THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,634

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC 4, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted, November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	38	50	80	125
Three	30	55	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Fourteen	90	162	210	350	540
Twelve	85	145	200	350	560
Thirteen	95	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	320	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $20 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; *prompted*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line each insertion, except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

O. P. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

GRAND CONCERT ON THE 12TH.—Mlle. Elie, the accomplished, brilliant and enchanting Creole pianist, whose practice elicited her admiration at a private soirée, have been eloquently sounded by the whole city press, will appear in a grand concert at the Opera House on the 12th inst. Seats for that occasion may be secured at the Music Store of Mr. Ely, 66 Royal street, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE NUPTIAL TIE has been described as a knot fixed with the tongue which the teeth cannot unloose. But the teeth themselves, if beautiful by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful agents in producing the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm, to which this delicious preparation lends to the breath, too, has a decidedly hymeneal tendency. White teeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them?

A NEW THEATRE FOR MR. DERAR.—The Gas Light Company having determined to sell the old St. Charles Theatre, the friends of Mr. Ben. De Bar, desirous to identify him more closely with the city, are taking steps to build for him one of the most magnificent theatres in the country. We trust the enterprise will quickly achieve abundant success.

QUICK DISPATCH.—The British steamship Florida arrived on the 25th November from Liverpool, and has discharged a full cargo of merchandise and loaded with a full cargo for Liverpool, consisting of 5229 bales cotton, 300 barrels Flour, and 200 barrels rosin, all done in the short time of five days.

PLANTATION LABORERS.—Mr. S. L. Dexter has opened an agency office at 144 Royal street, for the purpose of facilitating planters in obtaining laborers, and laborers in making engagements with planters. The whole cost in such cases will be $2 50 for each laborer paid by the planter to Mr. Leon Langrin, notary, for drawing up a contract.

PERSONAL.—We had a call on Friday from Mr. W. M. Burwell, of the *National Intelligencer*, who is making a tour through the South in order to ascertain facts as they are in this unfortunate and much misrepresented section. Mr. B. is a genial, cultivated, and highly intelligent gentleman, and we shall expect in his reports of the temper and circumstances of our people the truth and candor which they have right to claim from those who come either as official inquisitors or as voluntary observers. The *Intelligencer* is a favorite in the South, and this mission of Mr. B. will doubtless enhance Southern appreciation of that old, conservative, and able journal.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—After the fine building opposite Lafayette Square on Camp street, erected fifteen years ago by the Odd Fellows, had been occupied over three years by the military authorities, it was delivered, about a month since, to its rightful owners. This edifice, as is known, contains besides the proper accommodation for the Order, one of the most splendid and commodious halls for concert, dancing and festive purposes to be found in the South. No sooner was it known to be restored than the Directors received numerous applications for the use of it. But the building was in a state of disrepair and filth impossible to describe; a great deal of the furniture had been destroyed or removed; the necessary repairs would amount to $10,000, and the value of the furniture to be replaced was not less than $21,000. The Order, deprived of the revenues of this property during the war, and impoverished by the charities which it distributed in the same period, was in debt; and it became a problem of not less difficulty than urgency to obtain the funds necessary to rehabilitate the establishment in time to secure the profits of the winter season.

Fortunately, through the zeal and indefatigable energy of President Swain, Vice-President Stetson, and other members of the Board of Directors, and of Mr. Henry Howard, architect, assisted faithfully by a number of mechanics, almost a miracle of restoration has been accomplished. In one month the hall has been put in a condition fit for its old festive uses, as evidenced by the announcement of a ball to be given in it to-morrow evening. The proceeds of this ball, given by the Odd Fellows, are intended to cover a part of the expenses of reparation, and we doubt not a liberal public will do what it may properly to swell the receipts of the occasion.

On Saturday evening a number of gentlemen of the city press, by invitation, visited Odd Fellows' Hall, and they were able to appreciate by examining the interior, the work which had caused the traces of the former occupation to disappear as if by enchantment. The large hall was completely illuminated for the first time in four years, and its brilliancy recalled a crowd of recollections of delightful times in the past. After an interesting examination, we attended a collation prepared in the library room for the members of the press and the officers of the Order. This reunion, one of the most agreeable at which we were ever present, effected an exchange of ideas and sentiments which imparted a lively appreciation of the beneficent principles on which the Order of Odd Fellows is based. We learn, for example, that all the net revenues of the building are consecrated to the relief of widows and orphans. In view of this noble charity the public will welcome the reconversion by the Odd Fellows of an edifice which so happily combines the artistic and the useful—pleasure and good values.

