THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Monthly Retrospect of the Business and Politics of Buenos Ayres.

[From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Jan. 11.]

We feel authorized to announce a slight improvement in the general tone and prospects of our market. The panic consequent on the late crisis has greatly subsided, and capitalists are less chary in affording the accommodation necessary in a commercial community. In articles suited to the interior markets, there has latterly been a considerable demand, although still at low figures, from the heavy stocks on hand, and the eager competition of sellers.

The importations during the month of December, are formidable in appearance, though, perhaps, from the nature of the assortments, not so much so in intrinsic value. At the same time, the consumption of this capital and province, especially in articles of primary necessity, is greatly increased, from the rapid increase of population, from immigration and natural causes. Besides, a new distribution has gradually taken place, that tends to alleviate the more immediate pressure. The spirit of over speculation and monopoly among the local traders, has received a severe and salutary check, and a greater amount of the existing stock remains in the hands of the importers, with a proportional reduction of local liabilities. This fact is more important than may at first sight appear, and affords a beautiful illustration of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, or the self rectifying process of nature. The reckless competition of speculators and monopolists, tended to mislead importers, and the supplies ordered were regulated more by the apparent demand, than the actual consumption. As matters stand at present, we have a safe guarantee against the recurrence of this error, a principal cause of the late derangement, and of the present languor and lassitude of this market.

The active demand for country produce, and the high prices obtained, especially for wool, has latterly put a large amount of capital in circulation; to which we may add the opportune and considerate liberality of the government, in paying off the war subsidies, and spiritedly carrying on a variety of important local improvements that tend directly to alleviate the immediate pressure, whilst they confer a lasting benefit on the country. Society naturally subdivides itself into distinct grades and classes; but their interests are more intimately blended and mutually dependent, than many are apt to imagine. When the industrial and productive classes are fully employed and prosperous, genuine trade and commerce cannot long remain depressed; and the easiest and only effectual way of protecting and promoting the latter, is to afford free scope and encouragement to the former.

In the *Comercio del Plata* of Montevideo, we have latterly observed a captious and unfounded theory on this point; showing an absolute ignorance, or, what waould be worse, a gross and willful perversion of the elementary principles of economical science. In a series of articles on the Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, intended merely to denigrate the administration of General Rosas, the editor attempted to show the practicability, and consequent obligation, of remedying or alleviating the late crisis, by a system of loans to individuals from the Public Treasure. In the first place, no government is entitled to do with public funds, what a prudent individual would decline doing with his private fortune; and, secondly, the expedient, if acted upon, would, to a certain extent, have sanctioned and encouraged the error, and ultimately aggravated instead of alleviating the evil. Between ounce speculations and attempted monopolies of imported goods, the commerce of Buenos Ayres had, in many instances, lost its legitimate character; and any attempt on the part of the government to save individuals from the consequences of their own reckless conduct, would have been a positive injury and injustice to to the public, without accomplishing the end proposed.

With his intuitive sagacity and correct appreciation of abstract principles, General Rosas pursued a very different course. Instead of attempting to save individuals, he acted on the broad and equitable principle of alleviating, as far as possible, the general body. During the first shock of the grand crisis, he ordered the immediate payment of upwards of two millions of return duties; and the entire disbursements on this account throughout the year, amount to no less than $4,228,883 3½ reals. Heavy payments were at the same time made to individuals on account of a long standing arrear of war subsidies. Availing himself of the favorable state of the market, and conciliating, as in duty bound, the public service with a social convenience, an abundant supply of clothing and other necessaries, was laid in for the army and navy, and the warehouses of the State amply furnished for the ensuing year. Add to these the active employment already alluded to, in important local improvements, and it will be seen that General Rosas did all that could be done with propriety in the circumstances; alleviating the pressure of public misfortune, by the discharge of public obligations, and with the tact of an enlightened and provident statesman, rendering his present outlays subservient to the future security and prosperity of the republic. That parties in Montevideo, accustomed to forestall the future, and live from day to day on the precarious bounty of a foreign subsidy, should not comprehend the operation of such a system, is little to be wondered at; but common prudence might at least teach them to avoid the use of silly sneers and sarcasms, that recoil with overwhelming force on the heads of their spiteful authors.

