



CLINTON, LOUISIANA: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855.

To the officers of the steamer Gem, and to Ben. Orr, of the steamer David Gibson, we tender our thanks for late city papers.

Maj. Munday and Counselor Morgan have our thanks for late favors.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Deo, the Daguerrotypist, which will be found in another column.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Attention is called to the very extensive sale of Lands, Slaves and other property, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Lenora Perry, deceased, which will take place on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at the "Black Creek Plantation," 12 miles south of Jackson. Also, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., in the town of Jackson: Town Property, Land, &c. Sale to be made by G. W. Catlett, auctioneer.

MURDER.—A son of Mr. Mays, who resides some four miles from Jackson, was murdered on the upper Barou Sara road, near the plantation of Mr. Swayze, on Friday night last. He was returning home from the Bayou, when he was killed. He was, we understand, about 15 or 16 years of age. It is not known who are the perpetrators of this horrible deed.

The Durango Bear Lady, an account of whom we published last week, it appears has arrived at New Orleans. The Delta, in speaking of this wonderful being, says the senora is certainly a remarkable creature; in height she is about four feet, and very fully developed; she is human in every respect but the face, and that is half-bear, half-woman. The nostril and jaw, and the hair across the brow, are all thoroughly bearish, but the senora has a sweet human voice, and sings Mexican ditties in a peculiarly pensive manner. The hybrid converses agreeably, and we recommend every body, except those ladies "who love their lords," to visit this remarkable creature at Masonic Hall, forthwith.

It is stated that Mad. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 15th December, attending to her private property. She was not accompanied by her husband, the laws of Sweden forbidding the presence of a Jew. It is also said that Jenny has so changed in appearance and grown so old in looks that her oldest and most intimate friends did not recognise her.

AN HONORABLE MERCHANT.—A gentleman who was four or five years ago extensively engaged in business in Albany, failed for about \$150,000. His creditors unanimously agreed to compound with him for fifty cents on the dollar, which they realized. He afterwards went to California and got into a profitable business, and since that time has remitted to his creditors \$80,000 of the \$75,000 he owed them. He will, no doubt, soon pay the \$15,000 now due them.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 20th. The telegraphic advices that have been received by the papers is entirely unimportant. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred before Sevastopol. Negotiations for peace were still in progress, but nothing is yet known, with any degree of certainty respecting them. Severe frosts and snows in the Crimea had greatly retarded the operations of the besiegers.

Two hundred and fifty troops were to leave Newport Barracks on the 26th ult., for the South-western frontier.

The Senate of Iowa has, by a vote of 17 to 12, passed a bill removing the seat of government from Iowa City to Fort Des Moines. It is supposed, says the Dubuque Express, that the House will also pass the bill.

The Land Office at Monroe, La., was robbed of \$10,000 a few nights since.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY.—We have frequently remarked that the American is eminently a National party. Its principles, doctrines, designs, genius—everything pertaining to, and to be gained by it—are National. This point should never be lost sight of. Sectionalism should be rooted out, whenever it appears, root and branch. We are to know no North, no South, no East, no West—but only the great American principles and doctrine. Imbued with their spirit, and acting under it we shall go around, every step a new force to our power, every day a new power to our forces.

There are those in the American ranks, we very well know, who take very narrow and very fatal views of the American question; confining it to State matters, or those of a section, as of New England or the North. At one time—in the early stage of the movement—this would have done well enough, but that day and policy is passed. We are now to take larger views, and more extensive policies. The boy and the man are not the same. All our measures should be shaped towards a nationalism. This need not interfere with local action. What we need is to at all times recollect that we are a NATIONAL PARTY; and so being, to frame our plans accordingly. Let us set a bold face and a strong arm against the inroads of those men and sentiments which divide and distract. Let us stick to the American platform, and let all others alone. Our hands, heads, hearts, will be full if we attempt ONLY our missions. That is enough. The existence and utility of the party depends upon a triumph at the Presidential election. To obtain that end we should lay aside all minor considerations.—Boston Know-Nothing.

