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Western Europe and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times expresses in the following paragraph an opinion which well informed Americans in Europe seem to share, that the immense allied power of Western Europe is disposed, and will be encouraged by victories in the East, to dictate to the government of this country, and to all the nations of the Western Continent. The Albany Atlas says it has "from the beginning, entertained something like this apprehension, and regards the destruction of the growing commerce and the war-fleet of Russia, as the installation of a power on the ocean, absolute in its will, and wanton in its unchecked strength; and with which we may be likeliest to come into collision. We have not, therefore, invoked a special blessing upon the guns, the bombs and the congregate rockets which the allies have sent into the Baltic to batter down Cronstadt, and lay in ashes St. Petersburg, where Peter the Great laid the foundation of a new civilization; nor have we rejoiced at the bombardment of the free port of Odessa, that other miracle of modern commerce and the burning of neutral vessels lying there."

The Times correspondent says: I call your attention to an article in the London Times on the subject of French interference in any difficulties which may arise between Spain and the United States.—Though I cannot go so far as to affirm, with the writer of that article, that Louis Napoleon has positively given assurances to Spain that she has nothing to fear on the subject of Cuba, yet my information points in the same direction, and leaves me no reason to doubt the accuracy of the assertion. I have taken occasion from time to time in your columns, to invite American attention to the course of France since Louis Napoleon has been upon the throne, and to what might possibly be her conduct, in case of a speedy triumph in the East, and of the necessity of immediate occupation for her fleets. In view of subsequent intelligence, and of constantly recurring symptoms, all indicating a similar possibility, I feel it my duty again to state my belief that it will not be long before the Emperor will seek an occasion to thrust himself between the two Powers in question, less as an umpire than as a party. Unless the United States is willing to accept whatever settlement France may impose on them by superior strength, they must be prepared to repel force by force. Whatever impetus the French navy may acquire in the Baltic and Euxine must have a field to spend it in; and what has begun in the East may be easily continued in the West. Should that navy be seriously damaged, however, at Cronstadt and Sebastopol, it need not, of course be expected very speedily at Havana or Key West.

The annexed letter, taken from the Journal of Commerce, will be read with interest in this connection; and perhaps it may be well to state, that the naval strength of the United States, compared with that of the French, is about as one to three and a half—France having, in round numbers, seven thousand guns, and the United States two thousand. We have great confidence in the skill and gallantry of our seamen; but old Truxton or Paul Jones would have hesitated about engaging a Frenchman with a similar disparity of force. The truth is, and it is idle to deny it, that the United States is a fourth or fifth-rate naval power, and there is not the least probability that it will ever attain to a front rank among the great maritime nations of the earth. We have the elements of naval strength in great abundance, but the policy of the government is adverse to their development and application. The expense of keeping afloat even the handful of armed vessels deemed necessary for the protection of our commercial marine, and to maintain the dignity of our flag in remote seas, is a source of perpetual complaint in many parts of the country. The annual appropriation bill furnishes a theme

of patriotic eloquence to a large number of demagogues, whose parsimonious declarations are but the echo of the sentiments of their constituents. There are scores of men in Congress ready for a war to acquire Cuba, who would not dare to vote money enough to fit out a squadron capable of coping with the Spanish naval force on the coasts of the Island. It is worse than folly to entertain the idea of intimidating Spain into parting with Cuba until we are prepared to augment our navy fourfold. This could not be done in three or four years—in fact, it could never be done in time of peace, for the public would not consent that their money should be so expended, unless for the defence of our coasts or commerce.

All the talk about obtaining Cuba is trifling and nonsense. And if the Southern hotspurs do not intend breaking out of the Union until they can take that Island with them, we shall have their company for many a long year to come. We cannot buy Cuba, for two sufficient reasons:

- 1st, Spain will not consent to sell; and
- 2d, The Senate would never sanction a treaty providing for the purchase, at the enormous price named as likely to be offered by the Executive. We say nothing about the utter impossibility of the House of Representatives ever appropriating two or three hundred millions of dollars, for any purpose whatever—as such a work of folly will never be demanded of that body.

If there is any reader green enough to suppose that this nation can be rushed into a war for its acquisition, let him ponder the following letter, and then say what he thinks would be the result of such a struggle:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

From time to time, designs have been imputed to Louis Napoleon, in relation to Northern Spanish America, including Cuba, and even in regard to Spain herself.—Designs he is supposed to have cherished, in regard to Central America, before the revolution which gave him a footing in France, and hence his investigations and movements relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, by way of some one of the Isthmuses of Central America. It has been mentioned here lately, by Lord Elgin, that when he (Lord E.) was Governor of Jamaica, Louis Napoleon was engaged in some political intrigues with Central American leaders. When Mr. J. L. Kerr was our Minister in Nicaragua, about three years ago, he was informed, distinctly, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that State, that as England denied to Nicaragua her rights, and as the United States would not protect her from British interference, she would throw herself upon the protection of Louis Napoleon, and would find in him ample defence and protection.

