

The President at New York.

We are informed by telegraph that the President and suite reached there yesterday morning, and were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The President was escorted by an immense military and civic procession to the Crystal Palace. During the movement of the procession a heavy shower of rain and hail fell.

New York, July 14, 12 1/2 p. m.—The President and suite arrived here about ten o'clock this morning. They were greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns from the Battery. Salutes were also fired from several vessels in the harbor and from Governor's and Bedloe's Islands.

At an early hour the whole population of our city, together with the vast number of strangers who have been drawn hither, appeared to be out and moving. Many of the stores are closed, and business pretty much suspended.

Mayor WESTERVELT met the President and his party in the Garden, and bade them welcome to the city of New York in a brief and appropriate speech, to which his Excellency replied in a very happy manner. On concluding his remarks, he proceeded to review the military, which is out in full force and makes an imposing appearance. The procession then proceeded en route for the Crystal Palace. It is immense, numbering in all probability one hundred thousand persons. The streets through which it passed were literally thronged with human beings, of all ages, sexes, sizes, and colors.

The doors and windows of the houses were completely filled, mostly with ladies, who signified their approbation and welcome by waving white handkerchiefs. It is, without doubt, one of the most gorgeous and imposing spectacles ever before seen in this city, or perhaps in the country. Flags and banners are flying all over the city. People are wending their way to the Crystal Palace by thousands in every avenue leading thereto. It is now crowded for squares on the outside.

The opening exercises at the Palace commence at one o'clock p. m. They will not probably close before four o'clock in the afternoon.

There have been some rowdy demonstrations among the disorderly persons on the outside, but thus far all has passed off well and free from accident. There was quite a heavy shower of rain between 10 and 11 o'clock.

The President looks much jaded, though his health is good.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 2 1/2 p. m.—The Palace is well filled but not crowded. Many distinguished strangers are present. Among the late arrivals are General SCOTT, the venerable Archbishop of New York, and General WOOD.

The police are out in good order. The procession is now approaching the building, and there is every reason to believe that the display will be magnificent. The crowd outside the building is immense.

The European War and American Neutrality.

On reading the recent intelligence from Europe, announcing the probable commencement of hostilities between Russia on the one hand, and Turkey, France, and England on the other, we felt consoled for the moment by the reflection that the broad Atlantic lay between us and these belligerent nations. But a little consideration suffices to suggest the narrow span to which the Atlantic has been reduced by steam navigation and Kossuth notions of intervention. We are certainly not as far from the din of European battles as heretofore.

The Emperor of Russia finds cause of war upon the Mahomedan Empire because he cannot extort from the Sultan a solemn obligation that he will consent to certain measures for the preservation of Christian shrines and for keeping them accessible to worshippers of both the Greek and Latin churches.

The Sultan naturally declines to consent under the duress of a foreign demand to that which he might be willing to do from the impulses of his own liberality. His refusal is construed into an insult to Russia, and he is called upon to make reparation.

It so happens that the United States has a better cause of war with the neighboring State of Greece than Russia has with Turkey. It will be remembered that Dr. KING, an American citizen, was imprisoned by the Grecian authorities for having worshipped God according to the tenets of the Protestant faith. He has been unjustly restrained in the use of his rightfully-acquired property, and Greece has, in a most arrogant manner, refused to apologize to our Government, or to make indemnity to Dr. KING.

Here then is not only a denial of the right of religious worship, but a positive wrong to an American citizen. Nothing but the forbearance of a powerful nation, and the weakness of her antagonist, may perhaps restrain our Government from redressing the personal grievance; but no one can question that Greece has the right to establish and enforce whatever rules of opinion she may choose, and to impose a prohibition upon the exercise of any other, without cause of intervention by any foreign power. The New York Times goes so far as to suggest, however, the example of England in obtaining redress for certain injuries inflicted by Greece upon her citizens, and even adds an effectual means of avenging the wrong done Dr. KING, by levying upon an excellent harbor and coal depot for our own Mediterranean squadron. Here we have the example and the remedy:

England bore with great patience during many years the contemptuous silence of successive Greek cabinets to her demands for redress in the Pacific and other affairs; but at last her magnanimity was exhausted, and her feet laid an embargo upon the merchant ships of Greece. It would be singular if America should have to follow in the suit of England, and thus present to the world the picture of the two nations that were the most enthusiastic in the cause of Greek liberty, compelled the first of all to seek from that people, by a demonstration of force, that justice which they will not grant from a sense of honor.

