

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

THOMAS BOUTWELL is our Agent in TRINIDAD, N. J., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

A FREE SEA FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

By the letter of our Special Correspondent at Paris it will be seen that the informal but well understood compact entered into on the opening of the Eastern war between all the Powers...

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The arrival of the Asia's mail at a late hour on Thursday night enabled us yesterday to publish the dispatch of Gen. Pelissier concerning the fight which took place before Sevastopol on the night of May 21, as well as an authentic account of the allied advance upon Chorgum...

BRITISH FREE TRADE IN INDIA.

We yesterday published the letter of a correspondent who complains that in what we have said of India we have done injustice to the British Government and people, and in proof that we have done so adduces the remarkable fact that the Government now appropriates the enormous sum of \$415,000 per annum to the diffusion of knowledge throughout Bengal and the south-west provinces...

MAINE POLITICALS.

A trap is being set in Maine to catch green Whigs. A few disappointed men of our Silver Gun stripe are trying to make mischief in that State by a proposed reorganization of the old Whig party...

Business Notices.

GRAND SUMMER HATS—First on the list, the most beautiful and extensively become... THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for June 23... TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY... BROOKLYN SUMMER HATS... KELLOGG'S assortment of SUMMER HATS... 5,000 DIBB BEAVER HATS... SUMMER CLOTHING—Patrons of the Old Establishment... TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM... CARPETING... PETERSON & HUMPHREY... DOLL SHOW—This Show of the Season... UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER... MLODONS—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S recently... HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES... BOSTON PIANOS—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway... A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS... STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL... NOT PRINTED!... FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand... I have got just \$5 and I want a suit of Clothes... GOOD CHANCE... EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse... GOV. KOSUTH—We notice in "THE INDEPENDENT"... HERNIA—Only First Medal awarded to MARSH & Co... REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL... DR. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption"... THE GREAT Vegetable Preparation, HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTER... BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES...

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for June 23.

Circulation, over 120,000. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following: I. EDITORIALS: The Event of the Day; The Bolshoi; Address: Blasted Home; The New Democratic Party; The Church and Slavery; Bourne's New Alliance; Freedom in Kentucky; The Crimean War; Mr. Louis Bonaparte; Popular Education in England; Government; &c. II. TWO LETTERS FROM MR. GREELLY—Giving full account of his imprisonment in the Debtor's Prison in Paris, and a description of the Pictures on Exhibition in the Gallery of the Exposition, &c. III. ONE WEEK LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE: Arrival of the steamships St. Louis and Asia; Highly Interesting News from the Crimea; &c. IV. TRIP IN THE KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL: Through the Pro-Slavery Platform; Session of Northern Members. V. INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST: Disposition of the British in the Hands of the Indians. VI. AN EXCURSION TO SEVASTOPOL: Letter from Our Own Correspondent in the British Camp before Sevastopol. VII. NEWS FROM HAVANA. VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and conspicuous form the latest and most important news that have transpired in the City, United States, and Mexico. IX. THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS AT CLEVELAND. X. THE QUESTION OF THE CRISIS. XI. WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. XII. THE FLOPPED FILLIBUSTER: To the Public. XIII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: New Poems and Poets. XIV. THE SOCIETY IN PERU. XV. SOCIETY IN PERU. XVI. POETRY: "Sh' Drow, Red Soul." XVII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XVIII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. XIX. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially prepared for the Tribune. XX. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The following is the Table of Contents of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, No. 1,651: I. EDITORIALS: The Crimean War; The Mexican Revolution; The Pious Harvest; Gov. Redder. II. THREE LETTERS FROM MR. GREELLY, in which he describes his imprisonment in Paris, the various scenes of the Exposition, and the various Slaves in Paris. III. INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at Council Bluffs, Iowa. IV. LETTER FROM HAYWARD TAYLOR, giving an account of White's Cave and a Voyage on the Ohio River. V. TWO LETTERS FROM THE WEST: By a Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, giving his traveling experiences and describing the scenes on his route, railroads, &c. VI. BORDER RUFFIANISM: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at St. Louis. VII. FROM KANSAS: Letter from a Correspondent at Johnson's Mission, Kansas Territory. VIII. RESOURCES OF KANSAS: From a Correspondent. IX. FROM ILLINOIS: Letter from a Correspondent at Chester, Ill. X. PROHIBITION IN INDIANA: Letter from a Correspondent at Athens, Ind. XI. FROM THE WEST: Letter from a Correspondent. XII. OFFICIAL LAND SPECULATIONS IN KANSAS. XIII. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: News by the steamships St. Louis and Asia. XIV. MEXICO: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at the City of Mexico. XV. REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO: Letter from a Correspondent at Brownsville, Texas. XVI. LETTER FROM BERMUDA. XVII. FISHING AT FIRE ISLAND: Letter from a Correspondent. XVIII. LOCAL TROUBLES ON THE ARKANSAS FRONTIER. XIX. PUBLIC MEETINGS: Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society; American Institute Farmers Club; Great Meeting of Farmers in Westchester County—Trial of Moving Machines. XX. FARMING IN OTSEGO COUNTY. XXI. THE WEATHER AND THE SEASONS. XXII. BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF HILDEBRITH, THE HISTORIAN. XXIII. DEATH OF DR. LOBBELL. XXIV. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XXV. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XXVI. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. XXVII. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially prepared for the Tribune. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5; and three copies, \$7. Single copies, 10 cents. For sale at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 10 cents.