The movements of the Legislature are becoming more brisk of late, and business is being worked off with some little dispatch. It is very common to complain that the Legislature is doing nothing, and frequently capital is made by politicians out of such occasions; but we are inclined to the conviction that much more caution should be used in legislation than is now practised. The less number of laws, just so the ends and general welfare of society are met, the better—and the great difficulty is with most Legislatures they do too much. A great deal of what is done it were better to leave undone, and this fact is evidenced by the number of laws repealed every session, and by a great many legal enactments standing unexecuted, as dead letters upon the statute books. The Americans are a fast people—they desire to see everything "done up" quick and fast. This rule is a good one in regard to nearly everything else but law-making, and that business should be transacted with caution, and every law—its effect on society—should be deeply weighed and considered carefully before its passage.

The elections over the spoils, appropriated by the victors to themselves, politics and party difference are now lost sight of by the legislators, in the general desire to serve the interests of the State and the constituency. Several important bills have been introduced, which will be noticed in their turn. An effort was made some days ago in the House to change the eighth article of the Constitution, to effect which a two-third vote of both Houses was required.—This movement elicited much warm discussion, involving as it did that most intricate and subtle question, the basis of representation. This question is indeed a vexed one in our State policy, because in the condition of things principle and expediency are set together by the ears, and both views of the matter is susceptible of being sustained by much argument. The "total population basis," which now remains in the State Constitution, and which gives a representative in the Legislature for so many inhabitants, including males and females—whites and blacks—contains some very objectionable features. It works a hardship on the city of New Orleans, and on those parishes where the black population is sparse.

The effect of this total population basis is to place the negroes in representation, in those parishes where they number many, on a par with the white inhabitants. With other portions of State, in which but comparatively few negroes are found, this is beyond a doubt a glaring political injustice. Negroes by this basis are openly recognized as a portion of the people, which is not consistent with the spirit of Southern institutions, and such an acknowledgment by our State is anything but comfortable. Negroes should only be looked on as property, and if, under this view, they enter as a consideration into the basis of representation, why not allow all kinds of property: land, bank stock, &c., to be represented? This question is a pretty tough one, and places the advocates of the total population basis in a very awkward dilemma.

The electoral basis, which is clearly right in principle, and thoroughly democratic, proposes to assess the representation on the number of qualified voters alone, exclusive of females and negroes; and this would have been accepted by the Convention, had not the other found more favor with the country members, who contended, rightly too, that the representation from New Orleans should be restricted, and the only effectual uniform mode of doing this was by giving the country a representation on its colored population. It is true that the country and city, mutually depending so much upon each other, their interests are so inseparably intertwined, that it is almost impossible to separate them without great injury to both; but as cases may be imagined in which the interests of the two might be opposite, it is politic by all means that the representation from the city should be restricted. In such a case as above mentioned, it would not be very healthy to the rural interests to be found in the minority in the Legislature.—On a question of such conflicting doubts between principle on the one hand, and expediency on the other, it is difficult to ascertain which meets with the most favor, but each representative is inclined very naturally to lean to that side which most favors the locality which he represents.

The Black Code, which the times and the customs have so long demanded, has been revised and passed the lower House. No difficulty is apprehended in its passage through the Senate. The distinguishing feature in this Code is that true spirit of philanthropy which breathes in all its provisions towards the black population. It will serve to protect more perfectly the rights of the master in the additional security it gives to the possession of his slave property, and also it guarantees life to the negro more than formerly. The time was when the white man was authorized to take the life of the negro for the most trivial offences. A negro refusing to stand when ordered, was liable to be shot down with perfect impunity, and often the master had no way of redress.—Under the new law, the white man is excused for killing only when he apprehends personal injury from the negro. This law is an important improvement in the Legislature of our State—it will effect to stay the tide of negro blood which hitherto has flowed too freely, and will put an end to that wanton destruction of negro property which has hitherto prevailed too much—it is a forcible commentary on the progressive enlightenment of the age, and will be hailed with joy by every true lover of humanity.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the Penitentiary, shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. The convicts number two hundred and ninety-five, of which nineteen are women, five white, and fourteen colored.—Eighty-five colored, and the remainder white men, of which but two are natives of this State. Does not this speak loudly for our native population? Ireland and Virginia are very well represented.

