

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Fifty times and oftener, have we regretted to hear persons, of whose desire to see the native population advance in numbers and civilization no doubt lurk upon our mind, condemn their love of finery and articles less called for by necessity, than a taste for pleasure and perhaps luxury.

Some parties seem to think that the natives will work wherever they have an opportunity of doing so, as if they were enamoured of labor; that it is only necessary to start a coffee or a sugar plantation in a certain district and, calling some dozy peasant to your aid, to explain in grateful surprise, 'awake but one and lo! what myriads rise.'

The inconveniences of work were fixed upon man and those of labor upon woman, by way of punishment, and Hawaiians, at all events, are scriptural enough to look upon them in the light intended. The only people who came into your service and remained in it would be those who did so under the influence of some additional wants grafted upon those which Sandwich Islanders, as a mass, are heirs to.

And as neither the climate, nor the soil, nor the fisheries produce that article, he might make up his mind to work with you till he had earned enough to buy it. Another might be given to equestrian exercises and desire a bridle or a saddle, or a pair of spurs, and determine to obtain what he wanted by a temporary sacrifice of ease and idleness.

All accounts of General Cavignac speak of him as pre-eminently an honest man. The battle of June shows his military ability. The family is of Irish origin, descended from the Kavanaghs of Ireland. To the Editor of the Cobourg Star: Sir—As I am well acquainted with General Cavignac some account of him, perhaps, may not be unacceptable to you at a time when he has become so conspicuous by his success in repressing the turbulence of the French ultra Republicans.

He is a Gascon by birth, and descended from the old French nobles. In principle he is no republican, but, on the contrary, a proud, high-spirited aristocrat, and a fervent of despotism. He is a man of great military talent, and was a favorite with Bonaparte, who promoted him when very young to the rank of general of brigade, and appointed him to the command of the French troops in the province of Calabria ulterior in the year 1808.

He is well acquainted with the Italian language, and a good classical scholar. In several interviews which I had with him we conversed in Latin, and he spoke that language with considerable fluency. He commanded the French and Neapolitan troops in the expedition sent against Sicily by Murat in the year 1810 or 1811. Sicilians under the command of Sir John Stuart. Of late years he commanded a division of the French army in Algeria, being, I believe, second in command.

As he is, or at least he was, greatly attached to the Bonapartes, I think it is not at all improbable that he will favor the views of Prince Louis Napoleon, and endeavor to place him on the throne of France; we shall see presently.

I may add that I am greatly indebted to Gen. Cavignac, and grateful for his very kind and generous treatment of myself and the English seamen who were with me, during the time we were prisoners. He was uniformly indulgent to us, and even sent me to Messina on my parole, in order to effect the exchange of a French officer, requiring me to return to Monteleone in the event of Sir John Stuart's refusal to ratify an exchange, but the British general immediately acceded to it. P. J. ELMHIRST, Lieutenant R. N. Keene, Otonabee, July 24, 1848.

exertion, and as means for its reward. Perseverance is, in consequence, given to all the operations of industry; and idleness and its attendant evils, almost entirely disappear. 'What,' asks Paley, 'can be less necessary, or less connected with the sustentation of human life, than the whole produce of the silk, lace, and plate manufactory? Yet what multitudes labor in the different branches of these arts! What can be imagined more capricious than the fondness for tobacco and snuff? Yet how many various occupations, and how many thousands in each, are set at work in administering to this frivolous gratification!'

GENERAL CAVIGNAC'S name is one in which the Republic of France has good reason to be interested. There are two brothers of the family, Eugene and Edward, who have been connected with the Republican party in France, since it was formed, immediately after Louis Philippe's accession. General Cavignac, at present the Protector of France, has been, for much of that time, in Algiers, where he has served with distinction, although it is said under suspicion of the late royal family. This suspicion of a want of political orthodoxy was probably well founded. It is certain, at least, that his family was closely allied, as we have said, with the Republican section, once so small, which has at last brought about the wonderful revolutions of February.

As early as 1831, his brother, with Trelat, and Guinand, was brought up on trial before the Paris Court of Assizes, on a charge of having conspired on occasion of the ex-minister's trial to substitute a republic for a monarchy. Their defence was singularly bold. They acknowledged their position as republican, and defended it, were acquitted notwithstanding, carried home in triumph, and for the time were idols of the popular party.

