



curaciones al sepulcro de aquellos déspotas. [Aplausos.] Finalmente: el siglo de Luis XIV., de ese otro monarca absoluto y famoso notable por la multitud de filósofos, poetas y de escritores que produjo, por los arrullos de Racine y por la imaginación de Corneille, que por el ruido y brillo de las armas francesas, que llevaron la confusión y el terror á todas partes, sin otro objeto que el satisfacer los caprichos de un monarca infatuado con su grandeza.

Se me dirá que en esta época que yo hablo de feliz desarrollo para las ideas, fué que mas se entronizó el despotismo. No es absolutamente exacto. No. Luis aparece á los ojos de la Francia como un hombre de colosal estatura. Rodeado del prestigio de la victoria, le fué fácil abusar de su poder. Fué fácil imponer al parlamento un sistema de muchos años. Pero tambien en el tiempo se arrojó una semilla que no tardó en dar un fruto tan favorable como decisivo. Aquel monarca habia favorecido las artes y las ciencias con una gloriosa imprevisión. El triunfo de la filosofía llamó en pos de sí el espíritu político. Los hombres conocieron sus derechos y se mostraron resueltos á vindicarlos. El reinado de Luis XV pasó inútil y hasta vergonzosamente. Luis XVI entró en la triste historia de sus antecesores, y no podia menos ser derrocado bajo el peso de las debilidades de su carácter y de las iniquidades pasadas. Quiso oprimir al pueblo con su cetro, y esto se rompió. El pueblo sangro por encima de la tiranía. He aquí lo que nos presenta la historia en esta época. Primer y gran

error, si seguimos las teorías y según la historia son tan necesarias á los hombres las ideas, que mucho mas á los que forman un partido político; una de esas fracciones que dan vida á los gobiernos representativos y que se arrojan á la arena de la discusión con la conciencia de su fuerza y con el grito de Medea de no me baste á mí misma, "pará arrancar el poder de las manos de sus adversarios. Un partido político sin ideas es un cuerpo muerto; el cuerpo sin corazón y sin cabeza; es la figura de Memnon á quien las sombras de la noche hacen exhalar sonidos lugubres y lastimosos, aguardando con impaciencia la venida de una nueva aurora que le traiga nueva luz y vida alegría. [Aplausos.]

Hay entre todos los partidos políticos hay á quien es doblemente necesaria la independencia. Este es el partido á quien está temido el mando por medio de las ideas; el partido que combate incesantemente los errores de abusos; que asalta sus tiros contra la tiranía y la opresión de los defendidos. Tales son los errores, el partido del progreso. Partido humilde, pero partido elevado: partido sin lujo, pero partido con moralidad; partido sin jactancia, pero partido con virtudes. Partido que tiene delante de sí la esperanza y detras recuerdos; allí un porvenir de libertad y gloria, acá ejemplos dignos que imitar de acciones ilustres entre los cuales descuella en primer término como fundador y como maestro del desgraciado y virtuoso Arguñelles. [Aplausos.]

Otra cátedra hay de elocuencia, que se dividirá en cuatro secciones: una de elocuencia general; otra de elocuencia forense; otra de elocuencia parlamentaria, y otra por último de improvisación.

Por estos medios, y á favor de estos estudios germinará facilmente en la juventud el genio: esa planta cerebral que crece y se desenvuelve espontaneamente; ese destello de la divinidad que eleva al que la posee á una altura inmensa, á los mundos de la creación, á la fuente vificadora del entusiasmo, desde la cual el hombre escribe una pagina inmortal para su historia, que arroja al fudo de la generación que vive, para que despues se recoja, se levante y adore por las generaciones venideras. [Repetidos y prolongados aplausos.]

Así se prepará tambien esa misma juventud para la vida de la tribuna: vida que se gasta y consume pronto, que se devora á sí propia, pero vida brillante, vida de eterna agitación y movimiento, pero vida de gloria. El hombre se parece en ella al meteoro que cruza el espacio en medio de la noche, para describir en la oscuridad una linea rapida, pero resplandeciente. [Aplausos.]

La tribuna es, Señores, el verdadero santuario de la elocuencia. En ella, desde las primeras palabras del debate, todo conmueve, todo inflama, todo inspira. Dejar, pues, las áridas explicaciones de una cátedra, los secos debates del foro ó cualquiera de los otros objetos de que pueda ocuparse la elocuencia para pasar á la lid de la discusión parlamentaria, es tanto como abandonar una navegación lenta y compassada por un estanque donde las aguas no tienen ni fondo ni movimiento, y donde á

El orador no tiene mas que un superior en la tierra: el poeta. El alma del orador es el pueblo, que, como ha observado muy bien Lamartine, muchas veces se rompe en sus manos, y aun le hiere. Por otra parte se apoya en intereses y pasiones pasajeras, y su poder se debilita ó acaba cuando aquellos intereses y aquellas pasiones se debilitan ó se mudan. Pero el poeta maneja lo que no puede perecer. Su inspiración viene del cielo, y su lenguaje es aquel lenguaje sin palabras, si puede decirse así, en que el alma habla al alma y el genio al genio. Su poder no se destruye porque pertenece á los siglos. El le acompaña durante su vida como una aureola de gloria, y duerme despues á su lado en la tumba para formar el magnífico epitafio á su nombre. [Repetidos aplausos.]

A mí se me ha designado esa cátedra de elocuencia, y desconfío mucho de mis medios para poderla desempeñar con éxito. Sin embargo, estoy muy reconocido á la sociedad que se acordase de mí para confiarme este difícil encargo, parece que ha querido sacarme del retraimiento voluntario en que vivia, y enterrar la losa de mi sepultura para que penetre en él un rayo de luz que puede todavía reflejar sobre mí frente. [Repetidos aplausos y notable emoción.]

Señores: el mundo nos contempla; y el tiempo, esa mar inmensa sobre la cual navega la humanidad, se presenta á nuestra vista como un Océano sin límites. Nosotros debemos esperar lo todo de ese tiempo, y por eso sin duda se ha dado á esta sociedad el título de *Porvenir*. Y cuanto no significa esta palabra elevada, palabra inmensa, palabra sublime, palabra hasta bíblica, palabra que lo abraza y lo comprende todo: que abraza el

¿Se salvara Inglaterra?

Na fallan quienes toman por realidad sus ilusiones, afirman que Inglaterra ha pasado ya por la crisis de esa gloriosa revolución enarcanada en el seno de la Iglesia, proclama á por Pio IX. y que transmitida luego á la Francia para que de allí se difundiese por la Europa, no debe acabar hasta haber abolido el reinado de la tiranía, para restablecer el de la libertad, y sustituir á los Reyes inviolables, los Jefes y Ministros responsables elegidos por el pueblo. Pero esto no pasa de una mera ilusión que entreteniendo el espíritu de los amigos de la monarquía, no les permite ver el abismo á que corren á precipitarse ellos mismos.

Diose que la sabiduría y firmeza del gobierno ingles ha sofocado el espíritu de rebelion en sus pueblos y restablecido el imperio de la ley y el prestigio de la monarquía; solo por que contemplando, mirando, puede decirse, en cierto modo, á los partidos ha logrado detener los primeros arranques de la revolución. Esto equivaldría á decirse que un enfermo estaba fuera de peligros, solo por que la actividad de un calmante oportunamente empleado, pero funesto en consecuencias, no le dejase sentir de momento sus dolores.

Verdad es que el partido Cartista, colocado ya frente á frente del Gobierno, desde que este trató de entorpecer sus primeros movimientos en Londres, no ha correspondido á las esperanzas que su actitud y sus protestas hicieron concebir á los amigos de la libertad. Pero, sin contar con los otros partidos que amenazan igualmente al Gobierno, cuanto ha

costado la humillación, y el reconocimiento de esta importante verdad: que los gobiernos no tienen mas fuerzas que las que los pueblos quieren voluntariamente prestarles, comprendida en orden dada á los oficiales del ejército de dejar hasta insular por el pueblo y no hacer armas contra él sino en casos de necesidad absoluta: en las promesas de reformas hechas por el Parlamento á los Jefes Cartistas, y en el oro derramado para ganar á algunos descontentos.

Así es que el Gobierno de Inglaterra ha logrado paralizar un momento la acción de los partidos y detener la ola revolucionaria que iba ya sobre sus playas; así es que la diadema imperial brilla todavia sobre la frente de una mujer, mientras que trenos igualmente poderosos yacen desmoronados en el suelo; y el eco de esta victoria obtenida sin sangre y sin batallas, repitiéndose por todos los ámbitos del Imperio ha imprimido á las masas el sentimiento de su soberanía, y á sus Jefes ese noble entusiasmo y ese lenguaje sobre humano que hacen temblar á los gobiernos y avivan la fé de sus parciales. De todas partes se percibe el grito de alarma y descontento; la Irlanda se arma y provoca la batalla; Escocia se agita y quiere lanzarse á la pelea, y hasta la misma Inglaterra se siente fatigada y quiere hacer causa comun con sus hermanos para sacudir el yugo que la oprime.

