

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The American States possess land in abundance, but are scantily supplied with the other chief elements of wealth and civilization—capital and labour. For a constant influx of both they are indebted to England. Stop that supply, and the progress of American prosperity will be checked. The eloquent Dr. Channing is alarmed, it seems, for the consequences of too near an approximation to Europe. He is afraid lest his countrymen should pay the penalty of material prosperity in moral deterioration. In a lecture recently delivered to the members of a Mechanics' Library in Boston, and in other respects worthy of much respect for its sentiments and ability, he thus expressed himself in reference to the progress of steam-communication with Europe—

"I would ask, what is to be the effect of bringing the labouring classes of Europe twice as near us as they now are? Is there no danger of a competition that is to depress the labouring classes here? Can the workman here stand his ground against the half-finished, ignorant workmen of Europe, who will toil for any wages, and who never think of redeeming an hour for personal improvement? Is there no danger, that with increasing intercourse with Europe, we shall import the striking, fearful contrasts, which there divide one people into separate nations? Sooner than that our labouring class should become a European populace, a good man would almost wish that perpetual hurricanes, driving every ship from the ocean, should sever wholly the two hemispheres from each other. Heaven preserve us from the anticipated benefits of nearer connexion with Europe, if with these must come the degradation which we see or read of among the squalid poor of her great cities, among the overworked operatives of her manufactories, among her ignorant and half-brutalized peasants. Any thing, every thing should be done to save us from the social evils which deform the Old World, and to build up here an intelligent, right-minded, self-respecting population. If this end should require us to change our present modes of life—to narrow our foreign connexions, to desist from the race of commercial and manufacturing competition with Europe—if it should require that our great cities should cease to grow, and that a large portion of our trading population should return to labour—these requisitions ought to be obeyed. One thing is plain, that our present civilization contains strong tendencies to the intellectual and moral depression of a large portion of the community; and this influence ought to be thought of, studied, watched, withstood, with a stern, solemn purpose of withholding no sacrifice by which it may be counteracted."

Dr. Channing apprehends the introduction of "social evils which deform the Old World," from a transfer of a portion of the European population to the New; but the more rapidly that transfer takes place, the sooner will his own country get rid of the enormous "social evil" of slavery. Dam up the stream of immigration, and you prolong the bondage of the Blacks. Dr. Channing needed not to have crossed the Atlantic in search of a degraded race, and the "fearful contrasts which divide one people into separate nations."

TAOU KWANG, PRESENT EMPEROR OF CHINA.—Taou Kwang was born in 1781, during the life of his grandfather, Keen Lung, at whose court Lord Macartney, and the news of a happy termination of a revolt in Tibet, arrived nearly at the same time. The first fifteen years of Taou Kwang's life were spent at the court of Keen Lung, his grandfather, a man whose long reign of sixty years showed that the whole bent of his mind was set upon the subjugation of all the neighbouring kingdoms and nations, and the extirpation of not a few of them. Many a captive chief was brought to the imperial palace, and there made to writhe in all the agonies that ingenious malice could devise for them. Such spectacles must have had a far greater effect in steeling the heart of the young prince, than all the virtuous lessons of Confucian lore could in the way of making it soft and sensitive. In 1820, he came to the throne; though the following year, 1821, was, by imperial edict, commanded to stand in the calendar as the first of his reign. Taou Kwang, though a Tartar, was a disciple of the Confucian school, and was, of course, obliged to feign a wonderful readiness to comply with the rigour of its precepts, but the solicitations of his friends saved him this piece of penance and self-denial; and so, cutting asunder the thread of his poignant sorrows, he seized the reins of government in 1820, and ordered the following to be considered the first of his administration. But hear the self-applauding sufficiency with which he prefaced this declaration—"All the kings, (several kingdoms are tributary to China), Tartar lords, great statesmen, civil and military officers, have affirmed with one voice that heaven's throne must not long remain without an occupant."

PROFITS OF THE OPIUM TRADE.—The Sir Edward Ryan has returned (previous to Feb. 5), from an opium cruise on the eastern coast of China. She proceeded on the expedition with fifteen guns, and a complement of 70 men, and having successfully disposed of her cargo, returned with seven lacks of rupees in specie, independently of the sums which she had intermediately remitted. The net profit of this undertaking, which has been completed in little more than five months, is rated at £50,000 sterling.—*East Indian Telegraph.*

Is it not a new thing (inquires a correspondent of the *Post*) to see an American ship (the "Sampson," just from New York), with a cargo of teas, landing in the Wapping Docks?

