

with as the wish of his army. With between 20,000 and 40,000 men he left Comorn.

Almost by miracle, he succeeded in breaking through the enemy, reached Tokay, took Grosswardein, and appeared suddenly in the south by Arad. On his arrival in Vilagos his army was in a frightful condition—arms, ammunition, provisions, money all were wanting. Georgey had executed his task, he had moved his army to the south, and was justified in demanding from Kossuth a fuller explanation of his plans. The latter, however, instead of giving any answer, abdicated his office, and made over his powers to Georgey, who called a council of war, and resolved on submissions—most probably no alternative remained. Georgey was compelled to take this decisive step, even if he had no long considered it the only solution of the question. From this point of view the surrender may be regarded as an honorable, and loyal, and even patriotic act. Hungary, unassisted, must sooner or later have been conquered; but every day the conflict was prolonged would have inflicted on it fresh and fatal wounds.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of the 26th contains a report from Field Marshal Von Haynau, stating that the pursuit of the insurgents has been attended with the most decisive results, and that the whole of Transylvania is now cleared of the rebels, and that only a few thousand of the Polish legion are now between Mebedia and Orsova. On the 19th, 72 pieces of artillery were taken in the Valley of That Varad, belonging to Versey's corps the remainder of which, consisting of 7000 men, 1000 horses, 4000 muskets, and 600 field pieces, submitted to the Russians, on the 20th, at Boros Jenó. Bem and Gayon arrived during the night of 17th and 18th, at Dewa, where the avant guard of Gen. Luders was yesterday. The Hungarians, therefore, sought for amnesty of 24 hours from General Luders, which was allowed them. In the council of war that was held, Bem and Gayon declared in favor of the prosecution of the war, but as this met with opposition, they left immediately, it is said, in the direction of Naszberg. A mutiny broke out in consequence in the camp of the insurgents, the greater part of whom, 8000, surrendered to the Russians, with 74 pieces of artillery; 1000 men dispersed themselves among the mountains, and the rest, 4 to 5000, surrendered to the Austrian army corps and were led to Temeswar. Gen. Dossowicz has placed himself with his staff under Lieutenant Marshall Walloden. The siege of Temeswar will remain one of the most remarkable in history. The city was bombarded from the 11th to the 17th of June inclusive, and from the 5th to the 23d of July, with bombs, granades, and 18 and 24 pound shot, and 15,000 bombs, which have fallen into that city, have reduced it to a heap of ruins.

Russia had obtained from Austria that Hungary should have a separate line of Customs, and should not be included within the Customs union of the Austrian dominions.

It is stated that the great bulk of the Russian army is about to be withdrawn from Hungary, and that a comparatively small number of these troops will remain in the Austrian provinces until the pacification of Hungary is complete.

The exordium of Prince Paskiewitch's despatch to His Majesty the Czar, namely, the words, "Hungary lies at your Majesty's feet," has excited the indignation of the Austrian army, and the Austrian public at large, in such a way, that it is asserted that no further cordiality can possibly exist between the two nations.

According to one of the Vienna journals, Kossuth and Bem have succeeded in reaching Adrianople, where permissions are given them to proceed to England.

Georgey's corps is still at Villagos. After having surrendered their arms *pro forma*, they have again been put in possession of their guns, horses, and muskets.

THE JEW.—"Talk of pedigrees," says Blackwood, "tell us of the Talbots, Percys, Howards, and like misnomer of yesterday! Show me a Jew, and we will show you a man whose genealogical tree springs from Abraham's bosom, whose family is older than the decalogue, and who bears incontestable evidence, in every line of his oriental countenance, of the authenticity of his descent through myriads of successive generations. You see in him a living argument of the truth of divine revelation; and in him you behold the literal fulfilment of the prophecies; with him you ascend the stream of time, not voyaging by the help of the dim, uncertain, and fallacious light of tradition, but guided by an emanation of the light which, to his nation, was a 'cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night' in him you see the representative of the one favored people of God, to whom as to the chosen of mankind, He revealed himself their legislator, protector, and king; who brought them out of the land of Egypt; out of the house of bondage. You behold him established, as it were, for ever in the pleasant places allotted him, you trace him by the peculiar mercy of his God, in his transition states, from bondage to freedom; and by the innate depravity of his human nature, from prosperity to insolvency, ingratitude and rebellion. Following him on, you find him the serf of Rome; you trace him from the smouldering ashes of Jerusalem, and out-east and a wanderer in all lands; the persecutor of Christ, you find him the persecuted of Christians, bearing all things, strong in the pride of human knowledge, stiff-necked and gain-saying, hoping all things, 'For the Lord will have mercy on Jacob, and will yet choose Israel, and will set them in their own land';