In 1834 the same Cavignac again appeared with Alvert, Guinand, and Marraet, as implicated in the insurrection at Lyons.

General Cavignac, in the meanwhile, advanced through the different grades of his profession in Algiers. It is not many years since he was made General. His sympathy with the movers in the late revolution appears from the fact that he was one of the first list of the provisional government, to whose first decree his name was signed. They appointed him their Governor of Algiers; and he represents Algiers in the Assembly.

These two men are the sons of General Cavignac of Napoleon's time, to whom the following account refers, which is copied by the New York Commercial from the Cobourg (W. Canada) Star. Lt. Elenhirst has mistaken the son for the father. At the time when he knew the father, the present General must have been a child.

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P. J. ELMHIRST, Lieutenant R. N. Keene, Otonabee, July 24, 1848.

On the first page of this week's Polynesian will be found the speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States upon the Oregon Bill. The point at issue is, whether the territory shall be admitted as free territory or not. It is a question that is looked upon with deep interest by the whole civilized world; and the decision of this question will be the future guide of the United States in regard to the further extension of slavery. The issue is drawn between the North and the South, and it will be seen by those who read this speech that Mr. Webster takes a decided stand on the broad platform of freedom, and defends his position in his usual plain, sound, and argumentative style.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.—It has been remarked that the French National Assembly has presented few if any specimens of Parliamentary eloquence. This is attributed to various causes, such as the excessive number of the Members of the Assembly, the immense size and inconvenient form of the hall in which the sessions are held, the disorder which is apt to prevail in it, and the confusion of parties which exist in the Assembly, and their want of confidence in one another. In the Bureau, several discussions have arisen, in which there has been more of the freedom and animation of a legitimate Parliamentary debate, which for the most part have been but briefly reported. The speech of M. Lamartine, published to-day, was delivered in one of these Committees. In the Committee of Finance on the 14th July, M. Jules Favre, in defending a resolution which he had offered for confiscating the estate of Louis Philippe, remarked that the King had lost his power through his faults and his crimes. M. Thiers, who is a member of the Committee, immediately rose, and replied as follows: 'I am accustomed to the language of victorians parties, and as regards myself I am neither astonished nor offended at them; but there are things which I will never suffer to be said without protesting against them. King Louis Philippe committed faults, and serious faults, which caused his fall; faults which I deplored and combated during eight years at my risk and peril, but he never committed any crimes. He was the object of many crimes, but it is false that he ever committed any. I appeal in this respect to all honorable men and to history. As to the confiscation of his private estate, I consider it as an act of odious injustice, whatever interpretation may be given to my conduct here or elsewhere.

I admit the Republic; I desire its peaceable and durable establishment; but it should not be dishonored by causing it to commit iniquitous acts. The principles of the ancient monarchy cannot be invoked at present. Before the year 1789, the property of the King and that of the State became amalgamated, and it was natural that it should be so, and of which he should be prodigal. Kings, moreover, were not deposited at that period; they were neither sent to the scaffold nor into exile. Since the year 1789 Napoleon established new principles with respect to the monarchy, and he regulated them in the interest of the State. He distinguished between the property of the State, with which the monarch had no right to interfere, and the property of the civil list, in which the monarch had but a life interest, and his private estate, which he held to himself exclusively, and of which he could dispose at will. These distinctions were all to the advantage of the State, in order that nothing belonging to it or which might belong to it should be touched.

When Louis Philippe was about to ascend the throne in 1830, and before he did so, he executed a settlement of his private property on his children, suffering the hereditary property of the house of Orleans to devolve on the State. Not a word was said of the fact that he was settling his private property on his children. It was an act of paternal prudence which some of us (and I was amongst the number) then regretted, thinking that he might have trusted the fate of his children to the nation. But that Prince thought that in a period of revolution like ours he ought to secure the fortune of his children independent of the crown, which he might preserve or lose.

