



NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1859.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We refer the reader to the proceedings of this body in another column. In the absence of our correspondents' favors, we have availed ourselves of the reports in the Standard and the Wilmington Journal that our readers, to whom we forward the "Carolinian" on Friday, may be kept advised of what is going on at the Capitol. A report has reached us that the Coal-fields Bill passed its third reading in the Commons on Wednesday, but not in time for the particulars to have reached us on Thursday. We may receive confirmation of the truth of the rumor by the mail to-day, (Friday.)

The Monroe Doctrine.

We have frequently heard the question asked, "What is the Monroe Doctrine—and what gave rise to it?" For the information of those of our readers unacquainted with the origin and bearing of this question, we have prepared the following article:

In the fall of 1822, a Congress of Sovereigns was held at Verona, consisting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia, and the representatives of the respective monarchies of Great Britain and France, together with the representatives of other kingdoms of Europe of lesser note. The attention of the Congress was mostly occupied with the condition of Spain, at that time governed by a legislative body styled the Cortes, King Ferdinand having been deposed by his subjects. The monarchs present at the Congress, and the representatives of France were of one opinion, and took the ground that Spain under her then existing government, was an example dangerous to the "divine right of Kings," and urged that the Cortes should be dispersed, and Ferdinand restored to the throne of his ancestors. England protested against this proposition, but her protest was overruled. By the consent of the other continental powers, a French army invaded Spain in the spring of 1823, overthrew the popular government, and Ferdinand was re-established in all his power. The Spanish-American colonies were at this time in revolt against the authority of the mother country, and in December 1823, Spain addressed a formal invitation to the courts of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, invoking the aid of those powers to enable her to retain her sovereignty over her American possessions. England strenuously opposed this proposition, and her prime minister, Mr. Canning, informed the French minister in London, that England would consider any foreign interference, either by force or by menace, in the dispute between Spain and her colonies, as a motive for recognizing the independence of the latter without delay. At this juncture, Mr. Canning applied to Mr. Richard Rush, the representative of this government at the Court of St. James, for an expression of the opinion of our government as to the policy of the allied powers. Mr. Rush applied to the President, and in December 1823, Mr. Monroe sent the message to Congress, which contained the "Monroe Doctrine." It affirms that this government had participated, neither directly nor indirectly, in the political affairs of Europe, that with the action of the allied powers on the Continent of Europe we would not interfere; but if those acts affected the countries and governments in America, we must intervene to prevent such actions. Mr. Monroe declared at the same time that any interference by European powers with the existing state of things on this continent would be considered as a "manifestation of unfriendly disposition towards the United States." England's remonstrance and the "Monroe Doctrine" had the desired effect. Bolivar and his compatriots triumphed.

Subsequently, in the controversy then pending between this country and Russia with reference to our boundary and her's in the Northwestern part of this continent, Mr. Monroe again declared his famous doctrine, that the "American continents, in consequence of the free and independent condition they had assumed and maintained, were henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power." This was a little further than England had anticipated. She regarded the doctrine with favor when applied to the other European powers; but this universality of application was never dreamt of by Mr. Canning when he applied to Mr. Rives for an expression of the views of the American government. Such, in brief, is the much talked of and important "Monroe Doctrine."

THE BROKEN BELL.—The following paragraph appeared in a late number of Wilmer's European Times:

"We regret to state that the big bell, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey, and the pride and boast of Sherborne, terminated its career on Sunday evening in last week. As the ringers were ringing for service it cracked so that it is no longer fit for use."

How many important events have occurred in England's history since the old bell was placed in the tower at Sherborne. The name of the giver, Cardinal Wolsey, forcibly recalls to mind the instability of human greatness. Once the dispenser of fortune and office to hundreds, basking in the sunshine of royal favor; but fortune and favor forsook him in the hour of his necessity, when on his death bed he said to Cromwell,

"Had I but served my God
With half the zeal I served my king,
He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

THE RIGHT WAY.—Last week, when the news arrived of the final passage of the Railroad Bill in the Senate, it was not received with any noisy demonstration on the part of our townsmen. An enterprising firm laid a fine pavement of brick in front of their store—a proceeding on their part both laudable and suggestive.

THE SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT for Craven County met on Monday last. The New-born Progress says, the cases of H. P. Whitehurst against the North Carolina and Fayetteville Insurance Companies are first on the Docket, and were probably taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. Seward's Bill.

