EUROPE.

EVENTS AND PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, July 12, 1859.

The news of the armistice affected the Turinese as if a thunderbolt had struck them from a serene sky. They saw their most ardent wishes already consummated, the last Austrian beyond the Alps, Venetia and the last spot of Italian soil freed from the foreign yoke—everything was within their grasp—when on a sudden their ally took it into his head to accept, or, as others will have it, to offer, a truce. Public opinion here, as far as it finds expression in the newspapers and in private conversation, leads almost unanimously to the belief that this truce, to judge from its duration and from the locality where it has been concluded—this side of the Adige, instead of the other side of the Taglianento—bears peace on its bosom, and a peace in which all the country beyond the Mincio will be sacrificed in some shape to the dynastic interests of Austria; and even the appeals made by the few faithful ones who are left to the words of the Emperor—"Italy will be free from the Alps to the Adriatic"—are of little avail. I have never observed such a sudden change in the physiognomy of a whole city from the glow of enthusiastic hope to the blackness of fretful apathy and vexation. It is true the shares of the Government Bank that have been unpatriotic enough not only not to fall in this sorrow, but to rise at one bound from 355 to 420 francs. Since the publication of the armistice, all the new recruits of the categories of 1834, 1835 and 1836, who were still undergoing their course of drilling and had not yet completed it, amounting to 27,000 men, at once received orders to repair immediately to the seat of war, and most of them immediately left. This circumstance shed a new ray of hope into the hearts of our war-hungry patriots.

It is certainly a curious fact that this universal and intense war-loving spirit of the people of Piedmont has not been impaired by two months' experience of actual warfare; but at least one good explanation for it may be found in the circumstances that trade, industry and material interests generally do not seem to have suffered in any manner, but have even been benefited by the war. The revenue returns published during the first five months of the year are 19,708,201f. against 19,064,603f., which is an increase of over 600,000f. No extra taxes have been laid on for the purpose of the war, and as the economical Administration has contrived to make the proceeds of the two loans of fifty and twenty millions of francs, which were raised during last Spring, go a pretty long way, it has only now become necessary to think of new financial measures, among which a new loan of ninety millions and an increase of all the taxes by one-tenth, were spoken of as imminent immediately before the conclusion of the armistice.

Not to say anything of the immense gains which have been and are still accruing to all the small tradesmen, artisans, and dealers in articles of immediate consumption, by the liberality with which the French soldiers and officers spend their money, the breeding of silk worms, one of the principal branches of Piedmontese industry, will pay an unusually handsome profit this year; and this result is chiefly due to the deficiency of the silk harvest in Lombardy and Venetia (stated to amount to forty millions of francs), where most of the cultivators suspended breeding operations on account of the prospects of the war, and where even the few worms that have been actually bred, were killed by starvation, most of the mulberry trees having been wantonly destroyed or burned as fuel by both Austrians and French. The silk harvests both in Southern Italy and France being only middling, the Piedmontese breeders expect to obtain the same enormous rates by which the manufacturers throughout Europe were driven to despair in 1856 and 1857. These extreme rates introduced the Chinese silk into the European market, the manufacturers, making a virtue of necessity, and preferring it in spite of its inferior quality, on account of its low price. Greater care in spinning, and the prevailing fashions have since secured the success of the Chinese product for common silk tissues, for which the Italian silk cannot compete with it even in the Italian markets. The disease of the silkworms will not produce any loss worth mentioning this season.

According to the latest information, the positions occupied by the armies, immediately before the conclusion of the armistice, were as follows: The Austrians on the hights, east of the Adige, extending as far as to the north of Verona; the French on the hills this side of the Adige, with one corps of observation toward the Tyrol, and another near Mantua; the Piedmontese before Peschiera, and one of their divisions, 10,000 strong, under Gen. Cialdini, before the village of Ponte di Legno, which is situated at the foot of Monte Tonal, and is strongly occupied and fortified by the Austrians, as it protects the road which leads into the Tyrol, to Belgiano and Trento. Another party of 1,500 men stood near Bormio, in the Valtelline. Garibaldi, with 5,000 men and eight cannons, had his headquarters in Tirano, which is likewise in the Valtelline, and had extended his positions in three different directions, toward the Stelvian Pass, toward Monte Tonal, and toward Bagolino, a little village which lies hard on the Tyrolese boundary line, a few miles north of the lake d'Idro. Letters from the camp before Peschiera state that the Piedmontese troops suffered much by the heat and by the want of drinking-water, there being neither wells nor springs there; the Piedmontese siege-park had not yet arrived in camp on the 3d, and the troops had been occupied in digging trenches to protect themselves against the projectiles of all kinds, which the besieged were bestowing upon them with great liberality. The latter had, beside making two sallies, set fire to the village of Ponte, and to all the scattered farm-houses that were within range of their rockets. The garrison is stated to be 5,000 men strong, mostly Galicians; the commander is a Dalmatian General, Gorrisutt, 70 years old, and whose harsh manners are well known.