Eupatoria, with a view evidently to operations in the field, since if another bombardment and an assault were contemplated, those Turkish better have been left in their former quarters. But it also appears that the allied army was very insufficiently furnished with means of transport and supplies for a campaign in the interior; and the probability is that while waiting for them to be provided, Pelissier has occupied the troops with this active renewal of the siege operations, not with the intention of really undertaking to storm the place at present, but to keep up the morale of the men.

From the conduct of Pelissier since taking the command, it seems certain that he is determined to be guided by his own judgment only and to take no notice of whatever plans and projects the imagination of Louis Bonaparte may be inclined to hatch. Plan-making for Crimean campaigns seems now to be a fashionable occupation at Paris; even old Marshal Vailant has sent one or two; but Pelissier at once telegraphed that if Vailant thought his plans so good he had better come to the Crimea to carry them out himself. How this energetic but obstinate and brutal Commander will go on we shall see very shortly; at all events, if it be true, as we see it intimated, that he has ventured to forward "orders" to the British, Turkish and Sardinian Chiefs of the Staff with out even taking the trouble to inform the respective Commanders of their contents, he will very soon get up a pretty squabble in the allied camp, where hitherto no single General, but the Council of War, composed of all the Commanders, has been considered supreme.

It is possible that this liberty, like all other liberties, may be sometimes abused. We heard for instance a short time since a Boston brig having entered a Russian port under American colors, carrying a large cargo eminently contraband of war. Vessels entering on such wild traffic do so at their own risk and peril and are properly subjected to confiscation. But such an occasional hazardous exploit does not justify outrage upon honest bottoms carrying on an honest trade under the protection of an international agreement.

With the motives of Count Nesselrode in calling the attention of foreign ministers to this breach of faith on the part of the Allies we have nothing to do. Doubtless that wily veteran was too happy to seize an occasion to place in pleasing contrast to the conduct of the Western Powers that fastidious regard for good faith in such matters which Russia, has certainly exhibited toward our flag on all occasions. We have simply to deal with the fact. Is it a fact that by the British pioneering squadron in the Baltic certain vessels of neutral Powers, conveying goods not contraband of war, were seized and confiscated? If so it were well the prompt action instituted by Mr. Mason were at once followed up, the mistake, for such we suppose it will prove, cleared away, and its repetition effectually prevented.

As for the affair of May 22, the scene of the struggle was between the Quarantine Bay and the Central Bastion—No. 4 of the Russians. It was a very hard-contested and sanguinary conflict. The Russians, as we now learn from Pelissier's report, have occupied all the ground from the head of the Quarantine Bay to the Cemetery, and thence to the Central Bastion by detached works and rifle trenches, though the official British Admiralty plan of the siege works shows that there are trench-works all over this important ground. But the truth now appears to be that as soon as the Flagstaff and Central Bastions were seriously menaced and the out-works protecting them taken by the French, this piece of ground was turned by the Russians into one vast works. In a couple of nights long lines of connecting breastworks were thrown up inclosing the whole ground, and thus forming a large place d'armes or protected space where troops could safely be concentrated in order to act upon the flanks of any French attack, or even to attempt strong sorties on the flanks of the advanced French works.

