

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, in the city of Bern, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty; and whereas, as subsequently amended by competent authorities of the respective governments, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

For this purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States, A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States on a mission to the Swiss Confederation, and the Council Federal, Henry Drury, President of the Swiss Confederation, Director of the Political Department, and Frederic Frey-Herosee, member of the Federal Council, Director of the Department of Commerce and of tolls; who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well as with the laws of the contracting parties. The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages of the country where they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, journey temporarily, discontinue or establish themselves permanently, the former in the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess, and manage real estate, as is explained in article V; to manage their affairs; to exercise their profession, their industry, and their commerce; to have establishments; to possess warehouses; to consign their goods and their merchandise, and to sell them by way of sale or retail, either by themselves or by salesmen or other agents as they may think proper; they shall have free access to the tribunals, and shall be at liberty to prosecute and defend their rights before courts of justice in the same manner as native citizens, either by themselves or by such advocates, attorneys, or other agents as they may think proper to select. No pecuniary or other burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights, than shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the exercise of political rights, nor to a participation in the property of communities, corporations, or institutions of which the citizens of one party are not members, or, in other words, shall not have become members or co-proprietors.

ARTICLE II. The citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or material contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from military service. No higher military or other service shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever to which the citizens of the other country are not liable, in case of war, or of appropriation for purposes of public utility, the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

ARTICLE III. The citizens of one of the two republics, residing or established in the other, who shall desire to return to their country, or who shall be sent thither by a judicial decision, by an act of police, or in conformity with the laws and regulations on morals and discipline, shall be received on all terms and under all circumstances, they, their wives, and their legitimate issue, in the country to which they belong, and in which they shall have preserved their rights in conformity with the laws thereof.

ARTICLE IV. In order to establish their character as citizens of the United States of America, or as citizens of Switzerland, persons belonging to the two contracting parties shall be free of passing, or of other papers in due form certifying their nationality, as well as that of the members of their family, furnished or authenticated by a diplomatic or consular agent of their nation, residing in the one of the two countries which they wish to inhabit.

ARTICLE V. The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner; and their heirs, whether by testament, or ab intestato, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property, or inheritance, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by their heirs, or by their successors, or by other persons authorized by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate. But in case of real estate situated in the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State or in the canton in which it may be situated, there shall be no objection to his selling or conveying the same, as in the laws of the State or canton will permit to sell such property; he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in similar cases, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

ARTICLE VI. Any controversy that may arise among the claimants to the same succession, as to whom the property shall belong, shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property is situated.

ARTICLE VII. The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each, in the large cities and important commercial places of their respective States, consuls and vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those granted to the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nations. But before any consul (or vice-consul) shall act as such, he shall, in the ordinary form, be approved of by the government to which he is appointed.

Their private and business transactions, consuls and vice-consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws by a consul or a vice-consul, the government to which he is commissioned may, according to circumstances, withdraw his expatriate, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government his reasons for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or other functionary, visit, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

In all that relates to the importation, exportation, and transit of their respective products, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation shall treat each other, reciprocally, as the most favored nation, union of nations, State, or society, as is explained in the following articles:

ARTICLE VIII. Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

In order the more effectively to attain the object contemplated in article VIII, each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation, or to nations, State, or society, which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party.

Should one of the contracting parties impose differential duties upon the products of any nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products, destined to enter the country by which the differential duties are imposed.

ARTICLE IX. Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

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ARTICLE XIII.

The Swiss territory shall remain open to the admission of articles arriving from the United States of America; in like manner, no part of the said States shall be closed to articles arriving from Switzerland, provided they are conveyed in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of any country having free access to the ports of said States. Swiss merchandise arriving under the flag of the United States, or under that of one of the nations most favored by the United States, shall pay the same duties as the merchandise of such nation; under any other flag it shall be treated as the merchandise of the country to which the vessel belongs.