The difficulties which surrounded the Allies as respects their attitude toward the Pope and his insurgent subjects in the Romagna, are not yet cleared away. Massimo d'Azeglio, whose nomination as Piedmontese Commissioner for the Romagna, and whose departure for Bologna, were officially announced last week, did not continue his journey beyond Florence, in which city he was still on the 9th; and the suspicion that this delay may have been caused by orders of the Government, is corroborated by the coincidence that the three Piedmont battalions which were on their way to Bologna, were likewise stopped in Forte Urbano, on the frontier of the Modenese and Bolognese territories. However, the Bolognese seem to put their principal faith in themselves and had taken every measure of preparation to resist an attack of the Papal troops, which stood 3,000 men with six guns at Pesaro. Beside the National Guard, which was in course of formation, one battalion of volunteers was already fully organized, consisting chiefly of refugees of the other Papal Provinces and of Venetia, another one was also forming. The young men of the Province were to be enlisted in a regiment of riflemen, 2,400 strong, and the officers who had been sent to Bologna from Turin, to organize them, had already commenced their labors. Besides, there were the 3,000 volunteers under Mezzocapo, who had been organizing in Tuscany, consisting mostly, of young Romagnales. A flying party of 600 men, commanded by Col. Rozelli, had already left Bologna to protect the country and to watch Cattolica, which is considered the boundary line of the Romagna. Arms and ammunition were plenty in Bologna, and the provisory government had purchased eight 12-pounders, to be formed into a battery. The Roman Court act toward the Bolognese just as if nothing had happened, sending orders, decrees and enactments to the Papal officers, many of whom have resigned, as for instance, the judges of the Courts of Appeal, of first instance. Count Mattei, the Papal financier of the province, and the tax-collectors who at first kept the cash-box closed to the provincial government, a few days ago came to a satisfactory agreement with them, which is felt as a great relief. The old police force being almost disbanded, and a new one not yet organized, towns and country are infested with robbers, who having been bred by the late misgovernment, improve the opportunity offered to them, robbing and levying black mail in the very heart of Bologna, encouraged by the example of the Papal troops, who are pursuing the same trade in the cities of Ancona, Sinigaglia anp Pesaro, stealing from every citizen who is suspected of liberal opinions, promiscuous sums from $500 to $2,000.

I forbore in my last letter to enter into any details about the Perugia affair, as only one party had spoken then, and as the Italian papers are very prone to indulge in the most unscrupulous exaggerations and inventions. But since the official *Giornale di Roma* has in its latest number published a report on the matter, the following facts are established beyond any cavil. The Papal troops set fire to three buildings, sacked nine others, killed sixteen defenseless persons, among whom were three women; and wounded three, among whom were two women. These facts, and the visitations of the houses during the night, are *explicitly* confessed by the organ of the Roman Government. To give an idea of the unconcerned, dry, matter-of-fact manner in which these things are related, I add some passages of the original report:

"In the suburb S. Pietro, three buildings, probably hit by some accidental projectile, have been burned down, and the owner of one of them killed by a ball, while he was standing behind a window blind. The house of the locksmith, Passerino, was invaded and sacked, himself his wife, and his sister-in-law killed, because the soldiers found one of their companions dead in the house. The porter of the Convent delle Colombe, on the roof of which many of the rebels were standing, was killed in the act of leaving the house, as was likewise a coffee-house waiter opposite the hospital: the hostess, Morini, was killed, having been imprudent enough to go near the window; in the little square an old shoemaker was killed. Another building, opposite the gate of S. Croce, from the roof of which stones had been thrown at the soldiers, was entered by them, and in the unfortunate confusion in which it is impossible to distinguish the guilty from the peaceful citizen, the dressmaker, Irene Pohdori, was killed and two of her shop girls wounded.....At sunset the soldiers were to be in their barracks; but many of them remained outside, swarming over the city all night, and searching the houses for concealed arms. They are perhaps the same who ravaged the Hotel where an American family was stopping, whose persons were saved by some of the same soldiers. Some of the objects which had been *withdrawn* from the famil have been recovered and wil be returned to them."