Pelissier by experience the rapidity with which the Russians proceed in structures of the sort, and the tenacity with which they defend their works when once completed. He fell upon them at once. On the night of May 21 an attack in two columns was made. The left column established itself in the Russian trenches at the head of Quarantine Bay, and effected a lodgment; the right column also got possession of the advanced trenches, but being unable to work under the heavy fire of the enemy, had to withdraw at daybreak. On the following night the attempt was renewed with stronger columns and with complete success. The entire work was carried and turned against the Russians by transplanting the gabions from one side of the trench to the opposite one. In this action the French appear to have fought with the greatest gallantry—with some sort of revival of that old *faria francese* which (made them so celebrated in former times, although it must be confessed that the statements of Gen. Pelissier as to the odds they had to contend against have some little show of brag about them.

With regard to the third bombardment of the city, which our Halifax dispatch reported as having commenced on the 6th, followed by the storm and capture of the Mamelon and White Tower on the 8th, the Asia's mail furnishes no new information, and enables us to add nothing to our remarks of Wednesday last. We learn however that 25,000 men had been transported to the Chersonese from Omar Pasha's army at Eupatoria, with a view evidently to operations in the field, since if another bombardment and an assault were contemplated, those Turkish better have been left in their former quarters. But it also appears that the allied army was very insufficiently furnished with means of transport and supplies for a campaign in the interior; and the probability is that while waiting for them to be provided, Pelissier has occupied the troops with this active renewal of the siege operations, not with the intention of really undertaking to storm the place at present, but to keep up the morale of the men.

goods, and of course supplied herself. Bengal furnished all India with the finer stuffs, while from the coast of Coromandel came the medium class, and from the Western coast the strong and inferior commodities; and in this manner it was that the food and the wool of the several districts were exchanged. Under British domination, however, those manufactures have disappeared. British cottons were forced into India *free*; while Indian cottons imported into England were subjected to a heavy duty; and to add to this oppression, the poor Hindoos were prohibited from obtaining machinery from England by help of which to improve their processes of manufacture. Under such circumstances we can feel no surprise at learning that the great sets of manufactures which existed half a century since are now but masses of ruins, and that the people who then supplied the world with the finest muslins are now glad to sell themselves to Slavery in the Mauritius and the West Indies.

So long as the food and the wool could be combined in the form of cloth they could make their way from one part of India to another, and internal commerce could be great, even though the roads might be bad, but as by degrees the manufactures disappeared, commerce died away, because the food and the wool in unmanufactured state could not travel at all over such roads. Bengal ceased to exchange with Madras and Bombay ceased to exchange with Bengal—and all ceased to exchange with the Punjab—except through the medium of the country mills and merchants of England, a country distant from them thousands of miles. There must go the rice, and there must go the cotton, and as a necessary consequence the producer of rice went naked for want of cloth, and the producer of cotton starved for want of rice. Everything must go to Calcutta on its way to England—to Madras on its way to England—to Bombay on its way to England—and that those Calcutta, Madras and Bombay grew in size the greater was held to be the civilization of India, although with every step in that direction there was an increase of poverty, misery and crime among the wretched people subjected to the system.

The finest lands in the world have been abandoned and given up to the untamed beasts of the jungle—and why? If our correspondent desires an answer to this question, it will be found in the words of a recent writer on India, who tells us that "the motives to industry have been destroyed." By another we are told that a great part of the labor of the country is utterly wasted because it possesses no means of elaborating the raw products of the earth, nor of sending them to distant lands—a necessary consequence of which is, as was told by others, that much of the produce perishes in the ground for want of a market, while millions perish for want of the power to sell their labor in exchange for food. We will cite Mr. Thompson, M. P.:

"The soil seems to lie under a curse. Instead of yielding abundance for the wants of its own population and the inhabitants of other regions, it does not keep in existence the millions who die upon its bosom by burying up its produce in the ground. Yes, die of hunger. In proof of this, turn your eyes backward upon the scenes of the past year. Go with me into the north-western provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skeletons of five hundred thousand human beings who perished of hunger in the space of a few short months. Yes, die of hunger. Bear with me if I speak of the scenes which were exhibited during the prevalence of this famine. The air miles was poisoned by the effluvia emitted from the putrefying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with the corpses thrown into the rolling waves, because they would not see them draw their last gasp and feel them stiffen in their arms. The English in the city were prevented from taking their customary evening drives. Jackals and vultures, voracious and callous before life was extinct. Mice, disease, despair stalked abroad, and no human power present to arrest their progress. It was the Carnival of death! And this occurred in British India—in the reign of Victoria the First! Nor was the event extraordinary and unforeseen. For from it, 1835-36 witnessed a famine in the northern part of Bengal, 1837-38 held one to the eastward; 1842-43 saw one in the Deccan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway for more than half a century."

