Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JULY 1, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,
WM. T. AVERY

FOR SENATE, FROM FAYETTE AND SHELBY,
R. G. PAYNE, of Shelby.

FOR TOATES, FAYETTE, TIPTON AND SHELBY,
C. H. WHITMORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,
J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

We have verbal as well as letter accounts from the various canvasses now going on in the State. Gov. HARRIS is adding to his fame in Middle and East Tennessee as a sound and forcible debater, while Col. NETHERLAND falls everywhere below public expectation. The accounts are flattering for an increased majority for HARRIS in this race.

We might say the same thing with regard to the race between ATKINS and ETHERIDGE, in the Ninth District. ATKINS will lose none who supported him two years ago, while he will make fresh regrults in almost every neighborhood. His friends do not intend that he shall be defeated, and such a determination will work wonders on the day of election.

We have not heard directly from our own candidates for Congress since they left Jackson, but up to and at that point Mr. AVERY has left behind him the very best impression, receiving the assurances of his friends everywhere that he will receive an increased vote. To secure his return to Congress, the Democrats have only to act in harmony and concert, not suffering themselves to be distracted or divided by the interposition of self-constituted, independent candidates.

Col. PAYNE, we are sorry, has entered the Senatorial canvass in glorious style, achieving a cruel triumph over his competitor, Mr. HOLMES. He will come out of the canvass with increased fame as an able and popular debater.

Our candidates for the county have not yet taken the field, though we are well persuaded they will prove themselves formidable competitors on the stump. The Democrats have only to will it and the two F.'s will represent Shelby county in the next Legislature.

As yet we have heard nothing from the candidates for floater, Messrs. WHITMORE and SAWYERS. They opened their canvass a few days since at Cuba, in this county. Mr. WHITMORE is one of the ablest speakers now on the stump of his age, and Mr. SAWYERS will find in him a man worthy of his steel.

The canvass for Representatives in Haywood and Madison counties are going on spiritedly. Mr. LEA, the Democratic candidate in Haywood, is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will make a most useful Representative. On all hands we hear high praises bestowed upon the manner in which the nominee in Madison, Mr. E. B. MCCLANAHAN, is conducting his canvass. He is running against great odds and a very worthy and popular opponent, Mr. R. B. HURT, but it is conceded by all we have heard speak upon the subject that, if not successful, he will at least reduce the majority in the county very considerably. He is also on the stump, and, for one of his age, well versed in the political issues of the day. In concluding this brief review, we cannot too earnestly urge upon our friends everywhere the importance and necessity of working zealously for the cause during the next four weeks. Let every Democrat do his duty earnestly and faithfully, and a glorious triumph will reward our labors in August.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—Our exchanges from Mississippi bring the intelligence of frequent rains in almost all the counties, giving new growth to the cotton and everything else that grows. With scarcely an exception, journals of the latest date from all parts of the State congratulate their readers on the promise of the coming harvest, the crops now looking finer and being more forward than they have been for many years at this season.

ALABAMA CROPS.—Our Alabama exchanges daily report more favorably upon the growing crops. The late rains have improved them much.

CLIPPINGS.

The liberal sum of $17,500 has been subscribed by the merchants of Boston, for the purpose of establishing a southern steamship line.

Hon. Millard Fillmore was nominated for President of the United States in 1856, at a mass meeting held in Clifton, Ohio, the other day.

A letter from Rome states that four Austrian spies employed to obtain information about the French army had been arrested there.

HUMBOLDT'S LIBRARY.—Mr. Wright, American ambassador at the Court of Berlin, has, it is stated, offered the library of Humboldt, left by Alexander Von Humboldt. It is not probable that, under the pressure of the present times, he will need much money, if any, to expatriate to Prussia or Germany.

"The ancients," says Pliny, "considered him a bad husbandman who buys what his farm can produce, or who does in the daytime what he may do at night, or who on a good day is employed more within doors than in the fields."