The report of the Civil Commissioner, Morani, who accompanied the expedition, says literally that "the sacking lasted some time on the 20th," and that some of the soldiers were still "making re-"prisals" on the succeeding day, "making short "work of whatever they got hold of." Among the facts passed over in silence by the official report is the wanton destruction of the rich library of the Convent of San Pietro. It has since come out that the sacking had been formally promised to the troops three hours before they commenced the attack, and that the Government in Rome was duly informed by telegraph of such a promise having been made.

Among the volunteer riflemen who have been organized in Tuscany, there are a great many young Perugians. The two battalions in which they are the predominating element, and which were stationed in Pisa, became so excited, upon receipt of the news from their native city, that they asked to be led immediately to Perugia, to protect and revenge their families. The officers, of course, refused; the Peruvians mutinied, and the officers succeeded only with great difficulty, and by exerting all their energy, in quelling the mutiny. Proceedings have already been commenced by the Auditor-General against a number of the most obstinate, and I understand that they will be court-martialed in Bologna within a few days.

As far as I can observe, the relations between the new Government in Lombardy and the inhabitants do not promise to be very friendly and peaceful; aside from the peevishness which cannot but result from the impossibility of realizing all the fantastical and utopian hopes with which the Lombards used to look forward to this annexation, there are a great many practical questions in which the Government of Piedmont will find it difficult to reconcile its religious policy with the interests and views of its new subjects. Thus the impending abolition of the customs line between Piedmont and Lombardy has already caused very lively misgivings and bickerings. The tariff which is in force in Piedmont is essentially a free-trade tariff, by the introduction of which some flourishing branches of Piedmontese industry—for instance, the iron manufacture in the Valle d'Aosta—have been sacrificed. The extension of this tariff to Lombardy, without modifying it considerably, would all but ruin the iron industry in the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia and Como, where many thousands of persons make their living in the mines, founderies and furnaces. This industry forms part of the historical glories of Lombardy, the manufactures of the Lombard armorers and sword cutlers having always held the highest rank in Europe from the earliest times in the middle ages down to 1815, and it has always been in a flourishing condition, until the Austrian Government sacrificed it to the competition of the cheaper Styrian and Carinthian iron; however, though languishing, it is still too important to be slighted. In the province of Bergamo alone, there are 120 iron mines, and nearly 300 forges and founderies, burning out 3,000 tuns of manufactured iron a year. The proceeds of the iron industry in the Valbrompia, in the province of Brescia, are estimated at $7,500,000, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the interests of the majority of the million of inhabitants of these provinces are tied up inseparably with the prosperity of this branch of industry. The excitement created by the prospect of a tariff, which will give free ingress to English, Belgian and German manufactures, has, if I am correctly informed, compelled the Government to reconsider its first project, and caused the delay which is now experienced in publishing and carrying into practice the new tariff-union.

Another source of discontent is the mildness and tolerance displayed by the Piedmontese Government toward those officers and employees of the late Austrian Government who have preferred to remain, many of them having been the chief tools of the foreign oppression, in the capacity of spies, members of the secret and public , judges who sat in the bloody trials of Manbova. In many localities the people took the law into their own hands, imprisoning those who were the principal objects of public execration, and placing them at the disposition of the new Government, to have them punished. But the Government set most of them at liberty again, after a few days' durance, inflicting in no instance a harder penalty than banishment from the Province in which they had sinned. Most of the the employees of Austrian Administration have been confirmed in their offices, and are exercising the same authority under the new power with which they were invested, and which they have so often abused under the Austrian rule. Such action on the part of the Government of course irritates a population which has been under the rod of oppression ddring forty years, and which considered revenge upon the tools of the late tyranny as one of the first duties and gratifications of recovered liberty. The exasperation has led already to several instances of bodily violence offered by the people to the members of the old bureaucracy, who have been saved from the worst only by the interference of French soldiers. And if these are not more frequent, it is in part due to the fact, that the old office-holders have, by the servility with which they now welcome the new system, turned the hate of which they were the objects, into utter contempt and disgust. The same men who once used to crowd the anti-chambers of the Archduke, singing the praise of Austrian rule in verse and prose; who were always bent upon discovering conspiracies, and always ready to send their own countrymen to the dugeon and into exile, are now outdoing the heartiest patriots, in patriotic demonstrations. They have all donned the cloak of Brutus, displayed the most enormous tri-color cockades, and are the foremost in hanging out banners, strewing flowers, feasting and cherishing the French liberators, and assisting in taking care of the wounded.

PARTY LINES IN GERMANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MUNICH, July 5, 1859.