We are told that England is making roads and canals, and so she is now doing after having for a century past refused to follow the practice of the native Governments in keeping up the improvements that were required by the cultivators of the land, and after having annihilated all the manufactures of India. Before, however, we give her for this the credit claimed by our correspondent, we may as well inquire what is the object. Is it to improve the condition of the people? It is not. It is solely and exclusively to enable Manchester to obtain more and cheaper cotton. With all the improvements in the modes of intercourse with Europe—improvements that have, as we are told by Mr. Chapman in his work on the commerce of India, in forty-two years made a reduction of no less than *seven pence per pound* in the various charges between England and India—the producer of cotton obtains but little more than half as much per pound as he then did—and the only object of the improvements now going on is that of obtaining cotton from him at a cheaper rate than even now is paid. Cheap cotton is the first of all the demands of England, and to obtain it she is ready to stand by the task-master of India, as she always does by him of Carolina.

The greater the competition for the sale of cotton, the cheaper will it be, the more wretched will be its producer, the larger will be the share of his product claimed by the Government for the maintenance of its armies, and the greater will be the tendency of the people to sell themselves into Slavery in the Mauritius or the West Indies. What is the present proportion of the product claimed by the Government is shown by a speech of Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, in which he stated that—

"Taking the average of thirteen years, the price of cotton was 2s. per pound, and if the produce of a beegah was 6s. 6d., of this the Government took sixty-eight per cent of the gross produce; and taking the two years, 1841 and 1842, cotton was 1s. 9d. a pound, and the produce of a beegah was 5s. 8d. On this the Government was actually equal to ninety-eight per cent on the gross produce of the land."

doe is forced to aid in filling the world of China with opium, but he is not permitted to use the salt that is almost everywhere gratuitously supplied by Nature for his use. He may not make it from the earth. If he approaches the salt lakes, he finds them surrounded by officials whose presence renders that which is absolutely worthless on one side of an imaginary line so valuable on the other that it requires, as *The London Times* has assured its readers, the labor of several months of the year to purchase salt alone for the supply of the wretched cultivator's family.

We are told that the wretchedness of the people of this magnificent country is a consequence of over-population, but when we come to study the facts of the case it is plain to be seen that even in the valley of the Ganges a third of the cultivable lands—and those the richest ones—are not cultivated. In other parts of the country one-half is waste, and everywhere we have evidence that rich lands that were cultivated prior to the British domination are now in a state of wilderness. And this notwithstanding every effort of the officials to compel their cultivation by the wretched tax payers. Should our correspondent desire to know what are the methods of compulsion, we would beg to refer him to Mr. Campbell's recent volume on the Government of India—a work of the highest authority—in which will be found tax collectors stimulating the tardy "by placing the delinquent in the sun, obliging him to stand on one leg, "to sit with his head between his knees," &c. Should he conclude to abandon his land and fly, he is—as we are told by Mr. Rieckard, another high authority—followed, brought back, and made to work, that he may be enabled to pay to his taskmasters the sum that they are willing to receive as rent. If our correspondent can discover anything that more nearly approaches the negro-dripping system of Carolina, we shall be glad to have him point it out.

As regards the doubt he has expressed in relation to the disappearance of the small landholders throughout a large portion of India, we need only refer him to the histories that have been given to the world of the conversion of native revenue officers into great landed proprietors, under the style and title of Zemindars, and of the extraordinary process of rack-renting and logging by which they endeavored to extract from their wretched tenants the enormous sums they were required to contribute to the support of the intruding Government. Under that system a large portion of the smaller proprietors were converted into tenants at will. Another disappeared under the ruinous system that closed nearly all the markets for labor, while increasing the taxes paid by the laborer; and a still larger portion is now gradually disappearing under the existing system thus described by a recent traveler:

"Always oppressed and ever in poverty, the ryot is compelled to seek the aid of the mahajan, or money lender. This will frequently be the talkahar, or renter, who exacts from the needy borrower whatever interest he thinks the unfortunate is able to pay him—often at the rate of one cent per week. The accounts of these loans are kept by the mahajans, who, aware of the deep ignorance of their clients, falsify their books without fear of detection. In this way, no matter how favorable the season, how large a crop, the grasping mahajan is sure to make it appear that the unfortunate debtor has not been able to pay his debt. So far from Mr. Burke having overrated the case of the oppression of the ryots on the trial of Warren Hastings, when he said that the tax gatherer took from the eighteen shillings in every pound, he was really within the mark. At the conclusion of each crop the ryot grows or is able to pay him—often at the rate of one cent per week. 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