PRIZE NEWSPAPERS.—The following statistics of the most important publications of the Paris press, are translated from a newspaper of that city: The Siècle has a daily circulation of 36,500; the Constitutionnel, 28,000; the Patrie, 26,000; the Pays, 20,000; the Moniteur, 15,000; the Debats, 9000; the Univers, 8000; the Pays, 8000; the Union, 5000; the Courier de Paris, 4000; the Gazette de France, 4000; the Gazette des Tribunaux, 1900; the Droit, 1800; the Charivari, (French Punch,) 1800. These are all daily.

MONUMENT TO LIEUT. HERNDON.—A fine obelisk to Lieut. Herndon, who was lost in the steamship Central America, is to be placed on the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has just been completed at Quincy, Massachusetts. The shaft is to be Eighteen feet square at the base, tapers to one foot six inches at the top, and will rest upon a pedestal five feet high, six feet square. Upon better (the) side is "Herndon;" upon the other, "September 12, 1857."

STUBEN MONUMENT.—The New York committee for the erection of the monument to Major-General Steuben have called a general congress of all the unions who have interested themselves in the measure and collected moneys to accomplish the object, as well as to determine upon such other matters as may be essential to carry out their views. The first day of July has been fixed as the period of meeting, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Steuben House, city of New York, to which the unions of the different States are requested to send a delegation of three members.

HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.—A meeting of Hungarians who sympathize with the Italians in the present war, was held Friday night in Chicago. The recent proclamation of Kossuth, his countryman, in this country was much approved. A resolution was passed expressing "entire confidence in the ability and sincerity of our beloved and honored Governor Kossuth," and also the following:

Resolved, That we regret to see the Germans, our old friends in arms, allowing themselves to be misled by the influence of a brilliant and corrupt press, who by false, technical statements aroused their old antagonistic feelings against France, and thus induced many young and highly principled men, who should have been foremost in the cause of freedom, to be incorporated with one of the most corrupt and bigoted powers, Austria, and to become the enemy to the progress of civilization and liberty throughout Europe.

Popularity of the French Emperor.

That large company of letter writers, who date their contributions to recent literature at Paris, and enlighten us as to the gossip of Europe, tell us that never was a ruler more popular than Louis Napoleon. A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes:

The impression which so generally prevails in the United States, as to the unpopularity of Napoleon, formed on the representation of the London Times, which has become the lens through which France is most generally viewed by the trans-Atlantic observer, is soon dissipated in the mind of the American visitor. He finds despite power, which is so repugnant to all his feelings and prejudices, wielded in a manner altogether different from what he had been led to anticipate. He meets at every turn undoubtedly evidences of the greatness of mind and of the patriotic spirit, that have led (even if just or not) to the conclusion that no government of Europe now possesses a sovereign of greater ability, or of more shrewd and far-seeing policy, and none with the exception of Alfonso, a sovereign so universally respected and beloved by his people.

He evident that the approval of the people is manifested by Napoleon as the highest aim of his life, and to assert that France is governed by a man who is detested by his subjects is to deny the existence of the most conclusive evidence to the contrary, and to the present intelligence and prosperity of the country.

The popularity of Napoleon and of his family is shown on every thing; occasionally a member that cannot be mistaken, strikes down the people of Paris as the veriest sycophants in Christendom. They meet with the decided approbation of the men, and, strange to the sycophant, or they are a happy and contented people.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

ALTON, ILLS., June 29, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: Alton is a flourishing town, or city, containing five or six thousand inhabitants, situated near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and from its elevation on the west bank of the Mississippi commands a fine view of those two noble rivers as they mingle their waters from the pine clad hills of Minnesota and from the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. This city contains one good hotel (the Franklin House) and several large and prosperous business houses. The principal feature, however, here, is the Penitentiary, which a year or so ago became so crowded with convicts that the State was obliged to establish a branch at Joliet, and the present condition of the Sucker morals seems to indicate the necessity of a third institution of the kind.

A stroll through the Penitentiary here presents a sad picture of human error and crime. Among the hundreds incarcerated within these gloomy walls, we behold men of all ages, from the heardless youth, who is perhaps expiating his first crime, to the tottering form of the aged, whose hairs have grown gray in crime. The thief, the rogue, the swindler and the murderer find here alike the felon's doom.