In case of shipwreck and of salvage on the coasts of the United States, Swiss merchandise shall be respected and treated as that belonging to citizens of the said States. The United States consent to extend to Swiss products, arriving or shipped under their flag, the advantages which are or shall be enjoyed by the products of the most favored nation arriving or shipped under the same flag.

It is hereby understood that no stipulation of the present article shall in any manner interfere with those of the four foregoing articles, nor with the measures which have been or shall be adopted by either of the contracting countries in the interest of public morality, security, or order.

ARTICLE XIV. The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, on account of their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: First, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning;) attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery, or the emission of forged papers; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

On the part of the United States the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and on the part of the Swiss Confederation by that of the Federal Council.

ARTICLE XV. The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

ARTICLE XVI. The provisions of the foregoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

ARTICLE XVII. The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XVIII. This convention shall be submitted, on both sides, to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

ARTICLE XIX. The ratifications of the present convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, shall be deposited at the city of Bern, and there shall be deposited also the ratifications of the present convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, in the English and French languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at the city of Bern, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

ARTICLE XX. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 8th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John Hitz, consular general of the Swiss Confederation, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

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

From the Daily (Chicago) Times. THE DIXON AMENDMENT. We commence to-day an exposure of some of the absurd and incorrect versions of recent political events constantly put before the public by those persons who, unfortunately, have fallen into the errors of abolitionism. We have on many occasions corrected the misrepresentations of the opposition papers and orators, yet we constantly see the same journals repeat the very identical falsehoods. We do not believe that, in the history of the country, there ever was more wilful, malignant fraud attempted to be practised upon the public, than has been committed within the last two years by the leaders and presses of the abolition party. We have no hope of correcting them; but we have the determination to take up some of these falsehoods, and in this permit us to publish the following refutation. It is a small, trifling affair—not worthy, perhaps, the space necessary to refute it; yet, as it is constantly repeated, and repeated in a manner intended to be offensive, and intended to injure Senator Douglas personally, we will commence with it.

Nothing is more common for abolition orators, "republican" declaimers, and anti-Nebraska spouters, than to assert that Senator Douglas, when he first reported the Nebraska-Kansas act, had no intention, or design, or purpose, to repeal, or to change in any way, the Missouri restriction—the prohibition of slavery north of 36 30. They are constantly asserting, and thousands of them will swear to it as an undoubted fact, that the Nebraska act, when first reported, was intended to leave the prohibition of slavery north of 36 30 in full force and operation. We have not time now, but on some future occasion will expose the absurdity of supposing that an intelligent committee of senators, including some of the brightest intellects in the country, would report a law to let the people have or exclude slavery as they thought fit, subject, however, to a special law, which said that, whether they wished it or not, they should not have it. We will pass on to the particular matter we have on hand to-day.

They constantly assert, and we believe that the great body of them really believe it, that after Senator Douglas had reported the bill, Senator Dixon gave notice of a provision for the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and that Senator Douglas, alarmed at this proceeding, anticipated Senator Dixon by accepting his proposed amendment. We have vainly tried to induce abolition editors to read and publish the record. But they will not. Time and again this statement is published. Every orator and every editor takes every occasion to bluster about the cowardice of Senator Douglas. They all unite in styling that part of the Nebraska act which repeats the Missouri restriction, as the Dixon amendment, and tauntingly exclaim that Dixon wrote that part of the bill. In order that our readers may read what the Kansas act contains on this subject, and also know what the Dixon amendment really was, we publish below.

ARTICLE XXII. That so much of the 8th section of the act approved March 3, 1854, entitled "An act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," as declares "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be forever prohibited, shall not be so construed as to apply to that territory contemplated by this act, or to any other Territory of the United States, but that the territory

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WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1855.

Our latest dates from New Orleans, by mail, are to the 4th instant inclusive. There has been a partial, if not a total, cessation of the telegraphic communication between Washington and New Orleans for the last ten days.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON FOR THE AMERICAN SEAS.