The pirate Stonewall has arrived at Washington. The charges of her keeping made by the Cuban authorities were $18,064.

The Mexican Question.

This question, which had, in the heat of the debate about reconstruction, almost wholly subsided, broke out recently afresh in a quick succession of telegraphic and journalistic gushes. This eruption took its rise, apparently at least, in the appointment as United States Minister to the Mexican Republic of Gen. Logan, shortly after he had publicly avowed sentiments of a highly belligerent tone towards Maximilian and France. Yet it is quite probable that, under the surface, the managers of the Mexican (Juarez) loan may have had much to do in imparting a belligerent complexion to recent telegraphic allusions to the Mexican question; for if that loan rests even hypothetically on any basis whatever of a reasonable or practicable character, that basis is United States intervention in behalf of the disembodied Republic of Mexico. Those who take stock in that loan invest in such intervention if in any thing, and it is natural that those who have the stock to sell should do what they can to so shape the news as to make the hypothetical eventuality thus put on the market appear undoubted and imminent.

Yet there is a strong impression with many that the Government really means intervention or desires that it shall be thought to mean it.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* is much concerned at the turn given to the Mexican question by the appointment of Gen. Logan, and whether the event signifies hostile action in a not improbable contingency, or only a diplomatic menace, it is equally ominous, the *Courrier* thinks, of serious trouble and possible collision between the United States and France. We do not share the apprehensions of the able and usually calm and discriminating organ of French opinions and interests in New York.

Those who believe that it is Mr. Seward's purpose to give to the attitude of his Government towards the Mexican question a *war look* but without a belligerent *intention*, are divided upon two theories, one of which is sufficiently indicated in the following special dispatch from Washington on the 24th ult. to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*:

The recent appointment of General Logan as Minister to Mexico immediately followed the receipt of important dispatches forwarded to the Government from Mr. Bigelow by a special messenger. Mr Bigelow, it is said, has all intimated with the principal members of the Opposition, who have promised him their support in the Corps Legislatif in endeavoring to bring about the prompt evacuation of Mexico. In joining the pressure of America's menace to that of the French Opposition, thus increasing the eventualities and dangers of a war with the United States, it is hoped to intimidate the Cabinet of the Tuileries and influence its decisions so far as to decide to abandon Maximilian. It is certain that negotiations more or less direct have been held between Mr. Bigelow, who has intimate relations with the *Opinion Nationale* and other journals of the same shade, are well known, and the principal members of the Opposition. The nomination of Gen. Logan is an attempt at intimidation, and is intended to aid the French Opposition party.

It would be characteristic of Mr. Seward to attempt to accomplish his Mexican policy through a political pressure upon the French Emperor in France itself. But Mr. Seward has hardly so far misconceived the national character of the French as to suppose that even so powerful an Emperor as Napoleon III. could afford to succumb to open menace and dictation emanating from another country. Nor would so astute a Minister as Mr. Seward be likely to forget that the French Emperor must be perfectly informed, through agencies familiar to diplomacy of the extent to which disarmament has been carried in the United States both in the land and sea service.

The latter might well hesitate to ascribe belligerent intent to the words or acts of the United States Government when accompanied by a reduction of the army to 75 or 50,000 men on a strictly peace footing, and by a similar proceeding in regard to the navy.

Another theory supposes it to be the policy of the Administration to create an apprehension *at home* of war with France or England, or with both, in order that the North in general, and the Radicals in particular, should see on one hand the danger of pursuing a course calculated to alarm, alienate, embitter and drive to despair the Southern people, and on the other hand the wisdom of reincorporating as soon as possible, by liberal terms of restoration, the whole strength and spirit of the South in the body of the Nation, so that foreign war would find it in every part solid and impregnable.

This theory would seem extremely plausible but for one fact. It is only Congress that can declare war and sustain it with supplies. This being so, a Radical majority may choose between the two luxuries of a foreign war or organized hostility and persecution towards the South. If such a majority should have more relish for the latter course, they could stave off war with a foreign power indefinitely in almost any circumstances that can be conceived as possible to arise.

