ignorance, inefficacy, and inattention of the hospital staff—evils always hitherto incident to the march, and, it would seem, inseparable from the existence and organization of a Russian army. Throughout the whole of the Polish war the Russians were never enabled to bring into the field a larger body than 80,000 men; and these were opposed by 70,000 Poles, of whom one-seventh were employed in garrison duty. One-third of the remaining portion were peasants, badly armed and undisciplined, and who learn their duty by hard fighting in the field. Everybody knows that it was not Russian valor by which Hungary has been oppressed; that, on the contrary, she owes her defeat to the overwhelming number of her enemies and the treachery of Gorgey. For during the last hundred years the successes of Russia have been fully as much owing to the purse as to the sword, and to the knowledge that her generals were always supported (to use the words of a recent writer in the Morning Chronicle well informed on the subject of Russia) by a command of money, by the most unprincipled means, and by unblushing perfidy.

These facts sufficiently prove to our mind both the inefficiency of the Russian tactics and the exaggeration as to the really effective amount of the Russian army; but if additional evidence were needed, proof is not wanting in the successful opposition of the Circassians—a nation of 200,000 men—who, though surrounded by Russia, have contrived, for the last twenty-five years, not only to resist the power of the empire, but to become the victors in many engagements. Although we are ready to concede the valor of the Circassian people, and to admit the difficult nature of their country; though we are free to allow that their mode of warfare is peculiar and harassing; still we contend that Circassia would be to either England, France, and any other main power, although not perhaps an easy, still a certain conquest; and that her people, more troublesome than formidable, would, within a given time, have been eventually subdued.

Alabama Senators.

We understand, from a despatch received yesterday by a gentleman in the city, that Gov. Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, jr., esq., have been elected senators to Congress from Alabama. They are both sound, consistent, and able democrats.

Africanization of Cuba.

The late speech of Mr. Soulé, on his presentation to the Queen of Spain, seems to have provoked some degree of asperity of comment in the Spanish journals. It appears that the idea that Cuba belongs to the American continent, and is therefore embraced within the Monroe doctrine, grates harshly upon Spanish minds. One of the Spanish papers at Madrid, the *Las Novidadas*, becomes quite bellicose at the suggestion of our interfering to prevent the Africanization of Cuba; and in the course of its comments avows the scheme of Africanization, and even professes to be ready to hazard a war upon its consummation. The following is an extract:

"Mr. Calderon de la Barca (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) has been often accused of weakness. What he has permitted Mr. Soulé to do proves that he has been justly accused. Mr. Calderon has been a long time out of Spain, and he does not know how Spain feels and thinks in the question of Cuba; he does not know that *Spain is determined on war, and that she prefers war to consenting to the slightest affront from the proud republic*. We are surprised that the Count de San Luis has not made him understand it, since no one better than he knows that axiom, 'Cuba must be Spanish or African.' Either Spanish or African—*never Anglo-American*. Never presided over by that man to whom Mr. Soulé attributes, with more petulance than prudence, the supreme power of America, beautiful Cuba must and will be. With good government, Spain has nothing to fear, nothing to endure, from the United States."

Here is proof conclusive that Spain proposes to Africanize Cuba; and the plan for so doing is the apprentice system, against which we have entered our earnest protest. The question now again recurs: Will England and France permit this outrage upon humanity to be perpetrated by Spain? Does anybody suppose that Spain would avow such a scheme unless she had assurances of support from one or both of these powers? The London Times, in England, and the *National Intelligencer*, in the United States, pronounce the apprentice system so horrible that Great Britain will never engage in it; and yet they see the outrage avowed, and not a word of opposition or protest is heard. The silence of these governments is as significant under all the facts as an open declaration. Nothing short of an active and actual demonstration to prevent a traffic even worse than the slave trade can relieve these governments of the charge which rests with so much force against them. They may disclaim any treaty or any positive agency in the Spanish scheme, but the disclaimer amounts to nothing so long as they refuse to exert their power to prevent it. They show by their inaction that they are willing to see the scheme consummated; and if we undertake to arrest it, they announce their purpose to intervene. What else is this than giving the most effective "aid and comfort" to Spain in carrying out a scheme which threatens the very existence of our confederacy? War may come of this attempt to Africanize Cuba, but the dread of war will not change the policy or paralyze the arm of the administration. If Spain declares that Cuba shall be either *Spanish* or *African*, we say that Cuba will be either *Spanish* or *Anglo-American*, never *African*.

Wisconsin Senators and Representatives.