It is surprising to find what a large proportion of these wretches are swindlers. Embezzling money and obtaining goods under false pretences seems to be a weakness of this age, and fast living, instead of gambling and drinking, seems to have been the principal cause of this species of crime. Many of these men are young counties here. They have but feebly imitated what the law protects Brigham Young in doing.

There is not a State in the Union having more stringent criminal laws than Illinois; and yet few if any States exceed her in number of criminals. She even makes poverty a crime; for if you'll go to the Cook county jail in Chicago, you will find it nearly filled with "offenders for debt." The law requires an affidavit setting forth an intention of fraud on the part of the debtor, a cause which may exist as well in imagination as in fact; therefore it is an easy matter to "swear upon the stile." Yet, with all her criminal and semi-criminal laws, Illinois is cursed with more rogues than her humane sister States. The copies law of this State, and the chain-gang code of Memphis, would be in much better taste with a barbarous people.

As you wend your way through the different wards of this well conducted institution, your attention is attracted to the wreck of a once lovely female, applying herself in sullen silence to her allotted task. You make no inquiry in regard to the crime that brought her there. Her crime is forgotten. You read her history in the free, noble expression of countenance still struggling to give vent to the holier feelings of a woman's heart. The picture is a sad one, and you turn away and wonder why it is that the silken daughters of wealth toil and fret their lives away in tiresome ease and inactivity, mere toys dressed to please the absurd eye of fashion, while the poor seamstress, though virtuous and intelligent she may be, must be excluded from the palace of good society, for the mere pittance of grovelling unnoticed, through a life of poverty; or would she seek the society of what the world calls gentlemen, it must be at the sacrifice of honor and virtue, and then when she has plucked from that lovely crowned womanhood every gem of purity, of love and affection, she may seek and find with men of respectability within the charnel house of living death. An erring sister floating madly on the gulf of sin and ruin, the finger of scorn and shame eternally pointed at her, while the world, even the more fortunate of her own sex, wreaths the face in smiles to greet the one who dragged her down to ruin.

She becomes a wretch, a criminal, and the humane laws provide for her an asylum, where unnoticed she may wash her guilt from the sight of man. But enough on this subject.

The wheat crop, now being harvested in this State, promises an abundant yield, which will place this State in nearly the same financial condition she occupied before the late crash. The people seem to be avoiding speculations and are retrenching their expenses in such a manner as to prove that the hard times of the past year have taught them a lesson.

As to politics, the Democracy of Illinois have exceedingly strong Douglas proclivities—in fact they seem to regard him as occupying such middle ground between the North and South, that his nomination by the Charleston Convention will be the only means of killing the raging elements of slavery antagonism to that repose which will insure a Democratic victory in 1860. However, there is no doubt but that the Illinois Democracy will unite as one man to support any National Democrat who may be honored by the nomination for the Presidency. More anon. B.

The New York Stuarts and Stewart.

The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* makes the subjoined statement respecting the members of one of the largest commercial firms in New York, namely, Robert L. and Alex. Stuart:

Their father and mother emigrated from Scotland many years since, in poor circumstances; but with the sterling Scotch habits of industry, economy and integrity. The twain commenced life in this country of sugar-candy, the husband peddling it about the streets. By close economy and unremitting toil, their circumstances soon improved, so far as to enable them to take a store, and to extend their business. The boys were brought up in habits of industry and proper family discipline, having the principles of honesty and moral obligations instilled into them. As they grew up, they were enabled to help their parents in the business. At the death of their father, the whole business devolved on the widow, a candy-shop into a considerable sugar-refinery, was conducted exclusively on the cash system. Stuart's candies became celebrated as the best in the country.

Under the management of the sons, the sugar refinery has become the largest in the United States, if not in the world. The firm has given up the manufacture of candies to some old employees, who carry it on at another place. The wealth of the firm is estimated at not less than fifteen millions, exclusive of the out-door and managing man. Their care and economy in the management of their business, are as great now as they were when their business was small. Not a cask of sugar, not even Havana sugars, every strip and piece of refuble is carefully preserved, to be sold to the glue-makers. The nails and boards are also carefully preserved, to be used over again; nothing that can be turned to account, is wasted. Robert attends to the in-door financial department, bank business, etc.