It must now be admitted that experience has justified his apprehensions, and that his paternal solicitude was well founded. At all events, the sentiment which impelled him to do so was not blameable, nor did it merit to be abused. Since that period, a law was passed, in the year 1832, which approved all he had done, and which was sanctioned by the opposition. It is true that it is now said that law ought not to be respected. And why, I ask? Were not the two Chambers which voted it then invested with the legitimate power of making laws? If we do not respect the laws enacted by our predecessors, all our legal system is shaken—there is no more society, and we shall fall into a state of barbarism. All laws, particularly when they regulate the interests of property, are contracts upon which it is impossible to return.

The present Assembly is all-powerful; it represents the national sovereignty more than any constituted assembly ever did. It is accountable for nothing except the rescinding of the previous laws which have regulated questions of property. I trust, then, that this great Assembly, the depositary of the national sovereignty, will respect itself sufficiently not to commit an injustice.

France, which erected a throne for Louis Philippe, and which has since precipitated him from it, had a right to do all that it has done; for I acknowledge in the faithful child of the Revolution—I acknowledge the right of the nation to make and unmake governments, and to constitute itself as it pleases. But I trust that it will not cease to be just and generous, and that in constituting itself a republic it will restore to the family it dethroned the property which belongs to it. I will on my part propose that it shall do so; and I believe that I shall honor it by counting on its justice. It is never honorable for a nation that those who have enjoyed the remarkable honor of reigning over it should be reduced to poverty in exile. I trust that the republican form of government, which is at present that of France, will not have enfeebled it in the sentiments of justice, of delicacy, and of honor.'

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It will be seen by the following communication, taken from the 'Boston Traveler,' that the project of a telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean is receiving some attention in the United States. We should not be surprised to see the thing accomplished in this age of enterprise and wonderful discoveries. The principal difficulty we should think would be to furnish batteries of sufficient power to convey messages from one station to another, a distance of some 2,500 miles.

Having been inclined, for several years, to believe in the practicality of telegraphic communication with Europe, and having never yet heard any real difficulty suggested, or objection made that could not be readily met, I would venture to suggest a more earnest consideration of the subject. If possible, its importance to the world in every point of view—political, commercial, and social—would warrant any expense with the combined means of civilized nations. We believe that it is both possible and practicable, and that, in proportion to its vast importance, it should be attended with comparatively trifling pecuniary expense. It is an enterprise that belongs peculiarly to the nineteenth century, the age which spans the Western continent with railroad and telegraph, and bridges the cliffs of Niagara. At any rate, it is too important a matter to be neglected much longer. We challenge objections. Let the project be considered in all its bearings, let it be measured in its gigantic proportions. Let its difficulties be faced, and we think they will vanish; let them be grappled, and the work is done.

On the 28th ult., the anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic, was celebrated by her citizens in this place, of whom in consequence of an arrival from Tahiti, the day previous, there happened to be an unusually large number. The holiday flags were hoisted at the Palace and the Fort, and the various foreign representatives and consuls caused similar demonstrations to be made at their respective residences in honor of the day.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—It is very seldom, in these stirring times of revolutions and gold discoveries, that we find anything in our various papers of interest to that portion of the community denominated 'the fair sex'; but the following, from the 'Rochester Democrat,' New York, presents a new era in regard to the rights and duties of women, and we publish it as showing that the feeling is gaining ground in the United States, 'that of the two they are the better man.' We may expect to hear, ere long, of those engaged in this convention forming military companies, in order to carry out more fully their idea of the 'rights of women.' In our mind's eye we can see one of those companies, headed by a band of female musicians—one 'beating the big drum,' another playing the 'piercing fife,' another the 'soul-stirring trumpet,' etc. If this should occur, it would be necessary for the men to 'beat a retreat' into the kitchen. A company will probably be formed whose weapon of warfare will be the *lasso*. The design of which is to catch all 'old bachelors' who arrive at a certain age.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Convention appointed to be held in this city to advocate 'Women's Rights,' was organized yesterday, at 10 o'clock, in the Unitarian Church. There was quite a respectable attendance, the body of the church being pretty well filled, mostly with females, some of whom seemed to have deeply at heart the professed objects of the meeting, but many more seemed to be drawn thither by motives of curiosity. Soon after the appointed hour, the committee (all ladies) reported the following list of officers, who were duly appointed: Mrs. Abigail Bush, President. Laura Murray, Vice President. Catharine A. T. Stebbins, Secretaries. Sarah L. Hollowell, Mary H. Hollowell.