Mr. Seward has introduced a bill in the Senate amendatory of the act which prohibits the slave trade. It would have been more consistent in the Senator had he left this matter in other hands. He could not vote for that constitutional and just measure, the Fugitive Slave Law, because it was not in accord with his peculiar views; how can he expect to punish others who act unconstitutionally when they but follow his own example. He has certainly not forgotten the old adage, "Practice what you preach." We give a short sketch of the bill from an exchange paper:—

This bill provides that, in addition to the vessels now employed, the President is authorized to employ ten steam vessels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be properly equipped, to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or Cuba, or the coast of Africa or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the trade in contravention of the acts of Congress; confers the power on the Legislature of any State to pass laws prohibiting foreign slave trade within its limits, and to declare such punishments as they may deem expedient, consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

No vessel is hereafter to depart from any port in the United States for the Coast of Africa until due notice is given of the intended voyage to the District Attorney of the United States for that district; the district attorney shall cause an examination to be made, to be continued until her actual departure, to ascertain whether she is designed, directly or indirectly, for the slave trade. Vessels attempting to depart in violation of this act to be declared forfeited to the United States, with their stores and equipments. Any vessel departing without clearance to be forfeited. No vessel belonging to any citizen of the United States shall on any pretext depart from any foreign port to the coast of Africa, when such vessel shall have been sold after her departure, without first returning to the United States and being duly registered and licensed anew in some port of the United States.

Respectability.

In England, where there is a distinctive line drawn between the various grades of society; where a privileged class is one of the "time-honored institutions;" where the titled nobility enjoy privileges more than the commoner—though those exclusive rights are frequently questioned by the restless democratic spirit of the masses, nevertheless, they are tolerated as among the recognised institutions of the country. There are only certain employments which the scions of nobility will deign to accept as suited to their sphere. Prominent among these is the army. Aristocratic Young England glories in an epaulette, although the mechanic's son, by deeds of daring in presence of his country's enemies on the battle-field, or for some other qualities which mark the character of the true soldier, may occasionally be rewarded with a commission, and rank with him who is heir to an earldom. The mechanical pursuits, however, are considered improper fields in which to develop the genius of nobility; it must have something speculative, ideal, dreamy. We expect to find a different state of things in our republican country, where every man is a sovereign in his own right; where the law makes no distinction between man and man, and where the rapid advancement of the country has been achieved by the stout arm of the mechanic, the indomitable energy of the cultivator of the soil, the activity and enterprise of the merchant, and the wisdom of men of practical mind, who have guided with steady hand and firm resolve the councils of the nation. There is great fear that wealth and luxury are making sad havoc among the sons of many of our citizens all over the country. There is an almost universal desire among the youth of our land to avoid being employed, as their fathers were, on the farm, in the counting house, or in the workshop, where the country would be benefited by their productive industry, from a preconceived notion of a want of respectability. The ranks of the learned professions are overstocked with many a youth, who, had his talents been exercised in the field of mechanical labor, might have proved an Arkwright, a Fulton, a Watt, a Whitney, or possibly a Franklin; but whose talents, for lack of practice, have remained undeveloped, and the possessor spent the best portion of his manhood as a briefless lawyer, or a patientless physician. The army, too, (not the ranks,) has its attractions for the youthful aspirant after respectability, and affords another melancholy proof of the desire on the part of young men to avoid those employments which tend to increase the productive wealth of their country. We have an illustration of this in the fact, that for the ten appointments of cadets to the West Point Academy at present at the disposal of the President, there are more than five hundred applications on file. The list of applications is increasing daily, and will probably number thousands before March next, the time when the appointments will be made. We opine a false idea of respectability has more weight with the embryo heroes, than any "thirst for glory at the cannon's mouth." Verily, we live in a progressive age.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—By PEARSON, C. J.—In Owens v. Kinsey, from Currituck, judgment reversed and *de novo*; also, in Dukes v. Jones, from Hertford, affirming the judgment; also, in Branch & Thomas v. Morrison, from Harrett, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Jarman v. Humphrey, from Onslow, affirming the judgment; also, in Little v. Horback, from Anson, affirming the judgment; also, in McKenzie v. Buchanan, from Richmond, judgment reversed, and judgment that plaintiff take nothing by his motion.