The Milwaukie "Morning News" of the 22d instant contains the following:

"We perceive by the last Washington Union that Senator Dodge arrived at Washington on the 12th, and had taken lodgings at his old quarters at Mrs. Ennis's, on Capitol Hill. We are happy to be able to add that the health of this veteran has not been so good for a number of years as it is at present. That he may continue to be thus blessed is the sincere prayer of the people of Wisconsin.

"Senator Walker, we learn, will leave for Washington about the first of December. He has been much engrossed since his return from Washington in improving his farm in Waukesha county; and if he continues his improvements, he will make it the model farm of the State. He has entered upon the task with all the zeal and energy peculiar to him, and we venture to say there are but few men in the State who have done more hard days' work on a farm than Senator Walker. He has one of the finest situations on Eagle Prairie, and is fixing it to spend his days on it as a farmer. His crops the past season have been bountiful, and everything about his place looks prosperous and happy, as they do about the place of any one else who is blessed with good health, works hard, minds his own business, and votes the straight democratic ticket.

"The Hon. Daniel Wells, jr., the member from this district, will leave during the present week. This is Mr. Wells's first term. We have no doubt he will prove a valuable representative of the interests of this city and congressional district.

"The Hon. Ben. C. Eastman, of the western district, is now at Washington.

"The Hon. J. B. Macy was in the city on Monday last on his way to Washington."

The President in New Hampshire.

A very few disappointed politicians in New Hampshire have thought to distinguish themselves for singular courage and for remarkable attachment to principle, by striking at the President at home. Most of this little knot of factionists were supporters of the Wilmot proviso, and their present course illustrates the truth of the proverb, that a renegade Christian is worse than two Turks. The most conspicuous man of the set (Mr. Burke) declared, in an editorial article published during the presidential campaign, that "every individual will be regarded as a democrat who helps win the victory, and will stand upon an equality with his fellows with regard to the distribution of the offices!"

But our business is not so much to expose the character and purposes of those New Hampshire men who disgrace themselves by assailing their fellow-citizen, now Chief Magistrate, as to dissipate all misapprehension as to the real sentiment of the democratic masses.

With this view, we present the following earnest resolves, adopted at the councillor conventions in the Strafford and Hillsborough districts, comprising nearly half of the population of the State. This voice of true men shows that the democracy of New Hampshire will present an unbroken front to the foes of Franklin Pierce:

HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

Resolved, That we cherish the most perfect and unwavering confidence in the patriotism, sagacity, and sound and discriminating judgment of the President of the United States; and that we most cordially approve of his administration of the government, believing that in all his official acts he has wisely endeavored to carry out honestly and faithfully the principles of the party which raised him to power.

Resolved, That the democracy of New Hampshire have known Franklin Pierce too long and too well to doubt that he will continue to carry out with fearless integrity the principles avowed in his inaugural address; and that no sham pretext for disaffection can shake our confidence in the fidelity of his purpose or the firmness of his will.

Resolved, That as democrats, firmly and sincerely attached to the principles of our party, we look with regret and disapprobation upon all attempts that have been or are now being made to sow the seeds of discord in the ranks of the democratic party; and that we can regard with no favor or indulgence the efforts of any man to excite a feeling of prejudice or hostility against the national administration, or to weaken its hold upon the affections and confidence of the people.

Resolved, That it is a duty especially incumbent upon the democracy of this State at this time to reassure our distinguished citizen, the President of the United States, of their unabated confidence and affection; and that the next election shall evince to him and the world that New Hampshire knows how to vindicate his reputation and her own against the aspersions of factionists and disorganizers, wherever found.

STRAFFORD DISTRICT.

Resolved, That our confidence in the political integrity of the President of the United States remains unchanged and unabated, and that we have seen nothing thus far in his administration going counter to the doctrines of the inaugural, or the resolutions known as the "Baltimore platform;" and it is with astonishment and regret that we have seen manifested by some who claim to be old democrats a spirit of disaffection, covertly it may be, yet none the less dangerous, and from the ostensible reason that they have not received such a share of public patronage as they deemed due to themselves.

Resolved, That we rejoice to perceive, by the recent elections, that the present Chief Magistrate of the United States is strongly entrenched in the affections of the democratic masses, who feel that the welfare of the country and the cause of civil liberty are intimately connected with the success of his administration; that the people have thus manifested their most decided disapproval of all attempts of a disorganizing nature, the tendency of which must be to impair the integrity of the democratic party, embarrass the administration, and retard the dissemination of democratic principles through the agency of a national democratic administration.