An effectual way of securing satisfaction would be to take possession of the Island of Servi, on the southernmost point of Greece, and leave Greece to settle as she best could any claims

England may have to that island. Servi would afford an excellent harbor and naval depot for our own Mediterranean squadron—a convenience pay-off more needed than at present.

We will not speculate upon the curious compromise under which the right of prayer is to be conceded into the right of ambassadors for a vessel, or the publication of Protestant tenets result in the acquisition of a coal depot; nor shall we say that it is expedient or proper to go to war with Greece for the injuries done our citizen, Dr. KING. It however affords an opportunity of realizing the inaugural assurance that citizens of the United States shall be protected in foreign countries.

We see no immediate reason therefore that the United States should in any manner interfere in the general war with which Europe seems to be threatened. We have a fair opportunity for a just neutrality, in which our commercial interests may properly derive any advantages which present themselves in the carrying trade for the belligerents. In the event however that Russia should implicate us in any manner, we beg leave to remind the Administration that she has certain possessions north of 54° 40', which would be very useful to us for the purposes of fishing, trading, trapping, and furnishing lumber for our badly-timbered possessions on the Pacific. They would, in connexion with the coal depot and harbor of Servi, greatly aid our naval and commercial marine cruising in foreign seas. A word to the wise.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: I can nowhere find advertised the price of fare on the railroad between this city and Baltimore; and I daily hear disputes as to whether there are such things as round tickets at \$1.50, except on two or three days during the year. Can you enlighten me? A CITIZEN.

[We cannot.—Ed. Rep.]

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is before us. A pretty engraving of the Village Beau is its chief pictorial feature.

BUCKINGHAM, under the National Hotel, has sent us the Illustrated News and Gleason's Pictorial for the present week—force rivals for public favor.

DE BOW'S REVIEW for June is received. This is the concluding number of the fourteenth volume, containing a title page and an index to the subjects treated in this volume.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, AND THEIR POLICY.—According to a Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, Santa Anna is aware of the benefits which his country may receive from the continuance of friendly relations with the United States. It is his policy to encourage the Americans of the North to complete the communication between the two oceans through Mexican territory. That will pour a stream of wealth into Mexico more abundant and fertilizing than she has ever derived from her mines. By prompt and energetic action the despot of Mexico may make the commerce of the world tributary to the prosperity of his country.

PARKS.—Rambles through the parks of Philadelphia recently, says the editor of the Cincinnati Times, have enhanced our appreciation of these delightful resorts, and revived an almost expired hope that the Queen City of the West may possess a few of them. As we loitered along the ample, shady walks of Washington and Franklin Squares, and through the old State House yard, and noted the immense number of persons who only passed through on their ordinary business pursuits, to say nothing of those who tarried a while to enjoy the refreshing shade and inhale a purer atmosphere, our thoughts reverted to old times and old contests. We remembered that it was said, "Parks are luxuries for the wealthy and leisure-possessing"—but it did not seem so to us. Those who, by their appearance, might be judged to be wealthy people, were comparatively few in number; the great mass being respectable, quiet men and women—some reading, some conversing, and all partaking of that peaceful enjoyment found only in such places.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.—The Hartford Courant relates a veritable story of a horse in shafts, which, being unable to move from where he stood, reared upon his hind legs while a train of cars passed by, and thus saved his head and shoulders from being carried away. So close was he to the cars that one of his shafts was broken by them. A Newport paper also states that while a party of twelve ladies were in bathing at that place the other day, their horse ran away with the wagon containing all their clothes!