The Stay and Exemption Laws in Mississippi.

As the message of Gov. Wells recommends Legislative relief for debtors in this State, and as the present General Assembly will doubtless have the subject under discussion, it will be interesting to know the provisions of the "stay law" recently passed by the Mississippi Legislature. The act in question had been vetoed by Gov. Humphreys, but on the 1st inst. it was passed over the veto, two thirds of each House voting for it. A Jackson paper observes that, as the act applies to all contracts made or obligations incurred before its passage, it "virtually closes the courts to all litigation except in criminal cases." The Mississippi Legislature has also passed an act to amend the exemption laws of the State, by a two-thirds vote after it had been returned disapproved by the Governor. This act exempts from judicial seizure and sale, 160 acres of land for each head of a family, being a white person, including the homestead, all necessary implements and animals for farm use; the tools of mechanics; the books of students; libraries, pictures and scientific apparatus; surgeon's and dentist's tools; military accoutrements; and, in cities and towns, $4 000 worth of property, real and personal, including homestead, together with one year's provisions for the family. The following is the text of the stay law referred to:

STAY LAW.

An act entitled an act to modify the Collection Laws of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all laws for the collection of debts on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, open accounts, or any other contract or liability for the payment of money, are hereby suspended until the first day of January in the year (1868) eighteen hundred and sixty eight, or until otherwise ordered by law except in cases of official liabilities, *and provided*, that no creditor shall be deprived of his remedy by attachment or distress, as now provided by law, *Provided* that the Provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent guardians from collecting such parts of debts due their wards, as the Probate Courts having jurisdiction of the same, may determine to be necessary to the support and education of such wards.

SEC. 2. *Begit* further enacted, That this act shall not apply to parties, who have cause now pending in the courts, and who agree in open court to proceed to trial.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That no execution or conditional express, founded upon any judgment or decree, obtained previous to the passage of this act, or upon any judgment hereafter rendered in pursuance of section two of this act, "shall be issued for the sale of property, until the time aforesaid, nor shall there be any sales under executions or writs of vendition exponas now issued or issued.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this law shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by due process of law, nor shall the time during which has already been acquired by due process of law, nor shall the time during which this law is in force be computed in any case, where the statute of limitations comes in question.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to contracts or liabilities made and entered into after its passage, *Provided* such contracts or liabilities are not founded on indebtedness existing prior to the passage of this act, nor shall this act apply to cases due to the school funds of the several townships and counties in this State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to judgments in debtors and tenor, or other judgments for the recovery of money, decree, in any courts of equity, general or special, where the judgment or decree is in the alternative, for the property or its value, or for the recovery of damages, and no sheriff or other officer, shall execute the same, further than the seizing and delivery of the specific property, and any officer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a trespasser and shall be liable to the party aggrieved thereby in double damages, to be recovered before any court having jurisdiction thereof, and shall be liable to indictment, for malfeasance in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court.

SEC 7. Be it further enacted, That all acts and part of acts coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force from and after its passage.

The President's Policy and Congress.

A painful suspense awaits the political developments to be made in the first days of the Congress which will meet in Washington on Monday. It need not be disguised that circumstances have occurred of late calculated not a little to obscure to many minds the opinions and policy of the President in regard to the conditions of Southern restoration, and especially in regard to the admissibility to Congress of Senators and Representatives now elect from a number of Southern States.

The recent speech of Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the late House of Representatives and candidate for the Speakership of the new, is construed by the New York *World* and other well informed Northern journals, to gauge, with close approximation to correctness, the views of the House in respect to reconstruction and readmission. Judged by the above measure, this body will be of a Radical complexion, will stand on the Sumner-Stevens platform, and will give, therefore, no room for hope of the admission of Southern members now elect and claiming seats at the present election. If Mr. Colfax's speech anticipated the assendant sentiments to be manifested in the House, one of two things must inevitably ensue: There must be an open rupture between the President and at least one branch of Congress, or the President must incorporate with his own programme the Radical policy regarding conditions of restoration. In either event, delay, long, perhaps, and vexatious, would be inevitable. The New York *World*, thus refers to the indicial meaning of Mr. Colfax's speech, and of the position taken by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House:

Mr. Ex-Clerk McPherson had preceded him in a bid for re-election by announcing in advance his determination to exclude the names of Southern members from the roll. Thus Mr. Colfax and Mr. McPherson are considered judges of the political views of the new House. They know all the re-elected members, man by man, and have minutest facilities for ascertaining the leanings of the new ones. Their mode of recommending themselves to our party is a demonstration that the Radicals are in the ascendant, and that the President will be compelled either to modify his policy or postpone the expectation of its success. Mr. Colfax is charged in the political canvass, and we lost the election only in consequence of the Republican dignities and denials.

