THE DARKENED MIND.

BY J. RUSSELL LOWELL.

The fire is burning clear and blithely,
Pleasantly whistles the winter wind,
We are about they, thy friends and kindred,
On us all flickers the freckled firelight,
There thou, dark and in thy wonted corner,
Lone and awful in thy darkened mind.

There thou sitest; now and then thou moanest,
Thou dost talk with what we cannot see.
Lookest at us with an eye so doubtful,
It doth put us very far from thee.
There thou sitest; we would fain be nigh thee,
But we know that it can never be.

We can touch thee, still we are no nearer;
Gather round thee, still thou art alone;
The wide chasm of reason is between us;
Thou comfortest kindness with a moan;
We can speak to thee, and thou canst answer,
Like two prisoners through a wall of stone.

Hardest heart would call it very awful
When thou look'st at us and seest—O what?
If we move away, thou sittest gazing
With those vague eyes at the selfsame spot,
And the nutbrown, thy hands thou wringest,
Seeing something—us thou seest not.

Strange it is that, in this open brightness,
Thou shouldst sit in such a narrow cell,
Strange it is that thou shouldst be so lonesome
Where there are who love thee all so well;
Not so much of thee is left among us
As the hum outliving the hushed bell.

A CLERICAL ARTIST.

Noted for his success in painting Scottish landscape was the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Dailly, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was minister in the latter part of the last century. He was unique in this: that he was clergyman as well as painter; that it was his work to study the page of nature and the page of revelation. One would like to know, if one could, whether Mr. Thomson brought the landscape painter with him into the pulpit. He was in every way an accomplished man. He had a competent knowledge of literature and science; and when working on his landscapes, he was in the habit of reading from the classical and English poets passages that bore on the scene he was depicting. He was an exquisite musician, was well versed in the natural sciences, and contributed several papers on those subjects to the *Edinburgh Review*. Throwing down his brushes of a forenoon, placing against the wall a picture of the Bass Mountain, with a thunder cloud blackening over it; going out to see an ailing parishioner, and resting on his way from a sunbeam dade gleam the ivies on Craigmillar, which a shower had just wet, and returning to receive to dinner Sir Walter Scott, fresh from the *Bride of Lammermoor*, and Sir David Wilkie, fresh from Spain and the study of Velasquez—this complex activity, this variety of duty, this fulness of noble life is something seldom met with.

Thomson was licensed to preach at the age of twenty-one, and on the death of his father, the first year of his ministry, he succeeded to the Dailly manse and the Dailly pulpit. A year after he married, and, in a house rapidly filling with babies, he composed his sermons, painted his pictures and played on his violin. In 1805 he was translated to the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, and living the church is the manse on which the minister-painter lived, looking out with all its windows on the lake; on ivied Cragmillar, in which Queen Mary dwelt, on the low hills of Braid, over which Marmion rode, on which Fire Eustace

"Rated his bridle hand
And was a demivolte in air,"

and in sight of the old Edinburgh of the Jameses, smoke-swathed. It was at Duddingstone that Thomson first devoted himself to landscape painting as a profession, and where he accepted payment for his labors in this line. In the pretty Manse of this place he lived for thirty-five years, peacefully and prosperously, honored by high and low. The rare price of many a landscape came to the poor people, when sickness or distress was present, in the shape of bottles of wine, or even of comforts more substantial. Thomson being a clergyman, would never become a member of an incorporated body of artists, but he always sent his pictures to the Exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. From 1806 to 1840 he contributed to those exhibitions one hundred and nine works.

When Thomson came up to Edinburgh as a student at the University, preparatory to this entering on the study of divinity, he made the acquaintance of Scott and Jeffrey, and during life that acquaintance remained unimpaired. Sir Thomas Dick, Lauder and John Clerk (Lord Eldin), who, with a Homeric conviviality, broad, humorous speech and eccentric manners, combined a love of art, and had made an admirable collection of painting drawings, prints and etchings, were frequent visitors at the manse. John Wilson, as great a landscape painter in words as Thomson in colors, occasionally dropped in on the minister, to discuss the Greek and Latin poets with him, and to see what landscape was smiling or glooming on the canvas.