There is some objection to the leasing policy, and a meeting was held by the citizens of Baton Rouge, a few days since, to protest against it, and the action of this meeting may exercise some influence on the deliberation of the Legislature. The leasing of the Penitentiary is said to be morally wrong and inhuman, in as much as the convicts are placed too much under the control of individuals whose only purpose is to make money. It is known that this institution under the charge of the State was a burden, and the people were taxed to support it. But under the new policy it not only pays its own expenses, but is the source of a small revenue to the State. As to the objection urged against leasing, it may be answered that a man is put in the Penitentiary to punish him, and it is not intended that the convict shall live in sumptuousness. The convicts seem to be comfortably provided for, and that should be all that they should have.

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY GUARD.—The rapid strides with which the Order of Republican Liberty Guard is making progress through the length and breadth of the United States, is a self-evident fact for the importance and magnitude of its objects. This Order, which three months ago started with only seventy-six good American citizens, in the city of Boston, now numbers its thousands, and is daily increasing with almost unprecedented rapidity. It is composed, not of old fog politicians, imbued with party prejudices, but of young, patriotic, and noble Americans, the bone and sinew of our native land; men who stand ready to guard the civil and religious liberties of our country, even to the sacrifice of their lives. The question is frequently asked, "Why this secrecy?" and "What is the object to be gained?" The secrecy of the Order simply relates to the admission of members, and to guard against the contamination of foreign influence through "native" emissaries. The object—to carry out the precept of the immortal Washington, "Put none but Americans on Guard," and to be ever on the alert to baffle the "insidious wiles of foreign influence."

THE OLD PARTIES.—Nothing is more evident than that the old parties are giving out. They appear to possess neither heart nor head; and, as for conscience, it is a profession they have laid no claim to for years. The best portion of these parties has enrolled themselves in the modern—the American party. Hence its numerical strength, and political and moral power. The time had not only come for the dissolution of the old, but for the formation of a new party. Accordingly the American party came into existence; as much a direct political logic as it was a public necessity. It to-day is the party; not only holding the balance of power, but almost having it supremely. There is a heavy responsibility attached to the new party, whether in State or National affairs. We are watched with a close eye, by what little there remains of our opponents; and it becomes us so to direct our affairs that they shall stand the test of the hardest criticism.—B.

KNOW-NOTHINGS TEST.—An individual who first cried in the land of kroust and pipes, after having indulged in lager beer until he became patriotic, declared himself an American, and in favor of the principles of Know-Nothings, and expressed great anxiety to become a member. It was not long before a gentleman, who fattens upon fun, was pointed out as a Know-Nothing. Fritz made his wishes known to the supposed Know-Nothing, who is never at a loss when the table is to be "set on a roar," informed the applicant that there was a test which was necessary before the ceremony could be performed. "What is it?" inquired Mine Herr Fritz. "Sit," says Mr. Know-Nothing, "we have in an adjoining room, the proud representative of Liberty—the American Eagle. He despises a foreigner, particularly if he be false hearted, and an enemy to Republicanism; we will take you to where he is, and if you can make friends with him, you are a fit person to become one of us."