Mitchell, O'Brien O'Connell, y otros grandes cabecillas, denunciados y perseguidos como sediciosos se presentan voluntarios al Jurado no para defenderse negando, cobardamente sus acciones, sino para ratificarse en ellas sosteniendo sus principios desde los mismos bancos de la acusación y en presencia del Parlamento. Para dar una idea mas exacta del estado de Inglaterra, veamos como se explica uno de los

Yo digo una voz celestial en este grito: el pueblo se arma! Gracias á Dios que se arma! Los jóvenes de Irlandas por todas partes, empiezan á prendarse del brillo del acero y á querer á sus fusiles como á las niñas de sus ojos. Caminan ya con la cabeza herguida: como que se sienten mas hombres. A imitación de los estudiantes de Prusia (cuando hubo que hacer esto en Prusia) se colocan al hombre el arma brillante y se unen á sus virgenes espadas, como á sus virgenes amantes.

"Y cuanto tiempo, Millord, querrán vuestros espías y corrales, vuestros infames panlaguados y verdugos sofocar ciertas nobles pasiones, esta Santa Cruzada! Pensado bien! Entré tanto quedo con el mas profundo desprecio, vuestro servidor. JOHN MITCHELL."

Y podrá decirse que Inglaterra ha triunfado y que la Monarquía tiene todavia un punto seguro de adoyo en Europa?

No, mil veces no. Cuando los pueblos llegan á poseerse del sentimiento de sus derechos, cuando llegan á sentir por sí mismos el peso de las obligaciones que les impone su gobierno, y la práctica ó el ejemplo les enseña que estos no tienen mas fuerzas que las que su propia debilidad y abyección les comunica; bien puede un tirano cargarlos de cadenas y destruirlos pero nunca volverles á esa paciente cervidumbre, propia solo de hombres envilecidos é ignorantes.

Inglaterra debe pues caer, y con ella harte las últimas esperanzas de los Monarquistas de Europa y América; por que para sostenerse seria preciso que ella pudiese obscurecer la inteligencia, comprimir el espíritu, despojar al corazón de sus mas nobles sentimientos, y hacer que la justicia, no fuese siempre superior á a injusticia. FILLUZEROS.

Correspondencia de La Verdad.

HABANA y Abril 22 de 1848.

MILADY: Habiendo llegado á nuestras manos los dos notables artículos que V. publicó en el numero 6º de *La Verdad* sobre la sensacion producida en los Estados Unidos y en toda Europa por los últimos acontecimientos de la Francia, se nos ha ocurrido la idea de transmitirle una expresión del y afecto de la que han

Cuba necesita mas que ningun otro pueblo del mundo de la paz, y de que no exista recelos de que esta pueda ser turbada. Casi sola, con esclavos, en medio de un Archipiélago de islas en las que ha resonado ya el grito de emancipación, apartada por su gobierno aun del mas superficial conocimiento de su estado, y sin ninguna intervención en la dirección de sus negocios, á la mayor parte de las gentes que aqui vivimos se nos ocultan las consecuencias que pueden acarrear los sucesos contemporáneos. Sin datos que nos ilustren marchamos á un porvenir desconocido que puede acaso ofrecernos la felicidad ó resultarnos para siempre en un abismo, nos entregamos á un miedo exagerado, á lo que es peor á una confianza ciega en nuestro destino juzgándonos invulnerables contra la fuerza de la opinion, contra las tendencias de la época que nos encadenan sin que nuestra voz se escuche en ninguna parte para modificar la repulsion que hoy inspira nuestra causa aun á la misma metrópoli.

Los hombres que dirijen los asuntos públicos de España, á cualquier matiz político que pertenezcan, creerian dar muestras de atraso si no reconocieran la injusticia del dominio de un hombre sobre otro; la necesidad de poner remedio á ese abuso, el espacio reducido en que debe jirar nuestra esperanza, la opinion pobre y mezquina que les merece un país que pretende conservar instituciones que la sociedad entera reprueba; en una palabra, aun para la España somos los Parias de una civilización, y darnos la muerte se considera como un homenaje que se tributa á esas doctrinas de humanidad.

No se eren que recargamos las tintas de este cuadro, por que no hay ningun hecho que justifique nuestras deducciones. Cuantos cono-

malamente los principios de centralización y unidad de poder. Las facultades omnímodas, concedidas á los Capitanes Generales; la ninguna responsabilidad de estos, por incursos que sea sus mandatos, el solo que muestra nuestro gobierno en dirijirlo todo sin consulta de nuestras corporaciones, ni aun de personas acreditadas del país, revela esa fatal desconfianza que solo puede provenir de la convicción en que está de su impotencia para ponerse al frente de la opinión pública, para consultar los verdaderos intereses del pueblo, y sin debilidad ni tiranía proceder con acierto y firmeza en la dirección difícil de nuestros asuntos políticos.

Adés que apenas asoma el menor destello de progreso é imperio de ideas racionales para Europa, experimentamos aquí una sensación de dolor y angustia, como sino pudiéramos encontrarlos bien sino cuando el mundo marcha en las tinieblas y en el error. Nuestra Isla, Milady, encierra tesoros que no han descubierto nuestros gobernantes y que jamás los pondrán en estado de provecho, continuando en este sistema de explotación que oprime y aniquilla y enerva. Pero aquí existen aguardando solo que la Providencia nos envíe una mano poderosa que dé vida y forma á lo que contiene nuestro suelo.

Mas volviendo á lo principal ¿Será posible, Milady, que nosotros en medio del alboroto general que produce la libertad en todos los corazones honrados, en todo corazón de Americano continuemos deshechados de las ventajas de la civilización, apartados de la comunión general de los pueblos cultos?

Tiempo es ya de que se dé á esa cuestión el valor que en sí tiene. Tiempo es ya de que la Union, que representa la civilización y el progreso del Nuevo Mundo interponga su poderosa mediación con el Gabinete de Madrid invocando sentimientos nobles y justos que creemos están aletargados, pero no muertos en la Metrópoli para lograr pacíficamente el triunfo de las doctrinas humanitarias, sin comprometer el porvenir, la seguridad y la tranquilidad de un país que tanto promete al comercio del mundo.

Los Estados Unidos, por su situación floreciente, por su influjo en Europa, están llamados á abogar y defender estos pueblos débiles, vecinos suyos con quienes se estrechan tantas relaciones de intereses y simpatías, y que se hallan regidos por naciones europeas, incapaces de conocer sus necesidades ni de otorgarles sus derechos de hijos, ni aun de hombres. Los Estados Unidos no cumplirán con su misión, con su Apóstolado político, si no procuran asegurar la independencia total de toda la América, y afianzar la prosperidad de todos sus pueblos en los grandes principios democráticos, de los cuales son ellos como el sol, el centro de todo el sistema republicano.

En otra carta, si V. nos permite continuar esta correspondencia, impondremos á V. de pormenores respecto de nuestra situación mercantil.

Quedo de V., Milady, su mas atento.
S. S., q. b. s. p.
ALMENDARES.

POBRES INDIOS AMERICANOS.—Existen todavía en los límites de los Estados de Alabama y Misisipi algunos restos de la tribu aborigen de los *Chauctas* ó *Chactas* que ha incivilizado con su canto el cisne traese *Chaucabrand*, esa tribu numerosa y poderosa en otros tiempos, virtuosa y pacífica hasta nuestros días, y que sin embargo no ha podido salvarse del exterminio con que la ha amonestado el cristiano, el civilizado, el libre Europeo. La Nación que hoy blasona de ser la *mar cristiana*, la *mas civilizada*, la *mas libre de la tierra*: la Nación que decanta llena de orgullo las nobles cualidades y virtudes de su origen anglo-sajón: la Nación que con una habilidad política sin igual *ha sabido domesticar, multiplicar y civilizar al Africano esclavo*; esa Nación se ocupa ante todas las naciones del Mundo, y pretende justificar ante el Dios de la humanidad, el exterminio gradual de la raza Americana, de los legítimos Señores de esta tierra, con la imposibilidad de *civilizar al Indio libre* que resiste á las verdades de las ciencias, á las verdades de las artes, á las verdades de la libertad y á todas las verdades que componen el cuerpo de civilización Anglo-Americana. He aqui como se expresa *La Tribuna* hablando de las *Chauctas*.

“De quinientos á seisientos Indios aborígenas existen todavía invencible y tenazmente agrupados á las escenas de sus antepasados. Los ciudadanos de Móbila están familiarizados con

sympathies; the other, being heterogeneous in color, sentiments, rights, and sympathies.

We think that the tranquillity and security of the American Union, and, particularly, of the southern states, demands from their representatives, strict attention to that subject. The addition of the free blacks in the French and English colonies, which surround the southern states, to a million which are contained in Cuba and Porto Rico, would render the situation of those states critical, because it would not only greatly increase the physical power, but what is much more to be dreaded, it would double the moral force of all the abolitionist, liberal, and reform parties in the world, and of all who are not slaveholders. In our opinion the cessation of European rule in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico would consolidate the union and the tranquillity of the United States of America to as great an extent as that dominion now endangers it.

