NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bowen and his Blunders—The North American Review Reviewed.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER Nov. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.

The last number of the Christian Examiner devotes an article to the examination of the North American Review on the Hungarian War, in which the position of Mr. Bowen, in regard to that question, is placed in a light that is by no means enviable. We do not hesitate to use the same of the author of the articles in the North-American, for although appearing under the shield of anonymous writing, he has avowed them as his own on more than one occasion, and has indeed given them the sanction of his signature before the public.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bowen undertook to give his countrymen a different view of the Hungarian struggle, from that which had been generally received in America, and which had excited the deepest sympathy for the Magyar cause. He professed, after a faithful and profound study of the subject, to have arrived at conclusions in the highest degree unfavorable both to the patriotism and the good faith of Kossuth and his devoted compatriots. In a second paper, written to sustain the accusations of the first, he boldly challenges investigation, puts on the airs of an intellectual conqueror, and from the absence of a formal refutation claims that his positions are impregnable.

Mr. Bowen, as it will appear in the sequel, was premature in his self-congratulations. He has met with an opponent in the writer of the Examiner article, who handles him with great suavity of manner, but with a deadly purpose to effect his demolition. The attempt has been completely successful. Mr. Bowen's blunders, inconsistencies and false reasonings are so unrelentingly exposed, as to deprive his statements, when supported only by his own assertions, of all validity for the future. A few specimens of the merciless criticism of the Examiner may edify our readers. If they have a taste for literary surgery, they can find a plenty of cases in the original article.

The *Examiner* first notices the authorities relied on by Mr. Bowen. The first of these, whose title is placed at the head of his article, and which he acknowledges as one of the chief sources from which his information is drawn, is a valuable work by M. de Gerando. But after this pretense of appealing to a good authority, Bowen does not refer to it in a single instance. Not a fact, nor an opinion which he advances can claim the sanction of M. de Gerando. Still worse, the greater part of Bowen's assertions are expressly contradicted by de Gerando's statements. But he gives us no intimation of any such diversity of opinion. From all that he informs us, we are led to infer that he is sustained by de Gerando. He covertly uses the name of that respected writer to sanction his calumnies against the Hungarians. So much for Bowen's good faith.

Then for the authorities on which he actually relies. He made great parade of the labor and research expended on the preparation of his article. He warned the public against trusting to intelligence, "filtered through French and German newspapers," and "colored with the views of those who wrote with the intent of affecting public opinion." After such a braying of trumpets where does this Reviewer bring up? In the columns of a French Review, distinguished for its partizan character, and its notorious unfairness toward the Hungarians. The articles on this subject in the Review abound in vague declamation and in general accusations, which are by no means substantiated by the facts alleged in their support. Mr. Bowen has transferred these apocryphal statements to his own pages, merely modifying them at pleasure to suit his own purposes. He has given a definite shape to the airy visions of the Review, translated intimations into asserted facts, and when his authorities run out, supplied their failures by his own conjectures. Not that he always sticks to the conclusions of his masters. They reproach the Hungarians in terms suited to the meridian of the reaction in France. Bowen modifies them in accordance with public feeling in this country. The French writers complain of the Magyars as democrats and radicals. With them, Kossuth is a "democrat of the new revolutionary school," who "has not feared to overthrow the whole political and social state of his country, to realize dreams of universal equality more chimerical in Hungary than any where else." With Bowen, on the contrary, the Magyars are aristocrats and ultra-conservatives. Kossuth and his compeers were defenders "of their antiquated feudal institutions and their unjust and excessive privileges as an order and a race against the invasion of the liberal ideas and the reformatory spirit of the nineteenth century."

Thus much as a little outside skirmishing on the part of the *Examiner*. Before coming to the heart of the subject, the writer gives a few off-hand characterizations of the merits of the article in the North American, which prepares us for the murderous work which is to follow. "There is hardly a sentence in the article in which an error is not either expressed or implied; in many portions of it, error is so interwoven with error, that the baffled critic turns from the task of refutation as from the entrance to an inextricable labyrinth." "These errors pervade every part of the article, and are almost as numerous in that portion which relates to that period of Hungarian history which are most familiar to the general reader, as in those whose investigation requires a certain degree of hazard."

In a single paragraph relating to a well known period of Hungarian history, the *Examiner* shows up the following rather serious slips.

Speaking of the Union of Hungary with Austria, after the battle of Mohacsin 1526, Mr Bowen remarks that "Hungary made choice, so long as her monarchy remained elective, of the Emperor of Austria for her king." Now it happens that during the period that the Hungarian monarchy remained elective, there were no Emperors of Austria nor indeed, for more than a hundred years afterward This title did not exist until the present century when in 1804, it was assumed by Francis, in anticipation of the loss of that of Emperor of Germany, which he resigned in 1806. It was Ferdinand, Arch duke of Austria, whom a portion of the Hungarians chose, after the battle of Mohacs.

