THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

By William Lloyd Garrison. From the Independent Up to the hour of the late Rebellion at the South, the Democratic party had, for half a century, shown a readiness to comply with every demand of the slave oligarchy to augment and perpetuate their power, indicative of an utter recreancy to the cause of liberty and equal rights. A crouching vassal, it had only to hear the crack of the overseer's whip to perform any service, however revolting to the feelings of humanity or violative of every principle and doctrine of genuine Democracy. Other parties were subservient, in the same direction, to a very criminal extent; yet not without evincing some sense of shame and a considerable division of sentiment in their ranks. They were more or less troubled by conscientions scruples, by personal independence of mind and action, by patriotic and liberty-loving impulses too strong for party trammels: and so could not be relied upon with the same certainty. But the Democratic party never had any virtue to be tempted, any integrity to be tried, any patriotism to be shocked, any regard for justice to be outraged on the question of negro slavery. Hence, it was in the hands of the slave power as clay in the hands of the potter; and, "as a vessel of dishonor," was constantly used for the vilest purposes. During the Rebellion, it left nothing unsaid or undone to encourage the Rebel forces, short of rising en masse and joining them on the battle-field. It bitterly opposed every measure of the Government for suppressing the Rebellion; it was for giving carte blanche to the South to secede or stay in the Union, as she pleased; it never raised a cheer over loyal victories, but grew hopeful and satisfied in proportion to successes; it had no tears to shed over the perpetration of that awful deed which shocked the civilized world, the assassination of President Lincoln-for the assassin stood in sympathy with its policy, and removed a hated object out of the way. Neither the horrid massacre at Fort Pillow, nor the findish treatment of Northern prisoners at Andersonville and in other Southern prison-hells, could extort from it a word of sympathy for the victims, or a single indignant protest against such unparalleled atrocities. Its heart was as hard as adamant. By its factious course it greatly prolonged the bloody struggle, at the cost of tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the Rebellion was suppressed, the Democratic party has denounced and resisted every act of Congress imperatively called for to give unity to the Republic, stability to free institutions, protection to Southern loyalty, inspiration to all industrial interests, repose and security to the Government. Its representatives in the national Legislature have, on all matters relating to Southern reconstruction, voted exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Southern Rebels, audaciously pretending all the while to be actuated by the highest patriotic considerations and the most sacred regard for the integrity of the Constitution. It has had nothing but unmeasured obloquy to bestow upon the Republican party, because of the embodiment in that party of the loyal feelings and purposes of the country; while its treatment of those who treacherously rose up in arms against the Government has been characterized by an ardent fraternity. It is as lacking in vision as it is in understanding; it is wise to do evil, but to do good it has no knowledge. Its tongue is as an arrow shot out; it speaketh deceit. There is no end to its falsifications concerning the party it is endeavoring to supplant, and the expenses unavoidably incurred to preserve the Union on the basis of universal freedom. Its recent national convention at New York constitutes its crowning infamy. There and then every mask was laid aside. Treason was hailed as loyalty, and loyalty branded as treason; treason shaped the platform; treason nominated the candidates; treason boldiy announced the determination of the party, if successful at the coming struggle, to nullify all that has been done by Congress in regard to the South, to disfranchise the entire colored population and give them over to the tender mercies of their former owners, to inaugurate a reign of terror in that section as against all who maintain a loyal front, especially the so-called "carpet-baggers" from the North, who may hope for no mercy at the hands of the victorious Rebels, who are never so jubilant as when burning negroes alive by a slow fire, or barbarously lynching Northern advocates of equal rights. Even now, stimulated beyond control by what they achieved in Convention at New York, and before their triumph is assured in the success of the Democratic ticket, those red-handed Rebels are busy in shooting down the "carpet-baggers" aforesaid as legitimate game, and massacreing the helpless freedmen on the right hand and on the left. Witness the recent slaughter of more than sixty of this suffering class in Texas, because they had the presumption to hold a political gathering, animated by the spirit of loyalty ! If these things are done in the green tree what will be done in the dry? Every mail from the South extends the catalogue of bloody deeds of this nature, and the murderers walk abroad not only with impunity, but with pride and exultation! All other parts of the world are open to Northern men to visit, and reside therein, without personal opprobrium or peril, excepting the South. In that section they are not to be tolerated if they are seen to possess any manhood, or avow any faith in the world-reconciling doctrine of "liberty, equality, fraternity." They may remain, however, on one condition-that they will curse the Republican party, vote for the Democratic nominees, and be in all things as servile to rebel domination as the plantation slaves were to their overseers and drivers. And this is American citizenship, forsooth! Ontlawry in one-half of the country, or a padlock upon the lips! When or where has the liberty of Southern men been restrained on Northern soil in regard to any of their views, however distasteful? When or where have they ever been compelled to choose between death or conformity to Northern opinion? What claim have they to go where they please, reside where they please, speak as they please, East or West, North or South, that Northern citizens do not possess under the national flag and by virtue of the American Constitution? What if the tables should be turned upon them? What if they should be hunted down on making their appearance among us, as they hunt down those who come from the North with loyal hearts and manly spirits? But that is impossible. We are neither dastards nor barbarians. We are believers in the "Higher Law," not in lynch law. We claim no right for ourselves that we do not accord to others. This we owe to our educational training and our free institutions. In all our Northern domains, there is no enmity cherished toward the people of the South; but a sincere desire is felt. those whom they regard with aversion, to advance their interests, and extricate them from the miserable condition which slavery and the Rebellion have reduced them. They need the means of popular education; and we are sending them, at our own expense, teachers well