By REEFIN, J.—In Holton v. McAlister, from Richmond, affirming the judgment; also, *den ex dem* Barbee v. Taylor, from Wilson, affirming the judgment.—*Ral. Standard.*

Dr. E. H. Andrews of this place, the collector of the queer, curious and wonderful in western North Carolina, has shown us an engraving of the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, written in a space easily covered with a sixpence. The art of cutting steel with such minuteness and precision is really wonderful. The engraver is an American, *Charlotte Democrat.*

DUNCAN K. McRAE, Esq.—We learn that this gentleman has decided to remove to Knoxville, Tenn., where he has formed a copartnership in the practice of law with Mr. Baxter, formerly of North Carolina.—*Ibid.*

A MODEL COUNTY.—The county of Jones, has not a single person in its Jail or Poor House.

NO NOMINATION YET.—Advices from Baton Rouge, 25th inst., state that no nomination for Senator has yet been effected.—In the last ballot Mr. Benjamin was dropped and Mr. Sandige lacked two of nomination.

The total revenue of Maryland the past fiscal year, was \$1,019,228.95, of which the sum of \$434,747.31 was from the city of Baltimore.

Correspondence.

From our Washington Correspondent.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan'y 24, 1859.
NO. IV.

Meaning of G. W. C., attached to Treasury Documents in Mr. Madison's day.—The adding of *Sonora* and *Chihuahua* will make us square as to Territory.—*St. Domingo in a row—Spain may follow suit—Cuba ready to declare her independence.*—*God grant her success—Wilmington, and N. C. interested.*—*Mr. Branch's report made—Conner more of Mr. Ritchie—How will the Black Republicans move? No doubt of the South.*—*"In vain wisdom cries aloud."*—*Pacific Rail Road—Douglas and Fitch.*—*Pistols and coffee—Bladensburg or back out—Investigation into the Navy Department—Diplomatic reforms.*—*"Cutting down and drag out!"—Melancholy accident—good boys stay at home at nights.*

Following the programme laid down in my last, I shall commence with the news current here from abroad, then in Congress, then the Executive, and close with matters and things in general. The recent rumors from Mexico have not as yet settled as to the permanency of the power of the President rulers. Of one thing we are certified, that as Mr. Randolph used to say of the Treasury when Mr. J. W. Campbell presided over it and signed his official reports with only his initials, the Government wants cash, and it is probable that the idea that we can purchase *Sonora* and *Chihuahua* whenever we desire to do so, has some foundation. Our northern border being now 49 deg. on the Pacific, a line due west from the mouth of the Rio Grande, in 26 deg., would give compactness and shape to our Republic. Of one thing we are assured, that Gen. Robles, when Minister from Mexico here, was ready to grant us this territory, because it was no use to them, and they needed the money; and his party are now in power.

If Mexico continues her present distracted condition, with no commerce, no agriculture, she will soon lose her place as one of the family nations. If this event occurs, and her political demise ensues, we claim the legal right to administer on the estate as next and nearest kin, and will not allow any strangers to intermeddle.

The last steamer which arrived, brought news that a part of the government of the Island of St. Domingo had changed rulers, and that the empire of His sable Majesty, Faustin the First, had been ended by a revolution. It will be recollected that this Island has, since 1781, (when the negroes rose on their French masters, under Toussaint) been under black rulers. Till 1844 the Island was under one government, but the cruelty of the blacks drove those of Spanish and Indian blood to revolution, and it now is divided into two separate States. The west known as Hayti, under the dynasty of Faustin Solouque, and the eastern portion a Republic under Santana as President.

The state of Hayti comprises one third, the Dominican Republic two thirds of the Island, which contains about 20,000 square miles; population 800,000—of which Hayti has 650,000 and Dominica 150,000. The climate of the Island is delightful. Its productions of coffee, sugar and tobacco have fallen off sadly, since the miserable and corrupt rule of the Black race—which degrades and blackens every thing it touches. The English have much influence by their consuls and other diplomatic agents. A few years ago Gen. Cazeaux of Texas, was sent down by the U. S. to secure a spot to establish a depot for coal for our Steamers. He made a treaty, but as soon as it was known, the English and French Consuls interfered and prevented its ratification by the Dominican authorities.

The news from Spain is that O'Donnell the present Minister of Foreign Affairs is furious upon the proposition to purchase the "ever faithful island" of Cuba, and that the Cortes or Congress are unanimous in backing him. It is also announced that when Mr. Preston, our Minister arrives, he will not be received as the Envoy from the United States. All this may come true, and if it does, it will only hasten the event that sooner or later must come to pass. When the fruit is ripe, it will fall from the tree. Events are now transpiring in Cuba to make this consummation of her destiny. It is believed here, that the masses of the Island are ready to revolt against the despotism of a government which, while it grinds them to the dust, denies them "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and it is said that a declaration of independence is already written and ready to be promulgated.