The officers being appointed, Mr. Wm. C. Nell proposed to read an essay upon Woman's Rights, but the President said it was not then in order to do so, and one of the Secretaries commenced reading the minutes of the preliminary meeting, but in so low a tone that she could be heard by only a few, when a gentleman in a respectful manner of the house said that the proceedings to be made interesting should be understood by all. After one or two more interruptions, Lucretia Mott, who was present, said it was not a fitting exercise for a woman to make that her voice could not be heard. The call for the Secretaries to read louder was right, and with sufficient practice women could and would make themselves heard in a public assembly. Finally, Mrs. Curtis read the minutes, and they were adopted.

The President then called upon Mr. Nell to read his essay, which he did. During the reading, a lady called upon him to speak 'louder,' which created some suppressed merriment. After the reading, Lucretia Mott stated her objections to a portion of the paper read. She did not believe in holding up woman as a superior to man, because it was untrue—she was only equal. When invested with power, woman as well as man is tyrannical. Mr. Nell briefly replied.

A letter was read from Gerrit Smith, assigning his bodily infirmities and private business as reasons for his non-attendance, but concurring in the objects sought to be accomplished. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, of Seneca Falls, read the declaration adopted at the meeting held in that village, and the discussion of that document appeared to be the principal business of the Convention session. The President having called for remarks for and against the sentiments it embodied, one gentleman said his objection was that there was too much truth in it! Mr. Curtis approved of the declaration, and was glad to see the women asserting their rights. Mr. Colton, of New Haven, briefly stated his objections, which appeared to be of a general nature.

Lucretia Mott wished to know what the speaker considered the proper sphere of woman? It is not strange that he thought she should not be in the pulpit, he having been educated in New Haven, Connecticut. He should read his Bible again, as he may have pinned his faith upon the sleeve of some minister. W. C. Bloss, Esq., made some very humorous remarks, which were received with great applause. He went on to show the different tastes of male and female children, and inquired whether there was not in accordance with the instincts of nature.

Mrs. Sanford, of Michigan, made a forcible and eloquent address, in which she contended for the right of women to exercise the elective franchise, and their eligibility to office. It might, she said, be for women to break the bands of slavery, and she urged them to nerve for the effort. One of the consequences of the proposed enfranchisement of women would be less extravagance and waste in dress, fashion would be neglected. They could be as daughters, as wives, and as mothers, dutiful, gentle, and submissive; even if we hang the domestic wreath upon the eagle's talons! Her remarks called forth considerable applause.

At the suggestion of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth McClintock read a poetical composition, by Mrs. Chapman, of Boston. Mr. Cutting objected to that part of the declaration which held out the idea that voting was the first right of women. He regarded education as the first right, and it was the peculiar province of women to teach. If mothers teach their sons, wives their husbands, and sisters their brothers, how to vote, it was all the same as though they voted themselves.

Mr. Sanford deprecated the usurpation of so much time by the men. He hoped the ladies would assert their rights. Frederick Douglas went for equal rights of all classes, without regard to sex, fashion, or color. The Convention adjourned till two o'clock, P. M.

When we went in at the afternoon session the house was crowded, and Mrs. Owen was reading a report. Several resolutions were adopted, of which the following is one: 'That as obedience and submission to the husband is taught and enjoined in the marriage service, we will hereafter use our endeavors to have such a law entirely abrogated.' Lucretia Mott objected to them as being too milk and water. She was not only for declaring, but for taking and maintaining her rights, and something more than these tame resolutions was necessary. In the course of her remarks, Lucretia said that she was not a theologian, but yet she believed that people were as much inspired now as in former times.

Mrs. Roberts made a report in relation to the condition of females who are employed as seamstresses in the city, setting forth the hardships under which they labor, etc. She said they were compelled to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day to earn thirty-one to thirty-eight cents; that they seldom earned fifty cents; or if they did, it was by the most extreme exertion. It appeared that those who could endure the most, are only able to save some fifty cents per week besides their board, etc.