We have news from the capital of Mexico up to the 15th ult., and from Vera Cruz up to the 22d of the same month. They confirm the opinion before expressed, that it was doubtful whether the treaty of peace would be ratified in Mexico; the presses of that capital and of Vera Cruz express the same doubt, and private letters do the same. We have never yet thought that the ratification of that treaty at present would be advantageous to either of the parties or to any part of America, and we do not now see any reason for thinking otherwise. We are inclined to this opinion more by the moral effect which the treaty will have upon the affairs of the whole of America than by its material effect upon any particular section of the continent. To be more explicit, we think that it will be more advantageous for Mexico, the United States, and the whole of America, to prolong the occupation of Mexico; and the present state of European affairs makes that occupation doubly advantageous.

Our readers will find abundant material in the news which we insert below, to enable them to become particularly informed of the state of political affairs in Europe, and having done so they can judge for themselves and form their own opinions as to the course they will take, particularly in England and Spain, which are laboring under a political procyam.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY is waging with sleepless energy the moral war which it has declared against the “churches and constitution of the United States,” but its efforts are like those of the excellent Mrs. Rüdiger, who thought the Atlantic too salt and poured a cup of milk into the ocean every morning to improve its flavor. The Mrs. Rüdigers of the Anti-Slavery Society add, at each anniversary, their cup of milk to the flavor of the Federal constitution, but the improvement is not very perceptible. Their plan for “bringing the slave out of bondage over the ruins of the American church and the American Union,” though advocated with vast uncton, has even ceased to elicit strong expressions of contempt. Studies and hisses of derision are all they can provoke in the way of notice.

An appeal against slavery, addressed by 40,000 women of Scotland, to the women of America, was draped from pillar to pillar in the hall of meeting. The motive and the sentiment of the appeal is honorable to its movers, and we could wish that 40,000 of our not less honorable, wise and humane women of America would respond, by an appeal against the enslavement of conscience and the imposition of tithes in Great Britain.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY was organized in 1817 to promote the religious and intellectual improvement of those whose “home is on the deep,” and through whose agency all nations are brought within the circle of mutual help. The receipts of the past year were \$24,000, and we trust a good account will be rendered of its expenditure. Collateral with the efforts for the moral elevation of the sailor class, “Homes,” or boarding houses of superior character, have been established, a Marine Temperance Society which enrolls 28,000 names has been created, and the ladies have organized an Industrial Society for the employment and support of the wives and female relatives of mariners. The aggregate contributions to these purposes, added to the sum already named as this year's receipt of the Seamen's Friend Society, must exceed \$50,000 collected for the benefit of sailors in this city. It is a handsome offering, but not to be compared for the rich and commercial city of

CONSULS AND MINISTERS.—One by one we are throwing off the costly and burdensome forms with which monarchies encumber and sustain their hereditary privileges. In their complicated policy, based as it is on the vital error that the sovereign is the state, and the support and enlargement of the royal family the chief business of the people, ambassadors were required at every court to guard the personal interests of their sovereigns. They were often occupied for years in selling or buying a child to whose teething coral a kingdom was tied, as has just happened in Spain, and may happen at any time in England, while the interests of the people and the protection of commerce was entrusted to a lower class of officials called consuls. Ministers represented the reigning families, and consuls the people of their respective nations. This is the distinction between them; and as we have no babies to sell, and don't care to buy any at royal prices, we have next to no use for Ministers at foreign courts. If there is a treaty to be made, or any special duty to perform we always have to send a special minister to attend to that particular work, and all minor transactions can be arranged perfectly well by our consuls. We are told, and such an excuse should never be uttered by a republican cabinet to a powerful and self-respecting people, that the crowned heads of the old world will not confer with our representative unless he is decorated with the title of minister—that a simple consul could not be heard on our national affairs—that a certain state and dignity must surround the man who brings a direct message from one sovereignty to another, and for these potent reasons the United States must submit to the expensive formalities of a train of high titled and high paid ministers. The United States ought to have the firmness and consistency to despatch her negotiations in the simplicity of her own democratic principles. Our Consuls can and ought to perform all that falls in the usual routine of our ministers abroad, and this should be reason enough for frowning away that useless class of parasites on the treasury. Consuls—the representatives and guardians of our commercial and popular interests—we must have, and it would simplify and economize to great advantage our foreign communications, if we made them our diplomatic agents also. This, with fair compensation and office during good behavior, would soon create a corps of foreign representatives much more complete and efficient than anything we can possibly expect under the present aimless and extravagant system.

THE MORNING OF CUBA'S regeneration has almost dawned. The letter from Matanzas published in another column is written by a native of the Island, whose patriotism is only equalled by the oppressions which in common with his million brethren, he has suffered from the outrageous tyrants whose rule of three centuries begun by an unparalleled atrocity, has ever blackened the history of the fairest possession of Spain. We commend this letter to all who sympathize with the republican revolution now spreading over the Eastern world, and whose beacon lights and triumph songs have reached our own.

Cuba has long been fretting under her bonds, like a chafed steed in a compulsory harness. She has fretted thus far almost in vain, for the spear-points of her despots hovered over the slightest signs of disquietude or revolt. But it is no longer in vain that her heroic hearts leap up, and at the halloved tocsin sound of their European bond-fellows suddenly liberated, shout back the glorious watchword of a new born liberty.—Cuba heard the cry of people redeemed, as it floated from France like an odor of balm—she heard its echoes in Germany, and a way on toward the Eternal Snows that girdle the Empire of the Calmuc and Cossack, and still again quickening the blood of Italy, already warmed by a Pop who dared sprinkle waters of life on the ashes of her ancient republic. All these sounds came like a glory to the Cuban and they have nerved his soul for the great deed that must soon be consummated—the liberation of his beautiful Island.

We have been forced to omit passages in this letter, detailing the organization of liberty clubs in Havana, Matanzas and all over the Island, for fear of bringing precious heads prematurely into danger. But we can imagine the fierce delight with which the hosts of Cubans are preparing for their inevitable struggle with their Spanish tyrants. We can assure our correspondent and all Cubans that the

THE OREGON SPECTATOR of August 10th says:—We have not yet received letters from there are nearly two thousand wagons on the Oregon route, all of which, with the exception of some four hundred Mormon wagons, are bound for this country. We think this rather a large estimate. One thousand wagons will do for this year.

SURV BOATS.—Among the items of gratulation and reprobation between Gen. Scott and Secretary Matoy, we have a question of delay and cost with regard to the surf boats ordered to be constructed for landing troops and munitions at Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott required 140 of them, and estimated their cost at \$28,000. The Department thought a smaller number might answer, but obeyed the requisition, and the boats were built; but instead of costing \$28,000, they cost \$130,000, and not more than half were really needed. They were abandoned and lay scattered along the harbor of Vera Cruz like waste oyster shells, shameful mementoes of somebody's bad calculation and disregard of expenditure. These instances of mismanagement have abounded throughout the war, owing to the inexperience of military men in the transaction of civil business, and occasionally perhaps, to a disposition to help a favorite contractor to a fortune. Mules were bought in the United States and transported to the Rio Grande at the rate of \$400 a mule, when they could have been bought on the spot, already broken and acclimated, for a tenth of the money. Cans and wagons were ordered to be built, in numbers and expense corresponding to the surf boats, and like them, they are rotting, unused in the country of the enemy.

NOT ONLY ARE we relieved from the necessity of assisting our transatlantic brother-revolutionists, by their heroic unity of struggle, but the hands of our government are so completely bound we cannot even assist those who cry for succor on our own continent. For nearly twelve months past the state of Yucatan, almost within cannon shot of Cuba (that is to be ours sooner or later) and more valuable to us than would be a Lombardy or Sicily, has proffered herself and begged to be admitted to the Union. For twelve months her commissioners have urged their suit at Washington, and have been rebuffed. They have confessed their state in its liberties, confessed their own weakness unless assisted in their struggle for a better nationality, and by every principle and sympathy of republican brotherhood allied upon the United States for succor.

And with what success? Up to this time nothing has been done further than the issue of a message by the President, recommending the case as worthy of consideration—worthy most likely a vote of sympathy from the Congress of a great nation, always ready to shed tears for and send arms and clothing to a Greece or Bolivia—or perhaps worthy the sending of a special messenger with the regret of the President that the Indians should be so savage as to rise against, murder and eat the poor Yucatecos. And to say further, that although ready and willing to spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to conquer territory so better, if as good, he, the President, sorry the United States had not at first the courage to accept Yucatan, and that it is now too late to do so, or in any wise interfere with her affairs. And shame it is, that the proclaimer and defender of republican faith should want sympathy or decision to accept its own when offered, or so entangle itself by treaties as to be unable to defend its own when in danger.

During the entire war with Mexico, Yucatan, withdrawn from that imbecile nation as an independent state, maintained the strictest neutrality. Not a soldier did she furnish to fight against us, not an obstacle did she cast in our way. Nay, by every word and sign she manifested her desire that the American arms should triumph, and in no way more so, than by forswearing her allegiance to the Mexican compact, and casting herself into our arms. Not into our arms exactly, for we thrust her back beautiful as she was and useful as she might have been in the future, though we were fighting hard at the same time for rattlesnake dens, mosquito bogs and alligator swamps, which we afterwards were obliged to purchase by a foolish if not shameful treaty.