The old story of "What will England say?" or "What will France do?" has exploded. What did England say when we purchased Louisiana or took Florida? and Louis Napoleon is too shrewd to run counter to the Democratic sympathies in France for the United States to oppose it. It is only with Spain and Spain only we must deal; and when she sees that that possession is last but one (Porto Rico) of her once powerful possessions in North America, and that by the progress of the age will soon slip from her feeble and effete hands, this gem of the Antilles.

The project for the acquisition of Cuba grows more and more popular. At the North the sentiment is almost of unanimity. Indeed, considering the commercial results, the North has more interest in it than the South.

Your own esteemed State, however, is nearly concerned. Wilmington will again realize, in that event, much of that profitable and important trade, which so rapidly declined after the mad policy of England in the emancipation of the slaves in her West Indian Colonies. In return for your Southern flour, lumber and timber, Wilmington will receive rich returns in West India produce and cheap sugars. "Let us, then, go to the death for the sugar." It has been attempted to create a "public opinion" on the "ever faithful Island" antagonistic to the policy of Mr. Buchanan. It is said the army, the people, and the "Senators" even, have all joined in declarations to the Mother Government, of their loyalty and devotion to Spain, and their abhorrence of a union with the detested "Yankees." Better advices expose the fallacy of such opinions. Not less to be admired is the supposed indignation of the people of Spain at the idea of "selling Cuba"—their offended pride. Offended pride, forsooth! How often has not Spain sold part of her domain! Did she not sell Louisiana to France, Florida to the United States, Jamaica to England—part with Portugal, and suffer Gibraltar to be wrested from her? Can she be assumed to do what Bonaparte did? The idea of Spain taking offence at a proposition to purchase an isolated and insular part of her domain while she rests quietly under the subjection by England of part of her own soil, and is content day by day to see the sun rise and set on the Cross of St. George as it waves from the Rock of Gibraltar

—it is very much like a poor and proud old gentleman, who patiently permits an intruder to occupy a chamber in his own domicile, while he takes as an insult an offer of twice the value for a detached out-house whose repairs quite equal if they do not exceed its resources. The committee of Foreign Relations have, with singular unanimity of the Democratic wing, adopted Mr. Branch's report. It will be presented to the House this week; and be assured that you will read it with pleasure and satisfaction. It will place the author among the first Statesmen of the nation. The better opinion seems to be that this Congress will adopt the proposition and place the amount (\$30,000,000 dollars) in the hands of the President. Mr. Sidel, of La., made his report to the Senate to-day, The President has done his duty, he has placed the whole matter before the representatives of the people. Let Congress do theirs.

From the English and French papers, while commenting on the message, it is asserted that the sentiments of the Message of the President, are not the sentiments or voice of the American people. Let the Congress respond and then the transatlantic powers will certainly know that we are in earnest. The minority of the committee, through Hon. David Ritchie, of Pa., and Mr. Burlingame, of Mass., and Mr. Royce of Vermont, have made a counter report, which makes an issue with the President on this question. The report is able and ingenious. The National Intelligencer, in a leader this morning, takes the same position. So the issue is joined, and the case submitted. Is it not strange that parties, like some reckless individuals, will not profit by experience? The old Federal party were demolished on the question of Louisiana. The Clay party defeated on that of Texas, and the remaining squads disbanded on the acquisition of California. The report of Mr. Ritchie alleges that "we have territory enough." So said the Federalists as to Louisiana, Florida, and Texas. It will be the great trump in the game of 1860, and no Dalgren bomb thrown into a camp of Chinamen, could have produced more fluttering than this has among the opposition men, Black Republican whigs, and crowd. The Tribune of New York is frantic with rage. It "meets this guggle at the outset." "The concoctors of this nefarious scheme are not idiots, as they would at first seem to be." "What, then," exclaim our free-soil philosophers, "is the meaning of all this?" "We answer, it is a dodge of political gamblers—a bold stroke for triumph in 1860." Hear them:

"It is not intended to acquire Cuba, but to diffuse among the ignorant, greedy, and unprincipled portion of our people a notion that the acquisition of Cuba would be a capital thing if it could be accomplished. That is enough for the present purpose. How Tyler tripped up Van Buren in 1843—'44 by pressing the annexation of Texas—'46 Pierce swept State after State in 1852 through the secret organization and machinations of 'The Order of the Lone Star,' or whatever was the name of the filibuster organization at that time—our Sidelles and Jeff. Davises understand right well. Let them only, with the help of sundry whiffling journals in this city and elsewhere, influence the popular lust of acquisition, and direct it toward 'the gem of the Antilles,' and their battle for 1860 is half won."

