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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5

DOUGLAS ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

In the September number of Harper's Magazine there appears an article from the pen of Senator DOUGLAS, entitled "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority. Popular Sovereignty in the Territories." It is an elaborate paper upon a subject of paramount interest to public men and political students, but which the merely popular reader will scarcely care to examine, unless it be presented in a succinct and comprehensive form. We shall endeavor, therefore, to condense the views of Mr. DOUGLAS so as to render them intelligible to all.

Mr. DOUGLAS begins by recapitulating the creeds of the different parties in relation to the powers of Congress over Territories. The Republican theory affirms:

That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those two relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

This position has been uniformly maintained by the Black Republican leaders, and their language is cited by Mr. DOUGLAS in confirmation of his assertion.

The Democratic party is divided in opinion. The views maintained belong to one of the three following classes:

First. Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Second. Those who believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it, and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

Third. Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection, but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject.

The first of these propositions is adopted by Mr. DOUGLAS, and is sustained by him in an argument of uncommon subtlety, shrewdness and force. He denies in the outset that Congress may confer on a Territorial Legislature all the powers itself possesses, and shows that Congress can legislate on many subjects which it cannot delegate; such, for example, as the laying of taxes, the regulation of commerce, the establishment of an uniform rule of naturalization, &c. Every power enjoyed by Congress must be exercised in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. On the other hand Congress may establish tribunals and local governments, and invest them with powers which itself does not possess, and cannot exercise.

Mr. DOUGLAS examines our colonial history, and insists that the complaints of the colonies against Great Britain arose from the invasion of their local and domestic rights by the mother country. They contended for the right of local self government, and one of their most serious remonstrances was against the laws of Great Britain forcing the importation of slaves upon Virginia without her consent. The argument on this point is pressed at great length and numerous cases are cited of attempts by the colonies to resist this legislation, by imposing taxes on slaves. Mr. DOUGLAS continues to enforce this view through several pages. His design is to prove that all legislation upon local and domestic questions belongs not to Congress, but to the Territorial Legislatures; that such was the uniform understanding in the early period of our history; that the "new States," as they were then called, instead of Territories, possessed the same control over their domestic affairs as the old, and that at no time has that right been parted with, or alienated to the Federal Government.

Much the larger portion of the article is occupied with this retrospect and review of the colonial history for the purpose of reference to slavery. Passing thence to an examination of the questions settled by the Dred Scott decision, Mr. DOUGLAS maintains that the Supreme Court has decided that a Territorial Legislature cannot legislate in respect to slave property the same as all other property. He contends that if the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it by law, and is bound to protect it there, slavery exists as lawfully in Pennsylvania as in Kansas, and he adds, "if it be true, as stated by the President in his special message to Congress, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and that 'Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina,' why does it not exist in Pennsylvania by virtue of the same Constitution?"

Mr. DOUGLAS concludes that slave property in the Territories stands on the same footing, is entitled to the same rights and immunities, and is dependent upon the local laws for the same protection as other property.

The writer next examines the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and endeavors to prove that they are in perfect harmony with the principles laid down by him. In the course of this exposition, Mr. DOUGLAS quotes the language of HENRY CLAY, and other distinguished statesmen in recognition and advocacy of his views. He terminates his essay by the annexed recapitulation:

This exposition of the history of these measures shows conclusively that the authors of the Compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as well as the members of the Continental Congress in 1774, and the founders of our system of government subsequent to the Revolution, regarded the people of the Territories and Colonies as political communities which were entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their Provincial Legislatures, where their representation could alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy. This right pertains to the people collectively as a law-abiding and peaceful community, and not to the isolated individuals who may wander upon the public domain in violation of law. It can only be exercised where there are inhabitants sufficient to constitute a government, and capable of performing its various functions and duties—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress. Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand inhabitants does not affect the principle. The principle under our political systems is, *that every distinct political community, subject to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of self government in respect to their local concerns, or internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*

The article is undoubtedly able. Whether it will promote Mr. DOUGLAS's political prospects is another question. Written documents are dangerous. Mr. D. now stands irrevocably committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN & Co., Exchange Passage, for the following new works:

A Secret Glossary of English words used formerly in senses different from the present. By R. C. French. A work of curious research and great interest. Published by Redfield.