Yucatan we might have had for less than asking, and once folded in our embrace she would have doffed all Mexico to win her back. What a link she would have been in our communication with the southern extremity of

...ellos, por que áriamente les vienen á vender
hases de torca en invierno y frutas silvestres
en verano. El caracter sobresaliente de las
mujeres *Chactones* es la pureza y castidad que
conservan en medio de las tentaciones, y á
pejar de su aparente degradación. En vano
ha sido todo esfuerzo para inspirarles los senti-
mientos de *libertad y civilización*. Ellos
conservan los hábitos y costumbres de su raza
primitiva, basta sus virtudes en medio de nu-
estra *civilización*, y se conservan, apegados
con mayor fervor á sus antiguos hábitos y
costumbres."

REQUISITOS PARA PLERITAR.—Preguntóla
una Señora á un tio suyo, abogado viejo, qué
requisitos se necesitaban para establecer un
pleito; y el buen tio contestó: 1o. Una buena
causa; 2o. una buena bolsa; 3o. un buen
abogado; 4o. un buen juez; 5o. un buen ju-
rado; 6o. una buena suerte.

THE TRUTH.

BY CORA MONTGOMERY.
"LIGHT AND PEACE."

NEW YORK, MAYO 14, 1848.

Political Review.

Since the 27th ulto., when the last number
of "La Verdad" was issued, we have received
European news up to the 22d. From their
tenor, we see that while the people are scour-
ing the advantages which they gained in their
first assault, they are continuing the attack
with the greatest enthusiasm, and we doubt
not that the step which has opened the breach,
will lead to the complete triumph of their
cause. Absolutism only existed in Spain and
Russia; all the rest of Europe is constitutional
or republican. Still we cannot flatter our-
selves with the hope that the liberal cause
will progress in a pacific march, as we see that
the aspect of affairs is daily becoming more
hostile, being embarrassed by the intrigues of
families who have been deprived of absolute
power, or dethroned, and their partisans, and
the obstinacy or aspirations of some who yet
continue in power.

The king of Sardinia had declared war
against Austria, and the king of Denmark
against Prussia, and hostilities were going on
with activity and warmth. The dachies of
Germany (in fact almost the whole of this
large portion of Europe,) was fermenting with
dissensions; the low provinces of Austria
were agitating and arming; the Italian states
were uniting their forces for the purpose of
obtaining the independence of their country.
Every Italian is a soldier, and they are all
marching to the frontier to reinforce the liber-
ating army. The preparations for war are no
less active and extensive in Austria, Russia,
Prussia, etc., and, it may safely be said, that
the number of soldiers in Europe is not less
than 5,000,000. France is threatening Aus-
tria, and asks of Spain the expulsion of the
duke of Montpensier. England, while she is
barely able to attend to the domestic dissen-
sions which threaten to bring her proud arist-
ocracy down to the level of the other classes,
is making irritating protests and demands
against the continental nations, and, at the
same time, preparing herself in a hostile
manner, and the tone of her government is so
arrogant and provoking, as to afford grounds
for fearing a sanguinary shock. The inhabi-
tants of the Spanish peninsula, although opp-
ressed under the iron yoke which *Napoleon*
imposes upon them, do not remit their efforts
to shake off or break it. The situation of
Europe being well considered, everything
leads us to the belief that the scourge of a
general war, which will inundate her with
blood, is almost inevitable.

The European revolution naturally directs
attention to America, and the influence which
that revolution will have upon her affairs.
The course which the torrent of reform will
take, before or after it shall have invaded that
country, and the difference between the popu-
lation of Europe and that of America, one be-
ing all of the same color, and having the same

too large for the rich and commercial city of
New York.

"IN TIME OF PEACE prepare for war," was
the maxim of Washington. Not that Wash-
ington loved or was in favor of war, his far-
sighted eye saw, what the experience of years
confirm, that the possession and show of weap-
ons and a readiness to use them, should occasion
demand, are the surest preventives of war.
From the earliest ages, violence and
wrong have resulted from conflicts between
the strong and weak, and the latter have suffer-
ed in proportion to their want of means or
preparation for resistance. Nations like in-
dividuals respect signs of power. They sel-
dom attack those who are equal or superior
in strength. Our government has yet to learn
that it is both easier and cheaper to show its
hand, to exhibit signs of preparation to ward
off a blow than to receive a blow unprepared,
whatever reparation may follow. However
idle the idea of a millennium at present, in
which armies and navies will become obli-
vious, we believe that equanimity wars may be
avoided if nations will but stand on guard
ready to defend their rights. Though the ar-
gument has a doubtful moral, it is neverthe-
less true—that modesty in looking after one's
own interest and defending one's self is not
an admitted virtue. And the argument ap-
plies to nations as well as individuals.

Self respect begets the respect of others.
If this principle had been carried out in our
government, by watching and defending its
rights the instant they were assailed, we should
have had less insults from nations in every
respect comparatively inferior and contempti-
ble. Brazil would not have dared to repeat
the aggressions upon our commerce and treat
our flag with insolence, nor would Mexico
have recorded a bloody war with us upon her
annals. Powerfully as the influence of our
successful institutions (*at home*) may have
operated upon classes of individuals the world
over, there has been wanting that show of
physical power *abroad* by which even the
rudest masses are impressed, to perfect the in-
fluence. What has been the cause of the su-
perior respect paid to every thing English in
all quarters of the Globe so long? Simply
the display she has made of power to reward
friendship or punish enmity. She has not been
obliged to strike perhaps a blow, but there
was the ready uplifted hand always winning
bloodless triumph. Such was the idea of
Washington when he uttered the maxim we
have quoted. A man of peace, he looked up-
on the warlike element rightly disposed, as
the destroyers of man, and he was correct.

Nothing has opened the eyes of the world so
wide to the horrors of war as the terrible in-
ventions of modern times, by which nations are
more equalized in strength and better pre-
pared for any contest in which they may be
pitted. The very fact of being in an attitude
to resent a wrong or defend a right, has made
nations cautious of aggression. We have
called the attention of our government to this
consideration for years. We have pointed to
our insulted flag and violated commerce, ask-
ing thus far in vain for such a show of power
as should insure respect for our flag and pro-
tection to our commerce, upon all seas and in
every quarter of the globe. Now the Bras-
ilian says, when he insults us, "never mind,
the Americans do not look after these trif-
les, they are slow and weak to avenge a
wrong." And they say this because we have
seldom, if ever, manifested the will or ability
to punish such insults. Let our government
create the steam mail marine (capable of be-
ing turned into a war marine) which we have
so long and earnestly advocated, and which
instead of being a bill of expense like the pre-
sent old-hulk navy, will pour a stream of
wealth into the country, and our flag and com-
merce will be respected. We ought at this
moment to have such steamers flying on every
ocean. Half a dozen of them floating in the
Mediterranean would, at this time, lend incal-
culable impulse and strength to the struggling
republicans of Europe. They would be like
the faces of friends smiling cheer in the hour
of trial and danger. When will the people
arouse and force their rulers or representatives
to attend to this matter?

...bans, that they are not friendly to the com-
ing strife, and that the walls of their opp-
ressors' fortresses will, as he has nobly said, be
as futile against the assault of an indignant
people, as were those of Paris, Vienna, Ber-
lin, Milan and Venice, to save the Empire of
the imbecile Bourbon, or the unholy despot of
Austria.

Be diligent, cautious and ever ready, so that
if the blow comes like lightning, ye may meet
it with upraised shields, and dash its haughty
givers to the earth amid your own shivered
lances.

THERE IS ONE WAY in which our government
can assist the oppressed of Europe without in-
fringing upon treaties or setting foot on her
soil. Let a fleet of merchant vessels be sent
to the different sea ports and a free passage
offered to all, of whatever nation, (paupers
and felons excepted,) who may wish to emi-
grate to the United States. Those who are
possessors of abundant wealth and a desire to
settle on our hospitable and happy shores, will
not seek the boon of such a passage, though
they would at this time rejoice at finding the
way of escape from the old world, hovering in
their ports and on their coasts. If there were
no revolution and disorder to especially prompt
emigration, the overstocked condition of Eu-
rope and the glorious field open in America is
sufficient motive, (both for them and us,) and
all that thousands of hardy, honest, and in-
dustrious men want to bring them amongst
us, is the means of transportation across the
Atlantic.

While the revolution is deranging every-
thing, and the security of life and property
becomes every day more hazardous, there are
tens of thousands among the aristocracy,
wealthy classes, and tradesmen, who would be
glad of an opportunity to gather up their
goods and gold, and escape at any rate, to a
country where they can enjoy undisturbed
possession of life, liberty, and wealth. These
would, many of them, joyfully embrace such
an opportunity as a merchant fleet sent out by
our government, and besides well paying their
way, would bring millions of dollars in gold
and silver to add to our national wealth. And
not only millions of dollars in gold and silver,
but thousands of warm hearts throbbing to
swell our song of liberty, and strong arms
to till our fields, hew down our forests,
bear the artisan hammer, and if need be,
help to fight our battles. These are the
ruits that we should pluck from such an emi-
gration. But the principal object would be to
assist those who are really in want of help.
There never was a sifter occasion for the per-
formance of a glorious and heroic mission on
the part of a great nation, than the present
revolution in Europe, and in no way could our
government better perform it, than by furnish-
ing the means, and inviting those of the strug-
gling masses who wish it, to come to the
United States.

