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TERMS.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.

A New Volume.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one* and *two*, of range one.

Townships one, *two, three*, and *four*, of range two.

Townships one two, three, *four* and *five*, of range three.

Townships *one, two, three*, four, *five, six*, and *seven*, of range four.

Townships *three*, four, five, six and *seven*, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one, two, three, four*, and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five*, of range two.

Townships *one, two*, and *three*, of range three.

Township *one*, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships *three* and *four*, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *eighteen, nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township *twenty one*, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships *eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range fifteen.

Townships *eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen*, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, *nine, ten, eleven, twelve*, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, *seventeen, eighteen*, and *nineteen*, of range seventeen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, *twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen*, and *sixteen*, of range eighteen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty sixth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township *four*, of range thirteen.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five*, and *six*, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and *seven*, of range fifteen.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five*, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships *one, five, six*, and *seven*, of range seventeen.

Township *seven*, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships *three, four, five*, six, seven, and *eight*, of range five.

Townships *five, six*, seven, eight, *nine*, and *ten*, of range six.

Townships *seven, eight*, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, *eight, nine*, and *ten*, of range eight.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in *italics* are *partly* within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be *subject to the right* of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding *one hundred feet* on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made *prior to the final allotment* of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-second* day of *August* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty one, on the main land of township fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range nine.

Township forty six, of range eleven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and lots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional townships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty two, of range twenty three.

Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three, (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in *township forty eight*; and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in *township forty nine*, of range twenty five.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty eight; and *fractional township fifty nine*, (except sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in *township fifty eight*, and sections thirty two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in *township fifty nine*, of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range thirty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in *township fifty*; sections thirty two to thirty six, in *township fifty one*; and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty three, twenty four, (except the east part of lot two,) twenty five, and twenty six, in *township fifty three*, of range thirty three.

Township forty four, of range thirty four.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty six, of range thirty five.

Fractional township forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty six.

Fractional townships forty two and forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty eight.

Fractional townships forty three and forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty one.

Fractional townships forty four, forty five, forty six, and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty two.

Townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty three.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty four.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight, forty nine, and fifty, of range forty five.

Fractional townships forty five and forty six, townships forty seven and forty eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range forty nine.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

Fractional township forty one, of range five.

At the land office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty second* day of *August next*, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following-named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township thirty three, of range two.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above mentioned, will be deposited with the register and receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same, approved 27th April, 1838, it is provided that "whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city shall be "deemed and considered mad," it shall be "the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper, to state in said proclamation, not exceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, and lawful for any other person, to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclamation," &c.

Now, therefore, it having been made to appear to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city, I do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that "all animals of the dog kind" in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enforce the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the city of Washington, this 29th day of June, 1853.

JOHN W. MAURY,
Mayor.

July 6—law6w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or *Medicated Compound*, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by

S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
June 4—d&triw6m* Washington.

MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES, 3 vols.; translated from the French.
The Race for Riches; by Wm. Arnot.
Louise Elton, or Things Seen and Heard, a novel, by Mrs Mary E. Herndon.
Anti-fanaticism, a tale of the South; by Mrs. Martha H. Butt.
Lamartine's History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, vol. 4.
Game in its Seasons; by H. W. Herbert, "Frank Forester;" illustrated.
Krider's Sporting Anecdotes.
The Evening Book; by Mrs. Kirkland.
Hints on the Daguerreotype, with illustrations.
Elements of Mechanism; by T. Baker, C. E.
Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child; by Caroline Lee Hentz.
The New Orleans Sketch Book; by "Stahl," with illustrations.

June 2 FRANCK TAYLOR.

A STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE—Edgar Clifton or Right and Wrong; by C. Adams.
Discourses on the Unity of God; by William G. Eliot, of St. Louis.
Regeneration; by E. H. Sears.
The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament; by F. D. Maurice.
Child's Matins and Vespers; by a Mother.
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 23 Bookstore, near 9th street.