Resolved, That as long as the present administration shall continue to abide by and carry out the principles of the inaugural and the Baltimore resolutions, we will unitedly rally to its support upon every proper occasion, and defend it against all opposition, under whatever guise it may manifest itself, and from whatever source.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce we find the following:

"Mr. F. P. Stanton has, for several years, been laboring, as chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs of the House, for the same reforms which are now to be taken up and advocated by the department. The labors of Mr. Stanton are not, therefore, lost, but were the means of preparing the public mind for a thorough overhauling of the navy."

We most cheerfully endorse what is here said of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee. As chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, this gentleman devoted his talents, influence, and untiring industry to the obtainment of judicious reforms in the navy of the United States. Mr. Stanton will, we have no doubt, during the coming session, renew his enlightened and patriotic labors to promote the improvement and welfare of this important branch of the public service, and his efforts will, we are sure, be seconded and facilitated by the present able chief of the Navy Department.

John Mitchell.

The Richmond Evening Bulletin says "The escape of this gentleman from Van Dieman's Land has been hailed universally as a joyful event. On the eve of his making the effort which resulted so happily, he addressed a letter to his former editorial associate, Thomas D. Reilley, which that gentleman has made public. It is a noble production, worthy of the heart of a patriot, and it evinces in an unmistakable manner that the man who penned it, whatever else he may have lacked, was not wanting in genuine courage."

Amount of stocks redeemed at the Treasury during the week ended 26th November, 1853:

Loan of 1842	$171,600
1843	22,000
1846	37,100
1847	211,850
1848	18,500
	461,050

DEATH OF DAVID STUART.—Mr. David Stuart, formerly one of the principal agents of the late John Jacob Astor, in his great expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river, died in Detroit last Tuesday, aged 88 years. The Detroit Advertiser, in a short biographical notice, says: "Many anecdotes have passed from mouth to mouth around the camp-fires of the trappers and hunters upon the western frontier, of their hair-breadth escapes and desperate rencontres between the deceased and the wild men and wild beasts of that region. Upon one occasion, while encamped upon the Columbia river, he awoke during the night, and impelled by curiosity, visited a camp of hostile Indians, whom the party had struggled all day to escape. Finding them all asleep in a circle around the fire, he seated himself in the centre near the fire, helped himself to a pipe, and when the Indians awoke was found quietly regaling himself with a whiff of hostile tobacco. So astonished were the warriors with this display of coolness that they shook him by the hand, made him a present of the pipe, and sent him in safety back to his comrades; among whom was his nephew Robert, who by this time had become alarmed for his safety, and ready to cover him with rebukes for his rashness. His reply was, 'there is no fear of an Indian if you have no fear of him.'"

A writer in the Boston Evening Traveller warns families against making bread with muriatic acid and soda. He says that "it would be a nice recipe if the muriatic acid were pure. But I have found, from six years' experience in using it in cooking, (confirmed now by an essay by Dr. A. A. Hays,) that it contains, as ordinarily made, lead enough to give a man very severe dyspepsia, accompanied with pain in the bowels, weariness, and low spirits. Three years ago my physician told me that I must be taking lead in some form, but I did not then suspect my muriatic acid of containing it."

For the Union.

The Navigation of the Amazon and its Upper Tributaries.

We have remarked very briefly on the climate and resources of the valley of the Amazon. We shall have more to say on those topics; but in this number shall discuss, after a few more remarks, the right of navigating that river. The valley of the Amazon, including that of the Orinoco, which is properly included, contains square miles 2,048,480

The Orinoco is properly included, because connected with it by a navigable stream, the Cassiquiare. The valley of the Mississippi contains square miles	982,000
The Yang-tse-Keang, the great river of China	547,000
The Nile	520,000
The Danube	234,000

Yet the Danube valley at this moment attracts, perhaps, more attention than the valley of the Amazon, removed as it is from our material interest. It is true, there is a great moral interest about the transactions in that region, with which the American people cannot fail to sympathize. But this Amazon question is one which comes home to our business and bosoms by the double tie of both material and moral interests. In the sequel the natural position of things cannot fail of its full effect.