Mrs. Stanton offered another resolution, asserting that it is the duty of those who believe females are oppressed in their wages to pay them better wages. Lucretia Mott thought little good would be done by efforts to improve the physical condition of woman. The axe must be laid to the root of corrupt tree. A radical change must be effected in her civil condition before much improvement would be visible. 'Overtures, overtures, overtures,' must be made, until all classes are levelled to the same common platform of equality. A slave, however treated, cannot be materially bettered, until made free. It is the nature of slavery to debauch just so it is with women, and so long as the present usages of society prevailed, nothing would be done by passing resolutions.

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This has been a remarkable convention. It was composed of those holding to some one of the various issues of the day, and some we should think who embraced them all. The only practical good proposed—the adoption of measures for the relief and the amelioration of the condition of females—was almost scouted at by the leading ones composing the meeting. The great effort seemed to be to bring out some few impracticable, absurd, and ridiculous propositions, and the greater their absurdity the better. In short, it was a regular emetic of a congregation of ladies, gathered from various quarters, who seem to be really in earnest in their aim at revolution, and who evince entire confidence that the day of their deliverance is at hand. Verily this is a 'progressive' era.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—It will be seen by the following letter to a gentleman in Boston, that the Cholera has been making fearful ravages both in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The streets are full of funerals. The common people have taken up the old suspicion of poisoning, and several old women and foreigners have been attacked and ill-used by the mob, though generally soon rescued by the police. Two Englishmen were violently assaulted while endeavoring to protect a poor woman—but they soon routed their assailants by their pugilistic skill.

On Saturday, July 1st, the Emperor addressed the people in the Hay Market square, very energetically, and declared his determination to let no instance of sedition pass unpunished. The movement of troops have been recalled to town from their summer encampment, to act as occasion may require. Several of the officers have been sentenced to severe punishment and sent to the galleys. Public prayers have been offered in the streets, etc. Foreign residents find it impossible to convince their own servants that the charge of poisoning is unfounded. The Island (Vassily Ostroff) is the quarter most attacked by the disease. In the country round scarcely a case has occurred as yet. In Moscow, after raging again with great fury (said to be upwards of 700 cases a day), it is comparatively quiet.

sent usages of society prevailed, nothing would be done by passing resolutions. Mrs. Stanton offered another resolution, asserting that it is the duty of those who believe their true position of equality in the social circle, in church, and in state.

Other resolutions were also offered, when Mrs. Owen proposed the appointment of a committee to form a society for redressing the wrongs and hardships of laboring females, but Lucretia Mott thought this was foreign to the objects of the convention.

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In Moscow, after raging again with great fury (said to be upwards of 700 cases a day), it is comparatively quiet. St. Petersburg, June 23-5 July, 1848. Our last report of the Cholera in this city came down (if we remember aright) to the 15th inclusive. Since that it has spread into all parts of the city, and become daily more severe, as the following official returns, extracted from the Police Gazette, will show:—

16 June, 595 new cases—deaths not stated. 17 " 719, recovered 41, died 56. 18 " 678, " 38, " 540. 19 " 813, " 61, " 456. 20 " 778, " 58, " 396. 21 " 1000, " 529, " 534.

The total number of cases published in the Police Gazette from the first appearance of the Cholera in this city, is 9,063. The number of Cholera patients remaining over to yesterday morning was 2,608. We feel assured that the mortality among the poor is much greater than it would be did they pay more attention to diet, as recommended in the translation of the article we send to-day, and did they at once either call in medical aid, or without delay go to the hospitals; but unfortunately the common people have little confidence in the doctors in the hospitals, which may be accounted for from the fact that comparatively few come out alive, and this because the poor people will not go into the hospitals until they are almost past hope, and are frequently brought into the hospitals in a dying state. The Cholera is so rapid in its effects that it admits of not the least delay, and if immediately attended to, as we have had occasion ourselves to notice, may be successfully treated in most instances; but the poor people suffer the disease to operate half a day or more before they think of a doctor. A water-carrier, who brings water for the winter, was taken with the Cholera at three o'clock this morning, and his brother went for the doctor at nine o'clock, when the poor fellow was in the last gasp. This is one of a multitude of similar instances.