Bowen says, "After the memorable scene with Maria Theresa, this right [the hereditary right to reign in both countries] was extended, according to the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction, to the female line." But this right had been already extended to the female line, or the memorable scene alluded to could never have taken place. If Maria Theresa had not been at that time, Queen of Hungary, she could not have summoned the Hungarian Diet.

Bowen says that "it was not till after her union with Austria was confirmed, that Hungary was entirely released from the Turks, who were defeated and driven out by the heroic John Sobieski in 1683." But here is a palpable anachronism. If the Turks were expelled in 1683, Hungary could not be relieved from this power by the union with Austria, which was confirmed by the Act of the Diet in 1687, and the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723. Moreover, if the Turks were driven out by John Sobieski, King of Poland, Austria clearly could have had no hand in the transaction. But, in fact, the Turks were not driven out of Hungary in 1683, nor were they driven out by Sobieski, Mr. Bowen to the contrary notwithstanding, who makes the assertion more than once in the course of his article. It was not until 1686 that the City of Buda was retaken. The Turks were finally overthrown in Hungary by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who broke their power by the defeat at Zenta in 1697, and completely drove them out of Hungary by the victory at Peterwardeen in 1716, and the subsequent success by which he "conquered a peace," according to the treaty of Passarowitz, July, 1718.

Bowen speaks of John Huniadi, who was Governor of Hungary during the minority of Ladislaus the Fifth, as one of the kings of Hungary. He doubtless fell into this blunder from an ambiguous sentence in the French Review, on whose authority he depends. "But what reliance," the Examiner pertinently asks, "can be placed upon the facts or conclusions of a writer, who, in discussing a grand historical subject, affecting the fame and interests of a nation, contents himself with such a knowledge of their history as may be obtained from a few ephemeral articles in a French review and whom the pointing of a sentence may betray into errors like this?"

But thus far the Examiner is merely continuing its skirmish on the outside. It has not yet come to the dissection of the calumnies advanced by Bowen against the Hungarians. If the Professor has been hitherto annoyed by the pricks of pins, he is now hit on the skull with a sledgehammer. The Examiner first shows that Bowen exhibits a more implacable hatred toward the Hungarians than previous writers who are far from being scrupulous in their assertions or moderate in their reprobation. He uses a tone of contempt and disparagement, whether he is speaking of their past or their present history, their institutions, their customs, or the debates in their Legislative Assembly.

The main accusation which he brings against the gallant Hungarian nation is, that they are not the defenders of liberty, but the supporters of tyranny and oppression; that the war in which they have been engaged was for the maintinance of their ancient feudal institutions; and to protect the Magyar race in the possession of their exclusive privileges, to the injury of the mass of the Hungarian population.

In support of these charges, Bowen asserts that the nobility of Hungary were exclusively of the Magyar race. He ascribes to them the possession of all the land and all the political power in the country, and declares that as a party, they have been continually opposed to all reform in Hungary. The reforms, according to the Professor, have been effected by the magnates, in conjunction with the Austrian Government, and the war was occasioned by the refusal of the Magyars to admit the other races of their countrymen to an equality of political rights.

We have just said that Mr. Bowen asserts that all the nobles of Hungary are of the Magyar race. This statement, in the sense intended by the Professor, is wholly without foundation. The number of nobles in some of the Counties exceeds—by thousands in some cases—the whole number of Magyar inhabitants of those Counties. In the Slovac County of Zolyom, for instance, there are but 200 Magyar inhabitants, while there are 2,152 nobles, and hence at least 1,952 Slovac nobles in that County alone. So of others.

Bowen ascribes the possession of all the land in the country and all the political power to nobles of the Magyar race. With regard to the land, this is so far from being correct, that for many years the land has not been secured to nobles, nor has there ever been a time when it has been exclusively possessed by *Magyar* nobles. Slavonian nobles own estates even in the most purely Magyar Counties. Proprietors of German descent are to be found in every part of the kingdom. In the County of Pest, three of the largest proprietors out of five are Slavonic. The same result appears from the inspection of reliable documents in many other Counties.

Equally incorrect is Mr. Bowen's assertion that all the Magyar nobles own land. Many of them hire land of the large proprietors. They are sometimes much poorer than the peasants among whom they live. Among them are found the same inequalities of wealth and station that are found among the citizens of other countries. Many of them follow the humblest occupations. The founder of one of the princely families was a poor Slavonian, who, while obtaining his education, lived on fragments of food that he gathered from door to door.

Nor is the Professor any more fortunate in his assertion that the Magyars were in exclusive possession of political power. The County Assemblies were composed of all the nobles of the country, of whatever race, condition, or fortune.

