

Daily paper one year, \$6.00; Invariably Weekly, \$2.50 in advance.

WANTED: at this Office, a White Boy of good moral character, who can read and write, as an apprentice.

To Printers, Publishers and Editors.

We have for sale two EXCELLENT HAND-PRINTING PRESSES. One of them is a Washington Press, with SLEEF INKERS of the latest and most approved style.

The other is a SMITH HAND-PRESS—does every kind of work—will print a Form (size of type) 20 by 24 inches.

The large Press can be delivered about the first of December next, and may be had for considerably less than a Press of its size can be brought here from the Foundry, and we pledge our reputation that none better can be had.

Our only objection in disposing of the above Presses, is to make room for different machinery in our Office, which we find it necessary to substitute for them.

Oct. 10th, 1853.]

JOB PRINTING!

We are prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, from a VISITING CARD, up to the LARGEST SIZED POSTERS.

Now, give us a showing, and we will show the public what can be done away down here in Wilmington, in the Old North State.

Scarcity of Money.—The Surplus in the Treasury.

We are not by any means certain, that the accumulation of twenty to thirty millions of specie in the Public Treasury, has not been a real benefit for which the country should be thankful, rather than a loss to be regretted, as most business men regard it, since it abstracts so much from the circulating medium of the country.

Now, we think everybody who will take the trouble to look at the business of the country for the last year, will be convinced that credits have had a full, not to say an undue extension; and the fears have been of over-trading, rather than otherwise.

The extreme limit of safety has certainly been reached. Suppose then that the specie funds now in the vaults of the Treasury were in the hands of Banks; for what enormous expansions and wild schemes might they not form on a basis? It is surely better as it is.

No undue stringency has been produced by the retention of this large amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury. If any such stringency had existed, the offer to redeem U. S. Stock at 21 per cent. premium would not have been left without attention for so many weeks.

Now, some little is sent on at the above rate and the specie returned for it, but the process is slow. We may rest assured that, so long as an offer of 21 per cent. premium fails to bring out six per cent. stock, there is no such trouble about money as some of the "bear" operators in finance or politics would try to make us believe, and when that trouble does come, U. S. Stocks will bring out the specie.

MADAME DURAND'S CONCERT.—There was a very respectable audience at the Theatre last night, to listen to Madame DURAND'S concert, which was a very respectable concert, and gave very general pleasure and satisfaction.

Madame D., without being JENNY LIND or PARODI, nevertheless possesses a very pleasing face and figure.—a sweet voice—and an easy and lady-like carriage upon the stage.

The man with the Violin—MORRETTI—plays very well indeed, very well; and Signor NOVELLI is not unknown to fame upon the regular Operatic Stage;—by the way, he seemed to take offence at an accident, which certainly was intended for no disrespect.

Some gentlemen got to sitting on the counter of a little defunct bar, whereat ginger-pop used to be retailed, in the corner just inside the door, when lo, and behold! from the effects of the Maine Law, or something else, the counter "naturally" gin out, dropping the gentlemen on the floor, with something of a crash, and a bang, and some "audible smilings," generally known as laughter, &c., which interrupted Signor N.

Upon the whole, however, the concert was very pleasant, and "Coming through the Rye" done with a great deal of archness and spirit. The Troupe appear again to-night in different pieces, and we hope to a full house.—Daily Journal, 11th inst.

Concerting, Etc.

The fact is certain that it is now much harder to get up a house in this place for any exhibition, musical or otherwise, than at any time since we have been residing in Wilmi gton. No doubt one cause is to be sought and found in the very large proportion of our Theatre-going people, who, in these days of travelling, have been sojourning at the North for the express purpose of seeing the sights, and having thus been treated to a full-length view of the Elephant, climbing up by his trunk and sliding down by his tail, have no immediate desire to pay for a peep at any smaller denizen of the forest.

But this is only one cause, and not the principal. That is to be found in the conduct of the Concert people themselves, from Steffanone down to Madame Durand, or rather Mr. Novelli. The people have been disgusted by their ridiculous airs, and their obvious lack of any desire to please.