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the Cuba bill is received by the Black Republicans of the North. They have the sagacity to see in the proposition an appeal to the progressive heart of the country, against which no party or politicians can stand. Whether Congress act on Mr. Buchanan's bill or not, at the present session, is of immaterial moment. The issue has been made up for the country, and the acquisition of Cuba has now mounted to the crest of questions connected with the struggle of 1860.

I shall now for the present, leave Cuba, promising to send you Mr. Branch's report as soon as it is published, which presents the question in all its important bearings. Enough has transpired to prove the correctness of the opinion hitherto expressed to you that the Pacific Railroad will not pass this session of the Senate. There is doubtless a majority for the principle; but the conflicting interests will prevent any one route being adopted. It is reported that in the executive Session of the Senate on Friday last, a serious difficulty grew up between Mr. Douglas and Fitch. Fitch charged Douglas with uttering a falsehood—and it is believed that he will call Fitch out, unless explained or apologized for.

The House has raised a committee to investigate into matters in the Navy Department, as regards the letting of certain contracts for machinery, &c. But it will end in smoke. Gov. Toucey the Secretary is too pure a man to soil his hands with any thing wrong.

The strike at the diplomatic and consular list in the House yesterday was rather small business—likely to result in no practical reform and only calculated to delay the action of Congress on the appropriation bills. We spend less in idleness than any other civilized nation on the globe of half our population, and can well afford to spend more than we do. Probably it would be as well for those who are so nervous on expenditures, to aim at higher game. Surely there is plenty of it afloat, even for our microscopic marksmen. It is worthy of remark, that some of the gentlemen most active in this crusade on the Diplomatic bill, were the most zealous friends the late Pension bill had in the House—"straining at gnats and swallowing camels." What a farce!

The Diplomatic service of the United States is something as a quaint old author describes matrimony:

"Marriage is such a rabble rout,
That those who are in, would fain get out;
And those who are out would fain be in."

Our Ministers and Consuls are the worst paid men in our service. The misfortune is that it is discovered too late. The Minister of France or England at Washington is paid more than our President. Our Consuls abroad get in debt because of the deficiency of their salary. If our friend Mac escaped at Paris it is remarkable. Mr. Tucker, Consul at Liverpool is here, and declares that the salary can support no one who discharges its duties. Mr. Garnett of Va., who has made this move, should consult his brother Virginian.

The weather is intensely cold. John Woodhouse, Heart, son of Mr. Heart once of the Charleston Mercury, but now residing at the corner of G, near 15th street, in this city, came by his death on Thursday night in a fearful and extraordinary manner.

It appears that Mr. Heart left the house of his parents on Thursday afternoon, stating that he intended to spend the night at the house of Mrs. Walker, a relation of his, living on Ist street, between 4th and 5th. Unfortunately, while on his way there, he was detained at the house of another relative to whom he paid a visit, and when he reached the house on Ist street, he found that the family had retired to rest, and that all the doors were locked. He went into the alley, and endeavored to gain admission by the stable door.

Over this door there was an opening or transom of sufficient width to admit his head, and

having climbed up to it he put his head and one arm through for the purpose of unfastening the bolt inside, and while in the act of doing so his feet slipped and he was caught under the eelchin and on the back of the neck by the boards above and below, and was choked to death, and remained thus suspended until yesterday morning when he was found by a servant who had occasion to go to the stable. When the body was discovered it was found that a part of the clothing had been torn off by a dog (not his own,) which attacked him while he was suspended. NORTH STATE.

The Franco-Austrian Complication and Political Complexion of Europe.