OLD POINT.—The Norfolk Beacon says that the season at Old Point has been very successful thus far. A large and fashionable company is there at present. The bath, the dance, the walk on the beach or ramparts of the fort, fine music, and every luxury that the seaboard affords, combine to attract and retain hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country.

FROM TEXAS—GENERAL RUSK'S EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans papers of the 7th state that the steamship Mexico had arrived with Galveston dates to the 4th instant. Seasonable rains had occurred, and an abundant yield of corn, sugar, and cotton was expected. The expedition gotten up by General Rusk, for El Paso, had not left Fort Graham at the last accounts. General Rusk was expected at the fort in a day or two, and General Clark will go through to El Paso.

The Norfolk Argus says that orders have been received at the Portsmouth navy yard to get in readiness the steamer Engineer, for the purpose of conveying President France and his family from Washington to Old Point Comfort. It is understood that the President will leave for Virginia shortly after his return from his brief northern trip.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S TOAST.—The Relics of the Last War—Ready, in case of trouble, to make sacraments of themselves for the salvation of the country. Drunk in pop beer.

DEATH OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.—Samuel Appleton, esq., a wealthy merchant of Boston, died at his residence in Beacon street on Tuesday night.

THE WHIGS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania (which now-a-days looks and talks like a well-to-do personage) says in its yesterday's issue: "The members of the Whig party of the city of Philadelphia are entitled to great credit for their liberal and courteous conduct in relation to the recent visit of the President. The Councils were particularly civil and the conduct of Mayor Gilpin highly satisfactory. The editors of the Whig press, too, have our special thanks for the very handsome manner in which they have spoken of the President during his stay here. Indeed the whole proceedings in Philadelphia were conducted with great good taste."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1853. Mr. Frederick A. Boelen, Secretary of Legation to the Central American mission, passed through this city to-day, en route for New Orleans, there to join Hon. Solon Borland. Mr. Boelen takes with him Mr. Borland's instructions, on the receipt of which Mr. B. will sail direct for San Juan in the frigate Columbia, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. I have known Mr. Boelen for several years, and regard him as eminently worthy of success in his diplomatic career. He bears with him the cordial good wishes of his many friends.

What a windfall is the Presidential jaunt to inland newspapers in these sultry days! There is room at present for condensed accounts only. The full or attenuated reports may hold out for a month to come.

The travelling party may not return for many days, and during the interim the Administration will stand thus: At the White House, the estimable lady of the President; at the State Department, Mr. Marcy (who is not in to-day) and Assistant Secretary Mann; at the Treasury Department, Acting Secretary Washington; at the Navy Department, Secretary Dobbin; and at the Interior and Post Office Departments, Postmaster General Campbell.

It is not yet known at the State Department whether Mr. Buchanan accepts the mission to England or not.

Mr. Walker has been confined to his home for some days by an attack of cholera-morbus. He is fast recovering, however, and will leave for New York as soon as he is able.

They are busy at the State Department making up despatches in the shape of books, of Congressional and Executive documents, which are sent out in boxes to the various legations abroad, and to our governors and United States courts in the several States and Territories.

The library of the State Department will soon be in order, and any one can have access to it by obtaining a permit from the Secretary, his assistant, or the chief clerk. It contains from ten to fifteen thousand volumes, and embraces, among other books, all the Congressional reports, Executive documents, State papers, and the statute laws and reports of all the States. Mr. Faherty, who is always courteous and obliging, has charge of the newspaper files and the document room. Here are kept perfect files of probably a hundred newspapers. Such as publish the laws are required to be sent here, and of these there are two or more in every State. ZEKU.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says:

"That it will prove creditable, as a whole, we have no doubt, although inferior, of course, to the World's Fair, which was projected and carried out under the immediate auspices of the British government. Several distinguished foreigners will grace the inauguration, among them the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir John Acton, the Young Prince of Orange, and the members of the English Committee. Of the extent and character of the goods to be displayed, it is, as yet, impossible to speak with confidence, but enough is known to make it certain that many truly beautiful specimens will attract and delight the eyes of the visitors."