POEMS, BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, new and enlarged edition
The Sword and the Distaff, or Fair, Fait and Forty, a story of the South; by the author of Partisan, Walton, &c.
John Randolph of Roanoke, and other sketches of character, including William Wirt, with tales of real life; by F. W. Thomas, esq.
Just received, for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
June 11 Booksellers, near 9th st.

LAMARTINE'S FOURTH VOLUME (conclusion) of Restoration of Monarchy in France.
Vol. 5 of Coleridge's Works, uniform edition, Harpers'.
No. 15, Bleak House.
Just received at Harpers' Agency,
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 1 Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE REPUBLIC.

China—The Mission of Rob. J. Walker.

Though Mr. Walker is going to take the place of Mr. Marshall, our regular Minister in China, his mission, in some respects, must be regarded as special. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be such a position as the President would offer the ex-Secretary, nor such as he would accept. And, considering the extraordinary state of affairs in China, our movements with regard to Japan, and the impossibility of communicating in time with Washington in probable emergencies which may require immediate decision, he is invested, doubtless, with great discretionary powers.

This appointment is one of the best the President has made. We say this independent of political party considerations, and without examining how far we may agree or disagree with Mr. Walker on matters of internal policy. The mission has little of a character to be influenced by party views. Even the questions of free trade and protection which enter into our domestic politics, and which influence the choice of ministers, according to the opinions of the party in power, for England and some other countries, do not prevail in the present case. There is not much difference of opinion on the subject of our commercial relations with China. The Chinese do not compete with us in manufactures, and therefore there is no question of protection. Nor has the mission of Mr. Walker, like that of Mr. Soulé, a significance from any particular opinions he may hold. As our relations with China are entirely commercial, and Mr. Walker being well acquainted with the subject of commerce, and having, as Secretary of the Treasury, acquired extensive information of a nature to qualify him for this mission, men of all parties commend the appointment. Besides, looking at the convulsed state of the Chinese empire, and at Mr. Walker's ability as a statesman, and at the character of his mind, stamped with the faith and vigor of our progressive age, there appears to be a fitness in the man to the circumstances.

While, however, we estimate highly the capacity of the new minister, we are not without some apprehension that he may fall into the error of placing himself too much in advance of circumstances and of acting too precipitately. He has expressed himself decidedly in favor of the revolutionists. "Young China," or the "Liberal party," as we hear it called, has his sympathies. Perhaps he does not speak in the language of the minister, or express the sentiments of the Government, but only his own feelings; possibly his interviews with Mr. Cushing, who should be, and who, it is believed, is well informed about China, have enlightened and inspired him. He knows, perhaps, that the rebels are the reform party, and wishes to favor, if not to assist, them. Mr. Cushing and Mr. Walker may have information that we have not. If the revolutionists be the liberal party, we, like Mr. Walker, sympathize with them, and shall sympathize with them, whether they succeed or not. But we do not know that; and, though we have a high opinion of Mr. Cushing's attainments, his literary tastes, his knowledge of languages, and his brilliant powers of conversation, we think it possible that, in the generous hopes inspired by a warm poetic imagination, he may lose sight of facts and the practical common-sense view of the case. We speak of Mr. Cushing and not of the Secretary of State, because, having been to China, he has been more consulted. Too much progress and poetry together might be dangerous.

Nations are not governed in their intercourse with each other by feeling; they act from policy. Our policy under the circumstances already evolved, and in all probable contingencies in the affairs of China, is that of strict neutrality. And if the news of Mr. Marshall's course be true, if he has assisted or attempted to assist the Emperor, he has committed a capital blunder, and gives us another proof of the necessity of elevating the standard of diplomatic qualifications. However, Mr. Marshall is a superior gentleman of more than ordinary talents, and we hope that the next arrivals will bring us reliable information that he has not made a mistake. Suppose we assist the Emperor, and he should be dethroned, should we not exite the hatred of the new dynasty? And if we aid the revolutionists and they should fail, we should have the ill-will of the existing government. But suppose we help the successful party, what do we expect to gain more from their gratitude than we should from their respect for our non-intervention? No people believe so firmly in the doctrine of non-intervention as the Chinese. That homely proverb, "mind your own affairs," obtains great respect from Chinamen of all parties, rebels or loyalists, and particularly as applied by one nation to another. Their whole system is bassd upon it. It has become, so to speak, a part of their nature. And though either party in the hour of distress might obtain aid, from the inherent jealousy of the people and government, it would not afterwards be disposed to accord more privileges or a more free intercourse to intervening foreigners than to non-intervening. Nor do we suppose that such a bargain could be made, that either the Emperor or rebel chiefs would guarantee more privileges in consideration of receiving assistance, except, perhaps, in desperate circumstances, when it would be the height of impolicy to interfere. We are not acquainted with facts enough to judge of the relative strength and prospects of the contending parties to determine in which scale to throw our weight, supposing it would be our interest to interfere; while the very nature of the people, without knowing anything more, teaches us that non-interference is our proper policy.