If there is not quite as large an audience as the people with the names ending in i would like, the people with the names ending in e, revenge themselves upon the devoted heads of those who are present by exhibiting undisguised bad temper and half murdering the programme. If a bench falls and three youthful persons laugh while the stout man with the stout moustache is singing in a stout voice, the stout man afterwards feels his dignity much outraged, and so stops suddenly and carries his stout voice and moustache behind the scenes, as did Novelli the first night here. All these nonsensical airs have, for a while, used up concerts here, and will do it in any place, where the people "live upon the road and take the papers," as the people here are supposed to do to some extent. A good theatrical company would do a very fine business here for—say five weeks this winter, running from near New Year to near the beginning of Lent.

BUSINESS MATTERS.—We understand that the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, at its last regular meeting, resolved hereafter to buy and sell Spirits of Turpentine, without separate charge or allowance for the barrel. This regulation to take effect from and after the 1st day of November next. Of course transactions in Spirits will be made with reference to this fact.

We are authorized and requested to state by responsible gentlemen connected with the commerce of this place, that no hesitation need exist among Cotton planters in regard to a market for that article in Wilmington. Full and fair market prices can be, and will be paid for any amount which can be sent here; and the known moderation of all charges at this port, should give it the preference, or at least secure for it a fair and equal showing in this branch, from the communities placed in connection with it by means of its public works.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with \$1,225,000 in gold. Her California dates are no later than the Star of the West.

Foreign Population in North Carolina.

It appears from the returns of the census of 1850 that the proportion of foreign to native population in North Carolina is one to two hundred. In Virginia the proportion is rather greater, but still very small.

The Petersburg Democrat learns that there is to be established in Norfolk a home for the reception of immigrants from Europe, for the purpose of supplying the demand for labor in the interior of Virginia and North Carolina.

Remarking upon this, the Raleigh Standard hopes that North Carolina may obtain her share of these immigrants, believing that this State can present as many inducements as the States of the North-west, where they have generally been going.

Immigration from the State has generally ceased; with immigration to it sufficient to fill the demand for labor and assist in the construction of the various works necessary for its development.

The census of 1850 would exhibit a marked advance in the wealth and population of North Carolina.

If anybody can understand New York politics, they can take our hat, and, for a wonder, it is nearly new. Of the nominees of the Democratic convention at Syracuse, from which the "hards" seceded and now oppose, full two-thirds had always acted with the "Hangers," and the resolutions of the convention endorsed the Baltimore platform and the President's inaugural, and the fugitive slave law.

Of the nine nominees of the late Whig convention in the same State, six are Seward Whigs, and three national Whigs; and the questions of the day as regards the fugitive slave law, etc., were shirked in the resolutions passed, and yet it seems that the Whigs are very likely to carry the State through the exceeding righteousness of portions of the Democrats, who would sooner give the State to Seward, than unite upon an unexceptionable platform, with members of their own party, against whom they entertain feelings of enmity, or who may stand in the way of their own advancement. Great world!

16 Days Later from California. By the arrival of the El Dorado at New Orleans, and the Star of the West at New York, we have received dates from San Francisco 16 days later, than by former arrival.

The John L. Stephens had arrived at Panama with 700 passengers and \$1,300,000 in gold. The steamer Illinois had left for New York with \$1,250,000 in gold. The passengers by the El Dorado came through in 20 days and 16 hours.

The elections on the 7th, had resulted in favor of the Democrats. John Bigler had been chosen Governor, and Samuel Purdy, Lieut. Governor. The vote everywhere had been close. In San Francisco the Democrats had received a very small majority. The vote polled was large.

Lieut. Beale and party had arrived safely at Los Angeles. Intelligence from Rome river states that Gov. Lane had effected treaties with the Indians and hostilities had ceased.

The anniversary of the annexation of California had been celebrated at San Francisco by a great military display.

Kit Carson had arrived from Meross Plains. Lt. Col. Mason died on the 7th ult. Fresh discoveries of gold were daily being made, and miners were doing well.

The Star of the West brings 500 passengers, \$800,000 in gold on freight, and \$500,000 in the hands of passengers. The principal consignees are Duncan, Sherman & Co., 400,000; Burgoyne & Plume, 200,000; Tixel & Co. \$86,000.

NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the Globe is to be revived as a permanent Daily paper at Washington City, under the auspices of Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES. Publication to commence on the 1st of December.

Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, senior proprietor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, has arrived at New York from Liverpool. He is about to write a descriptive tour through the United States and Canada, and purposes collecting information respecting the condition and prospects of emigrants to both countries.

The Messrs. CHAMBERS are among the most successful publishers in Great Britain, and have accumulated a large fortune, from the profits of their business. Their Journal has a circulation amounting to seventy-five thousand weekly.

The "Illustrated Magazine of Art" is upon our table, with numerous engravings of a high order of merit, so far as the design is concerned.—It is really a fine and interesting number. It has 40 illustrations of Napoleon's tomb, which alone are worth the price of the number, which is 25 cents.

Part V. of "The Alps, Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy," illustrated.—25 cents. Cassell's Natural History of the Feathered Tribes. Part III.,—25 cents. Illustrated History of Hungary. Part IV.,—12 cents.

Popular Educator, No. VI. Price 12 cents. All the above from WHITAKER, who has them for sale.

JUDGE DARGAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died of yellow fever at Mobile on the 4th. He was a native, we think of this State, or one of the bordering Pee Dee Districts in South Carolina.

The Mission to France. The following official announcement appears in the Washington Union of yesterday, (11th): "APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French."

We believe we remarked several weeks ago that Mr. Dix would not go to France, and that his defence of his course against the attacks made upon it was not made with a view to this appointment.—Just to think how much labor has been lost!

John Mitchell and John Martin, two more of the Irish political exiles to Australia, have made their escape, and will probably soon reach this country.

GEORGIA.—It seems that, after all, Johnson, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, has been elected by a small majority, ranging from five hundred to eight hundred. Congressional delegation about evenly divided, with probably a Democratic preponderance. Legislature Democratic.

To the Editors of the Journal: DEAR SIRS: Will you have the kindness to inform the citizens of Wilmington how it happens that the front door of the Government building, on the Wharf, occupied by the Post Office and Custom House, is kept closed every morning until after the mail is distributed? It is generally understood that the Railroad was left in the building as a matter of convenience to the public, where they could have a place to shelter themselves from the weather while waiting for the mail to be opened, as is the case in every city of any importance in the country; and our citizens to be deprived of the benefits of the space intended for their comfort, seems a little strange, in this age of Democratic progress.

A SUFFERER. The man that undertook to wrestle with a gallon of rum, met with a most signal defeat. He was gassed in less time than you could throw a Somerset.

Music.—Post-marked Norfolk, and endorsed "Repeals of the Troupe," we have received four pieces of Music, sung by "Kunkel's Nightingale Opera Troupe," as follows: "Old Bob Redley," "Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe," "Old River Farm and Mary Vale." The two last are comparatively new, at least to us, and are very pleasing and simple, with nothing of "nigger" about them. "Old Bob Redley" is of the screaming order, as everybody can testify who may happen to reside within five squares of a piano, whereupon one or several young ladies do "practice."

By the way, we hope the "Kunkels" will pay us a visit. They are really very excellent performers and good musicians, and we want something of the kind very much indeed.

BUGGY HARNESSES.—We have just been looking at a very handsome set of Buggy Harness, now at the establishment of Mr. CONOLEY, on Market street, by whom it was manufactured, and is to be exhibited at the State Fair. So far as we can judge, the workmanship is as neat and substantial as any we examined at the more pretensions. "All Nations" affair at New York, though, of course, the finish and adornments are not so expensive. It is finished with black polished leather, and the various metallic portions silver mounted.

Sudden Death. BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President of the Law School of Harvard University, died last night of apoplexy.

Heavy Forgets. BOSTON, Oct. 11.—It has been discovered that large forgings have been committed by G. W. Mason, and running through a long series of years. He had forged on L. S. Beecher, Chair Dealer, for \$57,000, whose paper had been promptly met until Saturday last. Mason belongs to Kirk's church, and bore an excellent character.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The weather now is fine and cool, and fears of the fever has ceased. Thousands of absentees are returning.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—The fever has now nearly disappeared and exiles little alarm.