The cause assigned for the complications that have arisen between France and Austria, and the much commented upon scene between the Emperor Napoleon and the Austrian Minister at the New Year's levee is, as our readers already know, the rejection by Austria of certain propositions concerning reforms in Italy, and particularly the Roman States, for which purpose the Vienna Cabinet had been asked to use its influence with the Pope and the King of Naples, France promising the withdrawal of her troops from Rome, on condition that the Austrians evacuate the places they hold. This explanation, we have not the least reason to doubt, is substantially correct so far as it goes, but it only touches the surface of things. The traditional policy of France in reference to Italy is well known. It was, for a time, realized under the first Napoleon who had conquered the Peninsula, and made it a dependency of France. His consolidation policy the Cabinet of the Tuilleries still pursues, and, as may be conceived, the Austrian rule in Italy is an obstruction in its way which the present far-seeing and energetic ruler of France will spare no effort to remove, peaceably if he can, or should a favorable opportunity present itself, forcibly. Such an opportunity would be afforded, if, for instance, now that France has her hands free, the Italians, who do not love the French, but most intensely hate the Austrians and their weak and cowardly tyrannical rule, were to revolt against the latter. Such an event, considering the state of fermentation prevailing in the Peninsula, may be expected at any moment, and Napoleon who knows this well, prepares himself for contingent events. The word "reform" from the Imperial lips, though it means nothing else in its ultimate object, than the substitution of the Imperial absolutism of France for that of Austria, sounds well in the popular ear, and the scene at the Tuilleries, the reproachful tone used by the Emperor towards Baron von Hubner, were evidently intended to surround him, in the eyes of the Italian people with the halo of a champion of the rights of Italy. The Emperor courts popularity with the Italians, as the Czar with the Christians in Turkey, and for similar reasons. He does not intend, perhaps, to encourage thereby the elements of discontent in Italy, so as to precipitate an outbreak, but only means to be ready for such a contingency. He can hardly have expected that Austria would comply with his demands, and the failure of the negotiations, which procured him the opportunity he sought, was probably all he cared for. These complications do not, indeed, in themselves portend war. They are merely the straws showing whence the wind blows, but even as such are full of significance. They indicate the great political development which, for generations past, has been going on in the Old World, and which must be clear enough to the student of history and the intelligent observer. The tendency of things is evidently towards consolidation of the three great dominant races of Europe, each having, like the United States their "manifest destiny." France, the leading power of the Roman race, pursues a policy which looks to the ultimate absorption of the Spanish and Italian nationalities, related to her by ties of blood and a common religion. Russia, representing the Slavi race, labors to extend her influence and sway over the Slavi provinces of Austria, and as the dominant Greek Catholic power, has been going on in the East and the West, between which Germany is hemmed in as between two fires, and it is therefore that the latter, which represents the third or the movement of the Teutonic races, embracing Denmark and Scandinavia has, in all general European wars, etc., always looked to an alliance with England. This general outline gives the clue to all minor political combinations, and also the present good understanding between France and Russia, the agitators of the one in Italy, the other in Servia, and other parts of Turkey. They have similar interests, which fact Napoleon I. spared no pains to impress Alexander, of Russia, with. When Napoleon III. allied himself with England, and threw his forces into the Crimea to bid halt to the march of the Muscovite upon Turkey, it was not, as has since transpired plain enough, to save Turkey, but rather to show what power there was in France, with the ultimate object of determining the conditions under which each Power should pursue its own policy. The policy of both is hostile to Austria, who, vulnerable on two points, and otherwise weak, would long since have been attacked, and would have succumbed, but for the German Powers with Prussia at their head, and England to sustain them in case of emergency, and the dynastic as well as powerful monetary interests, which have thus far kept in check the aspirations of France aged to keep in check the aspirations of France and England. Whenever a conflict should take place between France and Austria in Italy, or eminent danger of it should present itself, we may look for a combination of England, Prussia, the German States and Austria; for Prussia, though the successful rival of Austria for the supremacy in Germany, is compelled to stand by her, whenever the ascendancy of France or Russia, or both together, should imperil the independence of Germany, and threaten to disturb, what is called, the European balance of power.—*Pennsylvania.*

A letter from Paris, in the Independence Belge, represents that Prince Napoleon had stated to Lord Cowley, the British Minister, that the Imperial Government is ready to abandon the present system of negro immigration, provided Great Britain will frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining coolies for the French colonies from the British possessions. Great agitation still prevails in the Paris money market, and in political circles, in regard to the Emperor's late remark to the Austrian Minister, expressive of his dissatisfaction with the Emperor of Austria. It is thought that Europe is on the eve of a general war.

In a late debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Marshal O'Donnell declared that Spain would never abandon the smallest portion of her territory. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction, the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the Government its constant support in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions."