We insert below, in the order of their date, those recent editorial articles of the leading London journals, which, in calling attention to the assumed naval demonstration of the British government in the United States, have produced so much emotion in both countries.

The article of the Times has attracted most public attention, partly from the supposed greater importance of that journal, and partly from the violence, and the sweeping falsehood, with which it speaks of the people and the government of the United States. It pointedly declares, or at any rate takes for granted, as the basis of its remarks, that the British government is about to interpose, for hostile purposes, a powerful fleet between Great Britain and the United States; and then proceeds to assign reasons for the contemplated demonstration.

Now, what seems remarkable in this, on the surface, is the fact, that all the reasons assigned are in substance false, notoriously so; and some of them so very silly that even the New York Albion treats the article as a random ebullition of a journal which, as the Albion justly says, is as unreliable, and in some respects as "vulgar and undignified, as the scurrilous member of the press" and the French Courier of New York, in an article which we shall quote at length hereafter, speaks of the ideas of the Times as being on their face ridiculous even to puerility.

In the Times, on this occasion, merely false, vulgar, ignorant, and puerile, as its countryman of the Albion and its ally of the Courier concede it is? or does the Times put on the air of a street bully, and utter the language of a fool or a drunkard, in order to cover up some serious design of the British government?

We confess we think the former hypothesis the true one. It is in keeping with the character of the Times, and is, therefore, a natural as well as a plausible and sufficient explanation.

A little attention to dates will serve to confirm this idea. The article of the Times is dated Thursday, October 25th. But the attention of the British public had already been called to the subject of the reported naval expedition by an article of the day before, and a pretty remarkable one, as we shall presently have occasion to suggest, in the Chronicle. Considering the notorious ambition of the Times to be regarded as omniscient, and as the first in all important matters of news, it may, in a moment of chagrin at finding itself anticipated, have dashed off a column of what the Albion calls in this case "random and hap-hazard suggestions;" its only thought may have been to say something flashy, and which had not already been said by its rival; and its writer may have dashed off the copy from a brain muddled or inflamed by excess, which would account for its incoherence of thought, its reckless mendacity, and that puerility of ridiculousness which so strongly impresses the Courier des Etats Unis.

The reasons for sending a large fleet to the West Indies, which the Times assigns, consist of such notorious and manifest falsehoods, that, as we shall presently see, the Courier des Etats Unis is driven to the conjecture that the Times lies of set purpose, in order to cover up some grand plan of Lord Palmerston's. Thus, it says that at this moment we are fitting out, in our ports "practical filibustering expeditions destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor," and that their preparation is "well known to the President and his administration;" and upon these false assertions it bases heaps of coarse charges against the imputed weakness of the government and lawlessness of the people of the United States.

All this everybody in the United States knows to be utterly false. There is not a shadow of fact on which to found the assertion. No expedition, or pretence of expedition, or scrap of an expedition, for any unlawful purpose, is fitting out anywhere in any port of the United States. It is false that the people of the United States are in this or any other respect a lawless one, as compared with any of the nations of Europe. We challenge comparison on the subject with England herself.

It is true, we are a bold and a martial people. The Earl of Ellesmere, one of the best of the many good men of his class who have visited the United States, has, in his recent address at Manchester, opened the astonished eyes of his countrymen to this truth, when he said: "If you were to ask me which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America." They have a large population accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer for any military expedition. That is true; and the Earl of Ellesmere states the case correctly; but in the proofs of the assertion, which he afterwards gives, he greatly understates the facts upon which he founds his conclusion. God forbid that another war should ever occur between the United States and Great Britain; but we confidently believe that, if such a war should occur, we could raise three hundred thousand men for the invasion of England with less trouble than she raises thirty thousand for the invasion of Russia!

