THE REVIEW.

Self-Made Men. By Charles C B. Seymour. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The title of this volume led us to expect that it was confined to men who had enjoyed no advantages of a liberal education, as it is often termed, but who, by force of their genius and talents, unaided by such means of instruction, had made their way through the world. There are many such examples in these lives of more than sixty individuals, and they are well chosen. Yet a classification which embraces Heyne, Kant, Fichte, Niebuhr, Prideaux, Daniel Webster, Eli Whitney, Sir William Jones, and Henry Kirke White, all of whom were privileged with collegiate or university education as much as the majority of the educated scholars abroad or in this country generally, allows a wide latitude; and we see no reason why nearly all the great scholars of Germany, France, England, or the United States, might not, with equal justice, be called "self-made men." Jonathan Edwards and a host of divines, the most of the statesmen and other professional men in this country, Lord Brougham, and many like him in Great Britain, would rank in the same class.

We are not objecting to the sketches given; they are in a high degree interesting and well written. Some of them are of persons heretofore little known, we presume, to the reading public; and these, too, are among the most attractive. But the use of the term "self-made" has acquired a sort of technical import, which might induce the expectation of a more restricted use in its examples.

We are glad, however, to see a collection of facts like this brought before the minds of the young men of our country, to stimulate to exertion in the honorable pursuit of science, knowledge, and well-earned reputation, under difficulties—who have attained eminence in spite of adverse circumstances of birth and fortune. We hope many will read the book and profit by it.

We have noticed a few inaccuracies in relation to persons, in our examination of its contents; but they are slight, and do not detract from the general merit of the volume. The author, so far as we know, is a new one; at least, we do not recollect of having before met his name in any previous publication.

History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. In four volumes. Vol I. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D C.

Frederick the Great for the subject, and Carlyle for the author, cannot but make a readable book. It is true that the first 300 pages—nearly two-thirds of the book now before us—are mostly preliminary to Frederick's birth, and he does not appear as a King even up to the end of this whole volume. The account of his ancestors, however, is wrought up with Carlyle's peculiar skill, and possesses the varied charm he knows how to throw over his historical works. It is Carlyle through and through, with the singular graphic power, the strangely-combined Germanized words, utterly regardless of criticism; the out-and-out bluntness and dashing utterance of his opinions—not always those with which his reader can sympathize; but he chains the attention, and, when the volume is ended, we are sorry we have not the others to go on with.

We can but judge from what is here. When we have the three remaining volumes, we can give a fuller notice; at present, it is like having merely part of a plan before us; the unfolding of it is yet to be seen, and this is the very portion in which centres the highest exhibition of the hero's character, and the vast results of his achievements. We hope it will not be long before we shall be able to judge with what success the gifted author has carried out his magnificent design, and conducts us over those greatest efforts of the world-famed monarch.

The engraving of the boy of four years as the little drummer, and his sister Wilhelmina, with Carlyle's characteristic notice of the incident and picture, is a fit frontispiece to our introduction to Fritz just as he begins his life, and comes before us, "the boy, the father of the man."

Elements of Natural Philosophy, designed for Academies and High Schools. By Elias Loomis, LL. D. With three hundred and sixty Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D C.

The student will be prepossessed with this elementary treatise of Natural Philosophy, by its beautiful typography and substantial binding. The plan of the work is, to accompany the statement of scientific results with the reasons upon which they are founded; and thus the mind of the intelligent student is at once interested and disciplined to habits of thought.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, *November* 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Our election is over, and a more magnificent triumph never rewarded a victorious party. Republican State officers, a Republican Assembly one hundred to twenty-eight—last year, sixty-three to sixty-five—a Republican gain in the popular vote, over last year, of more than fifty thousand. What more could we have? One victory more glorious still; twenty-nine out of thirty-three members of Congress. Not a Lecompton man elected in the State, out the city, and two opposition members elected in the city, heretofore hopelessly given over to Custom-House Democracy. In estimating the political character of the Empire State, it should be remembered that the city furnishes all the Administration Congressmen, and a Democratic majority of twenty thousand for the rest of the State to overcome. Without the city, is not New York an overwhelmingly Republican State? With the incubus of the city, she is able to roll up a straight Republican majority of twenty thousand, and an Anti-Administration majority on members of Congress of over sixty thousand!