But the nobility, according to Bowen, were opposed to all reform of their institutions. Not a fact does he adduce in support of this position. His opinion is founded solely on theoretical assumptions. His views, however, are set aside by the single fact, that from the year 1830, the liberal party had a constant majority in the lower house. But the *Examiner* is not content with this. Following Bowen step by step, through his incoherent assertions, it convicts him of the most egregious blunders out of his own mouth, his statements in one portion of his article being completely at variance with those in another. The positions of the *Examiner* are fortified with impregnable authorities; nothing is taken on trust; nothing is glossed over with a hasty or superficial treatment; the whole discussion shows an extraordinary patience, coolness and self-possession, and a mastery of the subject, in its minutest details, which may well cause the historical Professor of Harvard to blush with shame. The author has not yet done with him, however. The subject is to be pursued in another article, examining his specific statements in regard to the war and the events which immediately preceded it, and pointing out the amazing errors in point of fact and date, into which he has been betrayed.

It will not appease the mortification of the erudite Professor to know that he has experienced such a summary defeat at the hands of a lady.—The initials appended to the article in the *Examiner* are those of MARY LOWELL PUTNAM, a daughter of the Rev. Dr Lowell of Boston, and sister of the distinguished poet of that name. Without any ambition for literary distinction, leading a life of domestic duties and retirement, and pursuing the most profound and various studies from an insatiate thirst for knowledge, this admirable person has shown herself qualified to cope with the difficulties of a complicated historical question, and to vanquish a notorious Professor on his own ground. The manner in which she has executed her task (and her victim) is as remarkable for its unpretending modesty as for its singular acuteness and logical ability. She writes with the graceful facility of one who is entirely at home on the subject, conversant from long familiarity with its leading points, and possessing a large surplus of information in regard to it for which she has no present use If she exhibits a generous sympathy with the cause of the oppressed, she does not permit the warmth of her feelings to cloud the serenity of her judgment. She conducts the argument with an almost legal precision, and compels her opponent to submit to the force of her intellect.—Such a fine specimen of historical discussion is rare from any pen, though we are not among those who are astonished at a high intellectual production from a woman.

Whatever subterfuges may be made now by Mr. Bowen to evade the effects of these criticisms, we are confident that he will plunge deeper and deeper into an entanglement of contradictions and false assumptions. His fitness for his position as head of the once popular and influential North American Review, and Professor of History in our oldest American University, may be inferred by the public from the exposition now made. His case will excite little sympathy from any liberal mind. With no pretension to abilities of a more than moderate character, displaying a fierce and malignant hostility to the cause of progress, neglecting no occasion for the advocacy of mental despotism, he has ludicrously overrated his influence and his resources. His assaults on the noble endeavors of Hungarian freedom are as impotent as they are iniquitous. In the attempt to prejudice the brave and martyred heroes of Hungary, he has ruined his own reputation forever.

THE BERBER: OR, THE MOUNTAINEER OF THE ATLAS—A TALE OF MOROCCO. By WILLIAM S. MAYO, M.D. Second Edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam.

The rapidity with which two large editions of this truly indigenous American novel has been disposed of may be taken as a proof of its adaptation to the popular mind, if not as a test of its actual artistic merits. Like its fascinating predecessor, the original and inimitable "Adventures of Jonathan Romer," it is constructed on no foreign model of literary excellence; its beauties and its defects are all its own; no devotee of fashion in the sphere of intellect is the author; his mind is peculiarly free from the vice of idolatry in any shape; and without inquiring how far he conforms to any arbitrary standards of the past, he draws generously on his own vigorous and creative imagination both for the materials and the construction of his romance. Hence the freshness, the rapid movement, the glowing vitality which pervade his narrative. "The Berber," it is true, is conceived in a spirit of greater retenue than the author's previous novel; its tone is far more chaste and subdued; the incidents are more in harmony with the general laws of historical perspective; but compared with the great majority of popular fictions, it palpitates with a deep, rich life, and can never be mistaken for a spectre, a mummy, or a marble statue. The plot of this novel, though somewhat perplexed, is developed with great skill; the different interests of the story are admirably blended; and the numerous cross threads delicately taken up and woven into the composite tissue of the piece with a dexterity that leads you to trust the author in all those critical emergencies of the narrative which are such terrible trials of the ingenuity of the writer and the good nature of the reader.

But the genius of Dr. Mayo is nowhere displayed to greater advantage than in his vivid and truthful representations of the most subtle lights and shades of passion, and the distinctive individuality which he is thus enabled to give to the prominent figures on his canvas. They always preserve their identity, showing a singular artistic consistency, impressing you with their characteristic presence, and this, without any glaring mark of designation, just as you recognize the features or hand-writing of a friend at sight, without reflection or analysis.