The present insurrection in China, like the ancient history of that country, is enveloped in mist and doubt. However, we occasionally get a little light. From the proclamations of the rebels we infer that the secret combinations of malcontents which frequently disturbed the reign of Kien-lung up to his death in 1799, and which have since been increasing in numbers and strength, have culminated in a united and powerful effort to overthrow the Manchus dynasty. Internal commotions have frequently disturbed the country under the Tartar government. And although the Manchus have governed China from the time of Shun-chi, 1646, more than two hundred years, their rule has been oppressive and a continual offence to the Chinese. Attempts have been made at different times by the princes of the native dynasty and by the people of different provinces to expel the Tartars. The present attempt, under a descendant of the Ming dynasty established by *Chu*, seems to be more formidable and more likely to succeed than any previous attempt. This native dynasty which governed the country for nearly three hundred years, and which fell more from misfortune than from vice, has ever been remembered with favor. Tien-teh, a young man twenty-two years of age, who now heads the insurrection, is a descendant of that popular native race of emperors. In Europe, a race of kings who should govern a country for two hundred years, though originally foreign to the people, would become sufficiently naturalized and identified with the inhabitants as to be regarded a native dynasty. In China, the whole fabric of society is based on the past, and supported by compact columns of lineal descent. Reverence of ancestry and the virtues of antiquity is a strong feature in the Chinese character. Their system of education is one of memory and repetition. Two hundred years are to them as a few years are to us. They look but one way, directly back; we, ever changing and progressing, look to the future. It is not a matter of surprise, then, that after two centuries the Chinese should have a vivid remembrance of their ancient native race of emperors, and should attempt to restore them. That this is the primary cause of the insurrection there can be no doubt. The proclamations of Tien-teh and his generals show this clearly; and the fact of the rebels wearing their hair to efface the badge of humiliation and conquest imposed upon them by their Manchu conquerors, shows that it is an effort to shake off a foreign yoke. Shaving the head and wearing a tail from the crown was not a Chinese custom, but was forced upon them as a sign of their subjugation. The insurgents attack the existing government for other causes—for its oppression, for the rapacity, dishonesty, and cruelty of its officials, and for the immorality and idolatry which has grown up and spread wide among the religious communities. This is done to excite hatred and contempt for the present dynasty. The rebels do not urge this as *the cause* for dethroning the emperor, but as *one of the causes* why Tien-teh, the descendant of the pure Ming dynasty, should be placed upon the throne. Though we are disposed to believe the language of the insurgent chiefs, we must remember that the same profession of reform would be made under such circumstances by the greatest tyrants. But whatever internal reforms Tien-teh may make, should he be successful, we do not imagine that his policy towards us, the "outside barbarians," would be very different from what it is under the present Emperor.

In one of his proclamations he says: "*Let the barbarians of other nations keep out the way until the empire becomes subject to us, when proclamation shall be issued concerning trade.*" This is very much in the same exclusive contemptuous Chinese style. Tien-teh speaks and acts like an Emperor, and with a great deal of vigor. There is a great deal of self-reliant force in either him or his leaders, or perhaps in both. One thing is remarkable: he has not solicited any foreign aid, while the Emperor has. He appears to take no notice of us or the British, or any other foreigners, except to tell us to "*keep out of the way.*"

A great revolution in China, such as the present rebellion is growing to be, must produce some good. The stagnant and effete semi-civilization of this great empire, with its three hundred and fifty millions of people, will be disturbed, and some openings made to admit the light of our western progressive civilization. Whatever may be the result, whether Tien-teh the rebel, or Hien-fung the Emperor be victorious, we may expect some improvement will be made both in the internal affairs of the empire, and in its relations with foreigners. Then, let us not destroy whatever prospect may offer for extending our intercourse, by an imprudent, impolitic interference, either in support of the insurgents or the Emperor.