The two brothers are yet in the prime and vigor of active manhood. They are both married, and neither have a child to inherit their immense wealth. It is said that this was their philanthropy. They built a first class house for their mother, in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, supplied it with every comfort and luxury for her best attendance, she having many years survived her husband, and a year or two since, followed him to the tomb. While alive, lived, one or the other of her sons dined with her every Sunday, and visited her in the week if necessary. They themselves live in plain, substantial and well-arranged and furnished houses in Chambers street, in order to be convenient to their place of business. Stuart, who lived from

The same correspondent gives the following account of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great Census of dry goods:

Born in the neighborhood of Belfast, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he came to the United States when quite young, and early exhibited an aptitude for commercial pursuits. His father he had received a good education, with careful parental discipline. With unremitted industry and skill in his pursuit, he soon began to evince symptoms of progress and prosperity. He early introduced the cash system in both buying and selling, and was thus enabled to sell at comparatively low prices, which attracted the trade of the best customers. His business continued to prosper, and as he bought and sold almost exclusively for cash, no revulsions, bank suspensions, hard times or good times, seemed to make any material difference in his business.

His house at present, takes in all its branches of wholesale and retail, is probably the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The capital employed in the house is estimated at $2,000,000, and the annual sales at about $7,000,000. Mr. Stewart's wealth is estimated at between $7,000,000 and $12,000,000. Mr. Stewart is a small built man, but, unfortunately, without children. Mr. Stewart is a plain-looking well dressed man, about five feet five inches in height, of light sandy-colored hair and whiskers, and quick expressive blue eyes; though older, looks not over 45 or 50 years of age.

PERSISTENCE OF THE FUTURE.—The impressible is gaining ground here that the present war in Europe will become general. In that event it may not be uninteresting to know how the nationalities will be divided. The population of the different European States may be put down as follows:

France	36,000,000
Hungary	15,000,000
Russia	17,000,000
Total	68,000,000

Add to this Russia with 70,000,000, and we have a total of 148,000,000, that will be under the control or in league with Louis Napoleon.

On the other hand, or allied against Napoleon, will be,

Great Britain	30,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Prussia	17,000,000
Other German States	15,000,000
Total	98,000,000

Goon ANECDOTE OF BEAUMARCHAIS.—The author of the "Marriage of Figaro," was the son of a watchmaker. The popularity he enjoyed at court, on account of wit and other recommendations, excited the envy of the young princes of the sovereign; and one of them volunteered to put him out of countenance. Addressing him before the whole court, he said, "Ah! M. Beaumarchais, I am charged to wind up a watch which has been out of order; I beg you to look at it." "Certainly, but I must tell you before hand, that I am the most awkward person about watches in the world." "No matter, I beg you to look at it—I insist." Beaumarchais took the watch, most magnificently set with diamonds and enamel, opened it on his ear, and let it drop on the marble floor—it was of course entirely destroyed. "You see, my lord," said the self coolly, "I know my awkwardness better than you your rank."

Letter from Senator Pugh to Mr. Hoover, in Relation to the Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Americans.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to Geo. Cass, together with his answer to your comments in the *Volksfreund*, of the 18th instant. The question is not entirely new to me; I had occasion to examine it that winter, and endeavored to bring it before the Senate by a resolution, adopted on the 21 of February, requiring copies of the correspondence between our Government and the Government of Prussia upon that subject. Those copies were not furnished, however, while the Senate remained in session, and probably because the negotiation with Prussia was not finished.

If General Cass intends what you seem to suppose, namely, that every native of Prussia, or Austria, or France, enrolled in the reserve or militia, (Landwehr,) are thus rendered liable to military duty, notwithstanding his naturalization under our laws, I agree that the opinion is altogether untenable. It is of no importance (as I view this question) whether the return of a naturalized citizen to Prussia, or Austria, or France, be voluntary or involuntary, because if he be subject to military duty—as to a debt or obligation not discharged by naturalization in the United States, such duty can as well be enforced as in a case of involuntary return, imprisonment, captivity, or shipwreck; nay, it can be asserted within the dominion of a neutral power, or even (by means of a treaty of extradition) in our own midst.