qualified for the task, and worthy of their respect

and confidence, but who are treated with scorn

that capital is ready, to any extent, the moment it is settled that it can be as safely invested at the South as at the North. They need Northern enterprise, industry, invention, skill; and these are ready to go to their aid in developing the hidden resources of the South, just as soon as the possession of a carpet-bag is no crime in that section, and the appearance of a Northern freeman is not the occasion for outrage and outlawry. But, alas! they are still cursed and blinded by their slaveholding training, se that they are both intellectually and morally incapable of perceiving or understanding the philanthropic and magnanimous spirit of the North, and perversely construe its efforts for Southern enlightenment and elevation as designed for their injury. This is a state of lunacy, rendering all appeals to reason abortive, and all presentation of facts labor lost. "They are mad upon their idols;" and this madness has been intensified by the action of the Democratic party, until their fury knows no bounds. With them the shedding of innocent blood is a daily pastime, as though they were slaving dragons. The Governor of Louisiana apprizes the President of the United States that not less than one hundred and fifty persons have been murdered in that State, with impunity, within the past month, by Rebel hands, and military aid is invoked for the protection of the lives of loyal citizens. Heaven only knows what scenes of cruelty and blood will be witnessed at the South between now and the Presidential election in November! The infatuated whites seem bent on re-enacting the horrors of St. Domingo, after the manner of the French invaders. When they threaten vengeance, they mean all that they say. They will not shrink from committing any crimes, however monstrous. They glory in having been traitors, unfurl atresh their Confederate flag, and trample the stars and stripes beneath their feet. Their 'lost cause,' they exultingly proclaim, is to be saved and glorified by the success of the Democratic party in November; and then prepare for a jubilee in hell! "They all lie in wait for blood; they hunt every man his brother with a net; the day of their visitation cometh."

"Forewarned, forearmed." Those who love their country, cherish her free institutions, and mean to leave no evil inheritance to their children, have a mighty work to perform in reference to the coming Presidential election. The lines are drawn as between the living and the dead, between Christ and Belial; and the issue is as clear as it is tremendous. As the Democratic platform and theory of rebellion receive the Rebel yell of approval, every vote cast for the Democratic candidates will be in condemnation of all that was done by President Lincoln to preserve the Union, and all that has since been enacted by a loyal Congress to make it possible for every man to sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid, and clothed will the rights and immunities of an American citizen. It will be a treasonable expression in fact, whatever may be the intention of the voter.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A Trip Over the Meunt Washington Railroad.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from the White Mountains, describes a trip over the Mount Washington Railway:-This road is built under a charter granted in 1858 to the 'Mount Washington Steam Railway Company, giving them the exclusive right for twenty years to run a steam ratiway to the summits of Mounts Washington and Lafayette, with the privilege of locating anywhere except upon the eastern or northeastern side. A road leading to the base of the mountain was commenced in April, 1866, and in May of the same year work upon the railway began. The road starts at a point seven miles from Brabrook's-the depot being 2700 feet above the level of the sea-and is to be, when complete, 2 13-16 miles in tength, rising in that distance 3600 feet to the Tip-Top House, which is 6306 feet above the sea level. The average grade of the track is 1300 feet to the mile, but in places this grade is increased to 1700 feet, or one foo in three. If you want to know how steep that is, put a pile of books one foot high upon the table; then take a yard stick and put one end upon the table and allow the other end to rest on the edge of your pile, and you have the grade of the railroad at some of the steepest parts. Now place your railway, or imagine it placed, a trestle-work thirty feet high, Jacob's Ladder, and expect men to work about upon it, litting heavy rails and timber, e.c., and you can see that the progress made must be in such parts very slow-and so indeed it was; the men, learful of sliding back in spite of sharp spikes in their shoes, and obliged to move about with extreme caution lest they should be dashed on the rocks below, were only able to build

twenty-five feet a day, whereas they are now easily laying seventy-five feet a day.
"The rails are three in number—the two outer ones being mere flat strips laid upon longitudinal sills, which rest upon cross-ties -the central and important one being a cog-rail or ratchet, made of wrought iron, with very strong cogs or pins, against which the testh of the driving wheel of the engine work in ascending and descending the road. These ratis cost the company three dollars per foot in Boston, and four dollars delivered at the depot at the base of the mountain.