and the strangers shall be joined with them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacob."

ROB ROY AND THE CORONETTED CATTLE-DEALER.—Robert M. Gregor, third son of Lieut. Colonel Donald M. Gregor, of Glenlyon, Perthshire, by a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon, was known as the celebrated Rob Roy, a man of singular intrepidity and distinguished valour. His lands, though of little value were of considerable extent; they extended from the head of Loch Lomond, twelve miles along the eastern border, and stretched into the interior of the country and partly round the base of the stupendous mountain of Ben Lomond. The Marquis of Montrose, his near neighbor, foreseeing the necessity of gaining Rob Roy's confidence, made a proposal of entering into partnership with him in the trade of cattle dealing. In this plan Rob Roy readily acquiesced, and being considered a good judge of cattle, Montrose had every reliance on his abilities, and advanced him, as a partner, one thousand merks, besides the original sum laid out in the purchase of cattle. Montrose, however, advanced him money on the security of his estates. They carried on the trade of cattle dealing with success, till one of the name of Masdonald, an inferior partner, fled with a large sum of money, which loss greatly impeded Rob Roy's trading concerns, and read him him incapable of paying Montrose. The partnership being dissolved owing to this circumstance, Montrose immediately instituted a lawsuit against Rob Roy, by which the latter was compelled to give his lands in wadset, on condition that they should again be restored to him, provided he could pay the money. Some time after, Rob Roy's finances having improved, he offered to return the sum for which his estate was held, but it was pretended that, besides interest, and various other expenses, the amount had greatly increased; and, also, that it would require a considerable time to look over the various accounts, in order to form a correct statement, and to see how matters stood between them. By this equivocal conduct Rob Roy was some time amused, and ultimately deprived of his property. Mr. Graham, of Killera, the Marquis of Montrose's chamberlain, over-zealous in his master's service, had recourse to a mode of expulsion inconsistent with the laws of humanity, by insulting Mrs. M. Gregor, and depriving her of her house and property in her husband's absence, and which greatly justified the measures of retaliation which he afterwards adopted. Rob Roy, subsequently to his expulsion from his estate, had been a contractor for aiding the police of different districts on the borders of the Highlands, and made a special agreement with the proprietors, tenants, and all classes of people in those districts, to protect their property from freebooters, who were in the habit of plundering and committing depredations on the more defenceless districts. The money paid for this protection was divided equally among the contracting parties. By his vigilance and activity, combined with justice and honesty of principle, peace was in a few years established throughout the country on a firm and lasting foundation, and continued to operate without the aid of contractors, watches, or guarantees.

From the Washington Republic.

The French Minister and the United States.

In consequence of the rumors and statements that have gone abroad, in reference to an alleged difficulty between Mr. Poussin and the government of the United States, it becomes necessary to present a narration of facts that might otherwise have been withheld. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the circumstance to which we refer establish of necessity unfriendly relations between this country and France. This is not the case. Every nation is at liberty to dismiss any foreign minister, at its pleasure, on the occurrence of anything which is offensive to its dignity or character—of which it is itself, of course, to be the sole judge. No nation has ever undertaken to resent such a step as a hostile or unfriendly act. The apprehensions, therefore, which seem to have prevailed on this subject, are quite uncalled for; as some ulterior action on the part of France will be necessary to interrupt the amicable relations which exist between her and the United States.