And when we see and know how martial in their capacity and tendency are the people of the United States, and how many helplessly weak nations there are around us, we proudly assert that this country exhibits a spectacle of moderation and of self-control without its equal on earth. Instead of the few and rare trivial enterprises of volunteer aggression which occasionally appear among us, the wonder is they are so few and of so little account.

As for the imputed inability of the government of the United States to repress such enterprises, that also, it is notorious, is absurdly false. Instead of their unwillingness or inability to do this, the authorities of the United States, at least under President Pierce, have promptly broken up every such undertaking with perfect ease and with stern impartiality, and at whatever sacrifice of popularity and of our own alleged political sympathies. We unhesitatingly challenge the proof of a single case of known violation of our neutrality having been tolerated by that government of the United States, which the Times foolishly and falsely accuses of not being "capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the Great Republic."

But who is this unoffending neighbor, against whom it is charged that practical expeditions are fitting out in the ports of the United States? Would it be believed that it is England herself that is thus concealed under the word "neighbor," in the crazed brain of the Times? Yet so it certainly is. The contemplated naval demonstration is, according to the Times, a "defensive" one; it is to prevent "lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder" from proceeding to "set their feet within her Majesty's dominions;" and, lest the supposed adventurers should take this as a hint for the invasion of Canada, the Times is careful to inform them that the design of the British squadron is "to intercept them in mid-ocean"—that is to say, if it means anything, on their way to Great Britain!

With this last suggestion of the Times before us, which sounds so much like either folly or lunacy, we shall now be prepared to read understandingly the following significant comments of the Courier des Etats Unis on the subject:

"ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—What is the true significance of the despatch into American waters of an almost formidable British squadron? In view of what

contingencies has this unusual display of naval forces taken place at this particular time? Such is the new question suddenly become the order of the day.

"An article of the London Times, to which we have previously made allusion, has come to hasten and augment the distrust which could not fail to be excited, sooner or later, by the proximity of the squadron announced.

"This article has substantial import, inasmuch as it establishes clearly, and without circumlocution, that the concentration of a considerable British fleet on the coast of America is not to be regarded either as the effect of chance or as the consequence of a simple administrative necessity. This fleet will come with a fixed purpose and a mission of surveillance which the Times defines in these terms:

"[Here follows in the Courier the article of the Times.] "It is important here not to fall into any of the extremes into which public opinion in the United States is always ready to allow itself to be led. The language of the Times has a positive significance which it would be vain to wish to call in question; but it is not necessary, beside, to exaggerate the import of this language. We believe that, notwithstanding the absence of official relations between the existing cabinet (ministry) and the Times, the latter knows perfectly well what it says. We believe, on the other hand, that the article under consideration was written in a desecrated mood, (une fievre d'outrage) for which should be made in the United States, could only enter the mind of a visionary, and does not merit even the honor of a momentary consideration. But we must not be deceived, and in fact there is but little room for misunderstanding; this ebullient apprehension but serves as a transparent veil to an act of very prudent foresight, (prevision tres saine.) It is the formula to a purpose not to be confessed, of a very serious and probably too late warning, that the ports of the United States threaten more than one danger to British commerce.

"Russia, whatever may be said to the contrary, has cast her eyes upon America for other purposes than to obtain a mere inactive sympathy. From the very beginning of the war she has profoundly studied the resources of the Union which could be made use of in her cause; she has already availed herself of more than one circumstance, but she remains ignorant of more than one kind for which the moment has come for her to take advantage. She is preparing to do so, and how she is making such preparations, we have been informed by the boasting indirection of certain of her organs. It is not yet two months since the following appeared in the New York Sun: 'Before the approaching spring, the allies may have to watch over the interests and the security of their commerce elsewhere than in the Baltic.' It would be amiss to complain that this character of advice has not been better.