We shall now show that the nations on the upper tributaries of the Amazon, and that part of the Amazon within their limits, have the right to navigate the Amazon, subject to the restrictions I have enumerated. I will prove this to be a well-established law of nations—a fixed principle. But Brazil denies it, and in defiance of it shuts up the navigation of it from all the nations on the Upper Amazon and its mighty confluents, covering a territory of 80,000 square miles, and including about seven millions of population. Of course, Brazil denies to us the correlative right (which is fairly deducible) to go up to those great streams above; and thus, by trampling on the law of nations, seeks to establish and maintain an odious and perpetual monopoly. If Brazil were willing to treat upon fair terms, it might be one of those cases in which, although there be a clear and undoubted right, it is most conducive to all interests to settle the question by treaty. But we know now that Brazil has no intention to settle the question in that way. After the many proofs she has given of her purpose in that respect, we should be credulous, indeed, to expect her to enter into a satisfactory arrangement. I should consider myself as acting with the idea of the rustic in indulging such an anticipation. I should deem myself waiting in expectancy for the fountain-fed stream to run dry. But the law of nations and the interests of commerce will yet compel Brazil to abandon this worse than Japanese policy.

On the subject of navigating a commercial highway below by nations possessing navigable waters above, we will now make some quotations from Wheaton, one of the most recent and one of the best writers on the law of nations, who refers to old and long-respected authorities to support his views, as may be seen by reference to the pages which we cite:*

"The independence of the United States was acknowledged, and the right of navigating the Mississippi by the citizens of the United States was secured to the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Great Britain by the separate treaty between these powers. But Spain became possessed (by cession from France) of both branches of the Mississippi at its mouth, and a considerable distance above its mouth, claimed its exclusive navigation below the point where the southern boundary of the United States struck the river. This claim was resisted, and the right to participate in its navigation, from its source to the sea, was insisted on by the United States, under the treaty of 1763 and 1783, as well as by the law of nature and nations. The dispute was terminated by the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, in 1795, by the 4th article of which his Catholic Majesty agreed that the navigation of the Mississippi it its whole length, from its source to the ocean, should be free to the citizens of the United States; and by the 22d article they were permitted to deposit their goods at the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence, without paying any other duty than the hire of the warehouses. The subsequent acquisition of Louisiana and Florida by the United States, having included in their territory the whole river from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, and the stipulation of 1783, securing to British subjects a right to participate in its navigation, not being renewed by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, the right of navigating the Mississippi is invested exclusively in the United States.

"The right of the United States to participate with Spain in the navigation of the river Mississippi was rested by the American government on the sentiment, written deep in the heart of man, that the ocean is free to all, and its rivers to all their inhabitants. This natural right was found to be universally acknowledged and protected in all tracts of country united under the same political society, by laying the navigable rivers open to all their inhabitants; when those rivers enter the limits of another society, if the right of the upper inhabitants to descend the stream was in any case obstructed, it was an act of force by a stronger society against a weaker, condemned by the judgment of mankind. The then recent case of the attempt of the Emperor Joseph II, to open the navigation of the Scheidt from Antwerp to the sea, was considered as a striking proof of the general union of sentiment on this point, as it was believed that Amsterdam had scarcely an advocate out of Holland, and even there her pretensions were advocated on the ground of treaties, and not of natural right. This sentiment of right in favor of the upper inhabitants must become stronger in the proportion which their extent of country bears to the lower. The United States had 699,000 square miles of inhabitable territory on the Mississippi river and its branches, and this river and its branches afforded many thousands of miles of navigable waters penetrating this territory in all its parts."

The case of the South American republics on the Upper Amazon and its tributaries is, on these grounds, stronger than that of the United States was at that period with respect to the Mississippi. The number of square miles of territory is greater than the United States then held in the Mississippi valley. The character of the navigation is greater in extent, and in the tonnage of the vessels which those streams will bear. More than five thousand miles is a navigation that will carry the heaviest ships. About two thousand five hundred miles more will bear vessels of from ten tons to one thousand tons. It is only by considering the prospective population of the Mississippi valley above the Spanish territory that we can give a similar force to the claim of the United States to that which is possessed by the nations on the Upper Amazon and its tributaries. And in this comparison it fails of the full energy of the argument in favor of those South American nations, for it is as six to eight, or, which is equivalent, as 600,000 to 800,000. At the date (1803) of our fiercest contention about this right, we had only about 500,000 inhabitants on *all* the waters of the Mississippi then in our possession. The nations on the Upper Amazon and its confluents have about seven millions; and their territory, from its vegetable and mineral riches, and extreme healthiness of the climate, is capable, under a good government, of supporting with ease two hundred millions.