Kossuth an American Journalist.

We have for some time seen the charge circulated through the newspapers of the country that the London correspondent of the New York *Times* is no less a personage than the illustrious Louis Kossuth himself. The *Times* has heretofore appeared unwilling to acknowledge the fact; but in its issue of Friday last it copies without comment the following extract from the Boston *Transcript*. It thereby either seriously assents to the allegation or trifles with its readers—the former we presume. We wish to know the right of the matter, for we always read with attention the writings of the accomplished and ambitious Magyar:

"THE AMERICAN PRESS.—It certainly ought to be a matter of some pride to our people of the press in general, and to those of the New York *Times* in particular, that Louis Kossuth is a co-laborer in the journalism of the Republic. For nobody who reads that paper can for a moment doubt that the Democratic correspondent lately engaged in Europe by Mr. Raymond, the editor and *impresario*, is the Magyar himself—always bearing a watchful brain and a working hand in the agitating business of that old continent. This is a curious fact, showing the enterprise of newspaper people in America. It is impossible to come up to this bold novelty, unless when Louis Napoleon shall be driven away to May Fair, the New York *Herald* or *Tribune* should run and put him on their *état major*. But even then the matter could not compare with this I speak of; for all Europe could not furnish such a correspondent as Kossuth—one who has played such an arduous part in *two* hemispheres, and will yet, doubtless, do something of the same remarkable kind. It is interesting to see how well he writes English; not the English of the *Spectator* merely, or *Murray's Reader*, such as would come easiest to a Hun teaching himself Anglo-Saxon, but the English of the daily newspapers. Even those who don't like him for his endless talk about Hungary, must admit that he has a wonderful mind; and that, compared with its breadth and energy, the calibres of the Lafayettes, Kosciuskos, Bolivars, and other heroes of liberty, take rather small dimensions. If 'the mind's the standard of the man' be true, as the poet, Watts his name, says, then Kossuth is twelve cubits and a span. At all events, I think we have a right to be proud of such a member of the American press; and, as such, the Hungarian should always be toasted wherever two or three of our *gens de plume* may meet together to exchange notes on the way of the world, the signs of the times, and so forth."

Affairs in Havana.

Correspondence of N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

HAVANA, July 7.

The arrival of Mr. Soulé by the last steamer at this port was known to very few persons. Some of his friends and acquaintances, however, who became aware of the fact of his being on board of the Empire City, waited upon him to welcome himself and lady to our city, and to offer their services. Mr. S. landed, and made the most of the few hours he was on shore. I have heard many regrets from persons standing high that they were not aware of his arrival, which had prevented the pleasure of an introduction.

Mr. Soulé here was merely Mr. Soulé, and on that account did not call upon the Governor; but although so much has been said about the Minister in the *Diario de la Marina* upon his appointment, not a word has it said in regard to his presence here, although everybody among the somebodies has talked on the subject.

The bull-fight fever appears to be on the wane. The yellow fever, which is more constant, has just taken off the favorite member of the company. This disease appears to be rather virulent. We have plenty of food for its hungry jaws, in the numerous arrivals of recruits and laborers from Spain; persons of a class who by their habits are much exposed to all kinds of sickness.

The cholera is a violent, noisy fellow, and people have become as familiar with him as with a pet companion. There is a little mystery about the disease more than there is about most of diseases, and the healthy and prudent are in little danger of his embraces; but about the yellow fever there is something awful, and something that the wisest *galons* cannot fathom. Some persons fall sick of the disease almost upon their arrival; others months afterwards; others a year or two after; but after a residence of several years in the city, persons who have escaped sickness rarely have it, and the natives seldom or never. But although persons may escape fevers and other acute diseases, nobody who resides within the tropics for a length of time escapes the debilitating effects of the constant heat. The whole system becomes relaxed, and one has to be as careful in diet, and everything else that affects the system, as a person has in a cool climate, during convalescene.