"O! ya, dat is goot!" answered the would be Know-Nothing. Now it so "turns up," that the master of ceremonies was duly prepared with an eagle, recently brought in from the plains, and the property of Messrs. McGraw and Resides, and the toy of "shining morning faces," much to the annoyance of exacting school-teachers—which annoyance, in all probability, has found expression in a certain definite tickling process the young idlers have been subjected to. But to cut the story short, Know-Nothing was suspicious Fritz was confident, called for "der eagle, and was introduced. Foreigner approached—"Liberty" looked askant, but did not move; foreigner grow more bold, and sticking his face up to the "bird," declared his loyalty. Liberty gave an angry squall, and caught the intruder by the nose, at the same time made a few "stars and stripes" upon his already rubicund face. By unanimous consent, Fritz was not initiated, himself voting in the negative.—Independence (Mo.) Dispatch.

CAMELS.—The Secretary of War renews the recommendation which he made in his report of last year for an appropriation by Congress to test the value of camels and dromedaries in transporting military supplies on our South-western and Western frontier. It is known that in those regions, which our troops are obliged to defend from the incursion of the Indians, there are table-lands and extensive deserts, where large tracts must be traversed, which affords no water and but little scanty herbage. When springs are at length reached, they are often so brackish that horses and mules refuse the water. The camel, from the great weight he can carry, the longer time he can go without drink, his power of subsisting on coarser food than the horse, and his willingness to drink brackish water; is admirably adapted for that region of country, unless the climate should prove an obstacle to his introduction. On the Eastern Continent he lives and works in almost every latitude and climate, and is extensively used for the purpose for which it is now proposed to employ him by the British in the East Indies and the French in Algiers. Experience has proved that horses and mules are inadequate for the transportation of military supplies in a country of the character of our Western frontier; and the experiment recommended by the Secretary of War seems so reasonable and so likely to succeed, that we hope Congress will not fail to make the necessary appropriation.—Exchange Paper.

European Affairs. THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The Pacific arrived at New York on the 26th January. The telegraphic advices by this steamer we published in our last issue. We now furnish our readers with the following synopsis of her news:

The Eastern question has entered into an entirely new phase. Prince Gortschakoff has announced to the Austrian Government that the "Czar accepts not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the three powers"—England, France and Austria. But as no armistice is agreed to, "hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiations."

Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance. The conduct of Prussia and of the Germanic States is still equivocal. This intelligence has much exercised the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate effect was to raise the quotations of consols 2 per cent. But doubts are springing up fast. Why has the Czar accepted terms which he has several times declared ignominious and humiliating? Is the declaration wrung from him? And if so, is the war then near its close? Or is he at all sincere in his implied desire for peace? Is it not a desperate attempt to detach Austria from the alliance? Or, finally, is it an artifice to gain time to move these extraordinary masses of troops he has collected into the Crimea and thus drive the Allies into the sea.

Such are the questions everywhere asked, but without any satisfactory reply. It is however, generally expressed that the difficulty on which the negotiations will split is the proposal to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other powers. The allies insist on this point, as the proof of their success; while it is thought Russia will, on no account assent to it. Kesteven Brothers, London, have failed in the wool trade, with liabilities £40,000, and assets 7s. per £. Abbott, Gottingham, & Co., sawl merchants, London, have also failed, with large liabilities, but a favorable condition of assets.

The rumor that the Turks have sustained another defeat in Bessarabia, is considered as another version of the Russian attack on Tultscha. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes as follows:

The visit of Lord Palmerston to the Emperor of France, in the beginning of December, gave rise to many comments, and now we read again that Lord John Russell has gone to Paris—of course not on business. No. He went to pay a visit to Miss Elliott, a sister of Lady Russell, who is unwell. Still being in Paris, while his colleagues are twice or three times a week convened in cabinet council in Downing street, sitting for three hours and more, he has paid a visit to the Emperor. This shows that personal negotiations between the Emperor and the English ministers are more or less connected with the attitude of Austria and Prussia. Prussia being called upon by Austria to put 100,000 men on the war footing, by embodying the Landwehr, has flatly refused to do so; she says that Russia will in no case attack Austria as long as Austria remains on the defensive, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for the mobilization of the militia. As to Austria, we have at last got all the details of the Conference about the interpretation of the four points, which were already declared to furnish a sufficient basis for negotiations—still, without a Russian victory, they are sheer moonshine. According to the Independence Bølge, the interpretation is put down in the following terms:—War is to be continued—