The external incidents of the "Berber" are managed with a good deal of adroitness, presenting a lively picture of the customs and manners of a singular people, so that while intently pursuing the thread of the story, you are beguiled into the possession of a fund of geographical and historical lore, which was not set down in the programme.

We cannot say as much of the didactic and ethical disquisitions, to small fragments and morsels of which we are occasionally treated in the author's exuberant liberality.

The novelist should never do anything to cause a recognition of his personal existence. He is the invisible agent that moves the magic enginery by which you are transported into a region of illusory enchantments. You feel the effects of his wizard power, but you see no form and hear no voice.—The moment you perceive the finger of a man the fond deception vanishes. The charm is broken, and you return from the purple glow of Paradise to the dust and clamor and hardness and discontent of the every-day world.

We do not say that Dr. Mayo is justly chargeable with an excess of this fault. We do not think that he is. Still he is not free from it. And in his impassioned pages it is more annoying than it would be in an ordinary writer. The underlings of the theater may wear their street-dress, but Coriolanus and Macbeth must not lay aside their robes of state.

☞ "CELIO, OR NEW-YORK ABOVE GROUND," by G. G. FOSTER, is a flashy, phosphorescent pamphlet of the Model Artist School, though not so "rich" as some of the author's former productions in this line. In attempting to be decent, he becomes dull. The hero of the story, Celio, is a bore. (Dewitt & Davenport, 8vo. pp. 144.)

☞ "THE NEW-YORK REGISTER OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY," No. 4, has already appeared for Nov. 15, containing more than its usual amount of matter, such as Clinique Reports, Comments on Introductions, and a satirical poem entitled Hints to Philosophers, etc. etc.

Nationalism and Cottonism in Western New-York.

Extract from a letter dated ROCHESTER, Nov. 9, 1850.

"Old Monroe as you will perecive by the returns more than holds her own. If the meeting at Castle Garden had been held one week earlier, we would have increased Mr. Hunt's majority in this county from 1 to 2 hundred. Your commercial gatherings when got up under the auspices of the *Journal of Commerce*, and *New-York Herald* are pretty well understood in the country. We take it the getters up of this demonstration had four objects in view. To enable a few of your jobbers to increase their sales at the South; to aid two or three city papers in extending their subscription lists in the same direction; to defeat the election of Washington Hunt, and secure the return of D. S. Dickinson to the Senate. Noble objects, and worthy of the great commercial Emporium. We have had so many exhibitions of Wall-st. patriotism within the last 15 years that we only wonder that a single firm should have had the independence to say that '*their goods and not their principles were in the market.*'

The fact, that these Northern men with Southern principles, had proscribed Mr. Hunt, strengthened him in this section of the State. The Whigs of Western New-Yew, desire no better evidence of the moral and political soundness of their candidates, than that they should be denounced by the *Journal of Commerce* and *Herald*. Praise from such a source would cast a shade over the brightest character. But, if the late meeting at Castle Garden proved a harmless affair in the main; not so with the one held at the same place in February last. That was fraught with mischief to the Whig party and the country at large. But for that meeting, California would have been admitted in the Union in March, and Congress would have adjourned in July instead of September. If I remember right, the *Journal* and *Herald* were very officious in that movement. The call was numerously signed by your merchants, who undoubtedly believed that they were aiding in the settlement of the question then supposed to embarrass Congress. The prime movers had no other object in view than to divide the Whig party and thwart the views of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, and to that end the movement contributed in no small degree. The claim recently set up by a certain class of politicians to be the exclusive friends of the Union is about the smallest piece of demagogueism that has yet been attempted.

That respectable men should try their hands at the game is surprising. We have a few of this stamp here, who have of late, become exceedingly *national* in their views, but with two or three exceptions, they are men of doubtful character and politics."

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Dates from Liverpool October 30th, London 29th, Paris 28th.

The Collins steamer Atlantic reached her wharf, at the foot of Canal-st. yesterday at about 1 o'clock, making the passage from Liverpool in 12 days and 22 hours; having left Liverpool at 3 P. M. Oct. 30.

The political intelligence from ENGLAND is not important. The reestablishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England is yet the all-engrossing topic. The Conservative press and Bishop of London are loud in denunciation. The Government, it is said, will not interfere. Cardinal Wiseman has issued his first pastoral. The document contains nothing new. The preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing rapidly. The Palace of Glass is being raised with miraculous quickness. It is proposed that this structure shall be permanent, being used as a winter garden after the purposes of the exhibition are accomplished. Murders and burglaries are of the most frequent occurrence. Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the course which the three Great Powers have taken in reference to the Danish dispute. An amusing incident occurred in the departure of the Africa from Liverpool; it is narrated by the *Morning Herald*:

While she was passing George's Pier, an incident occurred of a nature so unusual that it created quite a scene. At the crisis we have mentioned, a four-oared boat put off from the shore, and on its reaching the Africa, she was boarded by a Sheriff's officer in search of a fugitive debtor. The party "wanted," is a British subject holding an official situation under her Britannic Majesty at New-Orleans, who has been in England for the last few months. The officer, who was armed with the authority of a Judge's order for a claim amounting to about £450, finding that he could not arrange matters to his satisfaction, insisted on the gentleman's returning on shore. Several friends of the latter offered to give security for treble the amount of the demand, although it is a disputed claim; but the man of law, armed with a little brief authority, was inexorable as Achilles. Under these circumstances submission was the only alternative, and the gentleman reluctantly descended to the deck of the Satellite with his luggage, and with every prospect of being converted from a traveler into a *detenu*. Meantime the Africa steamed on her way, dragging her little Satellite lashed to her side; and on nearing the mouth of the river, the final signal was given to "let go." At this moment the legal difficulty was fortunately arranged, and the gentleman at the last moment reascended the steamer, with his "traps," amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers and the officers of the ship. Mr. M'Iver, the manager, and resident partner in Liverpool, was on board during this extraordinary scene; and he declared that while anxious to afford every assistance to officers in furthering the ends of justice, he would not permit the privacy of his passengers to be invaded, and her Majesty's mails to be detained, on account of any dispute whatever between individuals.

From FRANCE we hear of a great conspiracy, including most if not all of the Provinces of both East and West, accompanied by rumors of mischief to pay at Paris and elsewhere. M. Gent, a radical Member of the late National Assemby, has been arrested at Lyons on account of this conspiracy. The whole story may be true, but it is also possible that it is an invention of the Police preparatory to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly and designed to bring the members of that body to the proper frame of mind with reference to the schemes of Louis Napoleon. The organs of the Government deny that France has proposed, conjointly with Russia, to invade Prussia, provided the last named power will not help Denmark put down Schleswig Holstein. Gen. Cavaignac is said to have declared himself in private conversation in favor of prolonging the term of the President; doubtful. Jeaune, the stationer in the Passage Choiseul, and Courville in the Rue de Bac, both of whom have for some time driven a great trade in busts and medallions of Henry V. and other legitimistic knick-knacks, have been tried for sedition, and found not guilty by the Jury. Had they been accused of Republicanism, they would have smarted for it. The subjoined letter from Armand Barbes is worth reading. Barbes, though a Radical, a Revolutionist and a Conspirator, punished by being half his mature life in prison, has a soul whose chivalry might shame that of the ancient Bayard. Though desirous of being removed from the unwholesome cells of Douellens, he cannot condescend to ask that his wish may be complied with. The letter is as follows:

"Do me the favor, my dear Brives, to hasten to the Minister of the Interior, and to summon him in my name, to cause me to be sent to Belle Ile. The report of Dr. Ferus on my health has nothing to do with the case; after my formal declaration to the Inspector-General Lucas, that, whether ill or not, I intended to be sent away with the others, I can only consider an exemption as an attack on my moral consideration, on my honor as an old Republican, who has never asked anything (as I have no need to say,) and will never ask any favor of any government whatsoever. Yours most truly, A. BARBES.

"Prison of Douellens, Oct. 20."

The election of two Deputies for the department of the Cher will take place on the 24th of November. There are three candidates—MM. Mayel Genetry, Planchat, and Duvergier de Hauranne.

The *Journal de Flandre* announces that the French Government has prohibited the entrance into France of all unbleached linen cloths coming from Belgium. Snow has fallen in large quantities at Bourg, Orleans, and Sombernon, in the Côte d'Or, where the vintage is not yet all gathered, and at Rouen.

The principal news from GERMANY is that Prussian troops have entered the Electorate of Hesse, marching upon the roads which they have a right to use according to the treaties of 1815. They are commanded by Gen. Von Groben, who announces that he is charged with the duty of repelling military intervention in the Electorate. It is said that they do not intend to remain there but are merely marching through to Thuringia; but this may be so or not, according to circumstances. We do not see that any Austrian or Bavarian forces have made a similar movement though there is talk of their intention to do so.—From Vienna we learn that the Exchange was in a panic in relation to this very dispute. The *Lloyd* informs the public, on semi-official authority, that a Bavarian and Austrain battalion was soon to cross the Hessian frontier. The *Munich Gazette*, an official paper, states the Austrian troops in the Tyrol have received orders to take the field. At the same time that Prussia and Austria are thus threatening each other with their armies, their rulers and masters are exchanging the most distinguished civilities. The Emperor of of Austria lately received a squad of Prussian Generals at Bregenz, with politeness quite overwhelming, and the Prussian Government take care to return the compliment with interest on every occasion. The Berlin papers state that dispatches have been received from Warsaw, intimating that the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied with nothing but the implicit recognition of the Diet at Frankfort. Altogether it is quite probable that we may soon see a warlike turn put to the whole German chaos. It is hard to see how Prussia will get out of the bobble her weakness, inconsistency and treachery have got her into. The Elector of Hesse still retains his obnoxious Ministers; he has also gone a step beyond his former exploits, by dismissing all the officials connected with the financial administration of the Electorate. This is the punishment for their recusancy.

In SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN there has been a skirmish near Rendsburg, but no decisive fighting.—A few squadrons of Danish cavalry were beaten back by the Holsteiners, the latter losing seven killed. It is thought that the Danish forces are preparing for some important movement. On the the other hand we learn from DENMARK that a cessation of hostilities had been come to, neither party hoping for any advantage therefrom, and that matters would be settled by arbitration. It is also reported that the Berlin Cabinet has recommended the Duchies to negotiate for peace, which is more than likely.

From ITALY and SPAIN there is nothing new of any moment. One of the regiments destined for Cuba had revolted, but the emute was easily suppressed.

From PORTUGAL we hear of the death of the Duke of Palmella, a great man of a country which boasts few more of that sort. He died at Lisbon, Oct. 12, in the 69th year of his age. He was a lineal descendant of Alphonse III. King of Portugal, and also of the ducal house of Holstein, and filled a large space in the history of his country with the record of his acts. His principal diplomatic achievement was his representing Portugal at the Congress of Vienna, from which, but for his spirited note to Lord Castlereagh of the 30th Sept. 1815, it was the intention of the great powers to have excluded the secondary States of Europe. When the revolution broke out at Brazil in 1820, he went out to Rio Janeiro, in hopes of being able to serve his Sovereign, but finding his advice neglected he returned to Lisbon. He was mixed up with most of the events in the various revolutions of his country, but whether in or out of power, he was always respected, even by his enemies. He was long Minister from his Court to that of Saint James's. No other man did so much to establish the present dynasty on the Portuguse throne. The differences between the Cabinets of Lisbon and England are apparently becoming more serious.

From RUSSIA we are informed of the loss, probably in the Baltic sea, of the Emperor's war-steamer ship Archimedes. The disaster happened in the course of the night of Oct. 18th, and the number of men perished are reported to be 18.—The ship was a new vessel, and with armament cost the country £80,000. In the province of Lithuania the landed proprietors of the class of nobility are failing rapidly into poverty. Almost every number of the official journals of the province contains announcements of the sale of the estates of insolvent proprietors. In many other Governments of Russia the class of nobles includes individuals who have become impoverished. According to an official report made to the Minister of the Interior, there were in 29 Governments 21,148 proprietors of the class of nobles whose whole possessions were confined to 23 serfs, and in many cases a less number. In the same Governments there are many noble families who own only half a "dessatine" of land, or about two acres English, without serfs attached to it. To assist these impoverished families as far as possible the Government has resolved to settle them on the Crown lands of the Governments of Simbirsk and Tobolsk. On account of their inability to educate their children, one son from each family is entered in the battalions of the military colonies.

The German Armies.

The following letter from a private correspondent of the London *Times*, gives a striking picture of the military and political aspect of Germany:

"COLOGNE, Thursday, Oct. 24.

"I made an excursion up the Rhine, from which I returned to-day. On board the steamer were various straggling parties of furlough men hastening to join their regiments on the Hessian frontier. I had some talk with two going to Weilburg, in Nassau, where their regiment forms part of the right wing of Count von der Griben's force, the head-quarters of which are at Wetzlar. It forms an independent army of itself, with cavalry and artillery. The precise strength I could not learn, for the Prussians are doing their work with less noise than the Bavarians; but from the numbers of regiments said to have passed through Coblentz within the last three weeks, there must be a strong force collected on that point. This position commands the high road leading from Frankfort to Cassel. Wetzlar lies about 12 miles from the railroad now open from Frankfort to Giessen, and, lying on the Lahn, communicates by its means with Coblentz.

"On the north, the two other main roads leading from Cassel to Prussian Minden on one side, and to Halle and Thuringia on the other, are guarded by similar corps, the junction between them can be effected in a two days march upon Cassel, and when united they will not be less than 80,000 in force. It is essential to remark that, while the right flank communicates with Coblentz by the Lahn and the high roads that follow its valley, the great railroad from Cologne to Erfurt runs entirely round its rear, affording means of conveying supplies that have never yet been used in military operations. A corps which would be isolated, were it not that the Rhine is at the command of the Prussian steamers, is concentrating in Baden; and, to facilitate this movement, the towns of Baden are to be occupied by the troops of the Grand Duchy, with the exception of Rastadt, in which there is an Austrian corps. The Prussian corps in Baden will hold the passes of the Black Forest, from the Hollenthal (celebrated from Moreau's retreat) to the pass of the Neckar at Heidelberg.