Although the city is still in the slough, there is much of encouragement even there.

The Republican vote (straight) has increased over Fremont's in New York city, four thousand; in Brooklyn, two thousand; in Albany, one thousand; in Buffalo, fifteen hundred. The strongholds of Satan are yielding. In 1857, the American vote in New York city was three thousand more than the Republican. Now, the Republican vote there is twenty-two thousand, the American seven thousand! That humbug is exhausted. But what of Gerrit Smith's vote? So far, we have few returns; his votes are so scattering as not to be noticed—scarcely five thousand in the whole State. Gov. Seward's great speech at Rochester stopped everything like a diversion of the Republican vote to Gerrit Smith, even if there was any serious movement that way before. That speech put heart into the earnest working men of the Republican party all over the State, and to it we are much indebted for our large vote in the rural districts.

And here let me say, what you will be glad to know, that our *new* membess of Congress, with two or three exceptions, are of the true Anti-Slavery stamp; and of those *re-elected*, you will recognise some of the best men of that character in the present delegation.

In almost every aspect, the result is more cheering than that of any preceding election whatever. Rejoice with us! B.

Washington Nov. 8.—General Walker's visit here is not directly with the Government. It is in fact to ascertain the extent of the proposed British interference. He is satisfied that there will be no hindrance to lawful emigration to Nicaragua. He denies the truth of the statement that there has been a sale of bonds and transit; and hence that part of the President's proclamation must have been founded on incorrect information. He further says, that passengers leaving Mobile are expected to pay their own expenses and act on their own responsibility. The emigration is under the auspices of the Southern Emigration Company, which has been in existence for six months, and has branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. There is no clashing of interests between it and the Canal Company. General Walker will probably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it is not certain that he will go out with the first party to Nicaragua.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Of all the contemptible methods of misrepresentation in which some men indulge, the most despicable is the practice of quoting a passage so separated from the context as to make it appear that the writer or speaker has said what he did not say. It not unfrequently happens that a sentence even is broken, and some single clause of it quoted in order to wing a falsehood. Any one who could be guilty of such an act deserves to be pilloried. He justly sinks himself beneath the notice of an honest man. Senator Seward is just now suffering somewhat in this way, through the misrepresentation of one or two venal and partisan sheets, whose statements are copied by other papers, who may believe them to be true. Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech on last Monday, made the following remark:

"On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal Freedom, I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States, co-operating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions."

This extract of itself shows how far Mr. Seward was from indulging in the Abolition tirade and treasonable sentiments that some have been prompt to attribute to him. Where is the treason contained in that paragraph? The speaker had just before expressed his conviction that slave labor and free labor are so opposed to each other that they cannot forever continue to exist under one Government. A struggle between the two has been going on, silently or openly, ever since the formation of the Government; and one or the other must ultimately triumph. Senator Seward believes that free labor is destined to achieve that triumph, and he has good grounds for his opinion. It is only contemptible journals, like the *Missouri Republican*, that descend to the low falsity of separating parts of sentences, and commenting on those alone, in order to make a plausible show of objection to such belief.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

SOUND VIEWS.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 4th.

The majority in this State for Mr. Morgan—the pure Republican majority—will probably exceed twenty thousand. The vote for Burrows, the American candidate for Governor, is so insignificant that no account is taken of it in the returns gathered by the daily press. It is very certain that great numbers of the old Whig party—first Hunker Whigs, and then Hunker Americans—gave their votes for Parker, in the hope of defeating Morgan, and by way of punishing the Republican party for not consenting to a mongrel platform and division of the State offices. It was a common saying among them before the election, that it would be the best thing that could happen if both Morgan and Burrows were beaten, in order that the friends of each might be made sensible of the necessity of coalescing into a common party. The vote for Gerrit Smith is almost ridiculously small, but not smaller than we expected. His speeches were of such an extraordinary character, that many who were disposed to vote for him reconsidered their resolution—so at least we infer—and either refrained from voting, or gave their support in quarters where it had a chance of being effectual.