I am satisfied that no such duty remains, or can be recognized by the United States for one moment after naturalization; nor, that a particular place does not necessarily compel allegiance to the sovereignty of that place; for the child of American parents, although born in a foreign country, does not require naturalization by our laws. He is a citizen of the United States from time of his birth, as fully as if born here.

Residence in any country, so long as it continues, will subject the party resident to the law of that country; and we presume residence, ordinarily, from the mere fact of birth. But this presumption is rebutted, and completely overcome, by a change of residence, accompanied by other acts betraying the intention of the party to expatriate himself, much more in Prussia, therefore, who has become a resident of the United States, and taken the oath of naturalization, is no longer a subject of the King of Prussia in any sense or to any extent whatever. He never can become a Prussian subject, in fact, unless by removing to Prussia and obtaining a new, fixed, permanent residence there.

It is only necessary to read our Naturalization Law to be convinced of this. The act of Congress, approved April 14, 1802, requires that every alien (in order to become a citizen) shall, upon oath or affirmation, "absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and, particularly, to, some, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof he was subject or citizen." How absurd to say, after exacting such an oath or affirmation, that the United States ought to acknowledge as yet its citizen the claim of military service on the part of the sovereign toward whom "fidelity, and allegiance," have been thus absolutely and entirely renounced and abjured. To acknowledge such claim, would be worse than absurd, in, in effect, to compel the party naturalized to violate the very oath or affirmation demanded of him.

I do not understand, however, that General Cass entertains the doctrine which you attribute to him. The real difficulty is that his attention has not been called specifically, to the question which you propose. The "liable-to-duty" subject of Prussia, for instance, must serve in the army during a period of three years, between the ages of eighteen and thirty; and is liable to be again called into actual service, as the public exigencies may require, until he has passed his eighth year. If the "duties or penalties" to which General Cass refers, as existing at the time of emigration, are such as result from mere liability to service in the army, no Prussian can safely become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless he emigrated from Prussia after sixty years of age. But General Cass evidently does not intend; the "duties" of which he speaks are those of actual service, should occasion arise, in case of war; and the "penalties" are those which attach to the desertion of a soldier while actually in service or under arms. His language is:

"If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization cannot exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion."

Now, that term "*desertion*" is only applicable to a soldier in actual service, under arms, who abandons his ranks without leave. It does not even apply to a man who abandons his country in order to avoid becoming a soldier.

The same distinction exists in our State as well as elsewhere. The Constitution of Ohio, article ninth, section first, declares:

"All white male citizens, residents of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law."

The Constitution of the United States, article second, eighth section, authorizes Congress:

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Clearly, therefore, each male citizen of Ohio, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is liable to perform military duty, and is to be enrolled for that purpose; and it is actually called forth in pursuance of law, and mustered into actual service, he is not a soldier of the United States—is not subject to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army, and cannot be tried by a court-martial for any offense against the United States, whether it be desertion, or disobedience, or something else.

The fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution secures this:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger."

There is a distinction, wide and manifest, between liability to service and actual service, a distinction which, as I think, General Cass fully appreciates. If a native of Prussia, for instance, should leave that country, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, without having served in the army, or before the age of eighteen, no military service can be exacted from him by the government of Prussia, after his naturalization here; but if he had actually begun his service in the army, and afterwards deserted, before the period of three years had expired, naturalization will not relieve him from the "penalties" of such desertion. Those penalties are imposed by sister States of Prussia, consist of military service, or fine, or imprisonment; but they are the penalties of an offense committed before any naturalization, and not the acknowledgment of any allegiance or fidelity whatsoever. I understand this to be what General Cass means; and it is in accordance with the language of Governor Marcy (while Secretary of State) to the Prussian Minister:

"Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction, and acquiring a different nationality, would not be sufficient to stop her operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether it be a native or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in direct opposition of the well established international code. No nation has a right to supervise the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of our country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into their country and subjected themselves to municipal laws."

If is not because a naturalized citizen of the United States, who returns to the place of his nativity, in pursuit of business or pleasure, will thereby lose his citizenship or national character; but because even a native-born citizen, who should enlist in a foreign army, and then desert, would subject himself to all the penalties of desertion whenever he returned to the dominion of the sovereignty against which he thus offended. Our Government could no more interpose in the one case than in the other.