"Between the Neckar and the Maine the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt, the Government of which holds with Bavaria, has from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and in the valley of the Maine, from Wurzburg to the frontier of Hesse, the formidable Bavarian force, composed of almost more troops than Bavaria can well spare, estimated at about 35,000, are taking up cantonments. If we add 15,000 Wurtemberg troops, together with the 10,000 of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the force on the side of South Germany is still equal in number to that opposed to it by Prussia. But there is no railroad communication available for this force nearer than Nuremberg; and the Maine, the only line of supply, is too shallow to float either men or guns through the rugged hills of Lower Franconia.

"The main difference between the contending parties, if matters come to a conflict, lies in the fact, that if the Bavarian and Wurtemburg troops (supposing them all to be stanch) should suffer a defeat, those Powers have nothing to fall back upon; the systhem of the Landwehr, by which every man is kept in some military training for many years after leaving the regular service, being peculiar to Prussia. Beside, the disposable force of Prussia is at all times more than 200,000 men, and I suspect that if a conflict take place there will be an effort made to annihilate any Bavarian corps which should venture into the defile of Gelnhausen. In that case what the result would be it is difficulty to tell.

"The disparity of numbers is of course made up, for the prolongation of the war, by the support promised by Austria; but at present advantage seems to be taken of some warlike feelings at Munich to push the *gros* of the Bavarian army into the first fire, the Austrians keeping back until room be made for them. The Austrians have formed two movable camps—one on the Bohemian frontier, destined, it is said, to *deboucher* by the Pass of Eger, in the direction of Bamberg and the Maine; the second, in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, intended to replace the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops as they advance to the North—a measure of indispensable precaution, for both at Munich and at Stuttgardt a strong feeling against Austria prevails.

"Having detailed the military preparations on the side of the Powers most exposed to the extremity of war, I recur to the causes of the present quarrel, of the diplomatic aspect of which I may give a version different from that usually attempted, but one that prevails here in the best informed circles, and apparently with good reason. The Constitutional question in Electoral Hesse is not the stumbling block of those who wish for peace. Prussia is quite in accord with Austria and Bavaria respecting the necessity of not allowing a Minister to depend for power upon a Parliamentary vote and of repudiating all sanction of a Parliamentary witholding of supplies. In fact Germany is in no fit state for discussing any question of Constitutional law. She has gone back to the middle ages, and the matter with which the people is occupied is the choice of a good master, while the pretenders to power are anxiously watching one another. Serious umbrage has been taken at the extension of the Prussian troops in Germany, the natural result of the events of the past two years.

"Hamburgh is virtually in Prussian occupation. Holstein would be too happy to accept a Prussian army. The little principalities of Hohenzollern occupy the center of the Black Forest. A Prussian corps holds the passes of that chain, and, with the Grand Duchy of Baden occupies the whole length of the Rhine, from the Dutch frontier to Switzerland. It is for the purpose of not allowing this extension to obtain prescriptive right that Austria and Bavaria are in such commotion. Cassel turned its former Elector out without causing an intervention, and might do so again were it not for these concurrent circumstances. Here, then, comes the solution, which, if not immediate, will not be distant in its operation. Prussia will give up Hamburgh or Baden, or both, and will be allowed to occupy what share of Cassel she pleases. Bavarian troops may also enter to save appearances, and will then retire in peaceable order. The sooner this *denouement* is brought about the better; for all business is at a stand still as long as the uncertainty remains—a fact for which the low rate of exchange on England sufficiently vouches.

"Were the Cabinets to persist in the suicidal struggle which has long threatened to come to extremities, the destruction of the standing armies, and the consequent disorganization of the Governments, would leave an opportunity for the Reds, who are now thrown into the background, to get all the power into their hands. Against such an alternative French and even Russian domination would be gladly accepted, and if Austria survived the contest she might have it all her own way."

Kentucky—Message of Gov. Helm.

The first Annual Message of Governor JOHN L. HELM, to the Kentucky Legislature, is a long document of seven columns, and gives an interesting picture of the condition of the State. By the resignation of Gov. Crittenden, the duties of the Chief Magistracy since the adjournment of the last General Assembly have devolved upon the present incumbent. Gov. Helm's Message begins with a merited tribute to the eminent public services of his predecessor, and proceeds to review the affairs of the State. The Governor judges the present an important period in the history of Kentucky. In the month of June last, the new Constitution was proclaimed; the old organic law under which for fifty years the State has kept her onward march, was done away, and a new instrument proclaimed in its stead. The changes were many, and some of them radical. Gov. Helm tenders the Legislature his cordial congratulations upon the general good health and prosperity of the people, and a statement of the receipts, expenditures, etc. of the year will be found under our Commercial head. The School Fund amounts to the sum of $1,326,770 01; the annual interest on which is $67,013 49. Add the sum to be paid to individuals and cover contingencies—$250,000. The aggregate sum of interest payable annually is $317,013 49. There are strong probabilities that the Fund may become inadequate to the full payment of the interest, due alike to individuals and to schools. The Governor urges the importance of effecting a separation of the Sinking and School Funds, by making them mutually independent. He refers to the subject of Education in the following language:

"The education of the people is an object of the very highest importance in all possible conditions of human society, and is absolutely vital in free States. It has been from the foundation of this Commonwealth the subject of many favorable legislative enactments, and of many and most honorable exertions, both general and local. Now, more than ever, we must consider it as one of the settled and most important questions of the public policy of Kentucky, to bring the blessings of education within the reach of all her youth. I have to assure the General Assembly that no part of my public duty will be more grateful to me, than a hearty concurrence in all that may be judged needful in carrying to the highest perfection, a system of public education which will be worthy of the State, and answerable to the high career which she proposes to herself. This is a platform upon which for a glorious and common object, all men, all parties, and all interests may cordially unite.

" " " I recommend to the Legislature the inquiry whether it is not completely in its power, and, indeed, one of the means of perfecting the Common School system, to devise some plan by which some portion of the School Fund may be annually used in such a manner as to furnish to more meritorious pupils of the District School more extended opportunities. One palpable result of such a plan would be the furnishing of a great and constantly increasing number of highly qualified teachers for the schools of the State—a result, if there were no other, of incalculable importance. Nothing could inspire a more cordial state of feeling among the youth of the commonwealth, than to be taught at the same school, and receive their education at the hands of a neighbor, friend, and associate. " " "

"While it is the great leading principle upon which our Government is founded, that man is capable of self government, we would deny an infallible truth if we should undertake to controvert the fact that man is a compound of good and evil. It should be the first purpose of society to cultivate man's highest and distinguished attribute that he may himself learn the great truth that man is only competent to govern others when he shall have learned to govern himself; teach him that he must first be taught how to correct the evil that is in his own heart, before he can safely be trusted with the correction of evil in the hearts of others. Without knowledge, without education, without science, a nation cannot long be free. An humble village schoolhouse with its unpretending master and ragged urchins, is more terrible to the despot than legions of armed soldiery. Rear your children in ignorance and they are ready to be made slaves. Educate them—teach them how to be free—and no power on earth can enslave them.

The subjects of a readjustment of the tariff of salaries and fees paid to the several officers of the State; the compensation of Judicial officers the importance of an independent Judiciary; the office of Commonwealth's Attorney; the Constitutional denunciation of the practice of Dueling, and Internal Improvements—are all treated of at considerable length. The propriety of ordering a minute Geological reconnoisance of the State—especially of those regions which are supposed to abound in minerals—is submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

In conclusion, the Governor alludes to the death of President Taylor and the troubles which have agitated the Country. The passage of the Compromise measures is referred to in terms of congratulation. The conspicuous part played by the representatives of the People of Kentucky is spoken of in the following terms:

"Kentucky owes a debt of gratitude—a debt she will ever be ready to pay—to those distinguished statesmen of the north and south, of both the great political parties, who, disregarding all sectional and party divisions, boldly and patriotically stepped forth in the defence of the constitution, and rescued it from the hand of its enemies and despoilers. They have preserved the union and the have won for themselves a place in the heart of their countrymen.

May we not hope that their labors will be crowned with complete success, and that the spirit of disorder and misrule, now broken, will be banished forever. The judgment of the sound and reflecting portion of the people, of all sections, condemns, I am sure, the dangerous radical doctrines of both extremes of the union. The people are not agitators; the people are not factionists. Will they not fix the seal of their disapprobation upon those, who, for selfish purposes, would fan the flame of discord in the nation, and renew again the fearful fire that threatened to consume us? Kentucky, I am sure, will stand by the Constitution and laws.

May she not ask—nay has she not a right to demand of her sisters in the confederacy—partners in the national compact—that they too will be true to the Constitution and its compromises?"

GRAND LARCENY.—Two men named George Quiller and Thomas H. Jenkins, were yesterday arrested on complaint of Mary Ann Jenkins, residing at 72 Hammersly-st. on a charge of stealing $104, the property of the Trustees of the Second-st. Bethel Church. The parties are all blacks, and the money stolen was the proceeds of a fair held recently in the church, of which Mrs. Jenkins was Manager and Treasurer. The two fellows were seen skulking about the premises shortly before the money was stolen, and soon afterward officers Miles and Stage of the Eighth Ward were informed of the larceny and proceeded to the boarding house of the accused, where they arrested them, and found the money concealed under their bed. They owned up, and were committed by Justice Bleakly for further examination.