The *Tribune* observes, that the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor, instead of being twenty thousand, might have been fifty, if the Republican Convention at Syracuse had taken such a course as would have resulted in blending the two opposition parties—the Republican and American—into one. It may be so, perhaps; we are not sure; but what would have been gained? Instead of fifty thousand, it might have been four times fifty, if the Republican Convention had adopted the Democratic candidates for State officers, and could have persuaded the Republican party to support them. What we want is not a large nominal majority, but a clear, distinct expression of popular opinion in regard to the great sin of the Federal Administration, the policy of propagating Slavery, and the use of every method, direct and indirect, to assist its introduction into our Territories, contrary to the desire of a majority of the American people, and against the will of the settlers themselves. That expression we have obtained in a manner which makes it emphatic, explicit, unmistakable, and not to be explained away by any ingenuity of construction. If we had attempted to bribe those who claimed to be the leaders of the American party into a support of Mr. Morgan, by giving them a part of the State offices, there would have been room for cavil about the significance of the result; but now there is none. The Administration and its friends are rebuked in a way which they cannot fail to understand.

The *Express* newspaper, which claims to be the organ of the American party, pretends this morning that Mr. Morgan has been "elected by fusion," that is to say, by the help of the American party, in this city, at least. One thing is certain, that Mr. Morgan owes no part of his success to the *Express*. That some of those who were formerly of the American party—the most reflecting and disinterested of them—joined the Republicans in achieving the triumph; that they did this the more cheerfully on account of their respect for the good qualities of the man and their confidence in his character, and that they did it in spite of the efforts of the *Express* to restrain them, is doubtless true enough. They have reconsidered their political creed, and annexed themselves to the Republican party, and that is the explanation. But there is no reason for believing that all the new recruits to the Republican party came from the American party—that would leave no room for the honest Democrats, who have seen the mistake of supporting Buchanan, and joined in this rebuke of his policy. The *Express* confesses that "a few of the Americans, alarmed by Seward's abolition manifesto at Rochester, voted for Parker." More than enough, we suspect, to counterbalance those who voted for Morgan, took occasion of this pretext to do what they had previously determined on doing, by way of preventing the election of Morgan.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, partook of a public dinner at Barndville, in that State, a few days ago. He made a speech on the occasion, some points of which are thus sketched by the Augusta *Constitutionalist:*

"He said he regarded the Kansas excitement, throughout the whole controversy, as the greatest imposture ever practiced on intelligent communities; and he never for a moment believed that the Territory could, under any possible contingency, become a slave State. He regarded the whole idea as preposterous and delusive in the extreme. The reopening of the African slave trade, in his opinion, could never be accomplished, except by the dissolution of this Union. The free States were opposed to reopening that trade, and their representatives in Congress would never vote in favor of such a measure. He believed it was the destiny of African Slavery to extend over the whole world, wherever climate and soil would warrant it. The black race were providentially destined as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' and there is no mortal power that could alter the decree established. He did not think that there was any territory belonging to our Union suitable for Slavery, unless our Pacific slopes would answer; but there the mongrel races of Mexico would amalgamate with the slaves, and the institution would become worthless and insecure. Senator Hammond insisted on the importance of a route across the Isthmus to California, which the United States must take into their own hands, and by force, if necessary, for we have a right to take it. We must, he said, fight all our battles for constitutional rights and equality in the Union. But whenever the South declares that she can no longer maintain her position of equality in the Union, and is prepared for independence out of it, his hopes, his fortunes, and his fate, would be with the people of the South."

The New York city election, according to the *Courier and Enquirer*, was, notwithstanding a few serious outbreaks, upon the whole, one of the most orderly popular demonstrations of the kind that has been witnessed in New York for many years. The immense police force—some 2,300 strong—was unquestionably the principal cause that brought about so desirable a result. The unusually large number of candidates contributed much to excite and keep alive the interest felt in the result of the contest. The removal of the ticket booths to a distance of 150 feet from the polls, and the general closing of the liquor shops within that limit, were found to operate favorably. Intoxicating drinks were imbibed, however, in fearful quantities, as candidates were generous, and the liquor stores that were open very accessible. No disturbance of moment occurred in any but the first, sixth, and seventeenth wards.