Heavy Failure. NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Simon Draper, the well-known Banker and Politician, has failed for a large amount.

Pennsylvania Election. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The election for State and Local officers took place today. In Dauphin county the Whig ticket is elected.

In Delaware county, a majority of 600 has been given against the new Constitution.

Returns from Philadelphia show the election of Murphy, Democrat, as Police Marshal, and Gilpin, Whig, for Mayor. The Whigs have lost one member of the Common Council in Walnut Ward.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBSTER.—BOSTON, Oct. 11.—We learn that Mrs. Webster, wife of the late Professor Webster, murdered of Dr. Parkman, died recently.

REDEMPTION OF U. S. STOCKS.—The Northern mail arriving this morning (says the Washington Star of Tuesday last) brought to the Treasury Department no less than \$380,000 in Government bonds for redemption.

From the Washington Union. The Policy of the Administration.—Mr. Guthrie's Letter. The annexed letters will be read with interest, as bearing intelligently upon the policy and position of the Administration in regard to the distribution of the public patronage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1853. It seems the public have obtained, through the press, an imperfect statement of the contents of my letter to Collector Bronson and the other Custom House officers at New York; and as the subject is a public one, I place in your hands a copy of the letter, which you are at liberty to publish.

JAMES GUTHRIE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853. Dear Sir:—Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the Democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to end in the ruin of the party at Baltimore, and there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effectual. A conviction has forced itself on my mind, that by Democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that to the principles of the Baltimore Convention and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon those principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the Administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, and the Democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same were entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to official station. That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly equal amongst the different sections of the party, was equally certain.—Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section; and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you now adhere. This you thought desirable to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be attained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognized by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives.

I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his cabinet, with entire unanimity, recognize that portion of the party as Democrats directly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognized by appointments to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognize them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry with regard to the section of the Democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom house, and who belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849, which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. But as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York is suggestive of a discrimination of which the administration will not approve, I shall send a copy of this letter to the naval officer and the surveyor of the port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE. G. C. BRONSON, Esq., Collector, New York.

State Fair. We take pleasure in informing our readers that the accommodations for the approaching Fair will be completed during the present week; and we think they will be found ample for all the purposes desired. There are sixteen acres of ground enclosed—shelters and stalls have been arranged for cattle, and buildings have been provided for fabrics of all kinds, agricultural productions, carriages, machinery and the like. Floral Hall, as it is called, is the main building, and near this is a refreshment room or saloon for the ladies. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the enclosure, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water.

We are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to notify the ladies that Floral Hall will be completed by Thursday morning, when it is hoped they will take charge of it and decorate it suitably for the occasion. We have no doubt the ladies will respond at once to this request.

We continue to hear of arrangements in various parts of the State for attending the Fair. The attendance will no doubt be large, and the occasion highly interesting.—Standard.

From the N. Y. Times. Austrian Treaties with Turkey.

The Austrian government, through Mr. Hulsemann, its charge d'affaires, declares that its consent was without doubt, perfectly justifiable, when in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Kozta within the pale of his jurisdiction." The only article we can find in the treaties of Austria with Turkey that have a bearing on this subject are in the following extracts:—They have a more important bearing on the rights of Austrian refugees in Turkey than they have on the jurisdiction of its consuls over these same refugees, and confer upon them not a title of authority.

From the Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699. ART. 9. It shall not be allowed on either side to grant protection or refuge to bad characters, to rebels, or to malcontents; and each party shall be obliged to punish those whom they may find within their territory, even if they are the subjects of the other party.

ART. 10. The Hungarians and Transylvanians, who withdrew to Turkey during the war, can remain.

From the Treaty of Passarowitz, 1718. ART. 14. It is agreed on both sides not to grant refuge to malefactors, to rebels, or to malcontents.

ART. 15. The Hungarians who have withdrawn to the Ottoman empire, at Lagoczi, Bertschen, Ezerhazy, Forghaz, Vry, Czucky, can remain; but places shall be assigned to them distant from the frontiers, and their wives shall be permitted to join them.