On the 7th day of February last Mr. Poussin, in a note to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, alleged that he was charged by the French government with the prosecution of a claim against the government of the United States, brought by a Frenchman named A. Port, established in Mexico, for indemnification for damages sustained by him from the acts of certain agents of the army of the United States. His application was in the nature of an appeal from the sentence of a military court of inquiry at Puebla, which had made a decision unfavorable to the claim.

No answer was sent by Mr. Buchanan to this communication. When it was brought to the attention of the present Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton promptly devoted himself to its investigation, with the view of gratifying Mr. Poussin by a speedy decision. Within ten days from the time it was presented to him, Mr. Clayton announced to Mr. Poussin that he had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Port had no just cause to be dissatisfied with the award of the military court inquiry. This award, we may add, which rejected Mr. Port's claim, had been regularly sanctioned and approved by Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief.

Dissatisfied with this decision, Mr. Poussin, on the 13th of March, addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he reviewed the supposed grounds of the decision, and animadverted with some severity on the testimony of a distinguished officer of the

American army in Mexico, who had been a witness before the court at Puebla. It is obvious that at this point Mr. Clayton might have declined any further correspondence on the subject; but, out of respect, on the 10th of April he replied to Mr. Poussin's communications, assigning reasons for his decision, and respectfully controverting the positions of the minister. On the 18th of April Mr. Clayton received another note from Mr. Poussin, in which the minister indulged in a strain of invective evidently intended to be highly offensive to the American government. The correspondence was immediately submitted by the secretary of State to the President, who directed him to lose no time in requesting Mr. Poussin to repair to Washington without unnecessary delay.

The offensive note was dated at Washington, while Mr. Poussin was absent in New York, upwards of two hundred miles distant from this city. Bearing on its face an insult to the American government, deliberately given in the very capital of the United States, which, if not satisfactorily explained or retracted, would have required that all correspondence with him as a minister should terminate without delay, it was made important to himself and government that he should lose no time in repairing to Washington. One offensive passage was the following: "The government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to admit, fairly, a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to evade its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man."

The same note contained an attack upon a high military officer, charging him, in effect, with perjury before the military court; and an attack upon the distinguished officers composing the court, who were charged with permitting that officer "to carry out, without interruption, his string of calumnies incredible." It closed with an insinuation that the State Department had become the organ of a criminal accusation, without proofs, against Mr. Port.

It was in reply to this communication, that on the 21st of April Mr. Clayton addressed Mr. Poussin the following note:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 21, 1849.

SIR: On the afternoon of the 18th instant, a communication from you, dated Washington, April—1849, (without showing the day on which it was written,) was received at this office, relative to the claim of Mr. Port on the government of the United States, and having just had occasion to address you a private note, I learn, through the messenger who was despatched to deliver it, that you have been, for the last two weeks, absent from Washington, and that the period of your return thither from New York was quite uncertain.

Under these circumstances, after a perusal of your note which was laid before me this morning, I lose not a moment in requesting you to repair to this city without unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
MR. WILLIAM TELL POUSSIN.

In the interview between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Poussin which followed this note, the latter gentleman was informed that his letter was highly offensive, and contained language which our government could not admit, and that he was permitted to withdraw the offensive expressions. The letter was accordingly withdrawn, and offensive matter. Anxious to maintain friendly relations with the minister, the President here permitted the mistake to drop, and the correspondence with regard to the claim of Mr. Port terminated. It was hoped that there would be no further cause of complaint.

On the 12th day of May, however, Mr. Poussin, in a diplomatic note, represented to the State Department that "Mr. Carpenter, the commander of the American war-steamer Iris, after hastening to the assistance of the French ship *Eugenie*, of Havre, which had struck on the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, advanced claims, wholly inadmissible, on account of remuneration for his services, and, to secure their assent, detained her *Eugenie* for two or three days. In consequence of the energetic remonstrances of M. Lavallee, and the honorable intervention of the consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Commander Carpenter desisted from his pretensions." Mr. Poussin proceeded to say that "the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France requested him to address to the cabinet of Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer, in illegally detaining the ship *Eugenie*." He concluded his note with the following remark: "You will easily comprehend, Mr. Secretary of State, how important it is that such occurrence should not be repeated, and that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus consider themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice; and I doubt not that you will, without delay, give satisfaction to the just complaints of the French Republic."