The Administration do not intend to abandon the fight against Douglas, as has been alleged. They claim three members of the State Senate among the number of those holding over, who are sufficient to prevent the election, if that policy should now be adopted. This trio is said to be resolutely anti-Douglas, though classified in the general count as "Democrats." There are power and patronage enough here to compass this object, undoubtedly, for such "moral suasion" is far more practicable upon a few selfish members of a Legislature than upon the masses of the people. The only question that will be considered is, will such a step be injurious or beneficial to the future interests of the man against whom it is proposed to be taken? If decided in favor of the former, the means can readily be found to attain the end. Nothing is easier. The examples of recantation in Congress, after the most solemn pledges, bear witness how open to conviction are the consciences of Democratic politicians, when tempted with sufficient inducement.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Halifax, Nov. 4.—The steamer America, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., arrived here last night about midnight.

The advices per the steamers North Briton and City of Washington had arrived at Liverpool.

Signals had been received at Valentia from Newfoundland through the Atlantic cable in a very distinct manner, by means of Daniels's battery, in use at the latter place. Orders were given at once to use Daniels's battery at Valentia.

The French and Portuguese question is still unsettled, but a favorable solution is expected, notwithstanding that two more French war vessels had arrived in the Tagus.

The Paris journals reiterate the report of an insurrection in Syria, and intimate that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe. The Greek Christians in Bosnia, who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population, have the belief that they will have the support of France and Russia in the dismemberment of the Turkish empire and the formation of a Greek State at Constantinople.

The London *Morning Post* understands that the channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon. A French vessel of war had arrived in the Tagus with a French *attache*, but no definite arrangement had been made.

The London *Times* continues its attack on Commissioner Reed, characterizing him as the catspaw of Russia.

The Bank of England still refrains from reducing the rate of interest, notwithstanding the money market is so easy that loans on Government securities can be obtained at 1 per cent.

The French Government is constructing a considerable number of vessels for the transport of cavalry. Although the fortifications of Civita Vecchia are making rapid progress, orders had recently been received from Paris to put on more hands.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 6.—The screw steamship Circassian, from Galway on the morning of the 27th ultimo, arrived at this port at half past six o'clock last evening.

The first part of the passage, the Circassian encountered stormy weather. She has 300 passengers for New York.

By this arrival we have Liverpool mail advices of the evening of the 25th, and telegraph accounts to noon of the 26th.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, from New York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 24th.

The steamer Hudson, from New York for Bremen, put into Southampton on the 23d, for coals.

The British war steamer Gorgon arrived at Plymouth on the 22d, from Halifax and Fayal. The Gorgon took soundings for another line of Atlantic telegraph from the banks of Newfoundland to the entrance of the English Channel, via Fayal.

The *Daily News* says the North Atlantic Steam Company (Galway line) received by the City of Washington applications from America for £50,000 stock, which, added to the subscription already made, exceeds the required capital.

The British board of trade returns, for the year ending September 30th, show a decrease in exports during the last nine months of over £9,400,000.

France.—The French breadstuffs markets continue dull.

The Portuguese Government yields the Charles et Georges to France, declaring that it yields only to the threatened employment of force. The Paris *Patrie* says that Portugal yielded not from fear, but wisdom.

Prussia.—The first Chamber rejected, by 80 to 76, a proposition to send an address to the King and Prince Regent.

Turkey.—The American frigate Wabash arrived at Constantinople on the 11th. A letter says, that as America is not included in the treaty, the Wabash has been allowed to come up, although she far exceeds the size of vessels allowed to pass the Dardanelles; she took out twenty of her guns, however, so that only thirty showed in the port-holes, which is nine more than the treaty allows.

Affairs in Servia were looking very serious. The town people were in arms.

The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais had ceased working, and was believed to be broken—communication between the two countries was kept up, via Ostend.