Cosmopolitan Art Journal for June. A beautiful number, accompanied by the magnificent engraving of "Shakespeare and his friends," which is now ready for delivery to those who desire to renew their subscription to the Journal. The principal premium for distribution in January will be Herring's celebrated painting of the Village Blacksmith.

Edinburgh Review for July—Leonard Scott & Co. publishers—a very good number, more varied than usual.

NEW MUSIC.—We are under obligations to P. P. WERLEIN, No. 3 Camp street, for the following new music:

Fantasie de Salon. This is one of Wallace's brilliant compositions. It is a selection from the melodies of the opera of "Rienzi," by Wagner, the author of the famous of "Lohengrin." The fantasia before us is very finished and elaborate, and requires careful playing.

Beauties of the Opera. We have here the most striking melodies in Meyerbeer's new opera "Le Pardon de Ploermel," very well arranged for the piano, by Chas. Fradel.

La Traviata. A charming fantasia upon themes from this favorite opera of Verdi's, by Rosellen, who is generally happy in his arrangements.

Sunny Eleno—A neat and pretty polka by J. E. Thomas.

DELORAS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Removed to the new and spacious edifice known as "The Story Building," corner Camp and Common streets. Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the college.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND U. S. TROOPS.—St. Louis, September 3.—The overland California mail arrived last night, with advices from San Francisco to the 19th ult.

Some excitement had been created at San Francisco by the summary vengeance of Judge May in shooting and killing W. P. Irving, for the seduction of his (May's) daughter.

The Carson Valley Convention had formed a constitution, and proposes Nevada as the name of the new Territory.

Advices had been received from Victoria to the 6th ult. There had been some trouble with the English respecting the Island of San Juan, situated between Vancouver's and the main land, which will probably be settled by joint occupation until the respective Governments are advised of the state of affairs.

The accounts from Frazer river are encouraging.

In Oregon the Indians were harassing Lieut. Mullen's wagon road expedition.

A battle had taken place between fifty men of Major Armistead's troops and some 400 Mohave Indians, in which 14 or 15 Indians were killed.

The Business of San Francisco continued dull.

THE REGATTA AT PAM CHRISTIAN.—Pam Christian, September 3.—The fifteen mile match race between the sailing yachts Elephant and Adona, for five hundred dollars a side, came off here to-day.

The race was won by the Elephant in two hours and forty-two minutes, beating the Adona four minutes and a half.

Only a light breeze prevailed during the race.

[We are indebted for the above report to Mr. E. W. Barnes, the gentlemanly and efficient manager of the Southern Telegraph office in this city.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—*The Steamship Arago off Cape Race.*—Cape Race, N. F., September 3.—The steamship Arago, Captain Lines, of the Southampton and Havre line, passed off this point this evening, on her way to New York. She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Arago left Southampton on Wednesday, the 24th ult., and her advices are four days later than those received by the Jason at St. Johns, and the Africa at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, August 24.—The Cotton market has been very dull since the sailing of the *Africa*.

The market showed no improvement at the close. The quotations of last week are, however, generally maintained.

CONSOLS.—London, August 24.—The funds show rather an improved state of feeling, evincing more steadiness, the quotations of last week being maintained at the close.

Consols for money closed at 96¼ to 96¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—Liverpool, August 24.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency.

The Provision market also continues very dull, and closed with a declining tendency.

ARRIVED OUT.—Liverpool, August 24.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at this port on the 22d inst.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ARAGO.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The sales of Cotton during the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amount to 17,000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and 1400 by exporters.

Some authorities say that the prices of Interior qualities are easier, but quotations generally unchanged. Middling Orleans closed at 7d; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a less favorable character. The demand for goods and yarns was less animated.

