American Feeling towards England. From the London Spectate

We publish to-day a letter from our old correspondent "A Yankee," which will, we believe, seriously vex every well-wisher of the United States on this side the water. In it he describes the state of American feeling on the recent negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama elaims, and his description, which tallies precisely with that of the able correspondent of the Daily News, is supported more or less com. pletely by every Republican journal to which we have had access. According to this view, which we regret to believe is perfectly correct, the American people is in a mood only to be compared to that of an angry woman, who, when every possible form of conciliation consistent with self-respect has been exhausted, declares to herself that "the sulks" are very enjoyable luxuries. They do not care about damages; they are lodifferent to reparation; they will not be bothered with arbitrations; they do not want to fight; they do not desire amity; one thing, and one thing only, will content them, that they shall have the last word, and that we shall acknowledge ourselves in the wrong precisely on the only point where we were unmistakably in the right. The Government of Great Sritaia has gone, not indeed further than was right, but quite as far as was possible on the road of conciliation; has agreed to submit everything, except its right to acknow. ledge a belligerent, to arbitration, and allows even that to be advanced as a plea in enhance-ment of damages; and is ready, if judgment goes against this country, to make the clearest conceivable acknowledgment of error, by paying a fine; and the Americans say that is all of no nee. They were insulted, so they were, and they won't take the bracelet, so they won't: and they were never in the wrong, and Elwin shall say so before they'll kiss and be friends; and if not, they'll wait, they will, and pay him off some day. They will not be content with damages, even though submission to the award is, under the circumstatces, an open acknow-ledgment of error; but it will have the British Government say, in the teeth of all these facts, that they had no right to acknowledge the South, that it was an "anfriendly act," though the North did it arst, though it was done to prevent war-for war must else have followed on the secure of our vessels on their way to a non-belligerent port - and though staunch friends of America like Mr. Forster pressed for the recognition in the interest of the Northern Well, the Government cannot, ought not, and will not do it. Admit that every threat now addressed to this country is as serious in meaning as it is writable in tone, that fleets of Alabamas will one day attack our trade. that in the consequent war we are defeated, that all manner of woes fall upon our people and none upon our adversaries—still even that prospect must be faced, sooner than the nation should say that an act clearly right and friendly was evidently wrong and hostile. We would not so for any amount of threats, even if we believed them, which, happily, we do not. That the people of America are still extremely irritated is contiless true; but that they will spot the world's future because we prevented all Europe from declaring war on them at once, by acknowledging that they had a right to block ade Southern ports-a right wholly dependent on the belligerency of those ports—we entirely refuse to believe. They will as soon declare war on us because an old gentleman of Maryland, who has just seen brothers cutting each other's throats, chooses to keep on saying that consinhood is an indissoluble bond of amity. The Speciator, of all Journals in Europe, will scarcely be suspected of hostility to the United

States, and we would just ask our American friends to consider the position in which they are urging their Government to place itself. Is it worthy either of their dignity or shrewd sense? Even granting their own case, is it wise, politics in this style? They were insulted, they say. Well, they are now the greatest power in the whole world, so great that British statesmen openly avow that rather than quarrel with them they will concede anything snort of honor, twice as much as they would concede to any other power on eacth. They were injured, they say. The pairers offer to submit to any penal-ties a court may award. They were treated, they say, in an untriendly way. These friends" are asking, through every conceivable channel, even through a Queen's speech, for the hour of their alliance. Is it possible to con-ceive fuller gratification to their national pride than that which events have given them, that amazing recognition of their place in the world involved in the French retreat from Mexico and the British Convention on the Alabama claims? Can they not see that they are throwing a way a magnificent position, something like a primacy among the great nations of the world, for no better end than to make Great Britain declare that the right thing which she did years ago was a wrong thing? Suppose after years of war, after both countries had been ruined by useless expenditure, after emigration, that im-mense process which daily reinvigorates the New World and daily relieves the Old, had ceased; after the two free powers had neutralized their beneficial influence with mankind, they compelled us to submit, and say that we were wrong, what would they have gained? An enforced signature to a falsehood, which the signers, as they signed, would know to be false. Is that a prospect for which to keep open a sore between England and America? for which to alienate the friendship maintained throughout the war unbroken by the electors now rolling Great Britain? for which to despise an alliance that once cemented would give to the Englishspeaking peoples irresistible influence throughout the world? Is it worth while, for such an advantage, even to leave Great Britain in her present position, that of a power which has exhausted conciliation, has gone even beyond

the limit dictated by self-respect in her efforts

to repair a wrone, and now waits patiently, satisfied that, judged by her own highest conscience and the opinion of statesmen throughout the world, see can do no more—