Recent accounts from Constantinople are to the effect that the situation of the Ottoman Empire becomes worse and worse every day. The fire smoulders under the ashes. It is true, serious movements are not yet reported, but in every direction the Governors are on their guard, and are called on to repress acts of insubordination, which are the forerunners of a rising. Omer Pasha, in spite of the prestige which still attaches to his name, has lost all influence, and cannot keep in order the province he governs, except by the most incessant vigilance and unflinching firmness. The Bosnians and the Croatians, under Servian influence, manifest a desire for independence ever since the Moldo-Wallachians have been in immediate expectation of shaking off the yoke of the Porte. These latter, in order to encourage such tendencies, talk of the convocation of a National Assembly, where the people will have the right to appear in arms. All the Slavonian and Bulgarian population are preparing for a struggle, which they see at hand. For a long time past, the trade has not been so brisk as now in arms and ammunition, which are easily introduced into Constantinople, owing to the venality of Ottoman functionaries. The Turks behold with alarm this situation becoming aggravated, and they fear to be sooner or later flung back on Asia. The Rayahs, who carry their heads high, and have never shown themselves so insolent, boast of their number and their wealth; and they make a point of speaking incessantly of the numerical weakness of the Turks, (the Greek population of Turkey in Europe amounts to eleven millions and a half, whilst the Mussulmans hardly number four.)

The Paris *Pays* has private advices from Shanghai to the 12th of August, according to which the Mandarin Keying was not sentenced to death, with the privilege of committing suicide, as reported by the correspondents of English journals. He was, like Yeh, degraded and condemned to ten years' confinement in the fortress of Tho-ho. This, at his advanced age, will probably prove to be imprisonment for life.

The Imperial General Tsan-Kwo-Le-ang, who, in June last, suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Nankin rebels, likewise incurred the Emperor's displeasure; but, as he is a great favorite with the army, it was thought advisable to punish him by proxy. An effigy of the General having been procured, one hundred lashes were administered to it with becoming gravity.

At a sitting of the French Academy, Messrs. De Fonvielle and Deherain communicated their researches on the depolarizing action of oxygenized water, from which it appears that it is eminently calculated to increase the intensity of the galvanic current, owing to the abundance of oxygen which it emits. But in order to obtain a liquid as rich in available oxygen as nitric acid is, the water should contain upwards of 200 times its volume of oxygen, a condition which it would be difficult to fulfil, it having been shown by Thenard that oxygenized water, containing more than 50 volumes, is soon decomposed. In conclusion, the authors stated that the conditions necessary to obtain a good depolarizing liquid are: 1, conductibility; 2, richness in combuent principles; 3, easy decomposition; and 4, the faculty of dissolving the gases or solids, which, being produced by its decomposition, are apt to form a non-conducting surface on the electrodes.

Professor Scheitzer, of Zurich, has discovered that various textile substances can be dissolved in a solution of sulphate of copper into which an excess of ammonia has been poured. In this solution, cotton becomes sticky like gum, and at length disappears. The liquid being filtered, and treated with an excess of hydrochloric acid, the cotton is precipitated under the from of a substance resembling the hydrate of alumina. Silk and wool will also dissolve, but the latter only by the aid of heat.

A meeting of all the leading members of the house of Rothschild has just taken place at Paris, to regulate their individual positions, and to fix the conduct of the house for the next year. The Paris member, the Baron James Rothschild, is now the recognised head of the house.

M. De Paravey has written a paper on the names given to the torpedo in various languages, with a view to show that there existed in the remotest ages a vague notion that the shocks of that animal were produced by an agency similar to that which caused lightning.

The French population of Buenos Ayres are busily employed in collecting funds, with a view to raising a monument to Bonpland.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From California.

The overland mail, from San Francisco on the 11th ultimo, has arrived at St. Louis. The *Alta California* furnishes the following summary of news since the departure of the steamer mail of the 5th:

The first mail from St. Louis reached San Francisco unexpectedly on the morning of the 10th, twenty-four days out, and arrangements were being made to appropriately celebrate the event.

A telegraphic dispatch had been received from the summit of the Sierra Nevada.

The steamer Cortes sailed for Victoria on the 9th, with only twenty passengers; but steamers were daily returning from Victoria, loaded down with disheartened miners.

The total amount of Fraser river gold dust deposited in the San Francisco Mint to October 1st was $57,000.

On the night of the 6th, a fire at Jamestown destroyed twenty-seven houses, involving a loss of $250,000.

Business generally since the departure of the steamer had been quiet, but the demand from the country was full.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Victoria, Capt. Wilson, the *Picayune* has dates from Tehuantepec to the 25th ult.

The Victoria went to Minatitlan with a cargo of lumber for the Tehuantepec Company.