Wheaton continues on the rights of the upper inhabitants of a stream passing on to the ocean, as follows:

"If the appeal was to the law of nature and nations as expressed by writers on the subject, it was agreed by them that, even if the river, where it passes between Florida and Louisiana, were the exclusive right of Spain, still an innocent passage along it was a rightful right in those inhabiting its borders above. It would, indeed, be what these writers call an imperfect right, because the modification of its exercise depends, in a considerable degree, on the convenience of the nation through which they were to pass. But it was still a right, as real as any other right, however well defined; and were it to be refused, or to be so shackled by regulations not necessary for the peace and safety of the inhabitants as to render its use impracticable, it would then be an injury of which we should be entitled to demand redress."

It is a legitimate inference, that where redress may be justly demanded, right can be enforced by arms. There is reason in force, as well as force in reason. If such were not the fact, all war would be contrary to the law of God and the best interests of mankind.

But we will pursue the argument in another number.

A.

* See Wheaton's Elements of International Law, p. 248.

A writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives an account of the different appropriations that have been made for custom-houses in the United States, and complains of the enormous sums expended on these buildings in Charleston and other places. Alongside of these heavy expenditures, it is said, "in 1820, $7,000 was expended in the procurement of a proper building in Alexandria, Virginia. In the thirty-six succeeding years, $1,319 26 additional has been spent at this point on the building." Some eight thousand in thirty-odd years! So the government sees and knows that the custom house in Alexandria has not cost much in the way of building. But a new custom-house is wanted here much, and as so little has been done for us in that respect, we trust that an appropriation to effect the desired object may be procured. The total cost of the custom-houses now in existence, together with the expenditures upon those partially completed, is about $7,500,000; of which the four at New York, Boston, Charleston, and New Orleans have cost $3,634,000.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

GENIUS.—"I know no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but labor and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, that "if he had ever been able to do anything, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 20.

The Administration and the South.

The article which we copy to-day from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, as well as those which we have already published from leading democratic papers in most of the southern States, unmistakably show the present temper of the southern democracy, and what its position is towards the administration. If the North is as prompt and decided and patriotic in sustaining the President as the South has shown a determination to be, the democratic party of the whole country will remain a united party, and the administration will go forward in fulfilling its mission, backed by a power that shall be felt throughout the civilized world.

A division in the democratic party at the present juncture would be fraught with evil consequences of the greatest magnitude. It is manifest that the ensuing three years are pregnant with incalculably important events. Our foreign policy—the Monroe doctrine, upon which the country has planted itself, and to the enforcement of which the President is pledged—is, in all human probability, to be put to a practical test. Sandwich Islands annexation is a present event, and the Cuban question looms up not far in the distance. In their settlement, or in the carrying out the American policy in respect to them, the strength of the moral power of our people will most assuredly be tried. The issue, already made up, is to be distinctly settled, for all time, whether European governments shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the affairs of this continent. The President declared in his inaugural address that, during his administration, no such interference should be tolerated; and it remains for the great democratic party of the country to support him, cordially, thoroughly, and unitedly, in the enforcement of this declaration. It is only by united counsels, by the concentration of an undivided public opinion, that America can triumph in the crisis that is approaching. The administration must be constituted the oracle of the whole popular voice—the entire people of the Union must speak as one man through the President—if the nation would make the force of its omnipotent will felt upon the monarchs of the Old World.

The democrat who fails to support President Pierce, in his general domestic and foreign policy of the government, is no patriot. He who, simply on the score of the distribution of office, ranges himself with the enemies of the administration, is scarcely removed from a moral traitor. Defection towards the President cannot find in his conduct thus far the shadow of a pretext. So far as the division in New York rests upon State policy—and it would seem that the split is mainly attributable to prior differences upon local questions—we have nothing to say. We have no idea that the great body of those who voted the "hard" ticket at the recent election regarded any national question as involved in the event. We believe that the masses of both sections are loyal and true to national principles, and to Gen. Pierce as their representative; and we are sure that if the question of approval or disapproval of the President's whole policy were presented for the decision of the democracy of New York to-day, there would be an overwhelming voice for approval. It cannot be that it would be otherwise. If we admit, even to the extent that the most inveterate "hard" in New York claims, that unfortunate appointments have been made, we ask, in the name of Heaven, if *that* is sufficient cause for the disruption of the democratic party? If *that* affords the slightest reason why any good and true democrat should place himself in a hostile attitude to the administration? It is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism and integrity of the democracy of New York to suppose such a hypothesis possible. Leaders may be corrupt. Their selfish designs may sometimes lead them beyond the guardianship of principles. If they cannot rule, there have been instances where they were determined to ruin. But, sooner or later, their cloven foot becomes visible, and THE MASSES, always honest and faithful and true to principles, discard them.