that the responsibility of all the ill that may happen does not rest with her? We cannot believe that a sensible though sensitive people

will, when the irritation caused by their Envoy's

ill-advised speechtrying has passed away, judge so. If they do, there is nothing for it but to wait patiently till some event gives us at last

the opportunity of proving that insult, un-friendliness, and hostility were alike either imaginary, or the accidental results of the

passed away predominance of a caste.
For the present, in all the accounts which reach us of American opinion we see but one pleasant spot. It is suggested in several journals that the greatest offense of England was in conceding the privileges of a war ship to the Alabama, though she had never been within the ports of the belligerent who owned her. They demand, therefore, that Great Britain shall acknowledge herself wrong in this matter, and insert clauses in the treaty precluding the future recognition of such vessels. There, at last, we seem to touch ground, to get out of the region of sentiment and into that of sense. No government is unwilling to refer a strictly legal point to arbitration, or if decided to have been in the wrong through a misinteroreta't in of the law, to say so, and the principle contended for in America is contended for also here by all men with foresight. The legality of our conduct in giving the Alabama the position of a man-of war is a fair question of international law, and if that is the American grievance and General Grant will send over a mini-ter with some reticence and sense of dignity, the broken threads of the negotiation may yet be reunited, and the dispute brought finally to an end. Only if that is the American object, we cannot see why the Senate should reject a convention which allows this and every other question between the two governments, not to say every to be brought up for a bitration.

-Paris orders silver dust for ladies' hair. -Alaska ice sells for five cents a pound in

Ban Francisco. -Reading, Pa., enjoye fresh shad at from 70 cents to \$1.25 each. Life in Honolulu.

THE DAILY

The most pleasant of all amusements in Honolulu are the moonlight riding-parties. The moon seems fuller and brighter there than in any other place; and one sees very few prettier sights than twenty or thirty young people riding at full speed, with song and laugh, along one of those white, macadamized roads, made white by being covered with coral-dust, looking, in the subdued light, like a river of silver stretching away into the indistinet distance, and bordered with all that is lovely of verdure and luxuriant of foliage. The rides out of town are pleasaut, and the views perfect. The eye fairly revels in beauty; and, if you wish to enjoy it in its fullest sense, you should ride down to the beach towards evening. To your right the sun is setting in a blaze of giory, leaving a long golden trail behind it. The sky is flushed with crimson, purple, and gold, and all its gorgeous coloring lies reflected in the bosom of the ocean; to your left, it is raining in the valleys, while the hill tops are touched with sunlight; and the falling drops look like a veritable shower of diamonds; while beyond dark masses of vapor are floating away, and a rainbow spans the earth and ocean, radiant one moment, then fading with the sunset. The purple mists steal silently down the hills: and, as night lets down its curtain, and you go home, your soul is filled with beauty such as you have dreamed of, but never hoped to realize.

Of the young society in Honolulu I can say little. It has periods of the wildest gayety, when a number of naval vessels are in port, and times of dullest stagnation when they are not. The young men are good-natured, gentlemanly, and on the whole, perhaps, are the better portion of the society. Of the young ladies, an utter absence of beauty and grace is their most striking feature; still, they do not want for attention. Besides their island swains and naval admirers, they have occasionally a stray beau of fortune and ednostion, wandering, à la Lord Lovel, "strange countries for to see, see, see," and who remains there, perhaps, a month or two-first from curiosity; then, enslaved by some fair Phyllis-until, tired of rustic airs and graces, after raising hopes he never meant to realize. "he folds his tent like the Arab, and silently steals away."

All kinds of public amusement abound. Concerts, where scrawny young ladies of uncertain age, in the most juvenile toilets. warble, in raspy voices, "I would I were a daisy; and bouncing maidens, in stentorian tenes, shout "Casta Diva," or "Lucia di quest anima;" and fairs, where the usual number of baby socks are sold to old bacheiers, and cigar-cases and pincushions are disposed of to young ones. Strawberry festivals are also sometimes held, as this most delicious fruit can always be procured. The Royal Hawaiian Theatre, patronized by occasional strolling companies, is an important centre of amusement. Its exterior is severely simple, looking not unlike a Pennsylvania barn. The inside is built in the popular horseshoe style, with boxes on each side of the stage. There is a "general flavor of mild decay" about the whole building rather alarming to a stranger, who is not at all reassured as it vibrates to the laughter of an audience and trembles at their plandits. Here one sees the beauty and fashion of the city, radiant in opera cloaks, and using opera glasses, although the stage is not fifty feet from any part of the house. Fancy dress balls are also a feature of society there. One may see personages of all nations so accurately disguised that the characters they represent would never be suspected. Emaciated Falstaffs and corpulent Lucifers; native ladies as water nymphs and Auroras; scraggy spinsters as flower girls and "Titanias; Leicester," with attenuated limbs, in tights; and Shakespeare, in the last style of peg-top trousers; Diana, in full party dress, and Minerva, ditto, dancing with Mercury, in a white linen suit, of San Francisco make, and a pair of wings fastened to his feet to emphasize the character-all apparently self-satisfied and full of enjoyment.