God grant that Germany may stand united! was the fervent, but not effectual prayer of German patriots, when it was known that Austria had flung down the gauntlet to Sardinia, and that a general war was impending over Europe. The Germans, like ourselves, are cut up into four or five parties, and these parties, also like our own, are divided not only upon points of principle and action, but by geographical lines. Broadly stated, without regard to minor distinctions, the people of Southern Germany are mad for war, eager for a foray over the Rhine into France, while the Prussians look on with greater coolness, and are not disposed to go hunting Tartars without good assurance that they wont share the fate of the renowned individual who once caught one of those wild horsemen. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* is the organ of the Austrian, or War party, and is said to be well paid for its services by the agents of his most Christian Majesty. Its fanatic attachment to the cause of its Royal patron exceeds all bounds of truth and decency. Moderation is a virtue unacknowledged in its columns. Judging from its terrible articles against Louis Napoleon, its frantic endeavors to inflame the people against France, its writers must live upon a decidedly warlike diet. One would imagine they had eaten nothing but brimstone and saltpeter for the last six months, and washed it down with copious draughts of gunpowder tea. The organs of the Peace or anti-Austrian party are the *Koelnische Zeitung* (Cologne Gazette), and the *Volks Zeitung* (People's Gazette), the latter published at Berlin. Whoever wants a rational German view of the present war, and of the relations of Germany to France and Austria, must look for it in these two journals. At present they are the only sane newspapers in Germany.

The *Volks Zeitung*, in a series of well-written articles, has defined the position of the different parties with more out-spoken clearness and force of language than one generally meets with in a German newspaper, which encourages the hope that the time has passed when free-thinking men must weaken and conceal their thoughts under a mass of qualifying and extenuating phrases. But the articles in question are chiefly interesting for the clear insight they afford into the political relations of the four parties which divide the German population. As these relations are nowhere else so forcibly stated, and as the *Volks Zeitung* has, I believe, no circulation in the United States, a resume of the principal points may be interesting and instructive to your readers.

The Germans, both north and south, are unanimous upon two points: that the military supremacy of France would be highly dangerous to the peace and liberty of Germany, and also that the fate of the nation rests in the hands of Prussia. But from these points the parties diverge in all directions. Not only is public opinion divided upon the ways and means of averting the threatened danger, but even upon what the nation has to hope for, and what to fear. The extremists on the one hand, who form what may be called the Russian-French party (though they style themselves, and with much show of reason, the true German party), are small in number, and have no public organ for their opinions; yet they count among their members not a few conservative men of high military and diplomatic station, as well as democrats of the most radical school. This small but not insignificant party maintains that the treaties of 1815 placed Europe in a false and untenable position, from which her speedy extrication is a moral and political necessity. The only solid, healthy, and enduring basis on which the States of Europe can stand, is the principle of Nationality—a principle which those treaties ignored, or rather sought to overthrow. There are three great nationalities which have the promise of a glorious future, and which can stand side by side with security: the Romanic, the Slavic and the Germanic. Of the first nationality France is the acknowledged head and leader; of the second, Russia; of the third, Prussia. Of course there are single States which will have an independent existence within or by the side of these grand groups, but, broadly stated, each nationality will be a unit. To this complexion must it come at last.

These national groups will in time be connected by ties of culture and commerce, much more friendly and intimate than are possible under the hated diplomatic regime of 1815, which forces an intolerable police system upon every Government of Continental Europe.

This is the view of the party of the future, in whose opinion Louis Napoleon is fulfilling a grand historical mission. Hold his personal character to be as bad as you please, his real ambition as low and selfish as you will, a great and historic mission is open to him, and apparently he understands his age, and knows what he is expected and what he will be forced to do, if he would preserve his seat on the throne of France. According to this view, there is nothing incongruous in a French-English or a French-Russian alliance; both must be regarded as preparations only for the future union of the great nationalities of Europe.

Diametrically opposed to the party of the future stands the party of the past, ultra-Austrian in its views, devoted heart and soul (so far as it has either) to the treaties of 1815, and willing to set the world on fire to prevent the abrogation of them. The irreconcilable hostility of the two parties was well represented by Count Buol in conversation with Lord Loftus. "France," said he, "upholds "the principle of nationality, Austria the principle "of legitimacy and of dynasties." The statement is clear and decided, and Austria's conduct is, to say the least, consequential. She could not act otherwise, if she had wished to. A State made up of half a dozen nationalities must repress them all; and as these nationalities are only fragments of others in adjoining States, she must require her neighbors also to be oppressive; she must and will have a hateful police system throughout Europe. It is not from a mere perverse attachment to forms and traditions that she opposes a national Germany and a national Italy; her hostility to every such measure proceeds from the knowledge that the success of the principle of nationality would be the death-knell of her own existence. And now if she stakes everything on the fortune of her arms in Italy, it is not for the sake of a fragment of territory which has always brought her more plague than profit, it is a struggle for dear life.