Captain Wilson informs the *Picayune* that everything connected with the Tehuantepec Company's affairs on the Isthmus was progressing favorably. Every preparation was made to take the mails by the Quaker City over, without loss of time.

Enough lumber had been received from Pensacola to build about two-thirds of the number of bridges required to cross the numerous small mountain streams that intersect the route. The company had about five hundred men actively engaged on the roads and bridges, under the supervision of the company's superintendent, Mr. John McLeod Murphy.

The company's steamer Jasper was running regularly, and had made already many trips, conveying passengers, laborers, and materials.

The barque Flash, from New York, entered the river at the moment of the Victoria's departure, having on board a full cargo of materials for the company, comprising some twenty stages, with harness, coal, hay, &c., and about thirty stage-drivers and teamsters.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 4.—The Government of this Province has agreed to pay the New York and Galway Steamship Company $42,500, in addition to the grant of $23,000 by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the Company's making this port a port of call for their steamers semi-monthly to and from New York and Galway. The company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the steamship company will receive here telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered as they may be directed, as soon as the steamers arrive at that port. The Telegraph Companies associated with the American company (21 Wall street) have also agreed to receive all dispatches which may be offered, and transmit the same through to this place to intercept the steamers, or, failing to do so, no charge will be made for tolls. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and *vice versa*. The next steamer from this port for Galway will leave on or about the 12th inst.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following communication from Nicholas Longworth, the great wine manufacturer of that city:

"All the papers I had, giving the cure for scrofula, have been distributed to persons sending for the remedy. I have never heard of a case where it did not effect a speedy cure, and in no case do any injury. In several instances, where it has been applied to old sores, it has also speedily effected perfect cures. Put one ounce of aquafortis in a bowl or saucer; drop in it two copper cents; it will effervesce; leave the cents in; when the effervescence ceases, add two ounces of strong vinegar. The fluid will be a dark-green color. It should and will smart. If too severe, put in a little rain water. Apply it to the sore, morning and evening, by a soft brush or rag. Before applying it, wash the sore with water. Its first application known to me was a poor girl, sent to our city from Memphis to have her leg cut off, as it was feared she might not live long enough to have it cut off in that hot climate.

"She was refused admittance to the poor-house, and was lying on the sidewalk, as she could not even stand up. From her knee to her foot, one-third of the flesh was gone, and all the skin, except a strip about two inches wide. She was laid on a bed, and the remedy placed on a chair by it. She could not rise up and apply it. In a few days her peace of mind returned, and she declared it was getting well. It was supposed it was a relief from the pain only, but when examined, fresh flesh was found growing, and the skin over it. She was soon running about, and would work, which delayed the entire cure, leaving a small sore, which was in a few months entirely healed. A young girl with scrofula in her neck, having a large open hole, and deemed incurable, came one month after entirely cured, and recently married, with her husband, on their way to the East. I have never known a case where it did not effect a cure."

The Rev. Mr. Crowe, a Missionary to Central America from the American Bible Union, has been expelled by the Government from the State of Salvador. In July last, Mr. C. opened a school in San Miguel, but through the interference of the priests an attempt was made to drive him away, and he was ordered up to the capital. On his way he was seized by an armed force, taken to Acajutla, and placed on board the Columbus, bound to Panama. The case, as represented by Mr. Crowe himself, appears to be one of great hardship on his part, and of unjust persecution on the part of the authorities of these States. Independent of the anxiety which he has had to undergo, his health has been seriously impaired by his imprisonment in a close, damp room in Acajutla, and he has been compelled to leave all his property behind him.—*Boston Journal.*

A late letter has been received by a gentleman of this city, from a member of the Boundary Commission appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States territory and the British possessions, from the Pacific coast to where the line is already established. It is dated at Camp, on the Bay of Simiahano, September 5th. The writer says that the English Commissioners appointed to run the same boundary arrived one year after the American Commissioners, and took the field in August last, the Americans being ahead of them on the survey. It was the expectation of both parties to reach Fort Colville, near the head waters of the Columbia river, by next spring, if the Indians do not prove too troublesome. The Indians occupying the country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains are represented as being far more formidable than Indians generally, as they are more numerous, and are for the most part mounted and provided with excellent arms and ammunition obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. Their long intercourse with the Company has likewise accustomed them to the use of arms, and rendered them more intelligent than tribes less favorably situated. It was reported that they had routed a company of 200 white men, while the latter were on their way to the gold diggings on Fraser river. The writer of this letter expresses an unfavorable opinion of the Frazer river gold washings, on account of the depth of water, which makes it almost impossible to procure the gold.—*Star.*