A considerable amount of export business was done in December; although, with the exception of wool, country produce comes in very slowly. The weather in and around the city of Buenos Ayres has been extremely favorable; but the rains till lately have only been partial, and in many of the remote country districts the cattle continue lean, and unfit for Saladero purposes. As yet little more than a commencement has been made in this department; and we cannot now expect to see them in full operation before the middle or end of February. The entire export of ox and cow hides in 1850 was 2,421,251; showing a decrease of 537,091, as compared with 1849. In the article of tallow the deficit is much greater, and for obvious reasons. Some people apprehend a scanty supply for the present year, from an actual diminution in the number of cattle, in consequence of the late drought. We cannot admit this gloomy opinion in its full extent. Had the deaths been so very considerable, it must have told on the quantity of hides exported last year. Besides, our rains have been moderate, and not attended with the severe colds that usually prove so fatal to cattle in very low condition. The mere fact that some establishments are entirely abandoned, does not necessarily imply that all the cattle have perished. The fact is notorious, that they wander to great distances in quest of grass and water, and never think of returning, till, by a mysterious instinct, they are certain of finding a supply of these necessary articles. Many months must be allowed for collecting the wanderers; and many may be lost to their real owners that are not ultimately lost to the export market. In short, we trust the imagined decrease of numbers, and the anticipated deficiency of future supplies, will be found unwarranted.

Prices for all kinds of produce are comparatively high; and may be expected to continue so, from the deficient supply and the immense concourse of shipping to this port. Freights maintain themselves, but cannot be expected to improve in the present circumstances.

As regards our political situation there is nothing very important to report. With the single exception of Brazil, everything, internally and externally, wears a pacific aspect. Warlike preparations are said to be making in the empire on a grand scale; partly, perhaps, as a vaunting threat against these countries, and partly, it may be, in view of the distracted and turbulent state of its own provinces. The empire totters under its own weight; and we cannot persuade ourselves that it will court or provoke a foreign war. With the exception of long and loud complaints against the perfidious and aggressive conduct and policy of the Imperial Cabinet, we can perceive no warlike indication in this quarter.

The opening of the Legislature, and the annual message of the Executive, have this year been postponed, by mutual accord. The disappointment to the public has been very great; but so far as commercial interests are concerned, the published statements down to the end of 1850, afford some striking and gratifying facts, which we subjoin for the benefit of distant readers:—

The estimated resources of 1850 were	$41,255,247 0
The actual receipts amount to	62,266,510 0
Difference—Increase	21,011,263 0
Estimated expenditure for 1850	71,557,604 2½
Actual expenditure	56,046,351 0
Difference—Saving effected	15,290,653 2½
Actual receipts for 1850	62,266,510 0
Actual receipts for 1849	51,859,501 2½
Difference—Increase in 1850	10,396,808 5½
Balance from 1850 to 1851	19,089,033 2½
In the bank to order of Government	17,556,996 2½
Available resources in hand for 1851	36,646,029 4½

These statements require no comment; and leave no room for doubt as to the prosperous and buoyant state of our financial resources, and the ability and immaculate purity of their administration; to which we have only to add, that our past experience justifies the most sanguine anticipations for the future.

The money market, as usual, has had slight alternations during the month. Ounces have ranged from 223 to 237 dollars currency; and have latterly been rather stationary at about 228. Exchange on England has varied from 74 to 77 shillings per ounce.

Domestic Miscellany.

The President has officially recognized George Albion as British Consul for the port of San Francisco.

The whole amount contributed to the Washington Monument fund during the month of March, was $3,459.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.

STATUARY FROM FRANCE.

Among the objects of art from France, the most attractive will be the colossal group of M. Jean du Seignear, representing St. Michael overthrowing Satan. The subject is taken from Milton. This group is thirteen feet high, the figures being nine feet in proportion. The conception is bold and original.

VALUABLE WORK OF ART FROM SPAIN.

A gentleman has arrived in England from Barcelona, having with him a mosaic table of the most extraordinary beauty. It would be difficult to form a correct notion of the immense labor bestowed on this porduction of skill, or of its exceeding beauty, without seeing it, and having explained to the beholder the almost numberless pieces which it comprises, and the period that a large number of individuals have been occupied in its composition. We believe that it is intended to offer this extraordinary work of art as a present to the Queen, and then to request her permission for it to form a part of the ensuing exhibition.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BLIND.

The *Gateshead Observer* states that, if on no other account, the fact that her Majesty is the patron of the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Blind, established in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, would have prompted the committee to aid an exhibition of industry projected by her royal consort, Prince Albert. But there is also the additional motive of winning new wreaths for the blind girls, and attracting new customers to the institution.—Therefore, all the resources of the fair inmates have been taxed, and three contributions have been made which will vie in taste and ingenuity with any productions of the kind that may be sent by rivals endowed with the advantage of sight. There is, first, a veil of white linen thread, an exact counterpart of the tribute loyally paid by the Victoria Asylum to the queen on the High Level Bridge. This will be exhibited on light blue satin. There will also be a veil, similar in pattern, made from black woollen thread, exhibited on orange satin. The third and last contribution is a Spanish mantilla of black woollen thread, exhibited on orange satin, which must strongly tempt many a maiden's heart to disregard the tenth commandment. The three contributions will be enclosed in a glass case, lest fair fingers should itch to handle the shawl and veils. "Try them on."

THREE MILLION STITCHES.