The New York *Express* also regards the speech of Mr. Colfax as an authentic foreshadowing of the action of Congress in the approaching session. This journal says:

Mr. Colfax is a gentleman who speaks by design, and with a full comprehension of what he utters—and we now see, that he has weighed and measured the Republicans of the House, and satisfied himself that they do not intend to restore the Union on Mr. Johnson's *programme*, and therefore, in order to have elected Speaker, he so says. The House of Representatives will thus be so arranged as to re-elect himself, and Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, by excluding all opposed to them, except some forty members from the North and West.

BEE paper conceives that Mr. Colfax has indirectly censured the real policy of the President while approving another policy which he unwarrantably ascribes to him. This is also the opinion of the *National Intelligencer*, which presents its idea of the policy of the President thus:

The time has come to throw away disguises. Let gentlemen range themselves fairly and squarely under their banners. The President has a policy that looks to immediate restoration; this policy concedes all the rights of the States, reserving only the *necessary* and well understood demands that loyalty exists of the dissolution. This policy recognises—

(1) That the States are intact.

(2) That duly returned members of Congress shall be enrolled as such by the Clerk of the House.

(3) That no test oath shall be suffered to debar constitutionally qualified members from taking their seats in Congress. And this policy ignores the vitality of such issues as negro suffrage. It does not insist on any compulsory form of adjustment in respect to the labor and civil rights of negro freedmen, which involved all the oppressions and extravagancies of military establishments, to be indefinitely continued. Meantime it may be viewed as ominous by some that the President's programme was not so clear to be mystified by the speech of any body for a moment.

There are other journals that do not apprehend either a declared opposition to the President's plan in Congress or that the latter's views in his message will be purposely shaped to avoid such an opposition. For example, the New York *Times* says:

We have no apprehension that the matured views presented by the President in his message will not command a positive to the sound judgment of both branches of Congress, and have all the moral effect to which his superior advantages of position will entitle them. The people have the strongest kind of confidence in the patriotic devotion and the practical wisdom of President Johnson. His policy, as already understood, has their most decided approbation. There is every reason to believe that, as more explicitly set forth in his message, it will receive their hearty concurrence. It will in like manner, we are confident, receive the full assent of their representatives—utterly disappointing the malign calculations of any Democratic politicians that there is to be a break, or at least a disjunction, between the great Union majority in Congress and the President.

There are also journals which slanderously assume that the President intended to delude and disappoint the South. Of such is the Boston *Advertiser* (Radical Republican) which remarks:

It is becoming more and more evident that the President has been throwing the largest sort of a lub to the Southern whale.

* * * * * * *

The result is becoming pretty apparent; and there is no very great probability that the doings of any State will be satisfactory to the President, while it is certain that those of some of the States are very far below his required standard.

They must try again. Meanwhile time is gained.

* * * * * * *

Those who have been swift to condemn the chief magistrate for being too hasty in reconciling our erring sisters are beginning to comprehend the actual state of affairs.

INFLUENCE OF THE NERVES IN CHOLERA.—A story is published in Paris confirming the fact of the immense influence of the nerves in cholera, as illustrated in the year 1832 by Professor Rocamier. He was summoned to the bedside, where he found a dying man, the features cyanosis, cramps all over the body, the voice changed—in fact, all the most fatal symptoms strongly characterized. After an attentive diagnosis, the sagacious doctor suddenly snatched off the bed-clothes, and commenced flogging the patient with all the strength he possessed. The spectators, for an instant stupified, were naturally enraged. The dying man, by one expiring effort, started from his bed, threw himself on the doctor, who ran off, hotly pursued along passages and corridors by the cholera patient, till both reached the top of the hospital stairs, when the breathless professor stopped, and, looking at the ghastly pursuer, coolly asked, "And how do you feel?" "Feel!" said the astonished patient—"feel, indeed why"—(after a pause,) "I have no more cramps!" "I believe you; but after this fine exercise you require rest. Some cups of tisane and vogue la galiere." The parade moribund was saved.