There can be no charge more idle and preposterous than that the administration has affiliated with abolitionism; and the position of the southern democracy is abundant and conclusive proof of it. It was an act of wisdom in the last Baltimore Convention to ignore all former differences in the democratic party; and it would have been an act of unpardonable presumption—a violation of the faith which the united democracy of the country reposed in him—had General Pierce revived those differences after they had been buried in a common sepulchre. The result of such conduct would have been disastrous not to the democratic party merely, but to the country, in the renewal of those sectional issues which have twice shaken the stability of the Union.

We honor the democracy of the South. Confident of the nationality and integrity of General Pierce—looking to all his antecedents, and knowing the firmness of his character—the South cannot be seduced from the path of duty. Let the North but emulate the South in steadily sustaining the administration—let but the one section be as true as the other—and last autumn's great triumph of democracy will confer lasting benefits upon the country and upon the cause of freedom everywhere.

Havana.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Register.]

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1853.

Since my last we have had ample confirmation of the prospective policy of Cuba and notwithstanding the *indirect* denial of certain British agents in the United States, the initiation of the scheme, and its determination for the action of the Spanish government, have been coerced by the British government, and in justice, they alone should be held responsible for it, although it is in conformity with their usual custom to leave the *burden* as well as the accountability with Spain, when she has gone so far in pledges that she cannot well retrace her steps. If Spain has adopted the system of her own volition, England and France will appear to more advantage in protecting her in the imposition of it upon her colonial subjects without their consent; but if it were so, and the matter was evidently injurious to the interests of their neighbors, those neighbors have the right to protect themselves from the pernicious influences. I have no right to burn my own house and put in jeopardy the lives and property of my neighbors. But this is not the true state of the case, and the denial only adds more shame to the subterfuge for concealment of that which was conceived and acted upon while Mr. Turnbull was British consul-general at Havana, I think in 1839, and has never been out of mind since, in the diplomatic action of British agents in Spain or Cuba, of all of which there is abundant proof to enlighten even the ignorance of Mr. Crampton.

The allusion to the facts by the American press in relation to the proposed termination of slavery in Cuba and the immediate adoption of apprentice servitude, to be drawn from Africa, has been termed by the intelligent British consul, Mr. Crawford, as "only a filibuster movement." This comes well from the people, wanting but thirteen to make a thousand years of nationality founded upon the basis established by the "filibustero," William First—from which, as the corner-stone of power, they have never deviated, as every foot of acquisition and extension since demonstrates beyond the refutation of an English diplomatic quibbler.

The "Avon," British mail steamer from Vera Cruz, 9th inst., with dates to the 31st ult., from the Mexican capital, did not bring much intelligence of interest, and I presume you have received by more direct communication all that may be of importance; wherefore I shall briefly note the tenor of our *private* information, which does not conform precisely to the published news. It does not appear that the country has entire confidence in Santa Anna, or that Santa Anna has confidence in himself or in the appreciation of the people. A difficulty has been created between the Spanish resident minister at Mexico and the government, growing out of discussion of articles of convention providing for the payment of Spanish creditors, which the papers represent as having been adjusted. Our private advices are to the effect that the Marquis of Rivera has been several times on the point of demanding his passports, and that, although official relations are maintained, the discussions of the money obligations are very bitter, and there is no official cordiality. The pacification of Yucatan is also pronounced as being imperfect, while unjustifiable cruelties are charged against Gen. Vega, who has received promotion for reason of his valuable services in that department. The island of Carmen has been separated from the department of Yucatan, and now constitutes a judicial district under command of a military commander, who has no check upon him save in the President of the republic.

The St. Lawrence was reported at Acapulco, but *not* for the purpose of asking explanation for the alleged outrages upon American citizens or the illegal seizure of American property by the municipal authorities there, which we find not true, from other sources. You will find in another package commercial intelligence to this date, to which I refer, and remain, most truly, yours,

JAMES.

P.S.—The officer to relieve Gen. Canedo will not arrive before the close of the month.

Items of News and Miscellany.

WISCONSIN.—Barstow (dem.) is elected governor by a majority of 7,000. The legislature is largely democratic. The majority in favor of a prohibitory liquor law is full 3,000.

The Methodists are talking about the propriety of forming a fire insurance society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to have its principal office located in Cincinnati, or some important city. There are some $10,000,000 worth of churches and parsonages belonging to this denomination in the United States.

The Chinese rebels are said to derive great "aid and comfort" from the recent comet. Their name for it is the *broom star*, and they naturally think it means they shall sweep the Tartars out of the empire.