In the city of London, coal is sent to consumers in sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. These are loaded on large carts drawn by enormous horses, with scales and weights to each cart, and, if desired by the purchaser, the sack is weighed by the driver. When the honesty of the coal merchant and the integrity of the driver are well established, the weighing of the sack is seldom required. And in the purchase of a cart-load of sacks, some three or four of them, taken promiscuously, are tested by the scales, and, if found correct, the weighing of the remainder of the load is dispensed with. This mode of buying and selling coal is the result of many years' experience in the vast city of London, and is better calculated to do justice to the honest dealer and the consumer than any plan we have seen in practice or proposed in this country.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st instant records a singular and fatal accident, the result of somnambulism:

"Friday evening, a farmer named John Bray, from Indiana, who was removing to some point on the Missouri, river with his wife, father-in-law, and four children, came in on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Being in straitened circumstances, the family obtained permission to stop for the night in a small room on the ferry dock at the foot of Carr street. Between twelve and one o'clock in the night, Bray arose *in his sleep*, and taking his youngest child, aged three years, in his arms, actually walked from the room and into the water! The piteous wailing cries of the child, and the loud calls of the father for help, soon drew a number of persons to the melancholy scene, from adjacent places on the levee. The frantic grief of the family partook of the incoherence and wildness of the maniac, and is described to be of the most heart-rending description. Before ingenuity could resolve on any means of rescuing the drowning object, both had sunk, to be seen no more alive."

Among the curiosities of the ordnance room, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, are two huge shot, recently brought home by a United States vessel from the Dardanelles. They are made of granite, and weigh from five to six hundred pounds each. They are about the size of a bushel measure. They are used in the Turkish forts which guard the Dardanelles. They are intended to be thrown from mortars, and to fall upon the decks of an enemy's shipping.

From the *Volksblatt*, published at the German settlement of Hermann, in Missouri, we learn that this year's vintage in the vicinity of Hermann, in spite of the poor prospects in the early part of the season, has been an average one. The quantity of wine produced will reach 25,000 gallons, which is highly satisfactory, in veiw of the fact that last year's yield was enormous, and that the vines seldom yield two consecutive heavy crops. The yield per acre of the different vineyards is variable—three and four hundred gallons per acre being secured in some, while others afforded only fifty gallons per acre. In general, however, the vintners are well pleased with the result, and have no cause to complain of hard times.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* publishes a list of marine losses for October, which amount, in the aggregate, to thirty vessels, valued at $533,500. The total losses during the last ten months included two hundred and fifty-nine vessels, valued at $7,381,891. During the same period in 1857, four hundred and eighty-seven vessels, valued at $15,421,600, were lost.

The Indiana penitentiary contains four hundred and forty convicts, eight of whom are females. There are but three hundred and forty-four cells, and no room for more. The fall courts will probably increase the population to about five hundred. The prison is now overcrowded, without proper accommodations for near a hundred of the convicts, who have to sleep in the halls, or in the cells, two in a bed. The trustees will recommend to the Legislature the construction of another somewhere upon the limestone region of the Wabash.

Accounts from Barbados, to the 9th of October, state that the total shipments of sugar for the year, reduced to hogsheads, is 50,027, and molasses 19,754 puncheons. The prospects for the growing canes are gloomy indeed, and under the most favorable circumstances the coming crop will fall short 10,000 hhds. of the present one, and may reach 20,000 hhds. Many parts of the island are suffering severely from the want of rain, without which, they will make scarcely any crop at all. Some fine showers had fallen within the last 48 hours, and indications are that the rainy season has finally set in.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard*, who has succeeded in the culture of tea in North Carolina, writes that the Paraguay tea, which it is proposed to introduce into the United States, is identical with the "Yopon," which grows wild on the North Carolina coast, and is very generally drank among the poorer classes in that section. Many of the captains of vessels prefer a supply of it to coffee, as they say their men are with it able to endure more fatigue and accomplish more labor. It grows wild upon the eastern coast, but, when cultivated and trimmed, makes a beautiful tree.