The party of the past has likewise no public organ for the dissemination of its opinion. It rejoices in the sympathy of the Ultramontanes and of all other worshipers of the Concordat and enemies of free governments. It shuns the light of publicity. Since the present war was first foreboded, neither paper nor pamphlet has given the true Austrian platform to the world, as enunciated by Count Buol in his private conversation with Lord Loftus. The real Austrian party sneaks behind other parties whose motives are noble, but who are blind to the true significance of passing events, and who are so incredibly foolish as to believe that Austria can be rescued from her fate, and made to alter her old, persistent policy of darkness and oppression.

The two parties which occupy the middle ground between these two extremes comprise that part of the population which is neither intensely favorable to the principle of nationality, nor to the Austrian cause. Each claims to be the true German party, and each berates the other with all manner of disgraceful epithets and hard names. At the same time, they are as opposite as the poles in their views of the public policy of the Germanic Federation. It is not the past nor the present, however, which divides them, but the all-important question, What are we to expect from France? The answers are almost innumerable.

"Louis Napoleon is France," is the cry of a large number of political seers, and he has sworn to avenge Waterloo. Not daring to take all the offenders in hand at once, he is proceeding in accordance with the well-known maxim, "One at a time." First he humbles Russia, and then strengthens himself by a base alliance with her. England he has had the tact to condemn to a state of disgraceful neutrality, which robs her of all her former importance as a great European power. For the present he contents himself with chastising Austria, having succeeded to admiration in his scheme to isolate and place her beyond the pale of European sympathy. Prussia's turn will surely follow, as soon as Austria's power is sufficiently broken.

According to other political wiseacres, Louis Napoleon, in connection with Russia, has resolved upon the destruction of England; Germany stands in the way of this stupendous scheme, and therefore the arch-despots are compelled to begin by crushing, one by one, the States of the Federation. England's statesmen being totally blind to the impending fate of the once powerful and sagacious mistress of the seas, it becomes the duty of Germany to throw herself into the breach. She must declare war not only against France but Russia.

Even if these ambitious designs are not shared by the people of France, there is danger that, intoxicated by victory, and forgetful of the lessons of the past, the most inflammable nation in Europe will too readily follow the lead and second the designs of its Emperor, and spread the desolation of war once more over the plains of a continent. Russia is playing a fool's part; England was weak and blind. Austria, alone, gifted with wisdom and foresight, endeavors to stem the advancing tide. And the German Governments leave her to struggle on alone!

It must be confessed that when a man like Louis Napoleon sets up as a chastiser of tyranny and abusive misgovernment, as a liberator of an oppressed nation, those who doubt the sincerity of his promises, and distrust his motives, have all, or nearly all, the advantage of probability on their side. But there is a large party in Prussia which believe that the Emperor will be forced to do right, that a higher power than the will of one man will say to him: Thus far and no further! Prussia is Protestant; her people sympathize with the Italians, and are averse to fighting for tyranny and the Concordat. And the war feeling in the middle and southern States of the Federation results more from apprehension of danger to themselves than from love of Austria or hatred of France. Should a prophet arise to-morrow who could assure the people of Germany that Louis Napoleon had no designs upon their liberties; that he would be moderate in victory; that having secured the independence of the Italians he would leave them free to form their own government—if, we repeat, the Germans could be assured of the integrity of the French Emperor in the present war, although it is certain that the ultra Austrian party would still clamor for the defense of the treaties of 1815 and the Concordat, the great majority of the people would hail every French victory with joy, and nothing would give them heartier satisfaction than to see the Austrians for ever driven out of the land which has suffered so long and so terribly under their misrule.

KANSAS.

THE ORDINANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HALL OF CONVENTION, WYANDOTTE, K.T., July 21, 1859.