MRS. FRY IN HOLLAND.—The following anecdote is recounted, in a letter from the Hague:—"A Dutch postmaster on the frontier received a letter, bidding him to have horses ready for a lady, who would travel that way, and arrive at a certain hour. The absence of any name made the worthy post-master see a mystery in the affair; and he not only set it down in his own mind, but informed his neighbours, that the Countess D'Oultremont, whose intended marriage with the King of Holland was creating such a ferment, was expected, and would change horses. The lady in the post chaise arrived at the hour mentioned. The population greeted her with the most abusive language, the most discordant and unwelcome sounds. To this the lady in the car-

riage replied by a shower of tracts and pamphlets, and upon inquiry, the Dutch mob found that the traveller was not the Countess D'Oultremont, but Mrs. Fry, who had been visiting the prisons in these parts.

Captain Ross obtained soundings in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, with a line of 2,500 fathoms, which is believed by far the greatest depth that has ever been reached.

CERTAIN ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC.—The efficacy of the hydrated peroxide of iron in counteracting the fatal effects of poisoning by arsenic, has already been made public; but a sufficient number of facts had not been furnished so as to leave no doubt upon the certainty of its action as a specific against arsenical preparations; but seven well-accredited cases, related by Doctor Puchelt, of Berlin, remove all incredulity upon this important acquisition, conferred by the progress of chemical science, and which, for the sake of humanity, cannot be made too public, as it is now incontestably proved that the peroxide of hydrated iron is the most certain, safe and ready antidote against arsenic known.

BARNESLEY DIALECT—PROVERBS.—Baking it neet maks doafy bread. A scolding wife affiance macks a druckan huzband. A shoe a jackass we gold, after all ill kick you if he can. A red nose costs more keeping e repair then a brass rapper. When a king swears, its said the devil laughs. A gossapping woman sends t' most ragts tut paper mill. Its better to be kick't we a camel that lick't we a lion. A pop-shop door duzant need a rapper. Its better to be lame it heel then it head. A sly drinker goes t' back way tut cherk yard. One wife's plenty, but one an a mistress al ruin onny man. Its better to lay e bed all day then get up soin to bakbite a nebor. A druckan huzband keeps his wife aight at shamals. A public house sign iz't fingerboard to a jail-door.

At a meeting of the West Lothian Agricultural Association, lately held, it was agreed "that a premium should be awarded against the next show for the best two-year-old donkey, with the view of raising this degraded and useful animal to its proper status on the roll of the brute creation."

SMUGGLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. M'Auley, in a speech which he lately made in Parliament on the opium question, alluded to the system of smuggling which was regularly carried on in Great Britain, in spite of the most determined measures adopted by government to prevent it. He said that the Preventive Service cost £500,000 annually, employed 6000 effective men, and upwards of 50 cruisers, and yet, as was well known, every article which was reasonably portable, which was much desired, and on which severe duties were imposed, was smuggled to a very great extent. It was known that the ordinary amount of brandy smuggled had been ordinarily 600,000 gallons every year, and of tobacco, an amount not much less than the whole quantity regularly imported through the Custom-house, was conveyed into the country by clandestine means. It has been proved also before a committee of the House that no less than four millions of pounds of tobacco had been smuggled into Ireland in opposition to the most effective preventive laws which existed in the world.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

PAPERS BY THE UNICORN.

FRANCE.—One of the most interesting articles to be found in the Paris papers is an announcement by *La Presse*, that the British and French Commissioners had at last agreed on the basis of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and France. According to *La Presse*, "France is to increase her import duties on linen and linen yarn, and to remove the prohibition now existing against the importation of fine ironmongery, stone pottery, a few articles of woollen manufacture, and various small objects of ordinary consumption, substituting for the prohibition, an elevated scale of duties."

In return for these concessions, which will be duly appreciated, "England is to reduce from thirty to fifteen per cent. the import duties on all the articles of Parisian production, on clocks, watches, and on stained and dyed paper. She will reduce the import duty on French wines from 5s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon, and that on brandy, from 22s. to 14s. per gallon." "Thus," says *La Presse*, "our wines will pay only an import duty of eight or nine sous in England, while the customs duty on its entry in Paris is six sous; and we may hope to furnish for British consumption, good *vin ordinaire* at 1l. 25c. (1s.) a bottle." "The import duties on silks are to be thus demanded by the city of Lyons!"

AFRICA.—The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Marshal Vallee to the French Minister of War:—

"At the Camp of the Affou, April 30.

"The army attacked yesterday the Arabs on the Ouedjez. The two wings of the enemy being turned, they fell back on the position of the Affou, which were carried by the bayonet, and the Arabs pursued till dark. All our troops behaved excellently, and our loss is small. The Dukes of Orleans and Aumale, who marched at the head of the troops, are well. The weather is fine; I continue my operations."