Then, again, some persons have imagined that Napoleon also proposes to constitute himself one of the heirs of the sick Republic of Mexico, and upon its expected decease, to take possession of some of its most important ports and contiguous districts. He wants some region productive in precious metals, as a colony, to be on a par with England in all respects. He wishes employment for his Navy, and to build up a commercial marine as its basis. Therefore it is that he has so much encouraged and improved the French fisheries. Then, again, in following the footsteps of his uncle, he intends to make himself master of the decaying Spanish monarchy, and, as a preliminary to this, he may, it is supposed, become the protector of Cuba, on certain terms. He contemplates, no doubt, a quarrel with England, at a suitable time, and, after having brought England into a strait with Russia, he will leave her in the lurch, and pursue his designs for the possession of Spain and her colonies.

During the administration of Mr. Fillmore, incidents occurred, which showed a disposition on the part of the French government to interfere in defence of Cuba,

either against our fillibusters, or against our government. The French fleet, now in the West Indies, is conveniently stationed for the same purpose. As to England, she has probably declined the assumption of the obligation to protect Cuba, at the hazard of a war with the United States, at this time, and therefore Spain has refused to furnish a contingency of 20,000 men, for the occupation and defence of Greece. But, the failure of the tripartite arrangement for the guaranty to Spain of her dominion over Cuba, occasioned by the temporary reluctance of England to go to war with the United States, tends to encourage the Emperor in his designs for the ultimate annexation of Spain and her colonies to his empire.

The time has hardly come in which it could be expected that Louis Napoleon would declare his purpose to protect Cuba, but he has hinted his intention, as is generally believed, to certain persons, and among them Senor Cueto, the present Minister from Spain to the United States, who recently had an interview with him, while in Paris, on his way to this country. The advices on this subject, which we have through the London Times, and other sources, are but incidents in support of the opinion that the Emperor contemplates a war with the United States, for the protection of Cuba, at any moment when the United States may attempt to seize upon the Island. The Washington Union of yesterday refers to the fact that the declaration said to have been made by the Emperor, was addressed to a "foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission," and remarks that there are circumstances pointing with much force to the "diplomatic agent" referred to—that is, the Spanish Minister himself—whose recent intercourse with the Secretary of State, has probably shown that Spain is not in the mood to comply with the present demands of our Government, or to yield to our wishes, at any time, for the acquisition of Cuba.

Cures for Hydrophobia.

The first of the annexed prescriptions is by M. Cossar, a French physician, and is said to be the cure for the bite of a mad dog:

Take two table-spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder—mix it with half a pint of water, and with this keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science, has been so long directed in vain.

It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment:

From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into the Breslau hospital was 134; into the hospital at Zurich, 233 persons bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs,) of whom only four died.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, says that the spirit of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog.

The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses diluted taken inwardly, during the day.

The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician of England tried it in cases of hydrophobia and always with success.

By the new liquor law, just passed by the Connecticut legislature, no debt contracted for liquor can be collected. The bill forbids the manufacture and sale of hop beer.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following is a synopsis, as received by telegraph, of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, agreed on between Mr. Marcy and Lord Elgin, and, by the latter, submitted to the Canadian Parliament.

Article first throws open the fisheries of British America, excepting those of Newfoundland, and the salmon, shad and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article second provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British, right in the American Fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Article third provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds, vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish, and the products of fish, and all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; undressed stone, and marble in its unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese; tallow and lard; horns; manure; ores of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch and turpentine; ashes; lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed; and manufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, trees and shrubs; pelts; fish-oil; rice; broom-corn; barley; gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstones, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dyestuffs; flax; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Article fourth throws open the river St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to the American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State governments to admit British vessels into their canals, both nations to enjoy the navigation on equal terms.

Article fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner, if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating her waters, in which case Americans can annul article second.

Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland, with her consent.

The recent loan for the prosecution of the New York canal enlargement was eagerly taken by capitalists for banking purposes.—The bids were spirited, ranging from 116 to 120 for the successful bids, and largely exceeded the amount thrown on the market.—This competition shows less favorably for the abundance of money than for the profit which attends its use just at this time; and instead of indicating redundancy of capital seeking investment, when we consider the uses for which the stock was wanted, indicates rather the reverse.

A CALIFORNIA GARDEN.—A gentleman by the name of Wolfskill has at Los Angeles, on the Pacific shore, about fifty acres of land devoted exclusively to the raising of fruit. Thirty-five acres of this land is allotted to grape-vines, which produce annually about 35,000 gallons of wine, valued at \$19,520. There are three acres of peach trees, with one hundred trees to the acre, which bear about 12,000 pounds of peaches, worth at least \$600. Seventy pear trees produce \$2,800 worth of fruit. Twenty orange trees afford 40,000 oranges, worth \$2,000; and other fruit of various kinds, such as apricots, apples, citrons, make up an annual income from this garden of near \$27,000.—Mr. Wolfskill, the proprietor of this garden, possesses also a rancho, situated some eleven hundred miles off, in the valley of Sacramento. Here range three thousand head of cattle and two or three hundred fine horses; and to amuse himself while herding stock, he has planted an extensive vineyard; and set out a thousand trees of various kinds, including some fine olive trees. Mr. Wolfskill has just contracted to furnish a thousand head of cattle at \$40 a head.

Gerret Smith has resigned his seat in congress.

Hon. D. A. Starkweather, of Canton, O., has been appointed minister to Chili.