The Boston spiritualists have made arrangements for a series of public lectures at the Melodeon. Warren Chase, of Wisconsin, will commence the course, and be followed by Judge Edmonds.

ARRIVAL OF JEWS.—The steamer Germania, from Bremen, (formerly the Acadia, of the Cunard line,) put into Halifax on her way to New York; and the Halfax papers have the following in relation to her passengers:

"Her passengers are a motley group, among whom are some one hundred and fifty Jews, who have evidently turned their backs upon Jerusalem, except, as some people assert, it is to be rebuilt in the western world. About one hundred passengers are *en route* to California, and nearly all are seeking a home in the Far West."

An Irishman, who acted as porter on one of the State street banks in Boston, lost his bunch of keys one day. In a great state of alarm he ran up and down the street crying: "Lost, lost, a bunch of kaeys! I'll not be after tellin' you what kaeys they were, for they were the kaeys of the bank!"

The first railroad in the United States was built at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1826, to convey marble from the quarry in that town; the second one (from Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk, 47,520 feet) was commenced the 8th of January, 1827, and completed so as to transport coal in three months and twenty-six days, at a cost of $38,726.

A GOOD ANSWER.—While the city marshal of Bangor, Maine, was engaged in destroying a quantity of liquor that had been seized, some one in the crowd inquired, "Why was this not sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?" A voice from the distance replied, "The poor have enough of it; let it go!"

It is remarked by something of a wag that where twenty persons have *stomachs* but *one* has brains!—hence brewers grow rich while printers remain poor. Philosophical, that!

Some poor d—l, who is always getting into scrapes, thus gives vent to his feelings: Whatever trials we may have to suffer, we hope we never shall experience trial by jury!

When once you allow a girl's head to get full of finery, and beaux, and her heels full of waltzes, polkas, and cotillons, you may about as well throw her books in the fire and marry her to the first simpleton who will take her off your hands—for her days of study and improvement are at an end.

Ignorance pays such a tax that we can't imagine how anybody can afford to be a blockhead. McCracken works for a dollar a day, while Spring, his neighbor, commands 20 shillings—a wide difference, and all caused by Spring's knowing how to read, write, and cipher. From these figures it will be seen that McCracken's want of knowledge costs him four hundred dollars a year—which shows that ignorance costs him more than his wife and children, house rent inclusive.

The United States has 4,335,253 horses, or about one horse to every family in the land. As to single States, Ohio stands first, having 463,397 horses; and then comes New York, with 447,014; and Pennsylvania, with 350,398; and next Kentucky, 325,602. There are only 2,026,686 more milch cows in the land than horses. The whole working-oxen figure only comes up to 1,699,241.

A BIBLICAL CRITIC.—The best specimen of original criticism we ever heard was in a stage-coach ride to Berry Edge. Three of us were talking about Adam and his fall. The point of discussion was the apparent impossibility that a perfect man like Adam could commit sin.

"But he wasn't perfect," ejaculated one of the three.

"Wasn't perfect!" we ejaculated in amazement.

"No, sir, he wasn't perfect," repeated our commentator.

"What do you mean?" we asked.

"Well," answered the authority, "he was made perfect, I admit, but he didn't stay perfect."

"How?"

"Why, was not one of his ribs removed? If he was perfect with all his ribs, he was not perfect after losing one—was he, say?"

Our say was silence. We were convinced, then, that woman was the cause of man's original imperfection.

[*Oxshop (England) Observer.*

A BEAUTIFUL MIND.—A beautiful mind is like a prolific seed, the mother of loveliness, the fountain of bliss, the produce of many treasured and estimable flowers which no canker can deface nor time destroy. Even should there be those of its lovely produce that pass away, yet the source is there, the seed remains to revive, to remodify, to place again on our bosom and near our hearts in renewed beauty, in the same deep interest and winning power as at first. It should be gathered in as the richest possession, as the well spring of the purest, most abundant and enduring joys; as our support our comfort, and the cherished object worthy of our highest admiration, and we could cling to it, thanking God that it is immortal, living forever.

OFFICIAL.

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Julius Samson has been appointed consul of Brunswick and Luneburg, for the State of Alabama, to reside at Mobile, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 23d day (L. s.) of November, A. D. 1853, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 23d instant, by the Very Rev. Father MATTHEWS, JAMES ENGLISH to Miss MARY ISABELLA ELLSWORTH, all of this city.

DIED,

In this city, on the 23d inst., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA W., wife of A. H. GAYTON, and daughter of the late ROBT. A. LEWIS, of Alexandria, Virginia.