The New York Times says:

"The public probably are not aware of the immense amount of goods which have already been introduced into the Crystal Palace. We understand that over 1,300 packages have already been received; that over 1,400 more are in the customhouse, waiting to be passed; that 700 or 800 more are known to be on board ships already in the harbor; and that a large number, of which no accurate estimate, of course, can yet be made, are on their way across the sea. Probably not less than three hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants of the exhibition have yet been introduced into the building."

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—Late on Tuesday night the coroner's jury gave their verdict on the victims of the late Gavazzi tragedy. Nine Protestants found, subsequently, that James Walsh was shot by some persons unknown, who were endeavoring to disperse a mob assembled in the vicinity of Zion Church, (including, among others, the said deceased,) which mob had previously overpowered the police, with the object of attacking said Gavazzi or the audience within Zion Church. The other deceased came to their deaths by gunshot wounds inflicted by riotous troops, at the order of the Mayor, and that both the said orders delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without orders, were unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Further, the jury condemn the practice of inducing carrying firearms, even in circumstances of assumed emergency, and the active participation of police force, and regret the want of discipline of the troops who fired without the orders of the officers. Ten Catholics find substantially the same thing as to Walsh, except that they say nothing about the riot in which he was engaged; and instead of finding that the Mayor gave the order to fire, which caused the death of the others, declared that it was done by some person unknown.

THE LAND OFFICES IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th says:

"Yesterday the United States offices for the entry of land in this district were opened. They have been closed for some time to allow the Pacific Railroad Company to make their selections under the act of Congress. At the opening there was a perfect rush of purchasers, chiefly on the route of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Many tracts were run up to high sums. There was a large amount of land for sale. The disposition to acquire lands along the railroads seems to be rife in the community, and we are glad to see it; for those who profit by their land speculations should contribute liberally to the construction of roads."

LAW AND MORALS.—The New York Tribune alluding to the case of Miss Williams, recently acquitted for the deliberate murder of her seducer, says: "It is virtually settled, by a score of verdicts, running through the last twenty years, that a seducer may be killed with impunity by his victim, or even by her brother or husband. He is a wild beast, whom any one he has specially injured may shoot or stab with impunity."

We do not here approve or condemn this chapter of lynch law—we simply state the fact of its existence.

This "settled fact" is of greater efficacy in restraining this most infamous crime than all the laws that have been passed on that subject from the days of Lycurgus to the present time. An ounce of lead has more terrors to the destroyer than ten volumes of penal statutes.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER shows that he is a person of excellent sense, by the following remarks: "Can any thing (he asks) be more intolerable than the great market news paper, running through the last twenty years, that, these sultry days and nights especially, give clean sheets—it need not be large—with clear, circulate information running down in parallel columns, not in angry foam, nor dashing masses, but in sufficient quantity to satisfy any reasonable thirst for novelty and news."

Items.

A HALFAY PAPER announces the decease of Rebecca, relict of the late Dr. W. J. Almon, at the age of ninety years. She was great grand daughter of Dr. Cotton Mather, whose father was the first President of Harvard College.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT INFANTRY have prepared a beautiful block of granite for the monument, which will be forwarded per packet to its destination. The names of the subscribers, written on parchment, are enclosed in a copper box and placed in a cavity within the stone.

THE GERMANIANS have commenced their season at Newport.

THE OPERA SEASON at Castle Garden, New York, was commenced on Monday night, with "Lucia"—Sontag, Salvi, Badiali, and Rossi, performing the principal roles, with Max Maretzek as conductor. Norma is announced for to-night, with Steffanone, Salvi, Rossi, and Amalia Patti, as the cast.

The St. Paul Democrat of the 29th ultimo notices the return to that city of Captain Remenyi, astronomer of Governor Stevens's exploring expedition, on account of ill health. He left the expedition last at Lightning Lake, about one hundred and seventy miles from St. Paul. Governor Stevens was prosecuting his exploration with gravity and the health of his party was generally good.

THE HEALTH of the Pope requires care. His physicians have advised him that in returning from his visit to the Chateau Gandolfo, he should wholly abandon the Vatican, and take up his abode at the Quirinal, which he has not occupied since his departure for Gaeta.