This would be helping them to liberty in-
deed,—transplanting them from a crowded and
thriftless field, to a garden abundant with all
that man can desire. The American people
would sanction such a mission and cheerfully
bear the expense, while history would hold it,
up to the latest time, as one of the noblest
national deeds on record.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP AVON, which ar-
rived below New Orleans on the evening of
the 20th ult., has brought the reports from
the Military Court of Inquiry up to the 25th
day (April 15th;) but they are of comparatively
little general interest—the examination
generally relating to the minute details of the
military operations at Contreras and Chapul-
tepec, and Maj. Gen. Pillow's connection
therewith. The witnesses—examined were
Lieut. Clarke, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Graysan,
Lieut. Beauregard, James L. Freaner, John
H. Peoples, Lieut. Tilton, Mr. Trist, Capt.
Huger, Lieut. Beaman, Major Woods, Lieut.
McConnell, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Glad-
den, of the South Carolina Volunteers, Major
Wood, Capt. Lee, Lieut. Col. Savage, Lieut.
K. Bennett and Capt. Roark.

Tracks are laid for the purpose of
... on the stocks about 20 years.

...continent by way of Cuba, and which a point
from which to circumvent that crafty British
power that seizes a Mosquitian kingdom, close
by under pretence of educating a Mosquitian
king, and boasts its mahogany laden Houdou-
rae, marked blood-red on the map! But no,
we would not have Yucatan, and now we can-
not if we wish—at least without fighting
Our treaty with Mexico, (precious document)
forbids further meddling with the territories
of that republic. Nor did we ever think of
the neutral union-seeking state in our treaty.
We might have partly repaid her devotion to
us by stipulating that Mexico should not seek
revenge for the neutrality that had been a
useful to us, but we did no such thing.

All Europe calling to us from the midst of
its revolution, even if freedom were in the
extremest danger, could not call more pitiful-
ly than Yucatan does at this moment. She
asks not for union but succor—not for
release from a Mexican compact but
salvation from the savages who are
burning her villages, murdering her in-
habitants and laying waste her fields. She
calls us not to wed, but save her from threat-
ened death. Her life, as a civilized state,
is in the most imminent danger, and if treat-
ment shut us from accepting her proffered hand,
humanity bids us save her from destruction.
She is not struggling against Mexico, but
horde of Indians, who respect neither age
sex nor condition. It is not even a civil war
but a ruthless insurrection, and we are bound
in God's name to go to her assistance—to
with ships and bring her civilized people away
if we will not help them put down their savag-
e foes. Let us shout *Vive La Republique*, not
more for the nations of Europe, until we suc-
cor our brethren of North America.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF Cuba, Gen. Ron-
call, prohibited the sale of the *Correo de U-*
tramar, (a Paris paper), which contained the
late news of the French revolution, and threat-
ened to banish the agent if he sold any more
numbers. He also summoned the French Con-
sul, and told him that, he had been informed
that several Frenchmen had sung the *Marseil-*
lois hymn in a private house, and that should
any of them do it again, he would have them
banished in twenty-four hours. In alluding to
the European revolutions, the Cuban paper
speaks of the flight of Lola Montes as the
item of consequence in the movement. How
long will tyranny thus shut out the light and
seek to crush the hopes of men yearning to
free.

"WHILE NEBO daddled Rome was burned,
has been re-dramatised in more than one the-
tre now-a-days. The laughing mania, a
rio-comic tragedy, has had a great run.
The Haymarket (London) Monster Gun
has finished an engagement of a very lucra-
tive character, as the original representative of
Human Hyena. When, backed by a hundred
thousand soldiers, he was told, he would
be punished for violating the Constitution,
and his colleagues laughed immoderately
in chorus. In three days the laugh (change
a mania's) was heard ringing through the
roofs of Vincennes, from a band of fugi-
tives (of which Gaisset was the leader) who
roof to cover their proclaimed heads.
imitations at the Haymarket drew crowd-
houses. This revolution causing laughter
become contagious. In the British House
of Commons when the petition of Five Mil-
lions of *Christians* was introduced, the heresi-
arches bounded along the benches, and John O'
Neill on mentioning the word *Repeal*, was
whisked with a storm of guffaw. "The
well if this executive and legislative epide-
do not rupture thousands of blood-vessels by
fatal intensity."

This ancient police has been abolished
all the Austrian provinces. The functions
are prohibited to employ spies, since the
press will not fail to reveal dangerous con-
spiracies and plots, if any exist.

ORANGE has been received at the
Yard Charlestown, to prepare the
the ship Vermont for launching. She has
on the stocks about 20 years.

...the slight insult to England, and this is to be said by way of bluffing France into collision.) Then the British lion will sweep the ocean of every French bottom; not a merchantman, or coal-barge, or steamer or ship of war, will be left to the nation of mobs, and blouses, in which Bull's a magnificent blusterer; and, in the language of his press, for the moment, he has escaped from the clutches of Chartist hands as though he might go even farther than merchant ships and navies, and seize the pockets of every town pump in France; but that for his bluster, we taught him between '06 and '33, and from 1812 to 1814, that the supremacy of the seas was no longer England's. France, too, may teach him that it is easier to sweep the sea through the columns of English journals than with English news.

At this moment France has the most concentrated and finest conditioned navy afloat, and she is ready for action. Can England stand such? Yes, the English government is so tremendous in mind to mind its own business most decidedly. Chartist-Ireland, her holding East India possessions, and doubtless her hold in China, the West Indies and Canada, are an apology for England to stay at bay. The British fleet must remember that its fighting teeth are either rotted or drawn, that the Duke of Wellington is too old for another battle, and, in fact, that the glory of British Empire is on the wane. Wise counsel then that, the English journals to keep their government at home minding its own business.

Louis Philippe's immense estates in France have been seized by the people, from whom they were derived, to the great grief and noisy lamentation of the Royalist press of England. This is an important political principle, and unless true fact important, though the press question announces it as a "monstrous novelty," that the people of France can apply to popular uses the vast domains wrongfully bestowed by their crowned oppressors from the blood and sweat of the industrious masses. It is, and in right has never ceased to be, the just inheritance of the nation, and that if it has been for three, or three hundred, generations withheld by royal seizure from the common benefit, the taint of fraud has always been upon the title and its true owners, the people of France, have never ceased to exist. So much of the property of Louis Philippe he can prove title for, made by the whole nation—duly and fairly represented—ought to be delivered to him intact, subject however to such fines and reparations as the existing and actual representatives of the people think fit to impose on him, after an impartial trial of his unprecedented expenditure of the national funds in the advancement of his family interests. If he has any property that was not seized from the people, it should be made available, like that of other dishonest stewards of the public property, to the public treasury. If he has made none he should be protected in the enjoyment of his own—but not in the possession of the common domain of the French nation.

Approved by the Postmaster General: Alfred... P. M., Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., vice Theodore W. Haskell, deceased; Harvey Valentine, P. M., Jackson, Washington county, N. Y.; vice Elijah Corbett, resigned. James T. Lewis, P. M., South... Onondaga county, N. Y., vice Ebenezer Thomas, resigned. William W. Wilcox, P. M., Copiah, Columbia county, N. Y., vice A. H. Wilcox, resigned. Solomon Basson, Northampton, P. M., Ripley, Chataaugue county, N. Y., the late worthy Postmistress having died and moved away.

LA PAVIA of New Orleans compliments us by saying that the Sun is "un poco fuerte," when it comes to Cuba matters. By the Mass, we'll be "fuerte," on the subject, until Cuban... *¡Bucho fuerte, —y LIBRE!*

A N... in a family is equal to three months in a school each year. Go into a family... newspaper is taken, and into those... not afford it," mark the difference... intelligence of the children, and be con...

...as still at San Luis, and, according to a letter in *El Eco de Comercio*, "taking up his residence with the different lawyers in the place." We hear nothing more of his designs.

There is no further news from Chihuahua. The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 132 out of 166 votes.

There are 2000 troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst. a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter showed fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, lest they should be again attacked.

The Monitor Republicano of the 14th inst. says that on the 16th, Gen. Bustamante was at the village of Delores with a party of his division, while another portion had gone against the Indians of the village of Nichu, an insurrection of whom had become formidable. They had had the audacity, so confident were they in their numbers, to sack the village of San Diego del Biscocho.

Oregon.

Files of the Oregon Spectator to the 22nd of September have been received.

The Spectator of the 14th October contains a petition to Congress praying for that body to extend its jurisdiction over Oregon.

Another excellent channel has been discovered at the mouth of Columbia river.

The Oregon Spectator of August 19th, says: We have information by letter that there are nearly two thousand wagons on the Oregon route, all of which, with the exception of some four hundred Mormon wagons, are bound for this country.

Yucatan.

In Yucatan the Indians were still gaining ground—and the whites, without attempting the least defence, continue to fly towards the coast. The United States schooner Falcón had taken to Campeachy more than one hundred of the poorer classes, who were found on the coast in a destitute condition.