Jersey sends to the Crystal Palace a beautiful jacket, knit in silk, with blue and white stripes. On the breast is the Prince of Wales's feather; underneath, "Albert Prince de Galles." It is a work of great labor, and contains upwards of three million stitches.

THE EXPECTED CROWD OF FOREIGNERS.

[From the London Times, March 14.]

We have but little time left to set our house in order, before the arrival of our expected visiters from the continent of Europe. Great activity is shown on certain points, and great neglect upon others. Now, we much doubt if any very great discretion is exercised in the selection of improvements. For example, almost preternatural activity has been displayed in hitching the marble arch into position at Cumberland-gate. It is a question if eyes which have been accustomed to rest upon the Arc de l'Etoile, or the Brandenburg gate, will derive much gratification from the spectacle. Again, as we have been informed, considerable exertions have been made to get the armed warriors of the Tower, and the apartment appropriated to their use, into presentable trim. Henry VIII. has been for some weeks past enveloped in a richly-sprigged dressing-gown; a railway rug has been wrapped round the shoulders of the gallant Brandon; and the heads of the buff-coated soldiers of the commonwealth have been comfortably swathed in linsey-woolsey nightcaps, lest their armor should contract soil or stain while the beautifying is in progress. This is all well enough in its way, but our foreign visiters could very well have dispensed with this excess of steel-dandyism. It would have given us more satisfaction to hear that the shabby dean and chapter of the metropolitan cathedral had finally suppressed the paltry fee exacted at their gates. Far be it from us, however, to sneer at the exertions of those who, within their particular departments, are doing their utmost to polish up "the sights of London." We would only suggest that there are other points of more immediate importance to the comfort of our visitors, which should not be lost sight of in the midst of all this scrubbing and varnishing. The principal object which a Frenchman, or a German, or an Italian will have in view during his stay in London will of course be the "great exhibition" itself. The practical problem for his solution will be how, in the most economical and comfortable manner, he can be lodged, fed, and conveyed about the town during the period of his stay.

The question of supplying bed and board to our expected guests must, of course, be left in the hands of private speculators. Some misgivings we may secretly entertain upon the amount of comfort they may manage to extract from our feather-beds and underdone beef steaks; but in such a matter administrative interference is a mere impossibility. The few who can afford to pay largely will fare well. The many who must look somewhat closely to the cost of their entertainment will no doubt experience various degrees of discomfort and suffering. But if we can do nothing for them on this point, at least we can insist that every facility shall be given them for traversing the streets of London without being subjected to any very grievous extortion or annoyance. The distances of London, even to the inhabitants of the largest continental capital, appear enormous. In addition to this evil, which is irredeemable, it must be remembered that the uniformity in the appearance of our streets renders it a task of very great difficulty for any but a well seasoned Londoner to find his way from one corner of the town to the other. Foreigners are under the absolute necessity of relying upon public conveyances—omnibuses, cabs, and the like. As far as the omnibuses are concerned, we are not aware that much can be done, beyond enforcing it as a peremptory rule that notice shall be given in some unmistakable manner of the points at which half-fares end and whole fares begin. Even if a certain degree of imposition is inevitable under this head, at least we have the comfortable reflection that it cannot exceed 3d. in amount. Omnibuses besides, will always contain a certain sprinkling of London passengers, who, it is to be hoped, will stand between our visiters and any very outrageous act of rascality. With cabs, and cab-drivers it is otherwise. It is to this point we would especially call attention, for much may be done to simplify the regulations by which the drivers of these vehicles are at present bound. As matters stand at present, it is almost impossible even for a Londoner to avoid imposition. Who but Mr. Mogg, or his chief *employés*, is in a condition accurately to determine, at a moment's warning, the exact distance from Finsbury circus to Ebury street, Pimlico, or from old Cavendish street to St. Clement's in the Strand? A Londoner, even, is at his wits' end, and is well content to pay one-third above the legitimate fare in order to escape present importunity and future vexation. Some people have the knack of arriving at an approximation to the correct fare by timing the driver by their watches. These nervous tarvellers never fail to strike a preliminary bargain, and thus, by acquiescing in a certain amount of imposition, at least secure themselves against exhorbitant extortion. It must, however, be evident that all expedients of this kind are out of the question for foreigners. Their ignorance of the language—the impossibility of ascertaining whether or no the cab-driver has taken the shortest road from point to point—entirely preclude, as far as they are concerned, any such precautions for their security. We should add that their natural reluctance to have recourse to the police tribunals of the country, crowns their difficulties and places them entirely at the mercy of the cab-drivers.