This note, unaccompanied as it was by any testimony to justify the charge against Commander Carpenter, was promptly referred to the Navy Department, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts on which his condemnation was demanded. On the 24th May the Secretary of the Navy, in reply, transmitted to this department all the evidence in his possession, which consisted only of two letters from Commander Carpenter himself, dated, the one New Orleans, the 16th November, 1848; the other New York, 19th May 1849. In the absence of any evidence of conflicting facts, the President thought that the character of that officer made it incumbent on him to submit to the French minister the explanation given by Commander Carpenter, and to express, at the same

time, the hope "that they would remove any misapprehension which might exist on the part of the French government relative to his conduct on the occasion in question." This note was respectful to the minister. The explanation which accompanied it showed that the commander, seeing the French barque *Eugenie* and her crew in imminent peril, high up on the rocks of Anton Lizardo, and being appealed to for succor, hastened to her assistance, with scannor from the Iris; and that the captain of the French barque gave up the charge of his vessel on the reef, in order that the American officer might take the command, to save her a moment when no other aid could be procured, and when a norther, so formidable to seamen on that coast, was expected, the American commander labored all night with his sailors, to go to the French barque off the rock, and anchored her in safety alongside the Iris. The commander asked for compensation, in the nature of salvage, for his men who had saved the barque and her crew from destruction. He was entitled to compensation. So it was decided by Mr. Clifford, our Minister to Mexico, (late Attorney General of the United States) when the matter was referred to him. Such also, we understand, is the opinion of Mr. Johnson, our present Attorney General. But although he had asked and expected to receive salvage, yet (to use his own words) "thirty hours having elapsed without receiving an answer, he had already resolved to let the captain resume the charge of her, when he received a note from the consignee saying that he could not act in the matter, as the vessel was not yet in port; and, at the same moment, the captain of the *Eugenie* coming on board, he returned the vessel to him." It was under these circumstances that Mr. Poussin wrote the note of the 30th of May last, which follows:

LEGATION OF FRENCH,
Washington, May, 30, 1849.

SIR: I received on the 28th of May, the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon the government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpenter, of the American steamship *Iris*, towards the French ship *Eugenie*, of Havre, which had run upon the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo.

The explanations given by Commander Carpenter are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings have caused to my government.

He considered, as he says, and he still considers, that the case was one of salvage; that the rights acquired by him as the keeper of the vessel seized, empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes, when we have occasion to condemn his conduct.

I called on the cabinet, at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed on a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafter.

From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your government subscribers to the strange doctrines professed by commander Carpenter, of the war steamer *Iris*; and I have only to protest, in the name of my government, against these doctrines.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

GUILAUME TELL POSSIN,
Secretary of State.

There had been, in fact, no doctrine advanced in regard to the case of Commander Carpenter, nor was there any indication of an opinion on the subject of salvage. Mr. Poussin, as if to make out a case for denunciation, assumed that "strange doctrines" had been adopted by the Executive, which compromised the "dignity of our national marine."

In his note of May 30th, the French Minister speaks of his previous communication [dated 12th of May] in relation to this subject, as one merely calling upon the government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpenter. In point of fact, his note of the 12th of May not only demanded such a disavowal, but insisted that "severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice." The government might have accompanied a disavowal of Commander Carpenter's conduct with a severe censure, but a disavowal of the principle of salvage, or his right to it, would not of necessity have implied a severe censure. Mr. Poussin's note of the 12th of May was not understood, nor could it be interpreted, as demanding merely a disavowal of the law under which Commander Carpenter claimed salvage for his crew. To a demand upon the President to disavow a law of the land, and the usages of nations under the law of nations, it would have been a sufficient answer to have replied, that it is not the province of the Executive to make or repeal laws; it is his duty to execute them as they actually exist. Mr. Poussin's was construed to charge Commander Carpenter with abuse of authority in illegally detaining the French vessel.