"The locomotive is very peculiar in its construction; and it would be very difficult, without drawings, to give an idea of its shape. Photographs have, however, been taken of the engine and car, and can undoubtedly be bought in I can only telt you that it weighs four tons, and is of about thirty-five horse power. The boster is upright, and hung in such a manner is to be at a level on all grades. The driving wheel is an eighteen men cog wheel running in the cog rail stready described. The tender and the car are provided with a similar wheel, each sufficient in itself to hold the entire train, so that unless all three wheels should break at once, which is an utter impossibility, there can be no danger of its running back without the consent of the engineer and brakesman. The engine is supplied with two powerful brakes-one operated by steam and the other by hand; cogs of the driving-wheel, in the ascent, prevents any 'back-siding' whilst in descending the speed is regulated by shutting off the steam and easing the engine down at a fixed rate, by means or compressed air. There is upon the car a powerful hand-brake, tended by a man who does not leave it for a moment, and always has it under such control that one turn of the crank will stop the entire train. Finally, the engine and cars are kept down upon the track, by means of 'riction rollers' running under the central rail, which, for that purpose, is made to project about two inches on each side beyond the beam upon which it is laid. I think you must see that with all these appliances and precautions a serious accident to the train is almost an impossibility, and that the most timid person may ride upon the road

without any lear, "After examining the track and train to my satisfaction, I mounted upon the car; the steam was turned on, and the engine started, pushing before it the car with its load. The position of the car above the engine is necessary, in order that the train may always be under the control of her powerful brakes, and that the car may not be left behind through the breaking of coupling or other seeident, motion-no jarrang or rocking, but merely slight trampling like that of a steamer under the stroke of its engines-step by step, one 'pe at a time, we moved up the mountain, at the rate of about two miles an hour, straight towords the Tip-Top Flouse. Our first stop was made at the height of two thousand feet, at a house occupied by the workmen on the road, and called the 'Waumbek Junction,' this being the point where the bridle-path from Stilling's, on the roat from Gorham to Jefferson, comes out on the railroad. Here we took in water at the well-known 'Cold Spring,' and then went and insult. They need Northern capital; and I on to the second 'station,' at the foot of 'Jacob's

Ladder,' and two thousand six hundred feet above the depot. At this point the road, for the first time, diverges considerably from its direct course, naking a torn to the left to avoid the steepest part of 'the Ladder,' and yet having to overcome the sharp grade of one in three airea ty mentioned. The ascent from the depot to the second station, including two stoppages for water, occupied one hour and twenty minutes; the descent, upon the following day, only thirty-

eight minutes. "Thus steadily and surely, in the face of "Thus steadily and surely, in the face of croakings and prophesies of those bostile to the undertaking that its completion would require two or three years more; with a perseverance and chergy worthy of all praise; promising little, but in reply to interrogations quietly saying that he hoped at such a time to reach a certain point, and always doing it. Mr. Sanborn, with his corps of thirty-five to forty men, has pushed on the work until now he is able to say to us that in another week he will have reached a point whence the Tip-Top House can be seen, and whence it is an easy walk of half a mile to the summit—that then he will be past all the steep grades, will have no more trestle-work to but can go on laying his track upon the solid foundation of the mountain itself at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five feet a day, and that fifty days, if the weather is good, will complete the road, and trains will run from the depot to the front door of the hotel. 'Then,' said he to me triumphantly, the day will soon come when a man can breakfast in Boston, dine Plymouth, and take tea on the top of Mount

Washington! "In a day or two the company wi'l have upon the track a passenger car capable of scating fifty passengers, and next week it is expected that a regular train will commence running once a day from the depot to the end of the road, notice of which will be given to the public through the papers, together with particulars as to fares, etc., not yet known. It may be that the running of trains will be inaugurated by a little 'celebration.'"

THE HISTORY OF PLOMBIERES.