The Republican triumph in New Jersey encourages the adoption of the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Fenian arrests were still going on, and the London papers affirm that the Government is much indebted to the Washington Cabinet for information received relative to the proposed invasion of Canada and the insurrection in Ireland.

LEGISLATIVE INCONSISTENCY.—The *Picayune* thinks that "Mr. Kenner, and other Louisianians, who claimed that the Constitution of 1864 is still in force, and has been recognized as a valid instrument," presented a "startling example of inconsistency" in participating on Thursday in the election of a State Printer in Georgia of an act of the preceding Legislature passed under the Constitution of 1861. We can see nothing startling or necessarily inconsistent on the face of this example, because there is nothing in it that implies a denial of the existing force and recognized validity of the above Constitution. A Legislature may surely set aside the acts of another Legislature which proclaimed the Constitution under which those acts were passed. If it were otherwise, it would be necessary to call a Convention to repeal a law of the Louisiana.

But what sort of example is presented by those legislators who deny, what Mr. Kenner and others maintain, "that the Constitution of 1864 is still in force", who, according to the *Picayune*, "believe it to be invalid and fraudulent," and who, nevertheless, took an oath to support it when they took their seats, and, qualified by this oath, have been since exercising legislative functions, one of which was voting for State Printer and the several officers of the Two Houses? A more candid illustration of their logic would have been to refuse to take the oath; but since they have taken that, the next best way of vindicating their consistency would be to take their hats and go home. An oath to support an invalid Constitution can not make them valid legislators; if the Constitution of 1864, as they assert, is "bogus," the present Legislature must be sham.

English Journals on Jamaica.

English journals which we have received by the George Washington comment largely on the Jamaican insurrection. Their average views may be seen in the subjoined extracts.

(From the London Times, 11th November.)

The startling intelligence which reached us a week since of a negro insurrection in Jamaica has been confirmed, and even as regards the extent and character of that insurrection our worst fears have been realized. Not only have the negroes revolted, but their revolt has been attended with all those incidents which invariably accompany the efforts of savages to secure the liberty over civilized men. Unheard of barbarities, we are told, have been committed by the insurgents, and we are left to conjure up in fancy pictures similar to those which the records of history have unhappily imprinted too deeply in our memory. The intelligence of such a revolt at the present moment produces a shock similar which at any other time would probably have been wanting.

During the past year a great social revolution has been effected which has moved and still moves directly affected almost every individual of the negro race. In the United States of America four millions of slaves have been emancipated, and the Northern members of Republican party have been deprived their bondsmen slavery shall not exist. The blow struck against slavery by the American people, has not, however, been without its effects elsewhere. It may be assumed that nearly all practical purposes the institution of slavery has now been everywhere abolished. Slavery has been abolished, and nothing remains but to determine the conditions under which those who have hitherto existed in a state of servitude shall henceforth live. This problem we have flattered ourselves that we succeeded in solving in Jamaica and elsewhere. From the intelligence, however, which we have now received, it would seem that we have deceived ourselves. Under the most favorable circumstances, and after a considerable period has elapsed and opportunities have thus been afforded for the amalgamation of the two sections of the population, the task is difficult enough, as such, have intervened independent of those of their white fellow-citizens, and will have recourse to violence in order to uphold them. The lesson is one which will probably not be thrown away upon the negro character, which it is only necessary to bid a slave be free to make him at the same time be civilized.

* * *

Aristotle was of opinion that the negro was intended by Providence to be a slave, and there are many even to the present day who are of a similar opinion. But however persons may differ upon this point, there are, we believe, comparatively few of those who have had opportunity of studying the negro character who are of opinion that negroes should be ruled with a strong hand. They seem to be altogether insensible to the binding force of any obligation which not enforced by any movement, or by any sense of duty, or by any motive, but the mere consideration of the fact of two millions of men, whether that master stands in the relation of an owner to a slave or a despot to a subject. But they have no idea of the amount of that obedience which, from motives of self-interest, the several members of a civilized community willingly render to those laws which are framed for the protection and convenience of all. The only notion of power, of political power, which the negro forms is the ability which it confers of tyrannizing over some else. This is strongly illustrated at the present moment in the Southern States of America, where the first use which the negroes have made of their liberty is to embarrass and injure as much as they possibly can their former masters.