Treaty of Belgrade, 1739. ART. 11. * * * The subjects of the Emperor, who are merchants, shall have the right to come and go in the kingdoms and provinces of the Ottoman empire, by land and sea, in their vessels, with the flag and letters of the Emperor, paying the usual duties. They shall enjoy the same privileges in the Ottoman empire as the most friendly nations have enjoyed up to the present time, especially the French, English and Dutch.

ART. 18. Asylum and refuge shall not hereafter be given to bad characters, to rebel subjects, or to malcontents; and the contracting parties shall be each obliged to punish this class of people, as well as all thieves and robbers, even when they are the subjects of the other party. Haidoucs, and such brigands as live by plunder, being in nobody's pay, shall no longer be tolerated. They shall be removed from the confines and transferred to the most remote quarters.

We find nothing in the treaty of Sistow, or any subsequent treaty stronger than the above in the sense of conferring jurisdiction on Austrian consuls in Turkey. And as the treaty of Belgrade, which is the most definite upon the subject, is also the most specific in its language, and must be regarded as explanatory of the preceding treaties, we take pleasure in noting that the punishment of rebel subjects of Austria is expressly reserved to Turkey, and that the seclusion of them by the Porte in distant parts of the empire, and for refuge by England and France, but is distinctly provided for by treaty. We do not wonder that the despatches of the Austrian cabinet to Mr. Hulsemann did not quote the articles of Austrian treaties which gave Mr. Weckbecker, the consul at Smyrna, jurisdiction over Kozta, and that he himself only mysteriously alludes to them in his letter to Mr. Maroy.

It now remains to see whether in the privilege granted to the Austrian consuls in Turkey, and England, Austria can find a sufficiently large base for her futile pretence; we say futile, because even if Austria could prove the existence of such an immunity, founded on the treaties of France with the Porte, as would allow an Austrian consul to seize an Austrian subject in Turkey, our treaty with Turkey would give us the right to appeal to a jurisdiction concurrent and co-extensive with its own in the country, and in this case it would be in behalf of a man who had lost his Austrian nationality and obtained the American.

Plank Road Superiority. We see a sensible letter, from C. W. Styles, Esq., published in the Hamburg Republican. Mr. S. writes from Fayetteville N. C., where he has had an opportunity of looking into the Plank Road business extensively, as five such roads now radiate from that place.

We call attention to the following observations:—"I have recently had an opportunity of investigating the theory of Plank Roads, their utility and effect upon farming interests, and the inducement they offer to capitalists for profitable investment; and the result of my observations, is the conviction that their system is far preferable to Railroads, where short distances are to be traversed, and where particular communities are to be accommodated. Railroads should never be built, except where it is desirable to shorten great distances, and bring remote sections in close communication. In such cases they should be constructed by the shortest and most direct lines, leaving the accommodation of communities and villages to Plank Road enterprise; and wherever a track of Railroad is proposed, particular communities should place themselves upon the line by planking their roads. This system would cost less, and benefit a larger portion of citizens than the zigzag location of Railroads, which has characterized some of our most important enterprises; and, while it would furnish all the facilities necessary to the planter for the transportation of his produce to market, and the return of his necessities, it would afford him, at all times, a good road at his door; for the planking of his roads, and the building of a road of none of these private and domestic advantages." Mr. Styles goes on to say that the Fayetteville Roads have cost an average of 1400 per mile—that they are all paying 10 per cent.—and that the cheapness of their construction may be attributed to the fact that they were located by the skill of efficient Engineers.

Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. The southern whigs have assailed the President no little upon the allegation that Gov. McClelland, appointed by him to the Interior Department, was unqualified to perform the duties of that office. We have heretofore met and fully replied to these charges, and are now fully satisfied to have Gov. McClelland to put this charge entirely to rest. Col. Wynkoop, one of the marshals of Pennsylvania, informed the Secretary of the Interior, a few days since, that his officers were threatened with resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law at Wilkesbarre, and ask his advice as to the employment of counsel. The prompt reply of Gov. McClelland breathes the true spirit of the law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Washington, October 4, 1853. SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. has been received, and I have telegraphed you to consult the district attorney, employ counsel, if necessary, and use all reasonable means for the enforcement of the law. This department is determined that the fugitive slave law shall, so far as depends on it, be executed in good faith, and that the officers legitimately employed in carrying it into effect shall be sustained. They need not fear any difficulty here so long as they discharge their duties efficiently and faithfully.