The India trade is reviving at Boston. A large fleet has recently arrived from India ports, and many more vessels are on the way from Calcutta, Manilla, &c., and most of them will be due shortly. At Calcutta, September 8, fifteen ships were loading for Boston; and from August 23 to September 8, ten ships more had sailed for this port. At the other East India ports—such as Singapore, Batavia, Padang, Penang, &c.—a number of vessels were loading for Boston.

Mail robberies have been recently committed in Maine. A bag, lost on the 21st ultimo, was found on the 1st instant, concealed under leaves and moss in the woods, about three-quarters of a mile from Miller's house. All the letters had been broken open, and rifled of their valuable contents. The papers had been but little disturbed.

The Common Council of the city of Memphis, Tenn., have under consideration an ordinance for the licensing of houses of prostitution. The committee which reported the ordinance held that the vice was one which might be controlled and regulated, but not to be eradicated.

The farmers of Iowa seem to take the lead in the Northwest the present season in the cultivation of Chinese sugar-cane. With the most ordinary care, and upon ground so wet that the plant got a very late start, the crop yielded two hundred gallons of excellent sirup per acre. The article is so abundant in some localities, that it is selling for twenty-five cents per gallon. It is the opinion of intelligent gentlemen that the sorghum crop of the present season will save the State of Iowa a million of dollars, that would else have gone to purchase sugar and molasses from abroad.

The New Orleans papers mention that, while the steamer Calhoun stopped at Apalachicola on the 20th ultimo, a distressing accident occurred, by which a young and esteemed citizen of Pensacola lost his life. Among the passengers was a Mrs. Hazard, from Mobile, and three children, one of whom, by accident, fell overboard; and three or four gentlemen—among whom was the deceased—jumped overboard after the child. The young man, who was an expert swimmer, sank almost immediately on touching the water. Life-preservers and chairs were thrown overboard in profusion, but to no purpose. The body was recovered about two hours afterwards. The name of the unfortunate young man is Thomas Baltzell, civil engineer, and son of Judge Baltzell, of Tallahassee, Florida.

R. H. Chilton, a cotton broker in New Orleans, committed suicide on Wednesday morning. The deaths by fever on the 3d were seventeen.

The deaths from fever at New Orleans on the 2d instant were 24.

THE NATIONAL ERA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor; D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor; J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor.

Volume XIII. January, 1859.

The *National Era* is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the *Era* was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its position, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Columbia.

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the *Era* finds twenty among the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the *Era*, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sentiments, naturally engross a large portion of Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the *Era* should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicited, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional patronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for evil.

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squatter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conservatism, National Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea—that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the *Era* be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "*Herman*" and "*Jasper*," will furnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come.

The *Era* presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858.

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Address G. BAILEY, *Editor of the National Era*, Washington, D. C.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Henry Gambrill, one of the notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of this city, and who murdered police officer Benton, about a month since, one of the best officers in the city, because he was the chief witness against his brother on a charge of incendiarism, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree. This evening, police officer Rigdon, who was the principal witness in the trial against Gambrill, was also shot dead in the western part of the city, by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithful officer, and his sad death is deeply regretted. The murderer's name is Cropps. Great excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and threats are made of lynching the murderer.

The machinery for the new sloop of 13 feet draft, building at the Philadelphia navy yard, is in process of construction at the works of Merrick & Son, of this city. It will consist of a pair of horizontal direct acting engines, having cylinders fifty inches diameter, thirty inches stroke. The entire weight of all the machinery and appurtenances, and of coal for five days, full steaming, is guarantied not to exceed 406 tons. The above amount of coal may also be stowed in the space allotted to the machinery, which is fifty feet in length of the ship. Although the contract was awarded only one month ago, considerable progress has been already made, and there is no doubt that Messrs. Merrick & Son will be able to fulfil their agreement to complete the whole in six months from date of contract. The ship, it is expected, will be ready to launch before the close of the year.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Convention of the slaveholders of the Eastern Shore of Maryland assembled at