The Indians have driven the whites from the interior to the sea-board, destroying some thirty or forty towns and villages, and many hundred human beings. Nearly every house has been desecrated, and even the wells filled up; all domestic animals had been killed, and very many women captured.

Governor Mendez has resigned in favor of his political rival, Senor Barbechoán, which measure has, it seems, produced increased dissensions among the troops.

In Merida all kinds of business is suspended. Stores closed, shops shut, and the only movements are, that you see every afternoon nearly every male person, above fifteen years of age, drilling in the grand square, against the time that the Indians invade the capital. The Congress is now in session, and it is reported that they are now acting upon the question of church property, and of applying it for the public good.

At Sisal there are now two Spanish men-of-war, one of them waiting solely for the action of Congress, and documents from the deputies, when she will leave for Havans. She will take many passengers. More than half of the females of Merida have left, some for Campeachy, some to Lagrone, and Tobacco, and Vera Cruz, and Balise, and Bacala; the British possessions in Honduras are crowded to overflowing with them.

Santa Fe.

Mr. Chouteau, with a party of men, left Santa Fe on the 9th, for California, as an express. The weather in the early part of March was exceedingly cold. Snow fell to the depth of two feet at Las Vegas and about Placero.

Gen. Price and staff, have set off for Chihuahua, with the Santa Fe battalion and four companies mounted horse, and two companies of regulars. The remainder of the troops, with the artillery, were to move on the 2nd March. * * * It is thought by many not improbable, that the people of New Mexico will seize this opportunity to try what virtue there may be in another rebellion. Their impertinence is said to be much on the increase.

...—as we struck so are they striking and as we cast out the tyrant so will they cast him out, him and his heirs forever!

Better for us and the world that we stand thus aloof; at present the work goes bravely on, promising to freedom a perfect victory without an appeal to our arms. We are the watchword, the pole star of their struggle without mixing in the conflict or dipping our fingers in blood. Yet if freedom were in danger—if she should call to us for succor, there is not an American hand or heart but would fly to her rescue. If oppression by force or craft should possibly recover its ground, could we resist the cry of France, whose blood mingled with our fathers' in the day that tried men's souls? Could we resist the cry of Switzerland or Tyrol, whose altars are consecrated like ours—or of Poland, once the savior of Europe, twice immolated in her own blood and divided by despicable tyrants—or Germany, whose De Kalb and Steuben died on our battle-fields—or Italy, hallowed among nations by her past and present, or, last but not least, those Saxon men of the British Isles, from whom we inherited blood and bone. No, we could not resist. Standing as we do we are the bulwark of liberty, its front and visible sign, and we must defend it whenever and wherever nations and races are in danger, or prove recreant to humanity and our faith. But until they call, our stronghold both for ourselves and hem, is in remaining calm where we are.

As the tide runs, oppression has only thousands while freedom can boast millions, should the struggle become one of physical force. The moral force belongs to liberty alone. But the struggle will not be one of blood if the people are true to themselves. Italy and France are already past the point of danger and so is Germany so far as her domestic oppressors are concerned. Poland has the sympathy of all men who love liberty, and the Russian can only crush her by trampling on the heart of Europe. In Britain the revolution moves more slowly but not less sure. Nothing can resist it there. Let the host of men who have been so long bowed down in the fields and workshops of England, and the half skeleton men of the "Green Isle," march to London, not with spears nor bayonets, but with their bared and brawny arms, and determinedly ask for their rights, and there is no Parliament that will dare resist them. God forbid that Saxon blood should be spilled upon home hearths and altars, nor will it be, if England has profited by the lessons of bloody revolutions. Reform, deep and searching, there must be, and every moment's delay darkens the storm impending over her. She must yield, there is no alternative.

The people will no longer be enslaved nor plundered, and sincerely as we hope that censure may avert bloodshed, we cannot pity the fate of those who may sacrifice their lives by longer defying the popular will. The day of the masses has come—the sceptre has passed into their hands, and like our own free men, they are henceforth all kings of the earth. But let them learn and remember everywhere that they have won no bauble. To perfect and guaranty the freedom they have recovered is no idle task, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Let them not forget in the joy of victory to hedge their triumph round about, by making every victor worthy of it. Intelligence, integrity, industry and unity, these are the cherubims that guard with flaming swords the ark of our Republican covenant, and they must guard that of Europe, however well reared, or it will not stand.

THE CONFERENCE from some cause does not work well in this country. The society at Northampton, Mass., has been broken up, under the pressure of a debt of forty thousand dollars, and that Hopdale has relinquished the community principle, and goes upon the Fourierite individual plan. There are a little over seventy persons at present, at the latter place, each family hiring its separate house, except a few who are taken to board. One gentleman stated that his earnings when constantly employed did not exceed seventy cents a day.

...tion. We have a larger amount of commerce sweeping the seas than any other nation. Compared with the extent of our population we buy more foreign goods, employ in their importation more home-built ships, and export from our shores more agricultural produce than any other maritime country in the world. We have eighteen hundred ships, engaged in foreign trade constantly on the ocean: The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at \$250,000 each, producing \$450,000,000 as the total value of American shipping on the sea at all times. Besides this there are at least fifteen hundred vessels constantly loading and unloading in foreign ports, averaging which with their cargoes at half the rate of those afloat, gives \$187,500,000, or \$637,500,000 as the total value of American ships and cargoes out of port.

Supposing a sudden outbreak with foreign powers, what sea armament have we to protect this vast property?—5 ships of the line, 1 raze, 4 frigates, 13 sloops of war, 6 brigs, 11 schooners, 4 bomb-gun vessels, 1 ordnance transport, 12 steamers, 6 store ships,—63 vessels in all—are now in commission: 8 frigates, 10 sloops, 2 steamers, and 1 ship-of-line are in ordinary, and 5 ships-of-the-line, 2 frigates and 5 steamers are on the stocks, making a total of sixty-six vessels, mounting about 8000 guns of different calibres, which constitute our present force. This, as it stands, is considerably inferior to the Naval power of any of the leading nations of Europe, and only about one quarter that of Great Britain. The subject is one of deep interest to every American and merits his consideration. The ounce of prevention should not wait for the pound of cure, and the plan of mail-service steamers, every where acknowledged as the most feasible and appropriate, should be extensively adopted.

A DINNER WITH SANTA ANNA.—The N. O. Delta has an account of the last dinner party given by Santa Anna to the American officers and others who were his escort out of Mexico. Toasts warmly complimentary to the exiled general were drank and immediately translated into Spanish and thus communicated to Santa Anna by Senor Lara, and the General by the same means, with demonstrations of the most delicate courtesy, and with his peculiar moderation and dignity, expressed his satisfaction and gratitude, saying: "To the American Officers and American Citizens: From whose generosity I have received kindness and attention even to the moment of my departure, I present my most heart-felt expressions of gratitude." This toast was translated from Spanish into English, and was the last, with the exception of the one given by Senor Lara to the Lady of Santa Anna. The party broke up with mutual expressions of sympathy and friendship.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE of this city has within seven years, awarded 175 gold medals, 241 silver cups, 1100 silver medals, \$500 in money, 728 volumes of books, and 2947 diplomas. In the same time, the well paid patriots who manage the Institution have eaten 33,957 cylinders, 420 turkeys, 1987 chickens, 313 ducks, 70 bushels of potatoes, 21 calves, 9 hogs, and an immense amount of vegetables. They have drank 40 dozen of champagne, and between 3 and 400 gallons of other liquors. The whole expense of both branches of economy were, we are informed, drawn from the same purse.

THE NEW BRANCH road connecting the Stonington and Providence Railroads being completed, the cars have commenced running between Stonington and Boston without change or interruption.

THE MARS BURST by the recent fire at Washington City, can it is said, be replaced for about \$6,000.

A CINCINNATI Artist is painting a splendid banner to be presented to the German State that first declares for a republic.

THE HOUSE of Mr. Mile H. Taylor, at Cabotville, was struck by lightning during the shower on Sunday afternoon, and some damage was done but no lives lost.

you when you are there. Here is the cab which I have engaged to take us there."

"My dear Charles," said my aunt, "I hope you are not going to do anything extravagant."

"We are going to the cheapest place I know, where you can get a good dinner served decently."

"Then," she continued, "I fear it is not a fit place for ladies."

"My dear aunt! I trust to my discretion on that point. I assure you it is visited by ladies of the highest respectability. You and Eliza will be able to judge for yourselves."

I handed them into the cab; and then George, taking me aside, said, with a deal of fun in his face, "I see! Whittington Club! Bravo! I wish to heaven you could make them sensible on this subject; for they would find it a great convenience to become members. They are always complaining to me of not being able to find any place in the city, besides a hot pastry-cook's, where they can rest or have refreshments whenever they go there shopping (which is, on the average, twice in every week); and when I once recommended that they should become members of the Whittington Club, and told them something about it, the old lady was shocked, 'that I could think of letting my mother and sister go to a common club; where, if indeed there were, as I had said, ladies among the members, she knew enough to be quite sure that they were of a very improper class.' After that, I could say no more without getting into a passion."