THE CITIZENS of Cape Vincent borrowed a British cannon of their neighbors at Kingston with which to celebrate the 4th of July.

It will be recollected that about two years since Mr. Flanders Newberg, of Biddeford, Maine, lost his cargo of sugar, valued at \$200,000, on twelve thousand dollars. The other day he received the following letter and enclosure, dated Boston, June 30, 1853.—Enclosed please receive nineteen one hundred dollar bills on the York Bank, Saco, for the benefit of your family."

The Yarmouth (N. H.) Herald, of the 7th instant, says: "We are glad to learn that mackerel have been abundant at the Tusket Islands during the past week. In two days two vessels secured over six hundred barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of small mackerel and fat herring have been caught in this harbor."

MAYOR WESTERVELT, of New York, has issued a notice concerning dogs found running at large in the streets. Fifty cents will be paid for the delivery of every live dog at the public pound.

A PRETTY WOMAN, says some poetical individual, is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself up under a bygone era than the sun has to put on spectacles.

DOMESTICAL.—It has been discovered that where a lot of boarders are fed for some time on sausages exclusively they begin to growl. Feeding a family upon lamb at fifteen cents per pound, and fruit at prices ad libitum, has been found just as effectual in making married men growl.

IN CATTARAUGUS, Cattaraugus county, New York, the lots are sold with the invariable restriction that no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold thereupon, or a beverage without a forfeiture of the title. The editor of the Albany Register calls the place a Maine lake village.

A POSTMASTER in Essex county, while puzzling a very uncertain superscription on an Irish letter, jocosely remarked to an intelligent son of Erin, who stood by, that the Paddies carried a hard set of names to this country. "Ah, yes," replied Pat, "but they get harder ones after they arrive here."

AT A MEETING of the Society of Cincinnati, at New York on the 4th instant, it was stated by General Anthony Lamb that Captain Robert Burnett, an original member of the society, now living in the vicinity of Newburg, and now in his ninety-third year, is the only surviving officer of the army of the Revolution.

We do not find that civilization lightens men's toil; as yet it has increased them; and in this I see the sign of deep defect in what we call the progress of the human mind.

We learn from the Medical Examiner that the medical graduates thus far have numbered nine hundred and fifty for the year 1853. This includes the graduates of sixteen medical institutions.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that in two years the population has increased thirty per cent., and it is thought that in ten years it will have at least quadrupled. There are, as at present estimated, three hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, the annual increase being thirty-nine per cent., greater than that of the other States.

It is a subject of general remark that the quality of new white wheat which has thus far been brought to market is exceedingly fine. The grain is richer, fuller, and better ripened than has been known for many years. The quality of flour manufactured from it must therefore be very fine.

The Mobile Register takes high ground in favor of Democracy in Mississippi, relieving itself of the reproach of "hot air" by reciting the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, shows how at that time the Union bonds were repudiated; the bonds of the Planters' Bank were admitted to be valid; and finally, how a year ago the struggle was closed by the express of the people repudiating the Planters' Bank bonds.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger.