It will be observed that the defence of Commander Carpenter was placed in the hands of the French minister with the expectation of their being forwarded to the French government, and with the hope, expressed by the President, that an inspection of the papers would remove the misunderstanding which existed in regard to his conduct. Mr. Poussin did not give the cabinet of France an opportunity of deciding the case in its new aspect, immediately denounced the commander, without considering his defence, which he regarded as matter of little interest

in his eyes, when he had occasion to condemn the conduct of an officer of the United States. An imperious refusal to permit an American officer to be heard in his defence by the government which accused, was not made more palatable to the Executive by the contemptuous sneer that accompanied it. The United States government had asked, as an act of common justice to a meritorious and faithful officer, that he be heard in a matter affecting his private and official character; and it was natural to suppose that his conduct, in saving a French ship and abandoning her to claim salvage, would exempt him from censure, though it might fail to receive the approbation of the French government. It was felt to be due to Commander Carpenter that he should not be condemned without evidence or a hearing; and a refusal of so common a right was deeply felt, as unjust insolent and rude. Mr. Mason, the late Secretary of the Navy in a letter to Commander Carpenter, dated November 28, 1848, had officially approved his course in this very matter; there was no evidence adduced against him, and yet Mr. Poussin decides that he had committed an act which derogated from "the dignity of the national marine, and proceeds to implicate the American government in the discreditable conduct of its officer. He protests against the action of the American Executive in the name of the French government, thus presenting himself before the President, and his cabinet as having been commissioned to lecture them upon what concerns the dignity and honor of our national marine.

On the receipt of this extraordinary letter the President determined to submit Mr. Poussin's correspondence to the French government, without assuming to prescribe the course which that government should adopt under such peculiar circumstances towards a friendly power; and Mr. Poussin was duly advised of this determination. In coming to this decision, the President was actuated by a profound regard for the existing friendly relations with a sister republic, and a sincere desire that those relations should continue undisturbed. Accordingly, the whole correspondence was communicated to his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; on the 7th of July, by Mr. Rusk.

At length, finding it apparent that the French government wholly refused to redress the wrong inflicted by the French minister, the President felt himself constrained to terminate Mr. Poussin's official intercourse with this government, and thus preclude an opportunity which might be again abused.

The relations thus terminated between the minister of France and the American government do not imply or necessarily lead to a cold or hostile intercommunication between the two governments. In the case of Mr. Jackson, minister of Great Britain, whose relations with this government were terminated by Mr. Madison in 1809 in a more peremptory manner, and for less pointed insult, no difficulty arose between this country and England. At another time we may refer to that misunderstanding more at length; but suffice it to say for the present, that unless France is emulous of a difficulty with this country—of which we have no evidence in any thing that has hitherto transpired—no disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country can possibly occur.

In putting an end to the official relations of Mr. Poussin with the United States, the Executive has informed both the government of France and the late minister of France, that any communication through any other channel will be respectfully received and considered.

THE REPUBLICAN.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1849.

A. H. MARTIN, Esq., is our Agent for the Republican at Charlotte, N. C.

We have ink, pens, and any quantity of paper, but the brains are in the Mountains.

See the communication of our Correspondent "Svanano," for an interesting account of the doings of the Commissioners on the Western Turnpike.

The *Charlotte Journal* will be attended to when the Editor returns to his post if, in his opinion, the *Journal's* article requires any notice.

REULEX, the slave of J. A. Ramsour Esq., and JOE, the slave of Major McLean, of this town, who were taken up some time since in Barboursville, Ky., on their way to the free states, were brought back yesterday, and lodged in jail. We presume their next journey will be to the South West.