"Has Eliza any objection to the club?" I asked, seeing that my aunt's objection was so absurd to be of any consequence.

"Oh yes!" replied George; "Eliza turns up her nose at the idea of 'eating in the same room with a set of vulgar, dirty clerks, or a knot of imitation common councilmen, ugly and gluttonous.'"

"Oh! is that all? We shall see!" I replied. "Let us entrust them into acknowledging, that the Whittington Club is cheap and highly proper for ladies, and that you may dine there without offence in the world from your companions in the dining-room." So saying I got inside the cab, and George mounted to the box.

As we drove to town, things happened as I wished. My aunt was drowsy and my cousin talkative. We looked over the catalogue together, and talked of the pictures in a low tone that we might not rouse the old lady. She talks very eloquently, does my cousin Eliza! better than any book! I wish, my dear reader, you could hear her speak in praise of beauty; it would do your heart good,—especially if you could see her face all the time. I am sure you would not find an argument to bring forward against her favorite doctrine, that "the contemplation of the beautiful is the most elevating of intellectual pleasures." On this occasion she was very animated, and said that her conscience was thoroughly satisfied with the way in which we had passed the morning. She reproved me for my folly, when I alluded to that witty Frenchwoman, who "did not like innocent pleasures," and who said once, in the height of some harmless recreation, "How charming this is! what a pity it is not a *sia*!" Eliza proved to me that what the lady said was more of a *betise* [*Betise*: stupid saying] than a *bon mot*; and wondered how any sensible person could be taken in by

in a moment you had our table supplied with knives and forks, castors, bread, bottles of water, and a *caric*; and there stood the waiter, ready to receive our orders.

"What soup will you take?—and you?—and you?"

Reference being made to the *caric*, "Two green pea, and one ox-tail," is the order given. Eliza found it too warm for soup, and, while we discussed ours, looked at the people in the room.

"There is a lady dining alone at that table, and a young lady too!" she said to me.

"Yes, she dines here every day: she is a daily governess, I think."

"Poor thing!" exclaimed Eliza.

"Oh! she spends a pleasant hour here," I replied; "for her little dinner is soon over, and then she reads in a snug corner of the drawing-room till she is obliged to go. George can tell you all about her; for he contrives to dine every day at the same hour that she is here."

"Have you managed to speak to her yet George?" inquired I.

"Pray do not talk so loud," said George, red in the face with annoyance; "she is looking this way, and may hear your impertinence."

Upon this Mrs. Bond looked round to inspect the lady, who was an object of interest to George; but George—quick-witted as a woman—directed her attention.

"There!" he said, laying his hand on her arm, "do you see that lady with the straw bonnet and the blue feather, who has just come in with a little boy? There she is, coming this way. Well, that is Mrs. —, the authoress."

"My dear boy, you do not mean that!" exclaimed his enraptured parent, dropping her spoon and taking up her eye-glass to look at the new comer. "So that is an authoress!" she whispered; well, I am very glad to have seen her. Really she looks a very lady-like sort of person, quite like anybody else, I may say."

"Take care she does not put you in her next book, Mother," said George, "if you keep staring at her so."

Aunt Bond was alarmed at the thought, and turned back hurriedly to her soup, and observed that there seemed to be "very good society here."

"Those two young men seem to be enjoying their dinners," said Eliza; "it is quite a pleasure to see them eat. How very nice this chicken is; but they have given me much more than I can eat."

When I proposed a glass of wine to my aunt, she only uttered a faint expostulation about "the expense," which I quelled by reminding her that it was not often that we all came out for a day's pleasure, and that our dinner here would cost less than a similar dinner in any hotel. After having finished and thoroughly enjoyed our dinners, (which enjoyment may be fairly attributed, in part, to my judicious selection of the morning's amusements,—intellectual occupation and exercise in open air being the best provocatives to appetite), we left the dining room.

"Where are you going to take us now?" inquired my aunt.

"Up stairs into the drawing-room, to take coffee."

"A drawing-room! Coffee! Well! you young men seem to find out very comfortable

"because I can judge from what I have seen this day, that everything is conducted upon principles of propriety and economy."

George laughed, and Eliza looked impatient.

"Is that all you can say in favor of it, aunt?"

"No. I think the plan of admitting ladies is very good. Your poor dear uncle always said that the only fault in clubs was that women could not be members."

"Only think, mamma," said Eliza, "how nice it is for Charles and George to dine here in a Christian fashion every day, instead of dining in a dirty chop-house, without even washing their hands before they sit down. And how nice it will be for us to come here when we are tired of shopping, as we so often are."

"I think we must become members directly," said my aunt. "Will you tell me about the rules and arrangements; and let me know in what way we can be useful?"

"Certainly. You shall have all necessary papers and reports; and I will have you proposed as members as soon as possible."

"What was Eliza saying about giving books?"

"That you have some duplicates which you can spare, to present to the library here."

Yes, we have a good many. I shall send them immediately. But I want to know all about the Club. Is this the only house?"

"At present, yes. But we are going to open another, before long, in a different quarter of the town. I am on the committee."

"And how many members have you?"

"I do not know exactly, but a very great number."

"How many dine here, on the average, every day?"

"About three hundred."

"And what other objects have you, besides affording conveniences for refreshments, repose, and reading?"

"We intend to have lectures and classes for various branches of education; because many of our members are persons whose education has necessarily been slight. There are to be soirées, and concerts, and various amusements which may promote conversation, and tend to make us more social than we English people are by nature. The presence of women will at once refine and enliven us. We shall make our shy young Britons less famous for their

"talent for silence;" and we shall make the women of the middle classes more enlarged in mind, more able and more willing to interest themselves in matters beyond the kitchen, the nursery, the toilette, and the circulating library. As a committee-man, you may think me sanguine, but I hope to see the Whittington Club become a blessing to the country. At present we have much to do."

"And what are your greatest wants?" asked Mrs. Bond.

"First, men and women who will work for us on the committees—men and women who have time to spare, and heads for the details of business, as well as for its general objects. Second, funds. These are the Alpha and Omega of our wants, in the present state of the Whittington Club."

"I think we must go now," said Mrs. Bond, rising, and drawing her shawl round her. "Is there anything more to show us?"

"Yes. Come this way," said I, leading them into the secretary's room. "Here is a book in which any visitor may write down a

sums of money advanced by them to defray the transportation of volunteers on their way to Mexico. At the expiration of one hour after its commencement. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House concur in the amendments to the Loan Bill passed by the Senate. The amendments in question were accordingly sanctioned.

The Speaker then announced, as the business in order, the reports of committees then lying upon the table.

A number of bills were then reported, and on motion referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1845.

Mr. Dix, of New York, presented a petition that Congress would purchase the estate of Mount Vernon. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, presented a petition that Congress would take measures to repair the Dam at Cumberland Island in the Ohio River.

Mr. Hanegan, of Indiana, presented a petition in reference to the same object as the previous petition.

Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of Me., presented a petition for the restoration of the prison in the Saco to a sound and safe condition.

The Committees were then called on for reports, when several private bills were reported. The extra pension recently granted to Patrick Walker was reconsidered.

A protracted debate sprang up in which Messrs. Bagby, Downs of Louisiana, Bradbury of Maine, Niles of Ct., Calhoun, Jefferson Davis of Miss., and others took part.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C., offered an amendment to the bill limiting the extraordinary pension to the period of one year.

The vote was taken on this amendment when it was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The next business was the resolution of Mr. Allen of Ohio, offering the congratulations of Congress to the French people on their recent glorious triumph in the establishment of a republican Government.

Mr. Baldwin of Conn. addressed the Senate in favor of the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said he would yield to no gentleman on the floor in admiration of the French people. Their conduct in the recent crisis had been such as to flood immortal honor upon them, and he was free to say that he believed that no other nation on the face of the earth could manifest higher qualities in an emergency so trying. Still he could not but doubt the right of the Senate to speak in the name of the People of the United States on this occasion.

He accordingly believed that the reference would be the more proper method of disposing of the resolution under the circumstances.

Mr. Downs of La. advocated the passage of the resolution with great earnestness and ability.

To his constituents it was a matter of great and peculiar interest. They were, or rather had been, a large portion of them, of French origin, and still retained a warm and undying attachment to France and her people.

Finally the French Resolution was laid aside, and on motion of Mr. Hanegan, the Senate went into Executive Session. At some time the doors were opened, when the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

House of Representatives.

But little business has been transacted in the House to-day.

In the morning, Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., called for the regular order of business, and accordingly the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon private bills, and, after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported.

A large number of bills having been considered without any definite action, the House, after raising from the Committee, adjourned without further business.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1845.

Senate.

The Senate was not in session to-day. House of Representatives.

The House convened at the usual hour,

Young Irelanders and the Orangemen. The Newspapers of Saturday the 18th had not reached Dublin on Sunday?

Subjoined is a copy of the proclamation issued this morning for the gathering of the physical force at the North-wall:—

"IRISHMEN AROUSE!
"Every man is to attend the Great Monster Meeting, to be held at the North-wall, tomorrow, Monday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, to address the French people.