Mr. Chambeau, the Private Secretary to the Emperor, died of the Cholera, last week, at Peterhof, where we hear there are many cases, also at Cronstadt. We have been informed that there have been no deaths (or cases) from this disease in Tsarskoye Selo; but cannot vouch for the truth of the report. Mr. Harvey informs us that there is one quarter in Moscow (Basmannayah) where there has not been a single case of Cholera either in the visitation of 1830-31, or at present.

Moscow, (from Police Gazette). June 15.—214 cases, 25 deaths, 100 recovered, 1,797 remaining; besides the following in the military service—31 cases, 3 deaths, 7 recovered, and 111 remaining. June 16.—184 cases, 22 deaths, 77 recovered, 1,804 remaining; and military—8 cases, 7 deaths, 7 recovered, and 103 remaining.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Petersburg, August 1:—'We send, as usual, the extract from the Police Gazette, by which you will perceive that this malady is rapidly diminishing, and the panic is quite over.' St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, 1848. The cholera in this city is gradually abating, as the following returns from the Police Gazette will show:—

July 12, O. S., 195 cases, 230 recover., 120 deaths. " 13, 193 " 228 " 104 " " 14, 185 " 225 " 84 " " 15, 163 " 220 " 87 " " 16, 137 " 211 " 82 " " 17, 132 " 198 " 68 " " 18, 104 " 197 " 57 "

The total cases to the 18th, inclusive, (according to the Police Gazette) 18,851, deaths 9,725; but to this must be added the deaths that occurred from the cholera out of the 1,977 cases that were reported on the 12th to 16th June, when the deaths were not stated. It will be very near the truth to state these at 1,000, which would make the number of deaths in all 10,725. Cases remaining under treatment the 18th, 1,866. The disease has spread over the whole of the St. Petersburg government, with the exception of the district of Gdoff.

In Moscow the last accounts are dated the 18th, on which day there were 161 new cases, 190 recoveries, 242 deaths, leaving 1,976 cases under treatment. The disease is very severe throughout this government. The accounts generally are very unfavorable from the interior governments. The total cases from the appearance of the cholera in Russia to this time, namely, from the 16th October, 1846, to the 23d June, 1848, according to the article printed in the 'Medical Journal,' is—

For all Russia, 390,518 Deaths, do. 116,650 In Reval, up to the 13th of July, 90 cases, 35 deaths. In Riga, up to the 1st of July, there had been 27 cases, and 10 deaths.

We hear also that the cholera has reached Abo, in Finland, and Konigsberg, in Prussia. LIFE.—The advantage of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right improvement of them.—(Montaigne.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF CHATEAUBRIAND.—The 'Boston Daily Advertiser' says—'The intelligence of the death of the venerable statesman, philosopher, and scholar, Chateaubriand, was recently received here from France. The following letter describing the manner of his death, from the Abbe Deguerry, was published in the 'Journal des Debats':—

PARIS, July 4, 1848. Monsieur—France has lost one of her noblest sons. M. de Chateaubriand died this morning at a quarter past eight o'clock. We received the news at a quarter past eight o'clock. We received the news at a quarter past eight o'clock. We received the news at a quarter past eight o'clock.

Thus M. de Chateaubriand was born Chateaubriand the Saviour of the world, even in a special point of view, and he loved to call himself King as well as his God. A priest and a Son of Charity knelt at the feet of M. de Chateaubriand at the moment he expired. It was his prayers and tears that the author of the 'Genius of Christianity' rendered his soul to God. I have the honor, etc.

DEGUERRY, Curate of St. Eustache. M. de Chateaubriand left a will, in which he provides for the publication of his memoirs, which he has entitled 'Memoires d'outre tombe.' In 1830, he made over these memoirs to a publisher at a certain price, but stipulated that they should not be published till after his death, as that four of his friends should superintend the publication. The friends named are M. M. Adrien-Vernoy, Louis de Chateaubriand (his nephew), Hyde de Neuville, and de Lava.