Honolulu is certainly a most beautiful town, and the surrounding scenery is such as artists love to paint and poets to praise. Each house has its garden filled with trees, flowers, and fountains; there is everything to please the eye, and where, as in many cases, the houses are built of the white coral rock, and embraced by boughs of living green, the effect is very charming, and one can imagine how the lives of these people drift away in calm forgetfulness that an outer world exists. -English Traveller.

Mr. Payne Collier's Reprints. Mr. J. Payne Collier has sent the following

communication to the London Athenaum: -

MAIDENHEAD, Feb. 22 .- At the risk of seeming to make my nugar antiques of more importance than they really possess, I have again to ask the editor of the Athenaum to give me an opportonity of stating exactly how the case stands between myself and those friends who have hitherto supported me in my

endeavor to preserve old and valuable relics from the chance of oblivion. Already, at the cost only of print, paper, and sometimes transcripts, I have placed between sixty and seventy productions of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First beyond the reach of destruction; and, as an occupation and amusement of my old age, I wish to con-tinue this employment; but as I have of late observed some slackness on the part of a few of my former encouragers, I may be allowed to stir them up to a little more energy and

enterprise.

stands thus:-

As to the pecuniary value of my reprints, I can only say, that if any of those who have to this date received them are desirous of getting back the small sums they have expended, will not only do that for them, but a great deal more; for any copies of my Red and Green Series, in a good state, I will gladly pay them twice the sum they themselves originally disbursed; for my Blue Series I have in vain offered three times as much as it cost; and as my Yellow Series proceeds I am confident that the few recipients who have seceded (on account partly of the necessarily increased price, owing to the larger bulk of the productions) will regret their poor parsimony. If I obtained any, the smallest profit, from the undertaking, there might be some reason for this backwardness. In order to prevent mistake in this respect, I will here subjoin an exact statement how the account stands with reference to Thomas Nash's "Have with you to Saffron Walden," 1596, the reprint of which I sent round three days ago. Issuing only 50 copies, I have, till now, divided the expense of print, paper, and transcript into as many portions; but as the number of my subscribers has recently decreased from 50 to 43, I have been unwillingly compelled to charge a trifle more for each copy. The account therefore

Now, £35 is exactly 700s., and dividing them by 43, the number of recipients, gives 16s. and some pence for each copy; those pence, and 4d. additional percopy for postage, I have been willing to lose rather than to put on 6d. more, so that by this transaction I am about #1 out of pocket. If in this instance,

Printing and paper . . £23 0

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as in some others, it had been necessary for me to make two or three journeys to Oxfo d or london (the book is not in the British Museum, which, though very deficient, does not subscribe one farthing to my undertakings of this kind), Nash's "Have with you so Saffron Walden" could not have been furnished to my filends for less than 17s. or 18s. per copy. I am content to lose £1, but I ought not to be content to lose three or four times that sum.

Upon account of my Yellow Series I still owe to my friends, I think, 4s. each, which will be l'quidated when I put them in possession of my forthcoming reprint of S. Rowland's "Humor's Looking-Glass," 1608, now nearly ready. As long as the number of my recipients does not fall below 35, I shall persevere, taking it for granted that they will consider my contributions to our early literature worth the money they are required to pay for them. I am about also to put them to another test, by a reproduction of Thomas Churchyard's "Chips," as he called them in 1575. As the poems are very miscellaneous, and some of them as old as the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Mary, they will properly form a continuation of my Blue Series; they chiefly recommend themselves as historical productions, the author having been himself engaged in the scenes he describes. But Churchyard was not, like his immediate predecessors Surrey and Wyat, a poet in the highest sense of the word; he was faithful to facts, but not fruitful in invention; still he had many inferiors who enjoyed greater popularity. The history of the progress of our language would be very incomplete without the addition of Thomas Churchyard. Those who desire to obtain my reproduction of his "Chips" must favor me with the remittance of £1 by P. O. order. I do not for an instant ask it in the sense of a personal obligation; and although I like the employment of superintending these reprints, I would rather relinquish the scheme altogether than take the trouble to solicit the lovers of our old literature to befriend themselves.

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> Yours, very respectfully. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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