I am, sir, &c. W. McCLELLAND, Secretary. Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, Marshal Eastern District, Pennsylvania.

Failure of the Alleghany. The U. S. Steamship Alleghany returned to the naval anchorage at 1 o'clock Saturday, after an absence of three and a half days on her trial trip. We regret to announce that she performed very badly, and that this experimental excursion has resulted in a complete and absolute failure on the part of the steamer. At no time, under the most favorable circumstances of wind and tide, with the application of both steam and sails, could her speed be increased to a faster rate than six miles an hour. Her machinery worked wretchedly, and since the trial is in a wretched condition. All Thursday she was at anchor in Friday Bay to enable her engineers to tinker it up.—Friday she again got under way, and after steaming and fuming, and making sundry desperate efforts, she managed to get twenty five miles east of Cape Henry. At this point Commander Lynch, becoming disgusted with her motions, and concluding that it might not be prudent or comfortable to be drifting too far from shore, very wisely turned about in search of a secure harbor. She anchored at the Horse Shoe, off Old Point, Friday night, and on Saturday took four hours in smooth water to return to our port, a distance of twenty miles. Here she now lies safely moored, another, and we trust the last, monument of the folly of governmental experiments in steam.

Norfolk Argus 10th inst. Dog Fight.—We learn that in New York recently a dog fight came off for \$1000 a side, in which "Tiger," a white dog, was pitted against the New York dog, "York." Tiger was the victor, killing his opponent after a fight which lasted two hours and twenty minutes.—Herald.

From the Madras Examiner, Aug. 6. The Exaltation of the Chinese.

ITS EFFECTS UPON CHINA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD. China and the Chinese are every day acquiring additional consequence in the eyes of the nations.—Late papers from Australia detail facts illustrative of the great amount of industry and perseverance which are evinced by hundreds of Chinamen, who are there to be found working side by side with the emigrants of other countries; and proportioned to the greater degree of industry and economy with which they labor, and live in comparison with their fellow laborers from Europe, is the greater degree of success which usually distinguish them. Carriages of Chinamen crowd, from time to time, the waters of both the eastern and western ports of the new continent. The merchant on 'change at Sydney, has long since ceased to regard with astonishment the presence of the Chinese traders, who mix, with a curious and cautious familiarity, with the frequenters of the crowded market, and who engross no small share of the business of the day. In California, and in the United States and other parts of America, the Chinamen and Chinese commerce arrest the attention at every turn; and the store kept by a child of the great "celestial" family is seldom found to be inferior to that of the European or American merchant.

In our last issue of this paper, we mentioned them as having formed a company who were making the tour of the principal cities in America, giving historic entertainments; we find there are several such companies in Australia. In Sidney they have a school and an institution for the relief of the indigent of their own nation; at San Francisco they have several schools, and a hospital, where they receive of all who choose to submit themselves to their treatment.

A few short years ago we knew these people only by their tea boxes, covered with hieroglyphics as inscrutable and mysterious as themselves—by their exquisite porcelain and silks.—By their exclusion of all strangers from their empire, and by their seclusion within themselves, they had kept themselves for centuries a secret from the rest of mankind. The interior of their country was impenetrable, and the contracting parties shall be each obliged to punish this class of people, as well as all thieves and robbers, even when they are the subjects of the other party. Haidoucs, and such brigands as live by plunder, being in nobody's pay, shall no longer be tolerated. They shall be removed from the confines and transferred to the most remote quarters.

The world, braced and shivered in some places by British cannon and British enterprise, has gradually become less formidable in its entire length. It has at length become surmountable, and in the course of time it will be removed. The Chinese begin as a nation to appreciate the arts and commerce of the people of other countries, and to devote their study to foreign science; even the venerable superstitions of their ancestors are slowly giving place to the risk life and all for the dissemination of that small leaven which has worked, and will work, so miraculously to the Christianization of a people who number themselves by hundreds of millions. We were in ignorance of their customs, laws, and habits, except in so far as knowledge could be gleaned from the travels of missionaries, and the occasional visits of merchants to a few places on the coast.

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