And in their present revolt it will be found that the negroes in Jamaica are not struggling for political or social or political advantages enjoyed by the white population, but are simply endeavoring to exterminate a race which they regard with jealousy. That the revolt will be speedily suppressed we do not doubt; but we hope that no mistaken notion of leniency will induce the authorities to exhibit towards the insurgents a moderation which would certainly be misunderstood.

(From the London Herald, Nov. 11th.)

In rising in insurrection in Jamaica the negro has once confirmed, and even as regards the extermination of that insurrection our worst fears have been realized. Not only have the negroes revolted, but their revolt has been attended with all those incidents which invariably accompany the efforts of savages to secure the liberty over civilized men. Unheard of barbarities, we are told, have been committed by the insurgents, and we are left to conjure up in fancy pictures similar to those which the records of history have unhappily imprinted too deeply in our memory. The intelligence of such a revolt at the present moment produces a shock similar which at any other time would probably have been wanting.

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During the past year a great social revolution has been effected which has moved and still moves directly affected almost every individual of the negro race. In the United States of America four millions of slaves have been emancipated, and the Northern members of Republican party have been deprived their bondsmen slavery shall not exist. The blow struck against slavery by the American people, has not, however, been without its effects elsewhere. It may be assumed that nearly all practical purposes the institution of slavery has now been everywhere abolished. Slavery has been abolished, and nothing remains but to determine the conditions under which those who have hitherto existed in a state of servitude shall henceforth live. This problem we have flattered ourselves that we succeeded in solving in Jamaica and elsewhere. From the intelligence, however, which we have now received, it would seem that we have deceived ourselves. Under the most favorable circumstances, and after a considerable period has elapsed and opportunities have thus been afforded for the amalgamation of the two sections of the population, the task is difficult enough, as such, have intervened independent of those of their white fellow-citizens, and will have recourse to violence in order to uphold them. The lesson is one which will probably not be thrown away upon the negro character, which it is only necessary to bid a slave be free to make him at the same time be civilized.

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Aristotle was of opinion that the negro was intended by Providence to be a slave, and there are many even to the present day who are of a similar opinion. But however persons may differ upon this point, there are, we believe, comparatively few of those who have had opportunity of studying the negro character who are of opinion that negroes should be ruled with a strong hand. They seem to be altogether insensible to the binding force of any obligation which not enforced by any movement, or by any sense of duty, or by any motive, but the mere consideration of the fact of two millions of men, whether that master stands in the relation of an owner to a slave or a despot to a subject. But they have no idea of the amount of that obedience which, from motives of self-interest, the several members of a civilized community willingly render to those laws which are framed for the protection and convenience of all. The only notion of power, of political power, which the negro forms is the ability which it confers of tyrannizing over some else. This is strongly illustrated at the present moment in the Southern States of America, where the first use which the negroes have made of their liberty is to embarrass and injure as much as they possibly can their former masters.

And in their present revolt it will be found that the negroes in Jamaica are not struggling for political or social or political advantages enjoyed by the white population, but are simply endeavoring to exterminate a race which they regard with jealousy. That the revolt will be speedily suppressed we do not doubt; but we hope that no mistaken notion of leniency will induce the authorities to exhibit towards the insurgents a moderation which would certainly be misunderstood.

The Rise and Death of Tom Sayers.

(From the London Sporting Life.)

As it no doubt will prove interesting to all those who have admired the wonderful pluck and endurance of the German gladiator of modern times to know something of the great career of that intelligence which gradually but surely did its work, we append a few particulars.—Since the memorable battle of Farnborough, when Sayers appeared in the ring to the pleasure of health, and he much proved that his physique could not have been improved upon, he never again threw symptoms of the hectic flush which in the presence of an affection of the lungs.—This was brought on by the course of life he subsequently pursued, or rather by the force of circumstances under which he was placed. Unable to fall back upon those pleasures of a cultivated mind from the want of an education, he became the idol of his fellows; he had all the more persuasion which had secured for him health and victory, and plunged into excesses of living—late hours and dissipation. Nature's laws were not to be broken with impunity, and in the beginning of this year he fell into a very low condition, and showed symptoms of consumption, aggravated with diabetes, and Mr. Adams, T. R. C. S., attended him on February 20, at the sister's, Mrs. King, 18 Claremont square, Pentonville.