It would be impossible to devise any complete remedy for this grievance. One or two suggestions, however, are evident enough, which would go far to bring it within more tolerable measure. In the first place, mile stones and half mile stones might readily be erected along the course of the principal thoroughfares, which would serve to regulate the judgment of the passenger, and to moderate the extortion of the driver. The arrangement, of course, labors under two obvious defects. In the first place, the distance posts must of necessity be confined to the chief thoroughfares; and it is not always that a man's business lies on the great parallels of the town. Still foreigners would derive a certain degree of assistance from such an arrangement; for they, more probably than Londoners, would travel mainly on the principal thoroughfares. It might, too, be a cab-driver's good pleasure to gratify his "fare" with a more extensive circuit of the town than would be absolutely necessary in accomplishing the distance from point to point. In this case, the distance posts would only serve to establish the exact amount of rascality. Again, the legitimate fare of 8d. per mile is not only exorbitant in itself, but is a handle for additional imposition. Does that man live who ever yet paid eightpence to a cab driver in satisfaction for all demands? The 8d. becomes 1s.; and the 1s. an inevitable 18d. Sixpence a mile, and no more, should be the limit of the tariff. As far as the cab drivers and cab proprietors themselves are concerned, the change would be most beneficial to their interests. Half a dozen persons would willingly avail themselves of their vehicles in such a case, where only one person does so, and that reluctantly, under the present regulations. Let us say, in conclusion, that something like a system of inspection should be introduced to improve the condition of our public carriages in point of cleanliness and arrangement. With the honorable exception of the Hansom cabs, they are incomparably the filthiest and worst appointed public vehicles to be found in any European capital.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

[From the Exhibition Express.]

The boardings and plain fittings on the eastern side of the building are now nearly complete, and an opportunity is afforded of forming an approximate estimate of the amount of the contributions received from foreign countries. Many of the compartments are, as yet, quite empty. No arrivals from the United States have taken place up to the present time; and Brazil, Mexico, and Greece, seem equally dilatory. From Norway and Sweden some small consignments have been forwarded, and Russia has already contributed about 250 packages. The quantity of goods which have reached the building itself from Austria, is inconsiderable, the bulk of the products of that country being retained in the dock warehouses until the space set apart for their display is fitted up. A number of German carpenters are at present busily employed, and nearly the whole of the counters and cases in that portion of the Austrian compartment which is on the north side of the central avenue, will be constructed by them. The most copious contributors hitherto are the Zollverein, Belgium, and Switzerland; and in the Chinese compartment there is already a respectable assemblage of cases. France, however, strange to say, is very much behindhand. The number of packages received from that country up to yesterday, did not much exceed 120. This unusual inactivity on the part of our Gallic neighbors does not, however, arise from indifference to the result of the friendly contest in which they have engaged. On the contrary, they are deeply impressed with the importance of the advantages which will be obtained by those who are victorious in the struggle, but certain misapprehensions respecting the amount of space placed under the control of their commissioners have effectually retarded the transmission to this country of their contributions. The space assigned to France is exceedingly ample, embracing in the whole about a hundred thousand square feet, and constituting little less than a tenth of the whole exhibiting space of the building. Out of this one hundred thousand feet, it was most distinctly intimated by the executive committee, during their correspondence with the French commission, that 50,000 feet should be deducted for walks and passages. It would seem, however, that the French local committees dealt with their contributors as if the whole 100,000 feet were available for the display of their productions. Notice was given to persons who had obtained gold medals in their own expositions, that an unlimited quantity of goods would be received from them, and silver medallists were led to believe that their treatment would be little less liberal. The natural consequence of these inconsiderate proceedings was an influx of contributions, for the accommodation of which the very ample space accorded was totally inadequate. Upon the discovery of this unpalatable fact, various devices were put in requisition by the French authorities, to procure either an extension of their spaces, or a curtailmant of the extent of the passages by which they are traversed. The executive committee, however, were inexorable. They pointed to the fact that the original number of British contributors was 9,000, who, by the exercise of judicious weeding and selection by our local committees, have been reduced to 6,000; and they called on the French commissioners to exercise a similar system of vigorous compression, and to reject everything not stamped with indisputable excellence of some kind. They are at present employed, we believe, in this work of pruning, and when the vast mass of contributions with which they have to deal shall have been reduced within the requisite dimensions, the arrivals of French productions at the building will no doubt be large and frequent. Among the most interesting of the foreign arrivals during the last few days is a colossal figure of a lion in bronze, which has been forwarded from Bavaria, and is the work of the sculptor, F. von Miller. It is upwards of nine feet high, and will form one of the most remarkable objects in the Exhibition.

In the British half of the building the visible signs of progress during the past week are even more striking than in the foreign compartments. The stalls and fittings in the galleries are multiplying fast, and no small advance has been made in the adjustment of some of the heavy machinery which has arrived. The goods now pouring in are, of course, of the most miscellaneous character. The light spring cart conveying some delicately constructed piece of mechanism, which is handed in by its fabricator with as much care and tenderness as if it were a sick infant, alternates with the ponderous wagon sustaining some huge piece of machinery whose reluctant weight is dragged with difficulty to its destination by the united efforts of a dozen horses. On Thursday about five hundred tons weight of machinery arrived at the building. Amongst this was the celebrated Britannia hydraulic press, by which the lifts of the tubes of the railway bridge over the Menai were effected; some detached portions of this wonderful machine weigh no less than 15 tons. Amongst the heavy machines fixed in their places are a machine for illustrated printing, a brick-making machine, an enormous but very beautifully constructed and powerful crane, and a smoke-consuming machine. The foundations of several others are in progress, and a strenuous activity prevails in the "machinery quarter" of the building—an activity by no means uncalled for, when the shortness of the time is taken into consideration, in which the fixing of the vast assemblage of machines, destined for exhibition, must be completed.