FRENCH JUSTICE TO AFRICA.—We rejoice to learn, that France is beginning to tread in the steps of England, by practically endeavouring to secure justice for much injured Africa. A society is now being formed at Paris, entitled the African Institution (*Institut d'Afrique*), which already includes some illustrious names, for the avowed purpose of giving freedom and civilization to the Negro race. They are resolved to raise the *No Slavery* cry around every throne of Europe (and we hope America will hear it), until every government shall yield to the claims of humanity. Their ulterior object is to introduce

letters and arts amongst the African tribes themselves. And we are glad to find, that some of our French neighbours are beginning to open their eyes to the happy influences of Christianity, by admitting it to be a powerful means of producing civilization. We are informed, that the Rev. R. Maxwell Macbrair, one of the vice presidents of the Institut d'Afrique, recently endeavoured to draw the attention of its members to the power of Religion, as being the only sure means of civilizing barbarians. Upon this letter being read to the Society, it was enthusiastically approved, and was ordered to be laid up in the archives; whilst the secretary in his reply states, "the manner which you point out is undoubtedly the most sublime and the most powerful." Verily this looks like an opening of the blind eyes! May all the politicians and statesmen of Europe thus awake to an acknowledgment of the truth! The presidents of the Institute are Duc de Dondeville, Marquis de St. Croix, Admiral Rosamel, Comte de Laborde (aide de camp of the king), and Lieut. Gen. le Baron Berthezene.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The following are the remarks of the Courier Francais on the Ministerial proposal to bring home to France the remains of Napoleon:—

"In restoring the remains of Napoleon to France, the last wish of that great man is accomplished. The King has charged his son with the pious task. The Prince de Joinville will receive from the hands of England the precious deposit. The old companions of the Emperor's exile, Gourgaud, Bertrand, and Las Cases, will accompany him. A million of francs, voted by the Chamber, will raise up a tomb beneath the vault of the Invalids. It was on the 5th of May, the anniversary of his death, that the French Government ordered its Ambassador at London to claim the ashes of Napoleon. Ere ten days had elapsed M. Thiers learned by an official despatch from Lord Palmerston, that England, without hesitating, and with generous haste, was ready to meet the wish of France. The Minister read this despatch at the tribune, and it does the greatest honor to the Government which dictated it. The British Cabinet hopes that the remains of that national hatred which so long divided France and England may be buried in the tomb of Napoleon. This noble wish shall not be disappointed. England and France have the one destiny to fulfil—no other than the advancement of civilization. Their discord must henceforth be a calamity to Europe, and a crime in whoever would assume the responsibility of such a breach. The Ministry may be proud of this great act of reparation. No previous Cabinet had the courage to make the proposal to the King. No other, perhaps, could have obtained it. Marshal Soult, Napoleon's Lieutenant, must regret not having marked his administration by such an act of devotion to the Emperor. We should be but just in associating the King's name with that of the Minister in the public gratitude. If the Minister have the honor of the idea, the King has the merit of sanctioning it. Any other Prince, the aim of so many hostile plots and conspiracies, might have hesitated; Louis Philippe saw but the wish of France, and deemed, as the Ministerial allocution expressed, that if aught could stand the comparison with glory, it was liberty."

SPAIN.—The revolt in the Basque provinces appears to have completely failed. The unfortunate Carlist officers who crossed the frontiers, believing that the people would have risen on the standard of Don Carlos being unfurled, have fallen a sacrifice to their mistaken zeal. Zabala has been shot; several others of inferior name have met the same fate, while a few have been driven back into France to share again, with so many partizans of the same cause, the misery and starvation in the depots to which they are consigned by the French Government. It is said that Don Carlos is to be sent to the fortress of Blaye, where the Duchess de Berri was so long imprisoned, as papers have been seized coming from Bourges, which implicate him directly with the attempted insurrection in Navarre.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is of the 22d April. Advices had been received there from Alexandria that Mehemet Ali had caused some Turkish sailors, to whom Colonel Hodges had given passports to return to Constantinople, to be seized and shot as deserters, and that such officers as received passports were degraded to the ranks. A Tartar had also arrived at the Porte in three days from the Taurus, with the positive assurance that Ibrahim Pacha had received orders from the Viceroy to waste no more time, but march at once upon Constantinople. Certain it is that the day following the arrival of the Tartar, Lord Ponsonby had a private conference of three hours' duration with Reschid Pacha. If this intelligence be true, orders cannot be too soon given to a British and French fleet to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the Turkish capital. If Mehemet Ali, hurried on by his own genius, plunge into war, the struggle must be of short duration. We are aware that he rests his hopes on the disunion among the Great Powers, and that he relies principally upon the sympathy of France; but though France is not disposed to crush him utterly, she is as much interested as England in maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire, nor do we suppose she would fire a shot at the flag of the allies to save him from annihilation. We are not, however, insensible to the fact, that a victory over the Viceroy would be dearly purchased by the Sultan, at the expense of witnessing some forty thousand Russian troops in the heart of his dominions. We know that the Emperor Nicholas would desire nothing better than to shore of the Black Sea, to the fine climate and clear skies of Asiatic Turkey. The Czar would be delighted to familiarize the Turks to the pre-

sence of his Cossacks, and to accustom them to attach to such presence the idea of protection. This must not be overlooked by England and France, who cannot be so blind as not to see in this a satisfactory reason for the underhand encouragement given by Russia to the Viceroy not to yield to menaces which become harmless by being set at defiance.—*London Sun.*