Health of Charleston, S. C.
Reports are in circulation, that the "Strangers fever" is prevailing to some extent in Charleston. In reference to which, the *Mercury* says:

It will be seen by the weekly bill of mortality, that six deaths occurred last week of Strangers Fever. Other cases have occurred this week, but the Board of Health do not treat it as epidemic, and all our information leads to the same conclusion. It has never been known to prevail generally, commencing so late in the season. All the cases, we believe, without exception, have been of Foreigners, who have recently arrived in this country, whose occupations specially exposed them to the very unfavorable weather which has characterized this month, and whose irregular habits and mode of living,

in crowded ill-ventilated, and unclean rooms, were calculated to give a malignant character to any sickness that might arise, and in a few instances of persons whose general condition of health made them especially susceptible to febrile influences.

Messrs. Barringer and Caldwell.
We published last week, an account of the settlement of the difficulty between these two gentlemen. It seems, that that was an *ex parte* statement. As an act of justice to Maj. Caldwell, we now publish his reply, which the reader will find in another column.

France and the United States.

THERE seems to be a difficulty existing at Washington City, between our Government and the French Minister—the latter having used very insulting language towards our Government. The correspondence grew out of the refusal on the part of Secretary Clayton to allow some claim. Whereupon Mr. Poussin, the Minister of France, writes the offensive communication. The whole proceedings were sent to the President of France, and that Government taking no notice of it, and not recalling the Minister, he was informed by the Secretary of State, that his passports were ready, and that he would no longer be recognised by the American Government. We hope the affair will not terminate in hostilities between the two countries. The example would be injurious to the rising cause of liberty throughout the World. But still, the honor of State must be preserved at every hazard, and nations must know and be taught, that we are to be treated with all the decorum due a powerful people. In the event of hostilities, any patriot ought to be, and will be prepared to join his own country and give "aid and comfort" to those in power; and we venture the assertion, that no member of the Republican party will be found standing up in the halls of Congress urging argument after argument in favor of the French against his own nation, as was repeatedly done in the late war with the republic of Mexico. No bitter denunciations will be uttered against President Taylor, as was against his predecessor in office, Mr. Polk. No, there will be one united and powerful effort by our whole people, and the result can only be the entire annihilation of the French power on the ocean, and the complete destruction of her foreign commerce. We hope the affair will not end in an open rupture with that nation. But things look that way. Our Government was the first to acknowledge the French Republic; we took the young infant by the hand as soon as it came forth in the face of the world, recognized it as a government we did not keep back but came forward at once, and admitted it to participate with us as other powers. But of this early action on our part, towards the French, Louis Bonaparte, their President never even in his message mentioned the fact, nor notified it or us in any way. We were passed by in silence. Why this conduct? It can only be explained by the charge that he desirous to be Emperor of the French, as was his great uncle, and may deem it a sure and important step towards the accomplishment of that object to get up a war with the United States.

Let the day come, and the end of the war will find the French President an exile.

We refer the reader for further particulars to the article copied from the *Republic*, Gen. Taylor's organ at Washington.

Union Convention.
WE have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter addressed by a distinguished Republican of North Carolina, to his friend in this place. We publish it for the purpose of calling public attention to the important suggestion it contains, and of eliciting an interchange of the views of the Press of the State in relation to the same. We freely avow, that we like the idea. We see the storm approaching with the certainty of fate; and, we believe it will require the united energies of the whole South to meet it. We are not alarmists—we are no agitator—but we deem it our duty as a conductor of a public press, to warn the people of impending danger, in whatever form it shows itself. Forewarned they will be forearmed. Criminals, highly criminal, we regard the conduct of those persons who are continually crying out "peace, peace, when there is no peace,"—who can witness in silence encroachment after encroachment upon the rights of the South, and yet can smell treason in every step the South takes for its own safety. Such vigils the South ought not to cherish in its bosom. These persons will no doubt deny nullification in this movement, and raise the howl, that "the Union is in danger." No matter, we believe the mass of the people of all parties will favor the measure. The people of the South must unite for their own safety, and the sooner the better.

In throwing out these few suggestions, we do not wish to be understood as recommending