Upon his robust and healthy frame, a great change had taken place for the worse, and the doctor then feared from his having wasted so much, coughing frequently, and losing strength, fast, that he was sinking into a decline. He was prone to acknowledge his physical weakness, but when told of the serious nature of the disease they apprehended, he became docile as a child, and obeyed the injunctions of his medical advisor. However, the dreadful foe may was called off by careful watching and nursing, and he recovered sufficiently to take a trip to Brighton about the middle of April. When there, he appeared strong and robust and like his former self. This, however, was not to last long, for in August he returned to his sister's, in Claremont square, and in a consultation held there between Dr. Adams and Mr. Browne, they came to the conclusion that never and absolute disease of the lungs had set in, and that he could not survive many weeks. He took a fancy to go to his old friend, Mr. Mousley, High street, Camberwell, on October 15th, and there he stayed until he died. For the satisfaction of Dr. Adams himself, that gentleman called on Dr. Gull to consult, but they agreed that nothing more could be done to save him.

A rumoured took place in his condition after being a fortnight at Mr. Mousley's, he contrived to get from his and messenger, and for a week remained in a doubtful state, giving hopes to his friends that he would survive the illness. A relapse came on, and with it unconsciousness, Mr. Liston, assistant chaplain to the Penetentiary Warehouse, attended by deaths of Rogers, and administered the consolations of religion. He passed away at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in the presence of his father, with his two children and friends. During the last days of the bedridden illness he constantly endeared great agony. For upwards of four-and-twenty hours before his death he was in a state of lethargy, and could scarcely recognize his friends on being aroused and spoken to. But the great change came was comparative peace at last, and when nature consented him to "throw up the sponge," he left the world, let us hope, with a calm resignation. He was interred on the grounds of the Tabernacle, and never before was a proof of the folly of our rulers in giving political power to the brutal, which, by its vast numerical superiority, is able to use the power so given to our hurt. The negro in Jamaica has been supplied and petted by the Government; he has pampered by the bounteous soil, which produces almost spontaneously its richness of tropical produce. In this island, where the population is but 70 to the square mile, he is able to live away his days in the most voluptuous indolence; in Barbadoes, where there are 970 inhabitants to the square mile, he is forced to work in order to gain his livelihood.

The Rights of Colored Persons in the Omnibusses Street Cars.

The degree in which the social equality of the negro has practically advanced in States where the Western people are commonly supposed for not instantly conceding every part of equality to the recently freed blacks, may be judged from the following special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, (Radical Republican.)

Cincinnati, November 24.—An important verdict was rendered in the Superior Court, of this city, to day, which establishes the right of colored men to ride upon street railroad cars. In July, 1864, Isaac Young, a colored man, and his wife, stepped aboard a car of the Third and Fourth street line. The wife passed on, and the husband was told to sit upon the front platform outside. He refused, and took a seat inside by his wife, but away from the other passengers of whom there were but few, beside a dog that had the freedom of the car manifested. The conductor called to the driver to help put the negro out, but he refused. He went and to get a policeman to assist him, but failed. Driving on a few squares to where a crowd of sporting men usually congregated, he found men more ready to help put him out. The Hall Road Company made no defence, except to submit a case for the government of conductors, requiring them to carry colored persons, but to place the men on the platform. Their counsel argued that, looking to the feelings of the community, the objections to social equality, and the disagreeableness of the part of the white to the colored people, the regulation referred to was proper, and the violation of technical rights of the negro, pursuant to the case should be visited with nominal damages.

Judge Storer was very clear that Scottie in his charge to the jury, that they should give the plaintiff compensatory damages, and they promptly agreed on $500 as the equivalent for the outrage. This, it is presumed, will establish a rule for the guidance of conductors, more civil than that of the Company.

The Elections and Death of Tom Sayers.

(From the London Sporting Life.)

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