The provisions under which Kansas is to be admitted into the Union are a matter of no small moment. There is a Territorial debt which it is expected that Congress will of course pay. The total amount is much smaller than usual with Territories, and especially of Territories recently admitted as States, and, if we consider the amount of trouble that has existed in Kansas for the past five years, positively small in itself. While Oregon, beside her regular Territorial debt, brings Indian war claims to the amount of several millions, the debt of Kansas, claims and all, is but little over half a million. I presume the Territorial debt accruing from the expenses of the Territorial Government will not exceed $100,000 or $150,000. The Commissioners to investigate claims arising from losses out of all the wars in Kansas have audited and awarded claims to the amount of $112,000. For these, Territorial scrip, under an act of the Legislature of last Winter, has been or will be issued. This matter has aroused a great deal of feeling and some resentment. The scheme was unquestionably engineered by a few persons who are heavy claimants, and can afford to push the matter. A supplemental act was also passed at the same session, which provided that Territorial scrip should not be issued until subsequent legislation be had. This act was either altered after being introduced, or errors secured in it, by interested persons, and it is claimed that it is a dead letter, on account of informality. That some of the larger claims are exaggerated, and grossly so, is pretty certain. Whether real sufferers should be deprived of their just claims on account of these Galphin monsters is a grave question. If an able and impartial Commissioner should be appointed by Congress to investigate the matter, there would be, doubtless, considerable reduction in all the larger claims, though the expense of such a Commission would eat up part of the saving. The claims are for several hundred houses burned, between four and five hundred horses stolen, beside other property taken or destroyed. It is estimated that 200 lives have been lost in the various murders and skirmishes. But it is also true that while many of the larger claims are no doubt grossly exaggerated, there are a great many other parties who have met with losses, for which they ask no return. Some have left the Territory. Others refused to present claims, after the peculiar legislation secured by the large claimants last Winter. The sum, on the whole, is not large—with the regular Territorial debt and all, little more than half a million. Part of the Territorial debt is for the expenses of this Convention. An appropriation was made for the payment of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention by Congress.

But although the debt is not large, Uncle Sam's purse is not in a very plethoric condition. It is possible that a demand for the payment of these debts as a condition precedent might operate prejudicially on the admission of Kansas. I do not think that such a condition will be inserted in the ordinance, but Congress will be memorialized to pay them.

The ordinance demands the land and other things guaranteed by the organic act, and where the school land has been taken by reserves, or preemption, an equivalent in value; also, four and a half millions of railroad lands, the amount given to Minnesota; a grant of mineral lands; the usual amount for university and public buildings, and five per cent on the sales of public land. For these Kansas consents to relinquish her right to tax Government lands or property. But it is to be remarked that all lands that can now be obtained must be in the western, or least valuable part of Kansas. It is not the design to allow the Indian reserves to exist as independent municipalities, or communities, in the midst of Kansas. This is the standing nuisance of Kansas. By the returns of the Registry law, and an approximation of the remainder, it appears that Kansas has a population of about 100,000—that is, Eastern Kansas, with the proposed State boundaries.

This morning a provision was made, under the miscellaneous head, for the equal property rights of the wife; her equal control over their children in minority, and an exemption secured for her.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The Leavenworth Times has received interesting private advices by the arrival of the express last night from Denver City, which place it left on the 20th inst. The mines continued to yield well and new lends were constantly developing. A good many miners had been compelled to quit work owing to the scarcity of water. A company had commenced the construction of a flume eleven miles long, to convey water to the neighborhood of Mountain City. Tunneling had also commenced.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention had nearly completed its labors, and would probably adjourn to-morrow.

The Constitution is radically Anti-Slavery, but differs from the Leavenworth instrument, inasmuch as it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes.

The State Legislature is to consist of 72 Representatives and 21 Senators.

The business of the Convention was disposed of with tolerable expedition, the questions of apportionment, and temporary capital being the only measures which offered serious obstacles.

Topeka is selected temporarily as the capital, Lawrence being the competitor. The efforts of the partisans of both these places revealed considerable corruption, both inside and outside of the Convention, and one or more members are implicated in charges of bribery. The indications are that the ratification of the Constitution will be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, as its strong measures—the annexation of the Platte District, the exclusion of free negroes, the prohibition of bank issues, and the preservation of the present western boundary, which includes the gold regions—have all been defeated.

THE GRANDMOTHER'S APOLOGY.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I.

And Willy, my eldest born, is gone, you say, little Anne!
Ruddy and white, and strong on his legs, he looks like a man.
And Willy's wife has written: she never was overwise,
Never the wife for Willy: he would n't take my advice.

II.

For, Annie, you see, her father was not the man to save,
Had n't a head to manage, and drank himself into his grave.
Pretty enough, very pretty! but I was against it for one.
Eh!—but he would n't hear me—and Willy, you say, is gone.

III.

Willy, my beauty, my eldest boy, the flower of the flock,
Never a man could fling him: for Willy stood like a rock.
"Here's a leg for a babe of a week!" says doctor; and he would be bound
There was not his like that year in twenty parishes round.

IV.

Strong of his hands, and strong on his legs, but still of his tongue!
I ought to have gone before him: I wonder he went so young.
I cannot cry for him, Annie: I have not long to stay;
Perhaps I shall see him the sooner, for he lived far away.

V.

Why do you look at me, Annie? you think I am hard and cold;
But all my children have gone before me, I am so old:
I cannot weep for Willy, nor can I weep for the rest;
Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the best.

VI.