For about a month we have had almost a constant succession of rainy days, with very variable temperature. Before showers the heat has been suffocating, and during the rain the air has been chilly; and afterward it has again become warm, damp, and stagnant. This weather, which you may imagine is so prejudicial to health, has a very beneficial influence on vegetation; therefore we may expect that the next crop of sugar will be the largest ever produced in the island.

Some persons have had their passports given them, with an order to be *off* without loss of time, for being confirmed and cheating gamblers. One of the individuals is a Mr. P., who has been a priest, a soldier, a clerk, and is the son-in-law of our famous empresario, and the sums that they have eased their victims of lately is said to reach half a million of dollars.

We have had more arrivals of negroes from Africa. However, by informing you of this, I will not go so far as to accuse the Captain-General of connivance; but there must be winking somewhere or they could not be landed. The planters in general, that is the Cubans, would rejoice to see the introduction stopped. The British men-of-war appear to have taken to flight; we have not seen any for some time past in our harbor.

D. L. R.

THE SWIMMING EXCURSION.—This somewhat novel affair occurred at the bathing establishment of Dr. Rob, at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 13th instant. The Hartford *Times* states that about two thousand persons, male and female, were present, and that the river for a long distance was filled with boats, giving to the whole scene quite a Venitian appearance:

"Seventeen swimmers entered the lists—nine Americans and eight Germans. Owing to the late hour at which the bands of music arrived, the sport did not begin in time to introduce the 'floating supper tables,' as had been announced. The swimmers started from the railroad bridge, at the signal of the discharge of a pistol, and swam down to a point opposite the bathing establishment—distance nearly a mile. They came down the river in fine style, displaying a strength and grace of action in the water that would have honored the most adroit of the amphibious natives of the Polynesian islands.

"The party started, we believe, with no intention of *a race*, but the cheering and urging of the people in the boats drove them into a trial of speed, and they dashed through the water at a fast rate. We do not learn the precise time made, but it must have been very good. Mr. Ulrich Moll, a German, came in ahead. He was followed next in order by a Yankee, whose name we did not learn. Joseph R. Hawley, esq., was third in the race, having started behind several and passed many others. The fourth best swimmer appeared to be Hermann Maercklein, one of our German citizens. The rest all came in in good style, having performed the long distance in a very short time. A prize will be presented to Mr. Moll.

"A series of variegated Drummond lights and rockets lent an additional effect to the scene, while the music from the Hartford brass band and the German Liederkranz, a vocal society, gave interest and animation to the occasion."

We learn from the London *Athenæum* that Dr. Cullen's plan for crossing the Isthmus of Panama by a ship canal has received the emphatic testimony in its favor of Humboldt.

"After having," he says, "labored in vain during half a century to prove the possibility of an oceanic canal, and to point out the Gulf of San Miguel and Cupica as the points most worthy of attention; after having regretted, almost with bitterness, in the last edition of my 'Aspects of Nature,' that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measurements has been so long delayed, I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see at last my hopes for so noble an enterprise revived. * * The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilized nations have attained to. The work should be one to last forever. It should not commence with a canal with locks, like the magnificent Caledonian canal; it must be a really *oceanic* canal without locks, a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the differences in height and non-coincidence of the tides."

PHONOTYPY.—About fourteen per cent. of English printing is at present wasted on silent or needless letters. The adoption of a phonetic alphabet would save, therefore, fourteen per cent. of what is now expended for books, newspapers, and printed documents. Is not such a saving worth as much as if it applied to the economy of steam engines?

SOMETHING MORE THAN AN INUENDO.—The editor of the Rushville (Indiana) *Jacksonian* says of his village contemporary, a Whig, that within the last four years he has given currency to three hundred and twenty downright palpable falsehoods; and that he will lie, swear, and play cards in the clerk's office on Sunday.