Annexation of Mexico. The annexation of Mexico is no idle dream. We have reason to believe that a powerful league is now forming throughout that unfortunate country to effect this result. The sections contiguous to the scheme are ripe for revolt at any moment when the active movers in the interior. In the present disorganized condition of our sister republic many men who secretly favor annexation united in the recall of Santa Anna. They concluded that his energy, backed by an obedient military, could save the country from anarchy, and the sway of guerrillas. They thought that his presence would secure a lull in the fierce storm that was already breaking around them. Many suppose, and with some reason, that Santa Anna himself is not opposed to annexation. True, he banished Arista, alleging as a reason his revolutionary tendencies; but Santa Anna is ambitious. If he favors a union with the United States he must assume the initiative; he must conduct the negotiations; he must himself achieve the glorious consummation. Besides, Arista is not a man of very vigorous intellect, and Santa Anna might with much propriety conclude that his leadership would fall to combine the strength of the land to accomplish so excellent an object. We believe that no long period will elapse ere Mexico will knock at our door; she cannot exist in a national capacity much longer. No binding cement connects the States together. Jarring and discord is heard from one end of the domain to the other. On the outskirts hove tribes of remorseless Indians, who sweep through the settlements with impunity. Each crevice of the mountains is gorged with freebooters who dash down upon the plains. They carry in their right hand carnage. As soon as one springing political leader is disposed of another springs up in his stead to distract and paralyze the public mind. The treasury is empty, and growing demands clamor for relief. Growing creditors surround the capitol. They cannot be appeased, for every source of public revenue is pledged, and Mexico owes one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. There is no power in Santa Anna to resurrection of the country. We say a strong annexation fever pervades Mexico. Her pride is humbled by the very people whose progress she affected to despise. As the haughty beauty who in an hour of passion has yielded up her virtue, and then humbly beseeches an alliance with her destroyer, so will Mexico in a very brief time solicit annexation with the power that humbled her pride.

Russia and Turkey.

The naval forces united at Besika Bay are thus composed:

British.—Ships of the line Britannia, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Dundas, 80 guns; Trafalgar, 130; Albion, 50; Vanguard, 84; Bellerophon, 78; Furious, 40; Edinburgh, 36; Glasgow, 18; Exeter, 18; Inflexible, 6; Waip, 14; Modeste, 18. Steam packet Caradoc, 2. Total, 18 vessels—78 guns. French.—Ships of the line Ville de Paris, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral de Suse, 112 guns; Valmy, 120. Steamships of the line Montebello, 130; Henry IV, 100; Napoleon, 90; Charlemagne, 80. Ship of the line Jupiter, 30. Steam frigates Mogador, 16; Sané, 14; Magellan, 14. Steam corvette Caton, 6. Despatch steamer Chantal, 2. Total, 13 vessels—844 guns.

The Turkish fleet is concentrated at the northern extremity of the Bosphorus from Therapia to the Black Sea. It is composed of 35 ships, five of them three-deckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brig, and eight steamers, four of which are of large dimensions. The most important part of the fleet is at anchor opposite the villages of Buyukdere and Sori-vari.

The firman guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the religious communities was read on the 12th instant in each of the patriarchates in Constantinople, in the presence of the principal members of the congregation. On the following day, Monday, four Metropolitan and four principal members of each of the Christian communities, delivered to Reschid Pasha an address to the Sultan, thanking him for his paternal protection of the Christians under government of Bayard, 30.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by Count Nesselrode to Reschid Pasha:

St. Petersburg, May 31, 1853. Sir: The Emperor, my august master, has just been informed that his ambassador has been under the necessity of leaving Constantinople in consequence of the peremptory refusal of the Porte to take towards the imperial government of Russia the smallest engagement of nature, to testify of the protective intentions of the Ottoman government with regard to the orthodox worship and churches in Turkey.

It is after a fruitless sojourn of three months—after having exhausted, by word of mouth and by writing, all that truth, benevolence and a spirit of conciliation could dictate; it is, finally, after having endeavored to meet (on my part) all the scruples of the Porte by successive modifications, to which he had consented in the terms and the form of the guarantees which he was instructed to demand—that Prince Menschikoff was compelled to take the determination which the Emperor learns with sorrow, but of which he could but entirely approve.

Your excellency is too enlightened not to foresee the consequences of the interruption of our relations with the government of his highness. You are too devoted to the true and permanent interests of your sovereign and his empire not to feel a profound regret in prevision of the events which may follow, and the responsibility of which must rest entirely on those who provoke them.

Thus, in addressing this letter to-day to your power, in so far as it is still possible, to render a most important service to your sovereign. Place once more the real situation of affairs before his highness; explain to him the moderation and the justice of the demand of Russia; the very great insult done to the Emperor by opposing to his intentions, which have constantly been friendly and generous, unfounded mistrust and inexcusable refusals.

The dignity of his majesty, the interests of his empire, the voice of his conscience, do not permit him to accept such proceedings in return for those which he has had, and still wishes to entertain, with Turkey. He must seek to obtain their reparation, and to provide against their recurrence in future.