I ask, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. E. PUGH.

A. V. HOOVER, Esq., Present.

THREE BLACK EMPEROR.

Two Hundred Free Negroes Leaving New Orleans for Hayti—Remarks of the Picayune on the Movement.

From the N. O. Picayune, 26th.

We took a walk down the levee yesterday afternoon to see the schooner *A. C. Brown* leave her wharf. The *Brown*, Capt. Cox, cleared Monday for Port au Prince, Hayti, and takes away as passengers two hundred freepersons of color from this city, who voluntarily emigrate, induced by the tempting prospects offered to them in Hayti, under President Geffrard's government.

The importance of this movement and its probable influence on the welfare of the Haytian people, as well as on the fate of the black race in general, and especially on that of the free colored population, which occupies a sort of uncertain and unfixed position in our midst, is well worthy of reflection and study. The two hundred who left last night belong to the most industrious and respectable class of our colored people.

They emigrate mostly in families, and all take away with them a small capital wherewith to build their future fortunes. The greater part are young, able-bodied and intelligent men, all possessing the advantages of some education and industrious habits. We do not believe that in the whole crowd could be found one who is ignorant of reading and writing, while some are twenty and more years old. They are men who have been brought up to a trade, or have followed commercial pursuits. They have grown in our midst, have imbibed our principles, and carry to their homes, in Hayti, an amount of experience acquired by daily contact with the whites, and a disposition to follow the impulsions of that spirit of progress which is interwoven in the American people.

Their behavior at the moment of parting was indicative of the fact that their resolution has been taken after very mature reflection, and when all consequences have been well weighed in their minds. There was a certain sadness which did not for moving their native land to seek their fortunes in other climes; but tempered by the cheerful hope that it is for their good, and that success will be found at the end of their journey.

Their position among us was assigned by unpleasant associations. Above the slaves by their condition, habits and tastes, and though free, they were still considered and treated by the whites, and well and kindly treated by the whites, still suffering that proscription which raised a barrier before them whenever they would have mixed with us in places of public resort or amusement, debarred from using any political rights, their life was one of equivocal happiness.—They had to live by themselves and for themselves. In the new country to which they now go, their place in society is already marked.—They are sure to be welcome guests of the most intelligent of the Haytians, and in return for the advantages which the people of Hayti will gain by their arrival, they will enjoy consideration and equality of rights—those soothing balms to the wounded vanity of man, the enjoyment of which makes him better, because it does away with the feelings of envy, the secret cause of the greater part of human misery.

To the people of Hayti, and to the better accomplishment of President Geffrard's liberal projects, nothing could be more desirable than the coming of such emigrants as those who left New Orleans yesterday. President Geffrard, immediately upon his access to power, opened wide the doors to immigration. That he is a man of clear foresight, honest views, and one who seeks the welfare of his people, there can be no doubt. He was at a distance the only ruler of the revolutionary leaders, and take out of the mouths of the lickspaniels and their only excuse for inaction and fear. Meanwhile Russia, by circular addressed to her diplomatic agents, leaves no obscurity as to her position, and will be the means of restraining the ill-advised ardor of small German States, which have manifested some disposition to follow the example of Austria, of absolutism. The little bellicose sovereigns and princes of the south of Germany, unsupported by Prussia and threatened by Russia, will somewhat to think of the best way for them altogether in a way which shall confine itself to gazettes and the beer houses. The greatest accession, however, which the Italian cause has lately received, will derive from the ministerial change in England, where Lord Palmerston succeeds Earl Derby, and Lord John Russell takes the seat of the latter. The event would be important because of the known proclivities of the new leaders alone, for Palmerston has been, throughout, a strenuous supporter of the Anglo-French alliance, and Lord John Russell has even openly declared his sympathies with Italy, but it is especially important when it is regarded as the result of a decided manifestation of public sentiment in England.

In spite of the influence of the Government, of the *Times*, of anti-Gallican prejudices, and the spirited sympathies of powerful persons of the Queen's Court, the people, the people of the English mind, its love of national independence and popular freedom, has carried the day against the interests and prejudices of the aristocracy. It will be a great moral victory for the cause of Italian