The market, however, although quiet, closed steady, the prices of last week being generally maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed generally with a declining tendency. They quote American Flour at 19s. 6d. to 21s. Corn closed firm, and holders demand an advance of 6d. Yellow and Mixed Corn quoted at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; White 7s. to 7s. 6d. per central.

PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report that Beef closed dull. Pork also closed dull, without material change in the quotations of last week. Bacon closed dull. Lard closed quiet but steady at previous quotations.

Sugar closed dull. Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Eight Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA.

Over $3,000,000 in Treasure—The Sam Juan Island Dispute.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 4.—The steamship Habana, Captain Connelly, (?) crossed the bar at 5 o'clock this evening, bringing the California mails and passengers via Tehuantepec. She left Minatitlan on the 1st instant, and brings advices from California to the 20th ultimo, eight days later than were received by the overland mail at St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—The steamships Sonora and Cortez, which leave to-day for Panama, take out $42,000 in treasure on freight, and 1206 passengers, some of whom go via the Tehuantepec route.

The British ship of war Pylades has arrived at this port from Vancouver, with dispatches for the British Government to be forwarded by the steamer which sails today.

It is supposed these dispatches relate to the dispute which has arisen in regard to the occupation of the Island of San Juan by the United States troops.

BUSINESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Towards the close of the week a better enquiry for goods prevailed, and the market generally be said to have improved, at least the downward tendency of prices has been checked. The money market was comparatively easy. Most descriptions of provisions have a slightly upward tendency.

Adamantine candles have advanced one-half. Refined sugar is selling at 11½c. New Orleans sugar is unchanged. American liquors have slightly declined. Brandies are firm at previous quotations.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

Advices have been received at San Francisco from Vancouver to the 13th instant. The United States troops still occupied the Island of San Juan.

On the 9th instant General Harney ordered the Company of the 4th artillery from Fort Washington, in Washington Territory, to the Island of San Juan, to reinforce Capt. Pickett's command.

No British troops had attempted to land on the island, and the impression prevailed that no effort would be made to disturb the American possession of the island, or to secure a joint occupation, until the matter had been settled diplomatically between the two Governments.

Dispatches from General Harney are expected overland from Fort Vancouver, to go forward to Washington to-day.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An immense assembly attended the Pacific Railroad meeting on the 17th. Among those who addressed the meeting was Horace Greeley.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—It is reported that orders will go out to-morrow to General Harney, at Vancouver's Island, instructing him that the island of San Juan belongs to the United States, and that the matter admits of no compromise.

Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, reports to the State Department that there are no American citizens in the Prussian army.

LOUISIANA LOAN AND DEPOSIT OFFICE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. J. HAIT has opened an establishment at No. 79 St. Charles street for the loan of money on real estate, notes, personal property, &c. Mr. HAIT is well and highly respectable citizen of New Orleans whom we believe to be fully entitled to public confidence. The ordinary pawnbroking establishments are noted for the enormous and extortionate interest they exact. We are assured by Mr. HAIT that one of his objects will be to do away with this injustice, and to aid in abolishing the practice of taking an unworthy advantage of the necessities of the borrower. We hope he may succeed.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE IN BOSTON.—Ex-President Pierce was serenaded on the evening of the 27th at the Tremont House by his friends, and in response made a very eloquent and telling speech. After alluding to the death of Mr. Choate, he stated that the object of his visit to Europe—the restoration of the health of Mrs. Pierce—was partially accomplished. He then alluded to his gratification at being on New England soil once more, and closed by enjoining upon all to appreciate the great blessings which this country affords to her citizens.

THE CROTON.—It appears from the official reports by Professors Torrey and Chilton that the bad taste of the Croton water is caused by the presence of a minute aquatic green plant, which is perfectly harmless.—The wholesomeness of the water has not been impaired in the least, and Dr. Chilton says he has partaken of the green matter procured from the lake in its concentrated shape, and also after it had been converted into a jelly by heat, without experiencing any ill effects.