In a few weeks the troops will receive the order to cross the frontiers of the empire, not to wage war, which it is repugnant to his majesty to undertake against a sovereign which he has always pledged him to consider a sincere ally, but to obtain those material guarantees until the moment when, brought to our knowledge, and re-examination of the Ottoman government will give to Russia the moral securities which she has in vain demanded for two years through her representatives at Constantinople, and, in the last instance, by her ambassador. NESSELRODE.

Railroad Law.

The supreme court of Tennessee, in a recent decision, reported in the American Law Register for July, has asserted a doctrine in relation to the assessment of damages done to real estate by railroads, that may have some influence in retarding the progress of improvement. The important doctrine is, that, in estimating the damage sustained by the proprietor, no deduction should be made for the advantages which the work affords to the proprietor, nor for any incidental advancement in the value of his property. The provision made by statute, directing the commissioners assessing the amount of compensation to deduct from the value of the property profit derived by him from the improvement in the advancement in price of the rest of his estate, is declared to be in conflict with the clause in the Constitution, that "no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representative, or without just compensation being made therefor." According to the views of the court, "compensation does not mean benefits or advantages which are forced upon the owner against his consent. It means the actual pecuniary value of the land taken and appropriated to public use, and this must be paid, whether the proprietor is benefited or injured on the whole by the improvement."

There is another point in the decision which we think equally unreasonable, which was probably introduced as an offset against the former, by way of balancing absurdities. It is decided, that in estimating the loss sustained by the land-owner, the actual value of the land taken should be the only consideration. Any depreciation in value, or any damage done in creating a necessity for new fences and for the removal of buildings, are matters not included within the constitutional provision. "The incidental advantages and disadvantages, benefits and injuries, are to be left entirely out of view. The owner's unwillingness to sell, or to the location of the road, and the necessity of his house, on the one hand, and the necessity the public is under to have the land at that particular place, on the other, are to have no influence on the price; the property is to be valued on the same principle and considerations as if both parties had agreed upon the sale, and had referred the single question of the intrinsic value of that particular property to the commissioners, the consideration of his property, to which the owner is entitled, being thus ascertained, it must be paid to him in money."—Pittsburgh Daily Union.

AMERICAN SILK.—At Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, there is a new silk-spinning factory, which will hereafter be memorable in the history of American industry. It is carried on by Messrs. Jones & Wilson, who employ some half-dozen or more laborers, with five looms and some 150 spindles, consuming annually several hundred quinquars of raw silk. The manufacture is directed by Mr. Wilson, who is of the name of the Quaker persuasion, and is universally known as Friend Jones, sells the products. These are pocket-handkerchiefs, cravats, vestings, and plain and plaid dress silks. As far as possible raw silk of American growth is used in the factory, but the imported article has to be relied on to make out a supply. The raw silk raised in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, when tolerable care is used, is not surpassed by any in the world, being equal to the best Italian, (which is all consumed in Europe,) and better than any imported into this country. This is owing to advantages of soil and climate, which imparts peculiar lustre and strength of fibre, and cannot fail, in time, to make the United States one of the greatest silk-growing countries in the world. For the best native-reared silk they pay \$5 to \$5.50 per pound, while the price of the best imported does not exceed \$4.50.

The Dardanelles and the Sound.

It has been the fashion of late years, at least in the higher circles of English society, to talk of the wisdom and moderation of the Emperor of Russia, and to regard him as the man in whose hands lay the destinies of Europe for peace or war, and who, upon the whole, would be the soundest influence upon the world in the interests of peace and order. The Emperor of Russia, we believe, raised this reputation for himself upon the somewhat singular basis of the popular fear, distrust, suspicion, and dislike entertained by Englishmen towards his person and his policy; and, paradoxical as the assertion may appear, the superstructure rises not upon the merits of his conduct. There is a marked disposition in cultivated minds to disbelieve in extremes of human character; the greater the experience of life, the less such men incline to credit the existence of monsters of goodness or badness—a tendency which finds homey expression in the proverb, that the devil is not so black as he is painted. The Emperor of Russia, it is said, created such a monster in the terrestrial niches; and the mere reaction against this feeling has gone so far, that a short time ago he might have been called, without exaggeration, the most respected monarch of the continent. Then again the imaginations of men have been impressed with the reality of his power, and the seeming strong foundations of his power, when the symbols of kingship and all manifestations of kingly strength were palpably empty and unadorned.