For I remember a quarrel I had with your father, my dear,
All for a slanderous story, that cost me many a tear.
I mean your grandfather, Annie: it cost me a world of woe,
Seventy years ago, my darling, seventy years ago.

VII.

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well
That Jenny had tript in her time: I knew, but I would not tell.
And she to be coming and slandering me, the base little liar!
But the tongue is a fire as you know, my dear, the tongue is a fire.

VIII.

And the parson made it his text that week, and he said, likewise,
That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies,
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

IX.

And Willy had not been down to the farm for a week and a day;
And all things looked half-dead, though it was the middle of May.
Jenny, to slander me, who knew what Jenny had been!
But soiling another, Annie, will never make oneself clean.

X.

And I cried myself well-nigh blind, and all of an evening late
I climbed to the top of the garth, and stood by the road at the gate.
The moon like a rick on fire was rising over the dale,
And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale.

XI.

All of a sudden he stopt: there past by the gate of the farm,
Willy,—he did n't see me,—and Jenny hung on his arm.
Out into the road I started, and spoke I scarce knew how;
Ah, there's no fool like the old one—it makes me angry now.

XII.

Willy stood up like a man, and looked the thing that he meant;
Jenny, the viper, made me a mocking courtsey and went.
And I said, "Let us part; in a hundred years it 'll all be the same.
You cannot love me at all, if you love not my good name."

XIII.

And he turned, and I saw his eyes all wet, in the sweet moonshine;
"Sweetheart, I love you so well that your good name is mine.
And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well or ill;
But marry me out of hand; we two shall be happy still."

XIV.

"Marry you, Willy!" said I, "but I needs must speak my mind.
I fear you will listen to tales, be jealous and hard and unkind."
But he turned and claspt me in his arms, and answered, "No, love, no;"
Seventy years ago, my darling, seventy years ago.

XV.

So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.
But the first that ever I care was dead before he was born.
Shadow and shine is life, little Annie, flower and thorn.

XVI.

That was the first time, too, that ever I thought of death,
There lay the sweet little body that never had drawn a breath.
I had not wept, little Annie, not since I had been a wife;
But I wept like a child that day, for the babe had fought for his life.

XVII.

His dear little face was troubled, as if with anger or pain:
I looked at the still little body—his trouble had all been in vain.
For Willy I cannot weep, I shall see him another morn:
But I wept like a child for the child that was dead before he was born.

XVIII.

But he cheered me, my good man, for he seldom said me nay:
Kind, like a man, was he; like a man, too, would have his way:
Never jealous—not he: we had many a happy year;
And he died, and I could not weep—my own time seemed so near.

XIX.

But I wished it had been God's will that I, too, then could have died:
I began to be tired a little, and fain had slept at his side.
And that was ten years back, or more, if I don't forget:
But as to the children, Annie, they 're all about me yet.

XX.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you:
Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will,
While Harry is in the five-acre and Charlie plowing the hill.

XXI.

And Harry and Charlie, I hear them too—they sing to their team:
Often they come to the door in a pleasant kind of a dream.
They come and sit by my chair, they hover about my bed—
I am not always certain if they be alive or dead.

XXII.

And yet I know for a truth, there 's none of them left alive:
For Harry went at sixty, your father at sixty-five:
And Willy, my eldest born, at nigh threescore and ten;
I knew them all as babies, and now they 're elderly men.

XXIII.

For mine is a time of peace, it is not often I grieve;
I am oftener sitting at home in my father's farm at eve:
And the neighbors come and laugh and gossip, and so do I;
I find myself often laughing at things that have long gone by.

XXIV.

To be sure, the preacher says our sins should make us sad:
But mine is a time of peace, and there is Grace to be had;
And God, not man, is the Judge of us all when life shall cease;
And in this Book, little Annie, the message is one of Peace.

XXV.

And age is a time of peace, so it be free from pain,
And happy has been my life; but I would not live it again.
I seem to be tired a little, that 's all, and long for rest:
Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the best.

XXVI.

So Willy has gone, my beauty, my eldest-born, my flower:
But how can I weep for Willy, he has gone but for an hour,—
Gone for a minute, my son, from this room into the next;
I, too, shall go in a minute. What time have I to be vext?

XXVII.

And Willy's wife has written, she never was overwise.
Get me my glasses, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.
There is but a trifle left you, when I shall have past away.
But stay with the old woman now: you cannot have long to stay.

[Once-a-Week.

REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, June 13, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I inclose for publication the within correspondence, as conflicting views and misapprehensions have been expressed in regard to the objects of the formation of the African Labor-Supply Association.