The painting of the interior of the building is now proceeding at a rapid rate; Messrs. Fox and Henderson having entered into a fresh contract, by which they are bound to have it completed within a fortnight. Judging from the progress made within the last few days, there is no doubt but that they will accomplish the task they have undertaken.—The gallery railings are nearly all in their places, and the staircases are quickly approaching completion. Carpenters are at present employed in constructing frames which are to be employed in testing with shot the strength of the galleries. These frames are on castors, and each contains 36 compartments for the reception of 68lb. shot; all moveable in any direction, and with the necessary amount of speed, with the greatest facility.

Democracy in France, Slavery in America, and Papacy in England.

[From the London Chronicle, March 12.]

It is well for the political observer to keep firmly in mind that the word republic will bear as many meanings as a man may choose to give it—else the contradictions exhibited by the two great extant examples of a self-governing democracy will be apt to drive him to despair. Only a week ago, on its being announced that an infinitely small portion of the Parisians intended to celebrate the birth day of their present institutions by going in procession to church, and depositing some flowers in a cemetery, the funds began to stagger, and some sixty thousand soldiers passed a night and a day under arms. The day before yesterday we had to record a second burst of panic terror in Paris, occasioned by a report that the officers of the National Guard were to be elected by universal suffrage, according to the letter of the constitution. The same evening the American newspapers reached us, with accounts of a prolonged political disturbance, of which the feeblest vibration would have toppled down one half of the European thrones. A fugitive negro had been taken into custody by the United States Marshal in Boston, under a positive enactment of the central legislature, sanctioned by an express provision of the federal constitution. The news spreads. The official is attacked by a mob of colored people, and is compelled to release his prisoner, who is forthwith carried in triumph to the border of a contiguous State, and thence, by a new escort, conducted to the British possessions in Canada. The bulk of the respectable classes applaud. The newspapers are frantic with enthusiasm. A proclamation is issued by the President, declaring that the law must be enforced, and a thousand tongues reply that human legislation must be postponed to the dictates of conscience and the instincts of nature. It is the extreme of violence defended by the extreme of anti-social doctrine Well! you turn from the disastrous columns, and, looking to the other side of the page, you find yourself in a report of proceedings commemorative of General Washington's nativity, with editorial comments thereon. The leading men of all parties have met together to consecrate the name which is in itself a symbol of union, and to proclaim the eternity of the hero's work. Every form of strong and sensuous metaphor is enlisted to express the strength, the vigor, the stability of the republic. It is an eagle. It is the sun. It is Orion, with his belt of stars. It is the Pleiads, "multiplied by three." It is the infant Hercules. It is a Collossus seated on the Rocky Mountains, and bathing his feet in the twin oceans. The very rhetoric smacks of lusty and unchastened youth, and seems to promise length of days, in form as well as subject. Clearly, the federation does not mean to go to pieces.

The commotions at Boston point undoubtedly to a real and abiding danger, but they do not prove that it is any closer at hand than it was before. The tendency of the abolitionist agitation to degenerate into a disunionist movement has provoked a sort of reaction in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, which, obnoxious as it is, has been enforced with unexpected readiness in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some of the Northwestern States. Two attempts to compel the extradition of negroes in Massachusetts, have, on the other hand, proved fruitless, and the last failure took place under the alarming circumstances which we have just sketched. But, as regards the popular feeling on the subject of slavery, there is a considerable difference between New England, and the free States which are in immediate contact with slave soil, or which receive a certain proportion of their immigrant population from the South. An arrest under the recent enactment seems to strike the New Englanders more in the light of a foreign aggression than as the legitimate, though oppressive, interference of a domestic authority. There is much, indeed, in the accounts we have perused, which recalls and is illustrated by our own experience of the last four months. Putting out of the question such exceptional irritants as the Durham letter, we may assert that the no-Popery agitation grew out of conditions and combinations exceedingly germane to the sources of the ferments in Massachusetts. We were all of us told, from our infancy upwards, that Popery was persecuting and usurping. The religious education of Englishmen presupposes such an article of belief. But though an insignificant section of the community had always specially devoted itself to the cultivation of anti-Romish sentiment, in the great mass of Englishmen it had become practically extinct as a principle of action, except so far as it occasionally colored their view of the everlasting perplexities of the Irish question. Then came the Pope's brief and and the Cardinal's pastoral. The enemy, who had passed into the condition of a myth, assumed a palpable and aggressive reality, and a point and meaning was given to lessons which had hitherto been sterile. The country seemed, for the moment, to rally to Exeter Hall, and indignation at encroachment began burning with an intensity which would doubtless have been less violent in its immediate manifestations if our contact with the usurping power had been closer and more constant. Just so, the New England populations have been brought up in conventional abhorrence of negro slavery, against which the whole economy of their society is a standing protest. Hitherto they have contemplated it from a distance, through the obscure and embarrassed medium of sectional controversies at Washington, and they have been content to abandon its permanent condemnation to the abolitionist societies. The Fugitive Slave bill passes; an arrest is effected in their streets—and lo! the accursed thing is there in the midst of them. A just cause has been damaged by the excess of irritation in which they have momentarily indulged; and it would be vain to deny that their turbulence contrasts very unfavorably with the dutiful, though reluctant, acquiescence of the Middle States, whose intercourse with he South has furnished a due corrective to their judgment on the matter.