"We, the undersigned merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Dublin, request a meeting of our fellow-citizens for the purpose of addressing the French people, to express our admiration of their heroic conduct, and our satisfaction at the recognition of the Republic of France as a European Power.

"Also for the purpose of considering what constitutional steps should be recommended for the protection of the liberties and soil of this country, in any emergency to which the present state of European affairs may give rise.

"And also to adopt a respectful address to Her Majesty on the present state of this country, and on the necessity for an immediate repeal of the Act of Legislative Union.

"3,000 names are subscribed to this requisition.

"Tickets for the platform to be had at the committee-rooms, from 2 to 8 o'clock this day.

P. J. BARRY, Sec'ys.
B. KEDMOND, } Sec'ys.

"Committee rooms, 28, Westmoreland st." The Lord Mayor having refused to convene the meeting, it is considered probable that Mr. Smith O'Brien—whose aspirations for martyrdom are as ardent, or nearly so, as Mr. Mitchell's—will take the post of danger, and preside as chairman.

The Conciliation Hall repealers have formally determined to take no part whatever in the meeting.

"The National Trades Political Union," composed of Old Irelanders, held an adjourned meeting in the Theatre, Leeson Abbey-st., on Monday, the 19th inst. Mr. O'Connell was to give a statement of his reasons for refusing to cooperate with the Confederates at their "monster meeting."

It is stated that Mr. Smith O'Brien is to take the chair, Lord Walscourt, who recently joined the Confederation, now keeps aloof.

SQUADRON FOR IRELAND.—Orders were sent to Portland on the 15th for the authorities there to equip Her Majesty's steam frigates Gorgon, 330 horse-power, and Birkinhead, 530 horse-power, for Ireland, with the utmost possible despatch.

A body of 90 (officers and men) marine-archerymen have been ordered on board the two ships, which are being equipped and supplied with all the munitions of war as if for permanent duty.

Besides the garrison of Dublin, which is about 4,000 strong, 2,000 more troops are being called in from the surrounding districts. Three troops of cavalry have arrived from Dundalk, Newry, and Newbridge, some of whom have been quartered in our cavalry barracks, and the remainder furnished with temporary accommodation in our large infantry establishments. Four regiments of infantry—75th, 85th, 95th, and 2nd, have either arrived or are moving in the city, and the artillery corps, at the Pigeon-house, has been strengthened. All the infantry have been served with ninety rounds per man—sixty in cart-ache-box, and thirty in knapsack.

The trustees of the Rotundo, in the present times of excitement, have refused the use of the round room or gardens for the demonstration.

The petition for tenant right, at Carrickmacross, has received the immense amount of twenty thousand signatures. In a rural district, and within so brief a time, this is unexampled.

Scotland.
THE RIOTS IN THE NORTH—Sunday, midnight—Our last intelligence from Glasgow apprised us that a meeting of the operatives on the Green had been announced by placard for last night, and that all the shops had been closed at six o'clock, pursuant to orders issued by the magistrates. Our last express is dated seven o'clock yesterday evening, up to which time no disturbance had resulted. There being "religious" objections

to joining the Duc de Bordeaux at Venice.

It is rumored at Milan, that the court of Vienna has sent its ultimatum to that of Turin, which, if not accepted will be followed by a declaration of war. The rumor does not seem probable, still active defensive preparations are being made.

Austria.
The mercantile advices from Vienna reach to the 15th of March. The payment of all bills falling due had been postponed for 14 days. It appears that on the assembling of the Landstade, or representative body, on the 13th, an immense number of petitions were presented from all classes of the population. The excitement which prevailed led to collisions with the military, but the number killed appears from these letters to be far below what is stated in other accounts, the estimate not exceeding 12 or 20. In the evening of the 14th, Prince Mettenich tendered his resignation, and he speedily quitted Vienna. The students and people proceeded to his villa on Rennweg, and destroyed it.

On the 13th March, the ramparts and gates were bristled with loaded cannon—the people rushed (unarmed) en masse to their mouths, and shouted, "Who dares to fire upon us, your unarmed brethren?"

Not a single cannon was discharged. Although general business had been suspended, the banks and savings-banks still continued their payments. The appearance of the militia, preceded by their band, was greeted with the most tumultuous joy by the people. The *mot d'ordre* is 'the constitution and liberty of the press.' Petitions were drawn up in this sense, to which upwards of 20,000 signatures were at once attached. A great number of bourgeois were amongst the crowd. A cabinet council was sitting permanently at the imperial palace: the Emperor and the archduke did not quit the building. The archduke Stephen set out for Presburg on Sunday to calm the self-revulsion of the two chambers.

The organization of a National Guard was coincided with the liberty of the press, and a meeting of the general estates of the country called early in July.

The official Gazette of the 14th contains a notification of the concessions the Emperor is compelled to make in the necessities of the hour.

The official Gazette of Vienna says that the Emperor of Austria considers the Revolution in France as entirely a domestic affair, and does not intend in any manner to interfere.

As the mail was leaving Vienna, the Emperor drove publicly through the city, and was greeted with general acclamations for the liberal concessions which he had made. The city of Vienna was illuminated the same evening.

Spain.
Advices have been received from Madrid to the 13th ult.

The Queen of Spain has recognized the new Government of France, with expressions of sympathy for the Republic.

Lamarine's manifesto appears in the Madrid papers, and is denounced by the *Furo* as deeply revolutionary and menacing to the monarchies of Europe.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are to go to St. Sebastian and not to Bilbao. The Marchioness of Alcaniz left for the former place to receive the Duchess and her husband who are expected on the 20th.

A liberal movement is expected in Barcelona before long, and the general belief is, that the troops there cannot be depended upon to act against the people.

General Pavia has written to inform the Government of their being much disaffected. The affairs of the Union Bank were about being wound up.

Espartaco is sick at Lorraine. A committee waited on him on March 3 from Zaragoza presenting an address.

The receipts of the state during February, 92 millions of reals (nearly a million sterling.) To this amount must be added divers sums for colonial surplus, &c., which will form about ten millions of reals more.

The Government have ordered the Infante Enrique to be as captain in the navy to be stopped in consequence of the democratic manifesto of adhesion to the French republic.

The fallure of the house of Guin at Paris has spread great alarm among the mercantile classes.

The Belgian Senate is convoked for the 20th of March. The Chamber of Representatives has passed the law allowing two millions of francs for the Canal from Liege to Maestricht. Belgium has recognized the new government of France.

Postscript.
A communication reached our office at a late hour last night, that a private telegraphic dispatch from Liverpool, dated 21st March, had reached London, stating that a collision had taken place between the military and the people at the meeting in Dublin of the day before, and that FIVE HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST IN THE ENCOUNTER. We can't vouch for the authenticity of the rumour, but give it as we heard it.

THE I. O. OF A. G., or Independent Order of Anti Gamblers, is making great progress at Cumberland, Md. Such an antipathy have its members to games of chance that many of them refuse to stir a fire lest it might be considered playing poker.

THE WHALE SHIP Abraham H. Howland, from the Sandwich Islands arrived at New Bedford on Sunday, having on board Rev. R. C. Forbes, lady and 4 children: Mrs. and Miss Dibble, and 3 children, and Master Emerson; all of the American Board of Missions.

OPPOSITION on the North River has reduced the fare to 25 cents to Albany.

A NATURALIST, at Baltimore, Md., on April 1st, received a Desert cactus, described as a strange and very rare species of that plant. A number of friends were invited to examine it. All appreciated its singularity until one, more curious than the rest, gave it a slight pull when lo! it proved to be a rat's tail.

IT IS SAID that 1200 teams frequently arrive at Milwaukee by two of the principal avenues in one day.

The Railroad in the north of Holland is now in the progress of construction.

THE FOLLOWING POST OFFICES have been established and appointments made:—Sloatsburg, Rockland County, N. Y., Jonah Brooks, P. M., Schoenervs, County, N. Y., Elijah E. Terry, P. M. Appointments by the Postmaster General—George Herrington, P. M., East Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., vice D. C. Amidon, resigned; Robert W. Brown, P. M., Sharon, Schoharie County, N. Y., vice William N. Aecker, resigned; Luther A. Whitwood, P. M., Nile, Allegany County, N. Y., vice J. C. Stanard, resigned; George K. Steel, P. M., Camprille, Tioga County, N. Y., vice J. Merseman —; Elijah Corbet, P. M., Jackson, Washington County, N. Y., vice F. McLean, moved away; Henry H. Davy, P. M., East Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., vice Seth H. Field, resigned; George H. Brown, P. M., Port Gibson, Ontario County, N. Y., vice A. Huntoon, resigned.

THE FOLLOWING TOAST, drank at the celebration of the recent Revolution in France, by the Frenchmen resident in the city of N. York, is too good to be lost:—

"The Flag of Freedom: Planted on the soil of the United States—its gum elastic folds stretching across the Atlantic, now wave o'er the fields of France: May its elongating properties continue, until it shall have belted the globe, and united the nations in a republican embrace of liberty and independence."

RESPECT OWEN, the philanthropist on the 26th ult, addressed a friendly admonitory letter to Prince Mettenich, who will now since his resignation have leisure to examine Mr Owen's philosophy.