- 1. If the protectorate exercised by the Imperial Court of Russia upon the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Serbia does not cease for the future, and if the privileges granted by the Sultans to those provinces, dependencies of the Turkish Empire, are not put under the collective guarantee of the powers according to a Convention to be concluded with the Sublime Porte, which shall regulate all the details.
- 2. If the navigation of the Danube on its mouth is not freed from every hindrance, (entrave) and if the principles sanctioned by the treaty of the Vienna are not applied to it.
- 3. If the treaty of July 13, 1841, is not revised by all the high contracting parties in the interest of the balance of the European powers.
- 4. If Russia does not cease to claim the right of exercising an official protectorate over subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever creed they may belong, and if France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia shall not mutually engage to obtain a corroboration and maintenance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, from the Ottoman Government; and to turn to account the magnanimous intentions professed by his Majesty the Sultan, without encroaching upon the dignity and independence of his crown.

I cannot vouch for the literal authenticity of this document, still, on the whole, it is correct. The French have established a military police at Constantinople, in order to prevent the affrays between the English and French seamen, in which the Italians take part as enemies of the French, and the Greeks as enemies of the English as well as of the French.

The following dispatch, although it has been superseded by later intelligence, is deserving of notice: "Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Czar has refused to entertain any terms of accommodation except on the condition that Prussia be admitted to the Conference at Vienna. This was so palpable an offer to take Prussia under his protection, that its rejection was immediate, and (it was said) that M. Mantouffier wrote to St. Petersburg that Prussia was quite able to vindicate her position as a European power."

Since then it is reported that Prussia has, of her own accord, sought admission to the Conference. On the 5th inst., Prussia answered the demand of Austria for the mobilization of the Prussian army, by a refusal to do so at present. Bavaria, Saxony and Wirttemberg will also refuse. The States of the third order are more favorably disposed.

The following is of doubtful authenticity: "Vienna, Jan. 7.—To support and justify its neutrality the Prussian cabinet has obtained from the Czar an engagement, having the force of a treaty, to the effect that he will not attack Austria." The Fremden Blatt states that Prussia has actually given her adhesion to the treaty of December 2. [Doubtful.]

FRANCE. On the 9th, Napoleon reviewed the detachments of the Imperial Guard who are under orders for the Crimea. The Emperor was present, and the troops expressed their enthusiasm by repeated acclamations. On presenting their new colors the Emperor thus addressed his soldiers: "The French nation, by its sovereign will, has re-suscitated many things which were thought forever dead, and to-day the Empire is reconstituted; an intimate alliance exists with our ancient enemies; the flag of France waves with honor on those distant shores where the bold gift of our eagles had not before ventured; the Imperial Guard, the heroic representation of military glory and honor, is now present, surrounding the Emperor as of yore,

wearing the same uniform, carrying the same standards, and, above all, carrying in their hearts the same sentiments of devotion to their country. Receive, then, these standards, which will lead you to victory, as they led your fathers—as they have led your comrades—Go, and take your share of what still remains of danger to be overcome and glory to be won; you will soon have received the noble baptism which is your ambition; and you will have lent your assistance to plant our eagles upon the walls of Sevastopol."

Among the rumors, it was said that the Emperor of Russia had written an autograph letter to the Emperor of France, proposing terms of arrangement. This, however, is contradicted by some of the papers. Napoleon has intimated to the Pope that for the present the French army of occupation will not be reduced below the minimum of 3,500 men, of whom 3,000 shall be stationed at Rome, and 500 at Civita Vecchia. Cardinal Antonelli writes a letter to the French Ambassador, assenting to his arrangement, and seeing in it "a new proof of special devotion and attachment on the part of France."