A Resort of Hiustrious Visitors. "Echoes from the Continent," in the London

Hera d, contains the following sketchy account of Flombieres:-Parallel to the Schwarz-Wald, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is the chain of the Vosges, the French Alps. If those mountains are less grand and terrible than the icebergs of Switzerland and Savoy, they are much more sympathetic to man. The Vosges abound in rural beauties, while the air is wonderfully bracing. Here are defiles impenetrable to the sun, there gentle declivities as verdant and soft to the feet as the best of our English lawns; here tresh valleys, high peaks crowned with luxuriant trees and dotted with towers and other feudal ruins. Nothing is more pleasing than to wander through those mossy paths, under those arches of verdure, along those limpid rivulets streaming on the rocks, some of them tributaries of the Mediterrapean through the Saone and the Rhone, and others mixing their waters with the Rhine and the North Sea through the Mourthe and the

"Well, in a nook of those enchanted regions lies Plombieres with its sixteen hundred inhabitants. There is no village that has received so many royal and illustrious visitors. In the six-teepth century Montaigne wrote, 'The people of Plembieres are a brave nation, free and officious.' Later, Marchal Richelieu gave a respite to the town of Nancy, which he was besieging, to go and spen i a few days in that watering-place. Some chroniclers will have it that the Duke came expressly to Plombieres to wash there in the Crucifix well his hand stained

with Chalais' blood,
"The King of the Sceptics, Voltaire, proceeded also to the Vosges; he wrote:—I will bathe in the Plombier's waters, though I don't believe in their properties; I will take them in the same way that I read the fathers of the Church.' He has left of the place a rhymed description, of which this is the gist:- From the depth of this stony den, between two horned mountains; under a black and rainy sky, where the stormy thunders are carried on thick clouds; close to a hot bath always dirty, filled up with fuming and bottling water; patients in flannel, wrapt-up or block-headed hypochondriges, bathe and smoke themselves to torture for the sake of health-all the while disputing and arguing on their disorders,' etc.

In 1770 th reduced to the simple 'Good Duke Stanislaus,' took to Plombieres two of his grand-daughters, Mesdames Adelaide and Victoire of France. Under Louis KV adulation was as fulsome as ever. At Epinal, when the Princesses crossed bridge spanning the Moselle, they had a fancy for fishing for gudgeons. At once the King's carriages were stopped, and his daughters alighted, dressed in falbalas, very ample, and with trains prodigiously long, while their conflure a la Cathedraie-the mode has been revived nowadays-had thrown in amazement and puzzle the bystanders. A line was handed to each of them; they let it drop in the silvery stream, and in less than a minute they caught a full basket of pink trout and big pike "The Empress Josephine visited Plombieres

in 1808, but she lived there almost in seclusion. Perchance she passed her time in dolefully musing on the repudiation in store for her. "En revanche, the Princess Paulina Borghese, who passed there the season of 1811, lived with She entered the little town dressed a /a Stael, almost buried in cushions, muslins, and cashmeres, and on a palanquin carried by twelve negroes, wearing the Eastern co-tume. Behind her rode a legion of aides-de-camp and five officers of the staff.

'Madame Duchess of Angouleme resided at Plombieres in 1829. One year later she was at

"It was on the 3d of July, 1842; the little town had put on its best alours; the houses were decked with flags and flowers, and the entire population lined the streets. Frantic acclamations suddenly rent the air. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were in sight. Three days after, the Prince, who was the kope of France, leit the Duchess at Plombieres to return to Paris on public duty, saying to the who saluted him on his departure, I shall soon come back. I condde to you those who are dearest to me.' At six o'clock on the evening of the 14th the Dachess returned to town from her usual drive. Her soit physiognomy, her kind regard seemed to tell the people crowded on her way, 'I am hppay amongst you.' during that drive a courier had arrived from Nancy. The first impression was that he wapreceding the Duke of Orleans; but soon after the consternation of the household of the Princess led to the idea that a great intsfortune had happened. Was it the King? Was it the Prince Royal? You can conjecture how painful it was to see the Princess returning home calm and happy, as when she went out three