The Emperor of Russia stood there believing in himself, and believed in by others, no phantasmagoria, but a leader of men, with resolute will and profound sagacity. It was patent to all that he really held his hand upon the reins, and was bold and believed that the policy of Europe, eastward of England, was dictated from St. Petersburg; and it is not without belief that the present Ambassador of England in Turkey was prevented last year from serving his Queen as Foreign Minister by the declared opposition of Russia to the choice. A man who has been so long, so various, so extensive, and so not but impress the imagination, and we soon admire and do homage to whatever strikes the imagination. And it cannot be denied, that, with all this power in his hands, the Emperor of Russia has abstained from using it openly to the aggrandizement of himself, or to any material increase of his kingdom, and has not even been so far as to attempt the conquest of Europe. Criminal as is the dismemberment of a guaranteed republic and the forcible repression of a victorious people, other motives than selfish ambition might be found for the conduct of Russia in both cases.

But the mask of moderation, worn so long and so successfully, has been suddenly thrown aside, and all Europe is outraged by the bold and menacing tone adopted towards a State whose independence is under the guarantee of the great powers. A Russian army is concentrated near Constantinople to give significance to the bullying attitude of the ambassador. If war be made, it will have been made with less justification, and on a more purely national basis, than we are bold to say, modern European history can furnish any parallel. But whether the Emperor draw back or not is little to the purpose. He has shown his animus, and a retraction will simply amount to an avowal that he over-calculated the effect of the causes of disunion existing among the great European powers, and that he was mistaken in his calculations. Doubtless he did not imagine that, even in presence of a common peril to the dignity and interest of all three, England, Austria, and France, could overcome recent motives of suspicion, and cordially unite in policy and action. He is mistaken; and he is between the difficulties of retracting his policy, or of persisting in it, of offending, by disavowal of his ambassador's proceedings, one of his most powerful subjects, or of lacking out of his demands to the loss of personal dignity. But, even as it may, the ambition and recklessness of Russia are again manifest to the world; and the lesson to be impressed in the minds of all nations is, that vigilance in all transactions in which we may be concerned with Russia, or in which our interests and the interests of the European community may come into collision with Russian projects.

No man who thinks at all can hesitate as to the peril to which a Russian possession of Constantinople would expose England, Austria, and the general balance of European power; and we are certainly as deeply interested as any European State in endeavoring to prevent, even by the last resort, such a contingency. But England is much more interested in the power that is to hold the keys of the Baltic, the mouth of the Elbe, and the harbor of the North Sea, than she is in the possession of the Dardanelles, we cannot but regard future contingencies in the Sound as deserving of more attention than they have recently met with from the English public, and as by no means satisfactorily disposed of by the answers Lord Beaumont obtained last Friday, or by the treaty of the 8th May, 1852.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN SAVANNAH, AND ITS RESULTS. From official statements recently published we glean the following interesting statistics, showing what has been done by the city of Savannah in the way of public improvements during the last few years, and the effects produced thereby on its own condition:

"That city has subscribed and paid to the various railroad companies in the State of Georgia \$3,770,000, and has received in return a company to the amount of \$75,000, and has also recently subscribed \$1,000,000 to the Savannah and Peninsular railroad, making an aggregate for railroads alone of \$4,845,000. Besides this, she has contributed \$450,000 for steamships, \$100,000 for a canal, \$100,000 for gas-works, \$250,000 for a new water-conduit, and a very recently \$169,000 for the improvement of the harbor, making an entire aggregate for public improvements of \$5,995,000. This for a city of only twenty thousand inhabitants speaks loudly for their public