"Such, then, as far as we can judge, is the true interpretation of the measure taken by the English government, and which the Times properly qualifies as being a defensive one. It has in view no purpose of aggression whatever, but is merely the application of that right of self-defence which the United States themselves have laid down as an unassailable principle. In the mean while, we must expect to see certain journals arise upon this proceeding in order to make a statement of international misunderstanding. The delicate position of affairs in Central America, the incident relative to enlistments, and the manner in which the name of the British minister at Washington has been connected with it, the old question relative to Cuba, and the more recent, but not less contentious, question relative to the Sound dues—all these have produced a fermentation of animosity which political intrigues and blunders desire to increase still more. In the hope of angling for the trout of water, we certainly do not fear that they will succeed in producing a rupture, which is an object neither of the desire nor the interest of any person. But the anxiety and the uncertainty in which these manoeuvres involve entire nations render it important for all that their object should be anticipated and thoroughly unveiled."

Well, if Admiral Seymour, with his fleet, is to pass the present winter in "mid-ocean," looking after audacious American filibusters on their way to extend the dominion of freedom by taking possession of England and Ireland, and to assimilate the institutions of Great Britain to those of the United States, according to the hypothesis of the Times—or to watch for Russian privateers going out of New York to intercept the English galleons on their way from India or Australia, as the first filibusters of the world ever saw, the originals of the class, the old English buccaners, served the commerce of Spain—If, we say, Admiral Seymour thinks of spending the winter on this business, somewhere between Cape Race and the Land's End, hunting after filibusters and privateers, we pity him from the bottom of our hearts, for sure it is that he will take nothing but northwester except a few northeasters by way of change, and those of the toughest, and he will soon be driven, of necessity, to go "bootless home and water-beaten back" to his present quarters in Plymouth or Portsmouth.

No, it is impossible there should be sense in either of these two suggestions; and if there be any such expedition contemplated, and it have any serious object other than that of filibustering in the West Indies, it must be one of two things, provided either of those can be considered a serious object. If, as the Times intimates, they have really come to think in England that they are in danger of invasion by adventurers from the United States, they may also think that they have a call to look after the condition of things in Nicaragua; in which case, according to the very latest accounts, they will find Colonel Kinney quietly cultivating his farm on the coast, and President Rivas, in the interior, as quietly carrying on his government with the efficient aid of General Walker.

The other possible object of the expedition—and, we think on the whole, the more probable one—is that suggested by the London Chronicle in the article with which the discussion began, and which had the effect of setting agoing the Post and the Globe, as well as the Times. We invite a careful re-perusal of that article. It will be seen that it was the first to state the fact that, for some weeks past, unusual activity had prevailed in the principal dock-yards in repairing and re-equipping the screw line-of-battle ships, just returned home from the Baltic, and despatching them in all haste to the West Indies. It condemns, as pointedly as we have ever done, the act of England in "spreading her agents over the whole civilized world, crimping and fishing the refuse of all nations to enlist under her standard." It anticipates the recall of Mr. Crampton as a political necessity likely to have been imposed by events on Lord Clarendon. Under such circumstances, it may well be that Lord Palmerston shall have thought it convenient to make a little naval demonstration to steller the dignity of his administration in the face of that "bungling," as the Albion felicitously puts it, of his agents, which has at the same time defeated their own objects, and given just umbrage to the people of the United States.

Whichever of these various conjectures as to the object of the proposed expedition is correct, if any such expedition there be, which is in itself very doubtful—in every view of the subject, it contains nothing which ought in the least to trouble the equanimity of this country, or which threatens in the slightest degree the public peace. We are satisfied, upon such inquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext of war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension on the subject need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or in the United States.

From the London Chronicle, Oct. 24. For some weeks past an unusual activity has prevailed in our principal dock-yards, in repairing and re-equipping the screw line-of-battle ships that have just come home from the Baltic, and despatching them in all haste to the West India station. Nothing was said about the reason for this extraordinary movement, which, among other inconveniences, must have seriously annoyed the officers and ships companies, who were dreaming of a pleasant winter cruise, and who were not to be recalled to sea as to the cause of this unusual proceeding. There was not a