The reputation of M. de Chateaubriand as a literary man and as a statesman has made his name familiar to the American reader during a period of more than half a century. Chateaubriand has been aptly termed the John Quincy Adams of France, and in many respects was a singular coincidence of resemblance between these two great men—a coincidence which is more remarkable when we consider the wide different circumstances by which they were surrounded. The following sketch of the life of Chateaubriand we copy from the 'New York Tribune':—

Another of the great men of France has departed. The mind of Chateaubriand, so long living and active portion of his glory, is now a memory of the past. Some eyes have seen the reign of mediocrity which had passed away, it was his rare wit to witness the complete breaking up of old systems, and to have more than one of those terrible convulsions which, up to this time, we used to see in the foundations of a better era. The record of a life, when it is given to the world, is associated with his desires, will contain an experience as varied and more valuable than any other. It will be a legacy of the same precious value as we read in the memoirs of John Quincy Adams—necessary to the completeness of his history, and worthy only with her name and renown. We have compiled from authentic sources the following brief biographical sketch of this distinguished man.

Francis Auguste de Chateaubriand was born at Combourg, in Brittany, in the year 1769. He was a nephew of the celebrated M. de Montesquieu, whose travels on foot and in disguise, through France and Switzerland, may have supplied the inspiration of his own. He was the son of a man who was engaged in the trade of a silk merchant, and was originally a lawyer, but was changed to Chateaubriand from his having purchased the possessions of an extinct family of that name. The son, when in his seventeenth year, served for a time in the regiment of Navarre, and after, in consequence of the Revolution, sailed for America, where he lived for some time at the rank of the southern Mississippi. Here he met the luxurious and dissipated French aristocracy in the bark tents of the frontier settlements, and seems to have learned that intense sympathy with nature, and enthusiastic spirit of adventure which left their traces on all his after writing. The charming romance of 'Atala' and 'Le Natchez' had sufficient truth and fidelity to his own experience to give them a novel and exalted freshness at the time they were written, which they lacked nothing of the grace and restraint required by the taste of the same period. Chateaubriand returned to France in 1792, and was wounded at the siege of Thionville.

We next find him in London where he spent several years in exile, supporting himself wholly by his literary labors. During this time he wrote his 'Essays on Revolutions.' After the 18th of Brumaire he was allowed to live in Paris, when in conjunction with La Harpe and others, he established the 'Mercur de France' and 'Journal des Debats.' He was at this time a free partisan, and declared, in one of his publications, that the Emperor was 'one of those men who the Divinity, when he is weary of punishing a race upon the world in token of expiation, sends to the earth as a political scourge, to be celebrated and generally reprobated of all his reflections, appeared in 1802, in London, at a period admirably adapted to its success. Bonaparte wished to restore the Church, and a book which twenty years before would have found few readers, defended it now attained an immense popularity. The sincere religious feeling which pervades mounting at times into the lofty atmosphere of poetry, found its way to the heart of the public, then recovering from the fatal extreme to which it had been hurried. The next year, during his residence at Rome, as Secretary of the Embassy under Cardinal Fesch, he wrote 'The Martyrs' and in the same year was appointed on a mission to the Valais, which station he resigned after the death of the Duke of Enghien. In 1806 he traveled to Jerusalem, by way of Cyprus and Rhodes, returning through Egypt, Tunis, and Spain. His 'Itinerary' is one of the most valuable pieces of descriptive writing in the French language. It combines the fancy of the poet with the enthusiasm of the religious pilgrim. Its brilliant but Lamartine's 'Voyage de Morée' is more simple and sincere, and contains the elements of more general popularity. At the date, the fame of Chateaubriand had become European, and he was recognized as one of the first living authors of France.

In 1811, he was elected member of the French Institute, in place of Chénier. After the fall of Napoleon, he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Bonaparte and the Bourbons,' which Louis XVIII. was accustomed to say was worth more to him than an army. This was a political position as a Royalist which he held until he held during the remainder of his life. He remained in Ghent during Napoleon's second reign, as Minister to Louis XVIII., and after the final restoration of that monarch he was made Viscount and Peer of France. From this time until 1829, he held various important positions under the government, besides serving as ambassador to Berlin, Extraordinary Envoy to London and to the Congress of Verona at