There is little room for doubt that the measures which have convulsed the Boston populace were expressly shaped to that end by their authors. The recovery, under process, of a slave from New England involves so much trouble, vexation, and expense, that it is morally impossible that it should be undertaken as a commercial speculation; and, indeed, we believe that the two arrests attempted have been separately traced to the malignity of a disunionist volunteer. As it is probable that new provocatives will be freely administered, the degree of subsequent danger will depend on the greater or less rapidity with which the New Englanders resume their characteristic reverence for the law. Patriotic counsel does not appear to be wanting; and really among the most ingenious, if not the most scrupulous, of the advocates of moderation, we must class the author of the placard directed against Mr. George Thompson, which we printed yesterday. The member for the Town Hamlets has been perambulating the North-eastern States on what he styles, with considerable *naiveté*, a "professional tour," and we hear that he has already had the distinguished honor of creating some half-dozen riots. An opponent of less perspicacity would have missed the advantage afforded by Mr. Thompson's English distinctions; but Lexington is down on the sore point in an instant, and, dexterously commencing with calling his victim an "English serf," he proceeds to argue that a member of the British Parliament who devotes himself to sedition in America, must necessarily have been paid by his government to bring the Union into contempt. Perhaps this is a little too bad. Mr. Thompson's pecuniary transactions are scrupulously confined to dealings with Oriental despots; and we believe that it would be unfair to infer, from his connection with the cabinets of Delhi and Sattara, that he is a stipendiary of Lord Palmerston's on mission. We find it stated that he intends to remain a little longer in America, for the purpose of living down calumny; but, for his own sake, and for the peace of the country, we trust he will return at once; and the next time he falls into conversation with his political friends on the subject of General Haynau, perhaps he will describe to them the peculiarly correct impression of a distinguished foreigner which an enlightened mob derives from rumor and the newspapers.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Austrian government has resolved to establish an etappe road to Holstein.

The Ministerial organs protest that Austria does not meditate an intervention in Piedmont or Switzerland.

The destruction by fire of the Meeting hall of the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Parliament is announced as complete. Nothing was saved except the parliamentary archives and the library. The conflagration was not allowed to spread.

The freight list of the steamship Severn, at Southampton, England, on the 9th ult., comprises the following specie and bullion:—

From Tampico	$56,042
From Vera Cruz	760,676
For account of Mexican Dividends	51,000
From the Pacific and California	521,962
Grom Carthagena	121,496
From Jamaica	20,334
From other parts of the West Indies	72,377
Total	$1,618,688

Of this amount there is $1,083,510 in silver, and $521,328 in gold; besides which the packet brings on freight platina, value $1,750, and pearls, value $13,100.

The steamer Great Britain has been purchased by the Great Western Steamship Company for £18,000; one third of the payment to be in cash, and the remainder by bills which come due on the 7th April and 7th June next.

The Queen of England is said to be once more in that interesting situation which promises to add another member to the royal family.

It is stated that the King Consort of Portugal, accompanied by his two sons, intends visiting London during the exhibition.

The usual return relative to the number of persons employed on railways, and the length of line opened in Great Britain, has been printed. The total number of persons employed on all railways in the united kingdom, open and unopen, in the year 1850, was 159,784; viz., 114,013 in England and Wales, 18,494 in Ireland, and 27,277 in Scotland. The length of line open throughout the united kingdom was 5,447, that in course of construction 1,504, and that neither open nor in course of construction 5,132. The total length of line authorized was 12,083.

The *Indépendance* of Brussels, announces that the Orleans family is about to leave Claremont, so as not to be in England during the exhibition. The Queen, it says, will go to Brussels; the Duke of Nemours, to his father-in-law; the Prince de Joinville, either to Scotland or to Portugal; and the Duke D'Aumale to Naples. The absence of the family will continue as long as the exhibition lasts. It will be remarked that the fusionist journals last week mentioned the probability of the Count de Chambord's visiting London during this very exhibition, and now we learn that the Orleans family leaves London as soon as the Count de Chambord approaches it.