On Friday evening, the 25th inst., MARY, infant child of CHARLES and CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

LOST—At or near the National Theatre, Friday night, a gold bracelet, with the owner's (a lady's) name engraved on it. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Bank of the Metropolis. Nov 27—2t*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The steamer United States, from Aspinwall, arrived here this evening with San Francisco dates of November 1st. The Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th, with 150 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold, for New York.

The California news is of little interest. The most absorbing questions were the proposal to remove the capital and the election of a United States senator. The principal candidates were Broderick, (collector,) Hamford, and Gwin.

Two steamers, the American Eagle and Stockton, had exploded, killing ten persons.

The mining news was favorable, many new placers having been discovered. Emigration to Australia had ceased.

The Sonora fillibustering expedition attracted some attention, but excited little sympathy. It would doubtless prove a failure. A complimentary dinner was given to John Mitchell, October 25th. He sailed for New York on the 1st of November.

The total amount of treasure shipped by both routes on November 1st was $2,750,000, most of which was for New York.

The whaling ship Citizen, of New Bedford, had been lost in the Arctic ocean. A portion of the crew were saved, after awful suffering.

The markets were more active, but prices were generally unchanged. Gallego & Haxall flour, $15 a $16. Mess pork, $24. Gunney bags, 14½. Butter, 25 cents. Bacon and hams, 14 a 15 cents.

FAILING OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamer Pacific sailed to-day with ninety passengers and $569,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

BOSTON, November 26.—The Canada arrived at eleven o'clock last night, and her mails went South this morning.

COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamer Bay State, for Fall River, run into the sloop Sylph, of Greenport, Long Island, off Faulkner's island, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The sloop was sunk and two of her crew perished. The master and mate were saved. The sloop was loaded with coal.

MR. RISLEY respectfully informs the citizens of Washington that he has now completed his arrangements for the family circle at . . . . . 25 cents.
Other parts of the house . . . . . 50 "
Orchestra seats . . . . . 75 "

RISLEY'S VARIETE,
(Late Iron Hall.)

Re-engagement, for a few nights, of the accomplished and versatile actress and vocalist,
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD,
Who will appear to-morrow evening,
MONDAY, November 28, 1853,
In a new and admirable comedy, called
THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.
Don Manuel (the Queen's husband) . . . . . Mr. Charles Howard.
Donna Francesca . . . . . Mrs. Chas. Howard.
And a highly laughable piece, called
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul (the pet) . . . . . Mrs. Chas. Howard.
In the course of the evening Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD will sing numerous favorite songs.
N. B.—Most positively no ladies admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen, or personally known to the managers.
Doors open at quarter past 6; curtain will rise at quarter past 7. Private boxes and seats can be secured daily, from 10 until 4 o'clock, upon application at the ticket office, where a box book is kept for that purpose, and a plan of the Saloon can also be seen.
Price of admission, 50 cents; Orchestra chairs, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $1.
Nov 27—1t

NATIONAL THEATRE.
The public are respectfully informed that this establishment will open for the season with the wonderful RAVEL FAMILY and a double company.
MONDAY EVENING, November 28, 1853.
The performances of the Ravel Family will commence with evolutions on the TIGHT ROPE.
To be followed by the ballet pantomime, (music composed by M. Fencloa,) called
THE ELOPEMENT.
To whole to conclude with the popular comic pantomime, called
M. DECHALUMEAU.
The evening's entertainment to commence with the comedy of
THE ETON BOY.
Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; orchestra seats, 75 cts.; family circle, 25 cts.; third tier, 50 cts.; colored gallery, 25 cts.
Doors open at a quarter to 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Nov 27

Sale To-morrow.
By GREEN & SCOTT, Auctioneers.
SUPERIOR DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—On Monday afternoon, November 28, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, at our store corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, one case of superior Dutch flower roots, in fine order, and of choice assortment, from the celebrated nursery of Van der Shoot & Son, florists, in Holland, consisting of double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcisses, jonquils, iris, crocus, &c.
Terms cash.
GREEN & SCOTT, Auctioneers.
Nov 26—d

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that whereas on the 10th day of December, 1818, there was issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia a military land warrant, No. 6,290, for 400 acres of land, to Peter Booth and Martha Porch, the heirs or legal representatives of Michael Booth, deceased, late a sergeant of the continental line of Virginia, for services rendered as sergeant during the war in said continental line, which said warrant was lost or mislaid, and whereas on the 26th day of October, 1841, a duplicate warrant was issued to said minors, which said duplicate has also been lost or mislaid, and