(From the Saturday Review.)

WOMEN'S ORACLES.

In days when men were much less cosmopolitan, and women much more shy and retiring, than they now are, when there were not nearly so many divisions and subdivisions in Church and State as at present, but the liege and the faithful were all contained in two or three great parties separated from one another outwardly by plain characteristics and a tradition of hostile action, and inwardly by antagonistic principles and cherished hatred; before the whole body of the Tories had been "edicated," and any stay Whigs had been enticed into "caves", before divines had invented the method of naturally explaining their formularies, or statesmen had discovered the art of autobiographically interpreting their own inconsistent utterances, before, in short, there were any third horns, middle-ways, eclecticisms, indifferentisms, or other confusing complications in politics and polemics, it must have been much easier to form a rapid estimate of a person's character and opinions than it is at present. In those days the old Latin maxim "Let me know him by his friends" must have been much more valuable than it is now. It was once considered by the prudent world as good a master key to the secrets of character as the dogma, "You may know him by his fruits" is still con-ldered by a portion of the religious world. But with our present fashions of kaleidoscopic public careers, and our general condition of permutations and combinations, no one would dream of judging a man's character and opinions, or prophesying his course of action, from the characters, opinions, and actions of his friends. Yet we are not even now without means of judging roughly, by certain external indications, of a person's character. One of the best rough and ready tests of anybody's opinions is, for example, the newspaper which he affects. Stay-at-home foreigners, as we have so often lately been told, form their opinion of Englishmen largely from reading the *Times*; and though, of course, it is not difficult to see that an estimate of the character and capacity of a whole nation which has been derived from the study of only one of its principal journals must necessarily be very imperfect and misleading, yet it may be questioned whether this method is not at least as good as that of the stay-at-home Englishman who derives his impressions at second-hand from some obscurious or prejudiced Foreign Correspondent. And, after all, is it safe to suppose that any journal of large circulation can really be a very inadequate representative of its readers? that the sentiments it expresses can really be alien to their character, or the information and arguments below the level of their intelligence? How many graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who regularly read the *Times* suspect the logic of a pompous leader? How many of the gentlemen with nicely discriminated and subtle titles, of the Second-Go Bachelors, the Masters of the First or Third Branch of the Arts, that they examined Doctors of Literature, whom the London University is supposed to be scattering profusely over the land, and wherewith our whole Philistine lump is to be leavened, are dissatisfied with the *Times*'s treatment of any scientific, historical or literary question? and how many more can give the reasons of their dissatisfaction? There might be worse tests of the opinions and intelligence of a large community than that which Coplake maxim "You may know them by their newspapers." And if the test is of any value when applied to journals written for an educated class, but professing to represent a whole people, it is still more valuable in its application to those journals which profess to represent only one fraction of a community. From the column of the *Record* or the *Rock* we may gather no inadequate notion of the faiths or the tastes that support Coplake the souls of religious spinsters, half-pay colonels, and their pet parsons in the cotcies of Blackheath, Clifton, or Tunbridge Wells. From the leaders of the *Standard* we can form some conception of what the Tory country and clergy consider to be convincing argument or crushing invective; just as from the style of the *Daily Telegraph* we can derive some notion of what the artisan and the shopkeeper believe to be fine writing. There is no doubt that a very fair notion can be formed of the tastes, feelings and culture of any Englishman by noticing what he reads he affects. There are few peculiarities of the Englishman to which the maxim, "Show me what he admires, and I will show you what he is" more aptly applies than to his newspaper.