GERMANY. A terrible inundation of the Elbe occurred on the 2d ult. The damage done at Hamburg is estimated at three to four millions of marks. In Hanover many of the dikes gave way, and the land was flooded for miles, causing much loss of property, and probably of life. At Cuxhaven there was but little shipping when the hurricane which preceded the inundation came on, and not much damage was done beyond the loss of spars and anchors. A steamer from Leith is reported to be lost at sea, and other sea-going steamers reached port with paddles and deck works damaged. The loss of the George Canning, New York liner—supposed in the same gale—is referred to elsewhere.

RUSSIA. According to private accounts of a completely reliable character from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It is mentioned that in all the churches prayers are offered for peace. As religious services in Russia are subject to the control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable.

It has been announced from Vienna, that Prussia has acceded to the treaty of December 2. A somewhat confident prediction in the Fremden Blatt, is we believe, the only authority for this statement.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 3d, gives one-fourth of its news columns to the report of Mr. Bright's pro-Russian speech, delivered on the 22d Dec. in the House of Commons.

A PUZZLED YANKEE.—"Quillip" told a good story of a man on the Mississippi steamer, who was questioned by a Yankee. The gentleman, to humor the fellow, answered all the questions straightforwardly, until the Down Easter was fairly puzzled for an interrogatory. At last he inquired, "Look here, Squire, where was you born?" "I was born," said the victim, "in Boston, Tremont street, No. 44, on the 1st day of August, 1820, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said, "Yes; well; I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or a brick house, du ye?"

A SAD MISTAKE.—Two years ago, a young Englishman was attested in Boston for passing counterfeit money, tried convicted, and sentenced to the State's Prison. The money which he passed was a five dollar bill on the Western Bank, which was taken by the person receiving it to the Suffolk for deposit, the teller of the Suffolk pronounced it counterfeit, and wrote "counterfeit" across the face of it. On the trial, the mark of the teller was called to prove the bill counterfeit, and the teller's stamp went for evidence. About a month ago, the bill which had been safely kept in the Attorney's office, by accident fell into the hands of the former cashier of the bank, when he immediately pronounced it genuine. Whereupon the young Englishman was set at liberty, after a confinement in the State's Prison of nearly two years. The question now is, who ought to pay the damages, the State or the Suffolk Bank?

HUMAN LIFE.—Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is gladness and sunshine, and Heaven is not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take this great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts or on our hearths and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. I believe every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow's Prose.

Mr. Adams was once asked what he lamented most in his life. "My impetuous tempered vituperous manner of speech," said he, "which prevents me from returning good for evil and induces me, in the madness of my blood, to say things that afterwards I am ashamed of."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The breaking of a switch rod caused an express train from New York to Boston, to run off the track, on the night of the 22d ult. The New York Herald says:

We learn that the engine passed over the track safely, and the tenders went on the side track. The baggage car ran off the track and along the edge of the embankment. The first passenger car was thrown lengthwise across the track. The second passenger car was thrown down the embankment some thirty feet, standing nearly perpendicular, the upper end breaking into the forward part of the next car, which, with the last car, ran along the edge of the embankment, but fortunately, did not go down. As soon as possible, attempts were made to rescue those in the fallen car, and some were drawn out through the windows. One man had his boot torn from his foot, and other miraculous escapes are on record, but beyond a few slight bruises, no one was hurt. There were about 175 passengers in the train.

DETERATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lindsay states that, in course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dew from heaven to descend upon it, and in course of a few weeks to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

At a printer's festival recently held at Manchester, N. H., the following sentiments were offered: "Woman! The fairest work of nature; the edition being large, let no man be without a copy. Bibles—Minature edition, issued periodically, and displayed in SMALL CAPS. The Principal Powers—Printing Presses, Pulpits and Petticoats. The Press—The electric battery of thought, by which Franklin directed the lightnings of popular indignation against the might of oppression and destroyed it; while it exists unfettered and fearless, a free people have no enemy to fear."