Colonel Fremont (says the *Mariposa Gazette*) is at last, to some extent, out of trouble, as we are happy to know. He has settled his principal matters of difficulty and is out of the hands of the Sheriffs and pettyfoggers of the Commissioners, and will build a new quartz-mill upon the Merced river, for which he has ample water power. His mills now running are yielding very handsomely, so we are informed.

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE INDIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the prorogation of Parliament in the House of Commons, prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, Lord John Russell stated, in reply to some enquiries, that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese Government to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty, and to invite the Emperor to accede to it. Lord John Russell also stated, in response to questions, that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria, regarding Parma, Modena and Tuscany. Neither had any information been received as to the reported proclamation of the Red Republicans in Parma, as announced in the Vienna journals.

Lord Hobo enquired whether the present Government were really anxious that a volunteer force should be established.

Lord Palmerston and Sidney Herbert said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship Argo had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it was communicated to the Board of Trade.—It was understood, however, that the assessors give it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any willful act on the part of the captain, but that it was a grave omission by him in not having stowed his vessel on the coming on of the fog. This finding is to be accompanied with a recommendation of the case to the lenient consideration of the Board.

Queen Victoria has been on a three days' cruise in the royal yacht, among the Channel Islands. She landed at Jersey and Guernsey, receiving an enthusiastic welcome at each place.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fife, arrived at Glasgow, and G. B. Aless, the chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named John McArthur.—Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at McArthur after having been thwarted in an attempt to strike him with a handspike.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.—A proposal has been made on behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the Great Eastern for a voyage out and home, from some safe port in Great Britain to some safe port in North America. The terms offered are £20,000, the vessel to be provided with accommodations for 2000 passengers, and to steam 14 knots an hour on her trial trip.

Yesterday was published the official correspondence relative to the conveyance of the North American mails.

FRANCE.—The triumphal entry into Paris of the army of Italy took place on the 14th instant, and passed off with great éclat. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the orations and illuminations in the evening were on a grand scale. The Emperor and his staff headed the procession along the Boulevards from the Bastile to the Place Vendome, and were greeted with loud acclamations. The Empress and Prince Imperial were stationed at the Place Vendome, and on arriving there, the Emperor took up a position in front of the Imperial stand, and the troops marched on. The defilement of the troops at the Place Vendome commenced at half-past ten, and terminated at half-past one. The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy were received with ovations.

The flags of those regiments which were torn by the enemy's fire excited the population to enthusiastic cheers.

The weather was fine, and the spectacle imposing, but somewhat monotonous.

The Emperor is said to have been coldly received in democratic quarters.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs in the army. About three hundred persons were invited.

At the close of the banquet the Emperor spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organized and formidable. As a Sovereign and as Commander-in-Chief I thank you again for your confidence. I was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skillful and devoted Generals who rendered my command so easy, because animated with a sacred fire they have incessantly given an example of duty and of disregard of death.

"A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes. You yourselves are about to resume the occupations of peace; nevertheless do not forget what we have done together; let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your minds. In commemoration of the Italian campaign, I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to day you be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, each exclaim, 'If France has done so much for a people who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence?' I now propose the health of the army."

On account of the *fête* of the 15th, the Emperor pardoned eleven hundred and twenty-seven persons, sentenced to prisons for various crimes, offenses and infringements of the law, or reduced the term of their imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor, having decided on retaining for the present the army of 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign could not be represented at the entry of the troops.

A local journal states that Lille is to be made the headquarters of a grand military command, with a Marshal of France at its head. It is thought the projected fortifications at Antwerp have had something to do with this measure.

The French harvest appears to be rather better than expected, but not so good as last year.

Wheat had declined slightly in Paris.

The accounts from the vineyards are, for the most part, unfavorable.

The Bourse was better on the 15th, owing to the *fêtes*. On the 16th business was resumed, and considerable fluctuations took place, the rentes finally closing at 69f. 5c., being a decline of 1c on Saturday's price.