I was not present when this Association was formed, and was not consulted either in reference to its aims or to my selection as one of the alternate orators. While I am grateful for this evidence of esteem and confidence, it is but due to the Association and to myself to say that I am not prepared at present to go further than is justified by the minority report and resolution upon the subject of the African slave-trade, made by me to the Southern Convention when in session at this place in May, 1858, and which was in substance adopted by the same body recently in session at Vicksburg, by a large majority.

Further reflection has but confirmed me in the opinion then expressed, that the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and, therefore, ought to be repealed.

I am further satisfied that the agitation of this question is beneficial. It has already served to develop (not to create) much unsoundness in our midst upon the question of Slavery; and one of the advantages of discussion will be to correct these erroneous views, and to warn our people of those among us who are radically unsound upon the principles which underlie that institution. It is wisdom to ascertain wherein we are weak, that we may fortify our position upon that point and use extra vigilance.

Until within the last twenty-five or thirty years, there had prevailed an unbroken calm in the South upon the moral aspect of the Slavery question. Taking its rise in the wild and reckless radicalism of the Red Republican French School, the opinion had rooted itself in Virginia, and thence had spread over the whole South—and was taught in its religion—that Slavery was morally wrong, was founded in kidnapping and conducted in cruelty; and it was defended solely upon the ground that it was impracticable to get rid of it. It was in the midst of this unhealthy state of the public mind that the Federal laws, declaring the African slave-trade to be piracy, were enacted.

The aggressions of Abolitionism, however, begat an antagonism of opinion at the South, and under Mr. Calhoun's lead, and under the influence of his great mind, a sounder and wiser and safer opinion took root, and has spread until it has become the prevailing belief that African Slavery is both morally and politically right—not only because it is in our midst without our being responsible for its origin here, but also because it has always existed and been protected by both human and divine law.

If Mr. Calhoun had paid any attention to the absurd protest which is very occasionally made against disturbing the quiet of the South on this question, we never should have made the great progress we have attained in placing the institution on the high and defensible ground it now occupies.

For one, I am unwilling to see continued on the statute book these semi-Abolition laws—but desire to see the subject of Slavery taken from the grasp of the General Government—and that Government only be allowed to act upon it to protect it.

Whether the African Slave-Trade shall be carried on should not depend on that Government, but upon the will of each slaveholding State. To that tribunal alone should the question be submitted; and by the decision of that tribunal alone should the Southern people abide. Yours respectfully, W. L. YANCEY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 23, 1859.

J. D. B. DEBOW, esq., New-Orleans.—*Dear Sir*: I see by the newspapers, that an African Labor-Supply Association was formed at Vicksburg, just after the adjournment of the late Southern Convention. In the published proceedings I also notice that Mr. Spratt was selected to deliver an address at the next meeting of the Association, and I was chosen as one of two alternates.

The Constitution of the Association, as it appears in the public prints, is indefinite as to the designs of the Association, or I should rather say, as to the manner in which it will promote the supply of African labor.

I therefore address you, as the President of the Association, and request of you a full explanation of the aim of the Association, and of the means by which it is to be obtained. Particularly, I desire to be informed, whether the Association, in the event that the laws of the United States against the importation of Africans, as slaves, cannot be repealed or declared unconstitutional, designs to encourage the slave-trade between this country and Africa, Cuba and Brazil, in violation of those laws.

(Signed) Yours, respectfully,
W. L. YANCEY.

ARTESIAN SPRINGS, MISS., June 3, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d of May, directed to New-Orleans, has been forwarded to me at this point.

I cannot think for a moment, that anything in my own character, or that of the gentlemen who were most active in forming the "African Labor-Supply Association," to which you advert, would warrant the inference that, under its cover is countenanced a design of violating, in any event or under any circumstances, in the letter or the spirit, the Constitution and laws of the country. These gentlemen, whose names are before the public, are among the most intelligent and reputable citizens of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, and although I was not consulted by them in any of the steps which preceded the formation of the Association, I am not less grateful for the decided mark of confidence and consideration they evinced in selecting me as the permanent presiding officer.

It would be more complimentary certainly to my pride, to regard your letter as that simply of a friend, perhaps I may add from his antecedents, a sympathiser, having in view only a reply, which his convictions taught would set aright before the public, and upon grounds which must meet its approval, a movement about which it seems there has been misrepresentation and misapprehension.

To one who has observed the signs of the times, the evidence is irresistible, that the question of labor supply is at this moment attracting in every part of the South and of the South-West, a degree of attention which has never been accorded to it before, stimulated as that question is by the almost boundless, and now but partially occupied domain, in our possession or within our reach, adapted to rich and productive cultivation; by the increasing demand and enhanced prices obtained for every description of product peculiar to that domain, and by the unprecedented rise in the value of the only species of labor which it is capable of employing,