If this same doctrine is true—and it is difficult to see why it should not be true—if those journals which are written especially for Englishwomen, the result is certainly surprising enough. To any person who reads the leading ladies' journals of the period it seems almost inconceivable that they should really represent any considerable number of Englishwomen in the middle and upper classes. Yet, if this is not the case, why and for whom are they said? And, if it is the case, where could we find a richer store of materials for estimating the character of modern Englishwomen than in these sympathetic and oracular periodicals? The materials afforded by the *Daily Telegraph* or the *Record* for judging of the character of Englishmen, lie under the disadvantage when compared with those which are lavished "on newspaper" affords for judging of the character of its subscribers. Whether it is that, there being fewer ladies' than men's newspapers in existence, the few ladies' papers are obliged to supply a greater quantity of information, and to study more diversity of taste and variety of requirement, or whether it is that women are more confiding and sympathetic towards their journals than men are, and require from them more sympathy and help in return, the fact is certain that the journal which is so subject so important so trivial that the fair subscriber shrinks from taking the counsel of the oracle upon it, or that the oracle fails to deliver a sympathetic and satisfying response. The mode in which these women's oracles are consulted, and give their replies, is peculiar. The Ladies' newspaper devotes a portion of each of its numbers to what is sometimes called "Our Drawing-room," and sometimes assumes the lofty title of "The Englishwoman's Conversazione," which is, in fact, a kind of epistolary conversation or discussion carried on in the journal among its contributors. Notes and queries, questions and answers, sometimes of the briefest and sometimes of the most elaborate description, on topics grave and gay, trivial and important, are crowded together in the most confused but most natural way these "Englishwomen's Conversazione." Here, alongside of the anxious inquiry of a mother how she may best control a rebellious child, we find a daughter putting the momentous question whether at thirteen she is too young to begin wearing the chignon! On the same page we see Lisa asking what is the editor's opinion of their handwriting, what is the best method of removing superfluous hair: where they can buy birches *with good buds*; what is the price of the Antepielic milk, and whether it will really clear a spotty complexion; how to treat broken or unbroken chilblains; how many days after a visit around a call be returned; how to find a sympathizing or even an obedient staymaker, mistress of her art; who was the prisoner of Gisors, and why he was imprisoned; what is the best way to clean grebe; whether it is best to wash one's dirty linen at home, and, if so, what amount of soap, soda, and starch should be used fortnightly, for a family of two grown-up persons and three domestics; whether short walking costumes may be used for Church dress; how to make *Brunswick leaves*; how to prepare for an overland journey to India, and how to cure warts. To all these and many similar questions the oracle is expected to provide a reply; and how thoroughly and wisely it does so may be gathered from such a case as the following: An unfortunate creature who is afflicted with unbecoming leanness, and who writes under the touching title of "Skeleton," asks the advice and help of the oracle in this heart-rending condition. Her general health is excellent. She sleeps and eats well. But she is quite unable to enjoy society, because she is so unhealthily thin. Whenever she goes she finds that fatter friends are preferred before her. As a lady, unless she can become stouter, life will not be worth having. What shall she do to get fat? The oracle replies:—"In answer to 'Skeleton's' inquiry how to become fat, I wish to inform her that milk taken before rising in the morning is the best thing. Half a pint, either warm or cold; if the former, a lump or two of sugar makes it better. If she lives in London, there is a kind of rich milk called 'babies' milk,' sold on purpose for ladies and children to drink. She should eat plenty of butter and fat, and undercdone meat. Cream is very good; also, corn flour, semolina, arrowroot, &c. Good stout is very fattening; she should have two or three tumblers a day—one always the last thing at night. If not stout, a wine glass or two of rum and water with sugar." Every reader's respect for these women's oracles must be raised after reading this reply. Whether their wisdom is or is not equal to that of the ancient oracles of Delphi and Dodona, their straightforwardness and honesty must, at any rate, be greater. A oracle which can ruthlessly give such a response as that, which can, without any sign of emotion, and without leaving any loophole of ambiguity, tell its miserable client to drink a tumblerful of stout the last thing at night, and one of babies' milk the first thing in the morning, must at least be far above the vulgar suspicion of corruption or of bribery. Whether the unhappy "Skeleton" has had the courage requisite for carrying out the order of the oracle, we have no means of knowing. This reply was given last December; and if meanings "Skeleton" has been conscientiously and continuously cramming herself with babies' milk, underdone meat, corn flour, stout and rum, every one must admit that by this time she deserves to be as sleek as Bellerophon.