The *Sunday Times* says, that the Peace Society are about to send Mr. Cobden, as embassador extraordinary, for the purpose of negotiating a permanent treaty of peace with the Kaffirs.

The Knaresbro' correspondent of the Leeds (Eng.) *Times* says:—"We have now before us some impressions taken from gutta percha printing types, manufactured by John Burniston, of this town, the printer of a small monthly publication, called the *Northern Luminary*. The impressions are almost equal to those obtained from metal types, decidedly superior to wood, and the maker avows that they can be produced at a much less cost. He intended to have exhibited specimens at the World's Fair, but his application for space has been rejected by the local committee."

A man named Sparing has been apprehended on a charge of having starved his wife to death, at Bath, England. He had enlisted in the 30th regiment.

A letter addressed to the London *Standard*, from Mr. Henry Seymour Williams, states, from 'authentic source,' that Baron Rothschild has been converted to Christianity.

A large portion of the population of London are suffering from influenza. The disease has also been prevalent in Paris.

Miss Fanny Whitney, aged twenty-two, died recently at Bristol, England, under circumstances which rendered an inquest necessary, and the medical testimony clearly showed that the deceased was perfectly free from disease, and that there was no visible cause of death except from the compression of the stomach and viscera from tight lacing.

The House of Lords lately heard evidence on Heathcote's divorce bill and Maclean's divorce bill. The adultery of the wife was proved in each instance by letters admitting the fact, and praying forgiveness; in the former case it had taken place with the wife's own brother, who has since become convicted of forgery, and been transported for seven years. Both the bills were read a second time.

M. Ross, the inventor of a new system of rafts for the navigation of the Guadalquivir, has made a first experiment of his invention. He traversed the distance between Cordova and Seville in seven days, without travelling at night. The rafts, which he directed himself, suffered no injury from that long navigation. They were laden with oil, wheat, and other productions.

Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England, to visit the exhibition. They have preferred the overland journey through Russia to the sea voyage, which some of their associates are making in a junk.

The last Munich *Nachrichten* contains an advertisement of a new article, specially manufactured for the thirsty population of that city: it is a 'beer watch,' which registers how much of that fluid the wearer imbibes. The maker recommends these assistants to the frequently-failing human memory for the 'solidity of their mechanism' and their cheapness. They cost 3 florins 30 kreutzers each.

The answer of Prince Schwartzenburg to the last Prussian dispatch is not decisive. The expectation that any positive result will follow the conferences, grows weaker every day.

In France the dissolution of the National Guard of Strasbourg has been decided upon. This is in consequence of seventy-three officers of that corps having tendered their resignations because of a refusal to hold a review on the anniversary of the revolution of February. Orders have been issued that soldiers are not to raise any cries while in the ranks. These orders are for the sake of preventing the regiments leaving Paris after being reviewed, from saluting the President of the republic.

The commissioners to be appointed by the German board and the King of Denmark, to settle the boundaries of Holstein, are about to be named. Colonel Schmidt, of the general staff, is likely to be appointed on the part of Prussia. The Austrian commissioner is not yet known.

Italy is in an alarming state. The four papal legations may be said to be in a state of siege. No one is allowed to move about in the open country without a passport. Another general outbreak is expected.

M. de Manteuffel has replied to the Fpench objections against the admittance of all the Austrian States into the German confederation. He says that this is an internal question, and that it is beyond the competence of foreign States to interfere with it.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.—I am assured, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that the secret societies are decided on bringing forward a person taken from the lower orders of the people, as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic in 1852, and they are now very busy in seeking such a candidate. An operative was at first suggested; but, on consideration, it was thought better to try to gain over the sympathies of the country people, and the probability is that a peasant will be selected.

IRISH LINEN TRADE.—This week yarns are still dull, and stocks accumulating. Some persons have reduced their yarns 1½d. per bundle, and a further reduction is expected in a few days. Weavers still continue at outdoor labor, as the weather is favorable for such. In some districts not one half of the weavers are engaged at their looms. In Ballymena, on Saturday, sales of cloth were inactive, and in fine sets manufacturers had to give way a little, and a good quantity of cloth was left unsold. In Armagh our correspondents write us that cloth was a shade in favor of buyers. Yarns were sold to them lower, and in some cases at a higher discount off for cash payments. In Lurgan damasks continued brisk at former rates, and eagerly bought up. The Coleraine market was dull, and cloth was bought by some merchants at fully ½d. per yard reduction in low sets, and 1d. in finer qualities. The news from the United States is rather discouraging for 4-4 light linens, cambric handkerchiefs, and blay linens, as an advance on former quotations cannot be obtained upon those goods. The sales are brisk enough, but prices are very low. Several of the vessels that were out since October and November, had not yet made their appearance at New York when the last steamer left; and we may here remark that the packetship Yorkshire has put back to Holyhead leaky, with a most valuable cargo of linen goods. There is a large quantity of our northern merchants' linens aboard the vessel, but we are glad to hear that the goods are ell insured either in London or New York. We understand several of our new flax-spinning mills will be in active operation next month. Several of the millowners have raised their workers' wages, as many had signified their intention of leaving and going to the new mills, where larger wages are offered to them, and we hear there is likely to be a scarcity of millworkers. Several families have gone to Manchester and Leeds at a considerable advance of wages, and a few are still leaving for England.—*Banner of Ulster, March* 12.