Akiff Pacha, of Nicodemia, has been degraded from his rank, after having been proved to be guilty of the most horrible atrocities. He had for his prosecutors, before the Sultan, two hundred of the inhabitants of the Pachalick, who produced in court the bloody garments of innocent persons whom he had caused to be murdered. This Akiff it was by whom Mr. Churchill was so cruelly bastinadoed. Besides degradation, he was sentenced by the Sultan to imprisonment for life. Under the old system his head would have adorned one of the iron spikes over the gate of the Porte.

Five of the Sultan's wives were in hourly expectation of giving birth to an heir to the Throne. The city was to be illuminated for seven nights for sons, and three for daughters, without distinction as to priority of birth.

(From the *London Sun*, May 15.)

In the House of Commons, in answer to Sir S. Canning, Lord Palmerston stated that our relations with Persia were the same now as a twelvemonth ago. Negotiations are in progress for bringing about a settlement, but our interests in Persia are confined to a Charge d'Affaires and a Consul at Tabriz.

On the motion of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Messrs. Stockdale and Howard were ordered to be discharged. It was not resisted.

Sir Augustus D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, has busied himself lately in attempts to make good his claim to rank as a Prince of the Blood Royal of Great Britain, Ireland, and Hanover. Having obtained an opinion in favour of his claim as regards Great Britain from Dr. Lushington, and as regards Ireland from Mr. O'Connell, Sir Augustus applied to two eminent German lawyers, Johan Ludwig Kluber of Frankfort, and Dr. Zacharia of Heidelberg, who have affirmed his right to the "status of the legitimate son of his parent in Hanover."

(From the *New Orleans Bee*, of May, 9.)

AWFUL TORNADO—Natchez Destroyed.—We are indebted to the Captain of the steamer Vicksburg for the following melancholy intelligence of the destruction of Natchez:

The devoted city of Natchez was visited with one of the most awful and distressing calamities which it has been our fate to witness. On Wednesday about 2 o'clock P. M. a dark cloud made its appearance in the South-west, preceded by a loud and continued roaring of the winds. As it came on swiftly and with the speed of the wind, it was met by another, which was wafted from directly the opposite point of the compass. A description of the sublime spectacle which ensued is beyond the power of language to convey. At the moment of the concussion, masses of seeming white spray were precipitated to the earth, followed by a roaring of the wind as if old *Eolus* were there guiding and directing the storm. Houses were dismantled of their roofs, and then almost immediately levelled to the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timbers, and even large ox carts were uplifted and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position.

About sixty flat boats lying in port were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore was capsized and sunk, and every one on board is supposed to have perished. The Steamboat Hinds was capsized and sunk—crew all lost. The steamer Prairie had her cabin entirely swept off—crew nearly all lost. The two Hotels in the city were shaken, one partly, the other entirely to the ground. Almost every house was more or less injured. It is impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large piles of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extracting the dead bodies from the fallen houses was not completed. When the Vicksburg left some fifteen or twenty bodies had been found. It was very difficult to find a landing, as every house under the hill except five or six, was blown down, and the river filled with floating fragments of houses and boats.

The Tornado in leaving Natchez, followed the course of the river about 8 miles down the coast. The Court House in Vidalia was levelled to the ground and the Parish Judge killed. The trees on the opposite side of the river, as well as those of Natchez Island, were all torn up by the roots or deprived of their branches. The damage done to the crops was very severe; some plantations were deprived of all their fences, and others had every cabin taken away by the storm.

A SLAVER CAPTURED BY A U. S. SCHOONER.—The slave schooner "Sarah Ann" arrived here on Tuesday from Sierra Leone in charge of Lt. J. Williamson of the U. S. Navy. She was seized in one of the small rivers or creeks on the coast by the English brig of war Bonitar, and delivered to Lieut. Com. Payne of the U. S. schooner Grampus, on the 12th day of March last. He immediately placed her in charge of Lieut. Williamson, with a prize crew of eight men, and ordered her home for trial. She sailed under American colors, and had all the implements for a slave expedition, such as irons, large water tanks, and slave decks; but no slaves were on board when captured. Her mate has arrived in her for examination. Most of her crew, however, are on board the Grampus, and will be brought home by Lieut. Com. Payne next month. The captain died on the 8th of April.