The *conversazione* portion of these ladies' journals always resounds with the cries of contributors who appear to be suffering from a plethora of books concurrently with famine of clothes. Scores of women are anxiously desiring to part with the great standard handbooks of Mangnall, Gleig, and Lindley Murray, in exchange for brooches or earrings, or offering "Select Passages from the Poems of Sir Walter Scott, handsomely bound," in return for fashionable articles of dress; and indeed the number of such offers would be very puzzling, did we not remember that there is always a stream of young ladies who have just "finished their education" and are about to be "introduced." These happy creatures will, of course, have no further use for books except such as the circulating library supplies, and the temptation to part with their journals and their prizes in exchange for earrings and real seal skins is naturally irresistible. Who the people are that take the books and give the jewelry it is not easy to understand. There does not appear to be any demand for such books, or indeed for any books whatever, among the contributors to the ladies' journals, while there are always scores of contributors who want to get rid of books. It would be interesting to discover the ultimate destination of these school prizes and manuals, to trace the strange of the length of time that a French Dicti-uary or an Atlas takes in passing from the "finishing school" to the pork-shop; and to ascertain with precision who are the middle-men that in buying a peals of gold and raimont to the "finished" young lady, and carrying back her books to the buttermen.

Nothing, however, the most extraordinary feature in these *conversazione* is the disquisitions on moral and social subjects which are carried on among their contributors. It is not long since the *Saturday Review* called attention to a wonderful discussion on the subject of "Flogging Girls" which appeared in a well-known Ladies' magazine, and which has been succeeded in the same journal by an equally amazing discussion on the subject of Ladies' riding. The riding discussion proceeds in very much the same fashion as the flogging discussion did. There is the same diversity of opinion, the same liberal use of strong expressions, the same tendency to advocate extremes; and it would seem, too, that the theory of horsemanship which finds most favor with the contributors to this journal is not very widely different from that favorite theory of domestic discipline. To give zest to the discussion, a knowing male assessor is called in, who plays a part similar to that assigned to "Paterfamilias," or the "Old King's Scholar," and "Ex-Officio Birchmaker," in the girl-flogging *conversazione*, and who contributes some very bloodthirsty opinions to the disquisition. This amiable gentleman, who signs himself "Epeiron," and who says that he has had much experience as rough-rider to a cavalry regiment, and as "ladies' instructor in riding," after describing the savage course of treatment through which he puts his young pupils to make them "perfect ladies' horses," with "a fine shape and carriage of the neck," and after dilating on the advantages of the light-hand to a lady rider, lays down the following choice rules for what he calls "female horsemanship:

"I always use the most severe bits for ladies, and very tightly curbed, as otherwise a lady's strength would be quite unequal to stop a frightened or skittish horse. My pupils begin by being placed in riding vicious or badly trained horses, and always get more out of them than men do. After a lady feels confidence in her horse I never have occasion to tell her to use her spur. She is only too glad to do so, and as she becomes a perfect horsewoman, she detests a perfect horse. Give me a good horsewoman a belly to clean horse if you would please her. Every mistake is punished with the utmost severity, and the spur, being so easily used and so effective, is always first called upon. To make a horse show to advantage he bit must be long in the bars, and the curb chain fastened as tightly as possible. The lady must then ride entirely by the curb, which she must be taught carefully, care being taken to keep the spur to him to prevent his resting, &c., &c.