AUSTRIA.—The ministerial crisis is not yet over. A combination, with Count Leo Thun at its head, had met with so many difficulties that its success is very doubtful.

The Count Clean Martinvel had refused to accept the portfolio of public instruction, and in regard to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior he put in combinations which were rejected, and he had therefore returned to his post of Governor of Cracow.

Well informed persons assert that the constitution which the commission was about to work out would be characterized by the principle of decentralization, by a parliament of representing of provinces by prerogatives given to the aristocracy of all the provinces, and lastly by strict catholic spirit.

ITALY.—There was no confirmation of the report received at Vienna that Parma Republic had been proclaimed at Parma. It is asserted that even if the report was true the journals of Paris and Turin would not be allowed to publish it.

Garibaldi has accepted the chief command of all the forces of the centrality. He had arrived in Leghorn.

A telegram dated Turin, August 15th, says: "Last night and this morning the fate of the Emperor was announced by the discharge of artillery. In the morning a review of the French troops took place. A Te Deum was performed in the Cathedral, which was richly decorated. There were present the Cabinet Ministers, the members of Parliament, the French Ambassador, the officers of the French army, the National Guard, &c., and citizens of Piedmont. This morning the eight guns captured at Palestro were exhibited in front of the Palace. In the evening there will be a fête in the Place d'Armes."

At Milan, on the 14th instant, the municipality inaugurated two statues at Bonicasa, by Canova, in the Place Brera, in the presence of Marshal Valliant, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of people; music was performed, and salvos fired during the ceremony.

The Tuscan National Assembly had elected Signor Coppi as its President. Deputy Giuor proposed that the Assembly should declare the reign of the dynasty of Lorraine impossible in Tuscany. The representatives unanimously supported this proposal, the discussion of which was referred to the sitting of the following day.

The Lond-n *Post's* Paris correspondent learns that the French Government had addressed a dispatch to the great powers, declaring that France will not assist Austrian Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor will she permit Austria, or any other power, to afford them military aid for that purpose.

The elections in Modena had been unexceeded by admirable order.

The Mayor of Parma, who had arrived at Paris, gives the most positive contradiction, through the columns of the *Patrie*, to the report of a Republican movement in Parma, and adds that order had not ceased to prevail for a moment in that town and Duchy.

PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter of the 13th says the King's illness has not yet reached its inevitable termination. The bulletin of this morning notices an increase of occasionness, but acknowledges a general diminution of strength. He is reduced to the greatest weakness, and it is now a question of hours rather than of days. All the Princes and Ministers have been recalled, and no attempt is made to conceal from the public the near approach of his end.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dates from Cape Town are July 20th. There is no news of importance. Parliament would soon be dissolved. Business continued depressed. Breadstuffs had advanced, owing in a great measure to but few importations being expected from the United States.

THE LAST DUEL.—The Richmond *Enquirer* devotes seven columns to the correspondence and preliminaries, and consultations and incidents attending the Wise-Old duel. It is in the concentrated, reduced form, the mind of man can conceive. The New York *Evening Post* well says of it:

If the Trust Society would publish the whole of this precious narrative, it would have a greater effect against duelling than any formal tract upon it that was ever written. It is the most horrendously ridiculous thing that ever grew out of gunpowder and went together and made the "code of honor," as it is called, into exhilarating ridicule and contempt.

Destiny of the English Language.

The time seems fast approaching when the English language will exercise over the other languages of the world a predominance which our forefathers little dreamt of. When Lord Bacon declared at twenty in his writings he set himself to write in Latin: "I do conceive," he says, "that the Latin volumes, being the universal language, may last as long as books last." Milton—who contest with Bacon for the honor of having confined himself in his great works to the language of these islands—he "cared nothing he could be named abroad," though perhaps he "might have attained to that," had he desired it. So little was English literature known in France two hundred years ago that in certain directions given for the arrangement of a library all English books are passed over with the curt observation, "vix mare transmittunt." According to Walter, it was a crowning achievement of Crusoe's war mind that our language is spoken even "under the tropic." The language of Briton crossed the sea long before its literature, for in Swift's time the literature is spoken of as being still confined "to these two islands." Dr. Johnson, about a century ago, when applying to Britain a passage in the "Consulum ineptiorum" of Cicero—"cantu, tibiis, tympano, ludis, et omni genere augusta verbitibus, interiutus latior, parva quodam insula sit"—proceeded to apply to our island the continuation of the same passage, forbidding us to hope that its renown will ever pass the stream of Ganges or the cliffs of Caucasus.