Interesting from the Mormon Settlement at the Great Salt Lake.

We have received three numbers of the *Deseret News*, published at the Mormon City of the Great Salt Lake. It contains a great deal of matter. Below will be found a compilation of the news, together with several specimens of advertisements, which kind of patronage is very liberally bestowed.

[From the Deseret News, Dec. 28.]

The General Assembly of Deseret met on the first Monday, inst., in the Representatives Hall, organized, received the Governor's message, continued its sitting four days, and adjourned to the first Monday in January.

The Tithing Office has been removed to the front room of the Mint.

The Post Office will be continued at the old tithing office, where the *News* will be delivered, and the time of labor on the public works reported.

PROCLAMATION TO THE SAINTS.

A WORD OF WISDOM for the benefit of the Council of High Priests, assembled in Kirtland, and Church; and, also, the Saints in Zion, to be sent greeting: not by commandment, or constraint, but by Revelation and the Word of Wisdom; showing forth the order and will of God in the temporal salvation of all Saints in the last days; given for a principle with a promise, adapted to the capacity of the weak, and the weakest of all Saints, who are or can be called Saints:—

1. Behold, verily thus saith the Lord unto you, in consequence of evils and designs which do, and will exist in the hearts of conspiring men in the last days, I have warned you, and forewarn you, by giving unto you this Word of Wisdom by Revelation, that inasmuch as any man drinketh wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good, neither meet in the sight of your Father, only in assembling yourselves together, to offer up your sacraments before him. And behold, this should be wine, yea, pure wine of the grape of the vine, of your make. And again, strong drinks are not for the belly, but for the washing of your bodies. And again, tobacco is not for the body, neither for the belly; and is not good for man; but is an herb for bruises, and all sick cattle, to be used with judgment and skill. And again, hot drinks are not for the body, or belly.

2. And again, verily I say unto you, all wholesome herbs God hath ordained for the constitution, nature, and use of man. Every herb in the season thereof, and every fruit in the season thereof. All these to be used with prudence and thanksgiving. Yea, flesh also of beasts and of the fowls of the air, I the Lord hath ordained for the use of man with thanksgiving. Nevertheless, they are to be used sparingly; and it is pleasing unto me that they should not be used only in times of winter, or of cold, or famine. All grain is ordained for the use of man, and of beasts, to be the staff of life, not only for man, but for the beasts of the field, and the fowls of heaven, and all wild animals that run or creep on the earth; and these hath God made for the use of man only in times of famine, and excess of hunger.

3. All grain is good for the food of man, as also the fruit of the vine, that which yieldeth fruit, whether in the ground or above the ground. Nevertheless, wheat for man, and corn for the ox, and oats for the horse, and rye for the fowls, and for swine, and for all beasts of the field, and barley for all useful animals, and for mild drinks; as also for other grain. And all Saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones, and shall find wisdom, and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures; and shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint; and I the Lord give unto them a promise, that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them: Amen.

We recommend a thorough perusal of the foregoing Word of Wisdom, to the Twelve, High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops, Priests, Teachers, Deacons, Brethren and Sisters, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and that the officers of the Church generally, present the subject before the Church, as they have the opportunity, either separately or collectively; and confer together upon the principles contained in the above, and decide whether they are sent forth in the wisdom of heaven or in the folly of man; and if in wisdom, that each one so deciding, manifest their faith by their works, and prove to others that their faith is a saving faith.

Why is it not wisdom to make a common practice of drinking tea, coffee, or hot drinks of any kind? Physicians, philosophers, Elders in Israel, will you please to answer?

[From the Deseret News, Nov. 30.]

The United States mail left this city, on Friday, November 22, and was accompanied by Major G. D. Grant, Capt. Kimball and Ferguson, David Smith, Charles Snow, and Sergeant E. Hanks, over the big mountain; and while encamped between the two mountains, about eleven o'clock at night, they heard a mule bleating pitifully, when a man by the name of Mr. Daniels, who was going as far as Fort Bridger, went to the rescue, and found the mule was attacked by seven large white shaggy wolves, which had the mule down in the creek, and were worrying it in several places. When the wolves saw the man, they left the mule and attacked him, who screamed and fled