If this correspondence is genuine, it appears that, as there is a party among the fair subscribers to this journal which is in favor of flogging grown-up girls, so there is also a party which is in favor of savage and brutal treatment of the horse. How numerous this party may be it is impossible to say. How many English lady riders have the hard hearts, or covet the vulgar horsebreaking accomplishments, of "Epeiron's" "best pupils," only the editor can tell who presides over the conversazione in which such sentiments are allowed to pass unchallenged. Admirers of women may hope that there are few ladies in England who would, and lovers of the horse may trust that there are few who can, conduct themselves in the manner described and advocated by "Epeiron." And indeed, after perusing such effusions as these, the charitable reader will perhaps find it best to conclude that Ladies' journals form an exception to the rule of books. It would be interesting to discover the ultimate destination of these school prizes and manuals, to trace the strange of the length of time that a French Dicti-uary or an Atlas takes in passing from the "finishing school" to the pork-shop; and to ascertain with precision who are the middle-men that in buying a peals of gold and raimont to the "finished" young lady, and carrying back her books to the buttermen.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $1,592,574.

A MAJORITY of the Spanish Cortes favor a new Ministry.

The Danish minister De Bills was married yesterday to a daughter of Chancellor Zabriskie, of Jersey City.

The Grand Encampment of the Odd Fellows of Ohio met in Cincinnati yesterday. Tax Order was largely represented.

THE new Postmaster at Cincinnati has arranged for three daily mails from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

SECRETARY Boutwell decides on the Eight Hour law will not be enforced by the President or any of the Cabinet.

The Franklin County Republican Committee has instructed its delegate to the State Convention to support Governor Geary.

The British Parliament has turned its attention to the seizure of the Mary Lowell by the Spanish authorities.

Bonn branches of the Italian Parliament have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry for their financial course.

The Geographical Society of Paris has decreed a gold medal to Dr. Hayes, for his services in Arctic explorations.

A BILL prohibiting the Mayor of Cork from holding any office connected with the administration of justice in Ireland will be introduced in the House of Commons.

A Democratic Mayor was elected by 51 majority yesterday in Pottsville. On account of divisions, the Republicans did not vote the full polled.

The New York *Times* has been sued for libel by Messrs. Fish, Gould & Lane. The plaintiffs by their damages at the modest sum of $1,000,000.

Gov. WELLS, of Virginia, was among the callers at the White House yesterday. He had a brief interview with the President on the political condition of Virginia.

MUNICIPAL elections were held on Monday at Lexington, Ky., Virginia, Gold Hill, Nevada, Toledo, Ohio, Lafayette, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind. The Republicans carried them.

The last tie of the Central Pacific Railroad will be laid on Saturday. In honor of the completion of the road, the Union Pacific will furnish lager, silver mounted and has a gold spike.

A MASS MEETING of Cuban sympathizers was held in New York last evening. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher was among the speakers. Resolutions calling on the regulation of Cuba's belligerent rights were adopted.

AT DAVENPORT, Iowa, on Monday, George Bryson, a young man, while riding horses, took a pistol from his pocket, and handling it carelessly it was discharged, the ball entering his head and causing death in a short time.

THE Austrian Government has ordered the members of which have been arriving in New Orleans for several weeks past, to return home at once. Hull, with a large attendance, and the regular officers at that point.

JOHN SHEARER, a Frenchman, living in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, murdered his wife on Saturday night, beating her to death with a club. Mrs. Dursey was serving out a term in the House of Correction, and was furloughed to attend to home affairs. He has been committed for trial.

JOSEPH HOLMES, a colored member of the 1st Virginia Cavalry (Confederate), was killed at Chesholm Court-house on Monday. A personal difficulty occurred between him and John Marshall, son of Judge Marshall, of whose family Holmes was a favorite servant. The young Marshall was shot while going commenced, which was participated in by Marshall's friends. After being shot he fell back into the corner and died soon after dead.