The London Times of the 8th inst., feels certain that the Emperor's speech was made with a view of learning how the great Powers would receive the project of a French interference in Italy. The result of the appeal has been, happily, most decisive. This notion of proposing himself as the champion of Italian independence is one of the greatest of his latest failures, through the increasing suspicion with which the imperial policy is regarded.

President's Message.
To the Senate of the United States:
I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, "to communicate to the Senate any and all correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of her Catholic Majesty relating to any proposition for the purchase of the island of Cuba, which correspondence has not been furnished to either house of Congress." From this it appears that no such correspondence has taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress. In my late annual message I stated, in reference to the purchase of Cuba, that the "publicity which has been given to our former negotiations on this subject and the large appropriations which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient before making another attempt to renew the negotiation that I should lay the whole subject before Congress." I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiation which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington, Jan. 21, 1859.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.
SENATE.—Mr. Sidel, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill granting \$30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, as recommended by the President. The report assumes that the acquisition of Cuba is a fixed principle of American policy, and its accomplishment is only a question of time. Cuba might be acquired in three ways. First—by achieving its own independence, in which case the island would soon be annexed. Second—by conquest, which would involve general war. Third—by purchase, as now proposed. The President wants it only by honorable means, except in case of overruling necessity, as a measure of self-defence. The report urges Congress to sanction the proposed renewal of negotiations by passing the bill.

HOUSE.—Discussed the Consular Diplomatic Bill.
Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill similar to Sidel's. The Committee hoped there never would be a necessity to seize the island, but if it should occur, it should be only on the basis when all other means to acquire it otherwise had been exhausted.

The Culture and Preparation of Cotton.
The 23rd annual meeting of the Society of Arts, held in London on Wednesday evening, the 22d of December, Thomas Cleeg, Esq., in the chair, the paper read was "The Culture and Preparation of Cotton in the United States of America," by Mr. Leonard Wray. The author began by dwelling upon the importance and magnitude of the cotton trade of this country, and its present state of dependence on the imports from the United States. This source of supply might at any time, by unforeseen circumstances, be cut off, and he was happy to find that so much attention was now being directed towards providing what seemed to be the natural remedy for such a state of things, by the encouragement of cotton culture in the numerous colonial possessions of Britain, in the negro territories on the West coast of Africa, and in other suitable localities. The cultivation of cotton, however, was something new to the British colonist, and, indeed, to the British nation altogether; and Mr. Wray having had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the subject, had thought that an account of it, more especially with a view of obtaining a tolerably correct estimate of the relative value of free and slave labor, would prove interesting to the society, and useful to the country at large. It was remarkable that the cotton plant, with its well known product, also yields a very pure oil, stated to be equal to that of the olive; an excellent oil cake for feeding, and a fibre from the bark, which might probably be found to be of importance. The auxiliary products should certainly be borne in mind; but in all calculations of produce from a cotton plantation, they seemed to have been almost entirely ignorant hitherto, although yielding, in many cases, as large a money return to the planters as that from cotton itself. In giving his stated account of the various processes involved in cotton cultivation in the United States, Mr. Wray drew particular attention to the additional value which slave labor required from the constant and steady training which the negro undergoes throughout his whole life, in all the various branches of his employment, the result being that he becomes a most handy, skillful and efficient workman. He thought there could be no greater error than to say, as indeed has often been said, that slave labor as it exists in the Southern States, was merely that of a set of barbarians, urged on by the whip; labor which could be excelled by white men in the proportion of one of the latter to three of the former. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that if such negroes could be had in our colonies, and would work as they do on the cotton plantations, they would be far more valuable than white laborers. We might, therefore, truly say that the American cotton planter had cheap labor, because it was really so well trained, and so good, so incomparably superior to mere brute strength, bungling and wastefully applied. In reviewing the capabilities of some of the principal British Possessions for the growth of cotton, the author said he would abstain from touching upon India, as that would form the subject of a subsequent paper, to be read before the society by another gentleman; but he drew particular attention to the colony of Natal, a residence of some years in which enabled him to say that there was hardly any other part of the world which combined so many advantages, or was so peculiarly adapted for cotton cultivation. In conclusion, he pointed out the advantages which steam machinery might afford in carrying on this culture in our own colonies; indeed, he thought it was principally by its aid that we might be enabled to maintain a successful competition with the trained slave labor of the Southern States of America. [European Times.]