The Princess had a few guests to dinner, and she was on the point of entering the drawing-room, when the prefect of the Vosges took upon nimself the doleful task of breaking the sadne gs to her; only he committed a plous he; he said that the Prince was dangerously ill. It would be impossible ever to forget what did bass then On the one hand the Princess, full of terror and anguish, scanned in turn the pretended despatch handed by the prefect, and the prefect himself, to detect the least movement in countenance; on the other side, the pre ect in despair restraining his tears, knowing that the catastrophe was still greater than she knew had courage and presence of mind enough to an wer the pressing and numerous questions of the Princess, who insisted on being ap-prized of the worst. An hour atterwards the Princess was ready to leave. It was at that moment that her great and noble soul shope in the fulness of its courage and kindness. was a previo funesia presentimental she she : abundant tears, and she, nevertheless, showed great resignation. She spoke to every one; she arranged for affording more assistance to the poor, and she expressed the wish that the good people of Flombieres should pray the next morning for the recovery of the Prince. But on that morning the population cried and prayed in the church of Plombieres for the repose of soul of the beloved and vatiant Prince who had told them but ten days before, 'I shall soon come back; I confide to you those who are 'It was but Sunday last, a little after seven in

the evening, an open carriage, drawn by two splendid Eusslan horses, entered Plombieres at a full trot. It conveyed the Emperor Napoleon,

who is coming to that delicious spot in quest of heat'h and repose. The crowd on tas hills cried 'Vive l'Empereur,' and the band played the sem-piternal 'La Reine Horiense.' The municipality and the directors of the Thermal Company

deepty and reiterztedly bent their backs.
"Speculative politicians predict that the projects in course of elaboration at the said pavilion will prove as eventful to Europe as those which were elaborated there in the autumn that preceded the battle of Solierino. En allendan', the inhabitants of Saint-Julien, who have the happiness of living in the neighborhood of Metz, and who had shown a shade of hesitation at being shot by bullets or capnon balls fired from the Polygon when tending their vineyards, that bend under the weight of grapes, have been told by the local authorities that they will be granted two days a week to do their work.

" 'And the other days,' did they ask? "'On the other days the experiments and the manœuvres will take place as heretofore. You are warned to let your vineyards alone on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and you are to be thankful."

The Jews of Prague.

As long ago as the days when Jerusalem was in its power and might, if we are to believe tradition, there came a number of Jewish merchapts from the East, and founded a colony in Prague. They did not deal in cloths or clothes then, but trafficked extensively in slaves, the captives taken in the Jewish wars. So history calls this the oldest Hebrew settlement in Europe. Go with us down to the River Moldau, which divides the city into two sections—a dark, slaggish stream, of little note in history. This is the "Judenstadt," or Jews' town. The streets are narrow, dirty, and extremely unpleasant. The buildings are small, ungy, and filthy, The whole section has a large wall around it, and heavy gates. Within these parrow boundaries exist ten thousand people—the "chosen people," if we may call them as they call themselves. Catholic intolerance has walled them in, and formerly locked the gates upon them at sunset. They have been persecuted for centuries—often been the victims of massacre here in their poor hovels. Within the small enclosure they have ten synagogues. Singular people! They are the same here to day as they were two thousand years ago; living in the same faith, worshipping in the same manner, eating the same tood, observing the same customs. Time changes everything but a Jew-him, never. Of all the peoples of the earth they alone main-

tain their nationality.

Fortunately, it is Saturday, the Hebrew Sabbath. In one corner of the "quarter" stands a dilapidated-looking structure, sunk into the ground, for it is so old that the streets have illed up almost to its windows. It is a remarkable pile. The dust of eight centuries is upon its windows, and the mold of years covers it. We enter. The dingy interior, lit by swinging lamps, is crowded to suffocation. It is the old Synagogue, the revered spot of Jewish worship. There are a thousand voices mumbling prayers and hymns in unison, each person with a white mantle around his neck, and head covered. The features are the same that you have seen in Chatham street, in the rag market, and at the money changers. They have no more changed than have the customs of this peculiar people. Around the room are Hebrew inscriptions, and books of the law are in the centre. would be sacrilege to sweep the floor or to brush down the cobwebs that have grown black and solemn through the centuries.

This is perhaps the oldest Jewish temple now used at the present day. It is surrounded by a small burying ground, where the stones are piled one above the other. In this little square, scarce larger than the floor of a small house, ten thousand people have buried their dead for eight hundred years! It is considered a sacred spot, and hither come thousands of Jewish pil-grims every year. Each stone bears the mark of the tribe to which the deceased belonged, and you can easily pick out the descendants of Levi and Aarou. In the centre of the ground is a structure where the common grave clothes are kept. When a body is brought in, be it that of a Rubbin or of a lower class, it is laid out in the same cerements, and buried in the same common field. But do not believe that the Jews of Prague are poor, because they huddle together like ants and live in fifth and rags. It were a sad impeachment upon their race. It is current in Prague that in many a strong box in the "Judenstadt" are hoarded millions of Austrian "guilders" and precious stones of rare value. But like "Shylock," they never leave their house unguarded, and no "Launcelot" remains long in their service. - Letter to Boston Journal.

-English courts have decided that an editor may call a lawyer a "long-eared, flatshouldered, and out-hammed breed."

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