But one other Elizabethan poets, the gentle Daniel, who has been spoken of as the Atticus of his age, surmised that better things were in store for us. After lamenting that the speech of our "scarce-discovered isle" is so little known to the rest of the world, he expresses a wish as follows:

"Oh that the ocean did not bound our style
Within these strict and narrow limits so;
But that the sweetness of our native tongue
Might one be heard to Tiber, Arno, and Po;
That they might know how our Thames does ourge
The mines of decimas lazy?"

Despairing of its gaining ground in Italy, he foresees its triumph in America:

"Who knows whither we may vent
The treasures of our tongue? To what remote
Tho gent of our best glory? may not some
Of savish unknowing nations wish our stores?
Thus spoken to, and they not understand Gentlemen,
May some indeed with amazed that are over?"

The poet's aspirations are now fulfilled. Soon after he wrote this passage the English language was planted on a narrow slip of land on the Plymouth coastline; it grew apace, and its prospects are now the most splendid that the world has ever seen. The entire number of persons who speak certain of the language is not equal to the number of the population of Great Britain, and of the population of the United States, and of the population of the British Empire. The number of persons who speak certain of the language is not equal to the number simply added every year, by the increase of population, to those who speak English language in England and America alone. There are persons now living who will in all probability see it the vernacular language of one hundred and fifty million of the civilized population. Although French is spoken by a considerable proportion of the population in Canada, and although in the United States there is a large and tolerably compact body of German-speaking Germans, these languages must gradually melt away, as the Welsh and the Gaelic have melted away before the English in our own island. The time will speedily be here when a gigantic community in America—besides rising and important colonies in Africa and Australia—will speak the same language, and that the language of a nation holding a high position among the empires of Europe. When this time shall have arrived the other languages of Europe will be reduced to the same relative position with regard to the predominant language as that in which the Basque stands to the Spanish or the Finnish to the Russian. For such purposes as these the English language possesses admirable qualifications; studying as it does, midway between the Germanic and Scandinavian branches of the ancient Teutonic, and also uniting the Teutonic with the Romanic in a manner to which no other language has any pretension. A prize was given in 1795 by the Academy at Berlin for an essay on the comparison of fourteen ancient and modern languages of Europe, in that essay the author, Jenisch, assigns the palm of general excellence to the English; it has been supplanted by other German critics that in regard to the qualities of a force which it possesses for becoming a general interpreter of the literature of Europe, not even their own language can compete with it.—*Edinburgh Review.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 2d instant announces the melancholy demise of AMOS ADAMS, late Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Louisiana. The *Gazette* says:

Yesterday, about 11 o'clock noon, this devoted husband, affectionate father, true friend, kind master, and good citizen took his departure. To day the "brethren of the mystic tie" have performed for him the last office of kindness that the living can bestow upon the dead.

He had seemingly recovered from an illness of several days standing, when his friends and relatives hopefully hoped that he would live many years to bless them with his presence. The angel of death laid his cold seal upon his generous heart, verifying that "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Adams was sixty-one years old, a prominent member in high standing among the Masonic fraternity, and we are to-day forcibly reminded of his appearance as we last saw him reading the beautiful service of his order over the remains of a deceased brother; his countenance lit up with an expression of benevolence and reverence, so befitting the occasion. His death has caused a void in the community, as well as the family circle, that the lapse of years cannot fill. May he rest in peace.

BROKEN JAIL.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 1st says:

Last evening, about five o'clock, while Mr. Odom was paying his usual visit through the jail, three boys, named Wilson, Thompson and Wilson, sprang upon him, and were near strangling him to death. McCarthy is in for stealing Dr. Hoina's mules, and is being delivered to the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad Company; Thompson for stealing Dr Eader's horse, and Wilson for stealing Henry J Puckett's; also a man named McCarthy, for attempting to shoot to kill; and an individual whose name we did not learn, who is in for larceny. The whole party made their escape, but were recaptured, some of them before leaving the yard, and others in the city. We have no doubt but the whole party will receive from Judge Beall what their rascality deserves—a number of years at the service of the State.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW OF MICHAEL WALSH BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Sammis, mother-in-law of the late Michael Walsh, member of Congress, died on Saturday evening, at her residence, No. 206 West Twenty-First street, New York. She came to her death from burns received on Thursday evening. She was in the act of lighting a fluid lamp from another lamp, when the former exploded in her hands, setting fire to her clothes and causing burns, from the effects of which she died. The deceased was a native of New York city, sixty-nine years of age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE FOREIGNERS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Hot as the weather was yesterday, there was a very large turn out of the members of this charitable association in celebrating their eleventh anniversary, at their hall on Bayou road. We were present for a while, and were delighted to see our Portuguese fellow-citizens rendering themselves as happy as possible under the circumstances. They numbered several hundred, and partook of refreshments from an inexhaustible table. Toasts, followed with good music, at dinner, and processions before and after the hour of the repast, were the order of the day.

THE WEATHER.—The mercury in the thermometer yesterday stood at about 90° at one o'clock, just before a slight rain in the afternoon. The clouds threatened rain all day long, and King Plavius did not pour down any of consequence. The day was very sultry and oppressive.

BALLOON EXCURSION.—There was considerable excitement on our streets last evening, occasioned by the appearance, a mile or two overhead, of a stray balloon. No one of the hundreds of persons who came out upon every street to see could tell from whence came the strange visitor. It floated about thus mysteriously in the air for about half an hour after it was discovered, with two objects underneath, the body of the balloon, looking like two men holding on for life, and dangling about in precarious motion till, as if taking a sudden motion to return to the earth, one of them gave a gasping out of breath, the thing collapsed and began to descend pretty rapidly, while the spectators looked on trembling for the fate of the supposed unfortunate adventurers attached. Down it came at last, a little battered and bruised, and of course nobody was hurt, for the supposed human beings were made of about the same material as the balloon.

TEHUANTEPEC FREE COMPANY.—This large company had a shooting match last evening, where on the Lake yesterday, and returned in procession to the city after dark, with fine music and a most brilliant display.

THE WAY TO BECOME A RAVENMASTER.—A man named Wise, of Hoxton, Hackney Wick Court, Saturday, saying that a free woman of color, dating herself here in contravention, had compelled to take the benefit of the new law, and voluntarily became his slave rather than leave her home in New Orleans. He had taken the necessary steps therefore, but now that the formalities of law only remained to be gone through with, he was forced to become his slave, as required, and he wanted an order from the Recorder to enforce compliance with her agreement, in order to put the poor creature out of her troublesome pale of contravention. The clerk intimated that she could not be thus forced into slavery, and the applicant went away disappointed at not being permitted to become a slaveholder in the way he had anticipated, complaining that as the woman would doubtless depose some one for her master, he ought to be the preference, as he was the first to request to her (by way of the law of the member of the law of contravention)

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Joseph Mullen, aged about forty years, and a native of Cork, Ireland, "Committed suicide by drowning himself."

An inquest was held yesterday also on the body of Gerardin Fenelo, name of the coroner not learned, who was found reported as having been dragged out Friday in the third District, Verdict, "Accidentally drowned by falling from the boat into the river." The deceased was a native of Spain.

An inquest was held also on the body of Henry Nelson, aged thirty-five years, and a native of Ireland. She died of the effects of liquor, in a house on Morales street, Third District.

LOUISIANA

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