Gov. WELLS of Virginia, is out in a letter, saying that he has never been satisfied that the disfranchisement clause would accomplish the object for which it was framed, and if the majority of the people of Virginia, he will be consent to the decision. He adds: "I believe that whichever way the question may be decided, I can dent perfect to have stricken out, he will submit separately, and I do not hesitate to place the weight of his name will be such that the provision so stricken will be lost in the vote.

The South Pacific Squadron.

Naval official advices from Admiral Turner, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, dated Valparaiso, April 2, report the visit of the Tuscarora to Bonaventure, where she received from her consular flag, and imprisonment of our Consul, Mr. Eder. The Tuscarora, accompanied by Bonaventura, Colombia, in the early part of March, and demanded the immediate release of the truth and condition of the case. Mr. Eder had been imprisoned for a month, and was said to be in occupation of his office, anticipating no further molestation. The Involved was this: Having in December, 1868, received private instructions from the Navy Department, seventy-six mites from Bonaventura, as he was coming from a cruise, he was surprised by a consignee him in the streets by a party who had previously stolen some article from the Consul, and during the *fracas* Mr. Eder struck the man a blow, accidentally, which was taken by the crowd against the stones, from the effects of which he died. Mr. Eder was immediately surrounded by a violent populace, and imprisoned, and the shot of the Tuscarora's boats alone saved him.

On the Year's day, while receiving his friends, the consular flag was torn down, dragged through the streets and trampled on by the populace. The proceeds the outrage, and demanded the authorities. The Governor of Bonaventura, and the Circuit Judge in Palmyra, and Mr. Eder had to undergo a jury trial, in which the Consul was acquitted, and released, and he was again dismissed. Previous to the arrival of the Tuscarora, the Consul had sent a letter to Mr. Sullivan, United States Minister to Chili, who arrived in Bonaventura, and effected adjustment.

Assurance had been given by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs that ample satisfaction should be made for the outrage. The Tuscarora, in the circumstances the commander of the Tuscarora decided to make no demands for the release of Consul, as the hands of the United States Minister, to be actual in the case. Under the Tuscarora's present men and others at Palmyra and surrounding country greatly deplored the outrage on the Consul, and expressed much sympathy for the consul. The Tuscarora left Bonaventura March 4th, and reached Callao on the 11th.

Destructive Fires in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—Two very heavy fires occurred here this morning. The first began at about nine o'clock in the evening, the latter about two o'clock in the morning.

The first was at the shingle factory of McMillin & Co., on the Christiana, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the watchman passed the premises at 9 o'clock and noticed no a few minutes when the fire broke out. The building and an adjoining shed of equal dimensions totally consumed. The building belonged to J. L. Ketcham, and was used as a machinery belonged to McMillin & Co., who had recovered from the fire, and stock from Norfolk, Va. The loss is about $12,000.

Barrett's stables were also much damaged. Loss about $400.

The building was inspired in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. McMillin, $7,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool, and $3,000 in the Insurance Co., of New Haven.

Before the fire was under control another alarm was given, and the fire was greatly extended, the Mr. Ket street. This began in a wheelwright shop, on the Christiana, and in the shop, the loss of frame, and being very dry, its destruction was very rapid. The Great Shipbuilding, and a larger beer saloon, were soon destroyed, and the fire communicated to a row of occupied, with large carriage factory of Robinson & Brother. It was a large building, and was soon destroyed. The value of the stock on hand was $25,000, which was partially insured.

The estimate of losses is as follows:

Blacksmith shop, $1,000; Grant Stores, $4,500; large beer house, $1,500; Charles Canby's loss on carriage, $10,000; Robinson and Bros.'loss on stock, $50,000; total, $66,000.

On which there was the following insurance:

Factory building, insured in Baltimore and Wilmington Companies, $5,000.

Robinson Brothers, stock insured in North America, at Philadelphia, $2,500; City Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., $2,500; Farmers' and Mutual, of Wilmington, $2,000; Royal, of London and Liverpool, $5,000.

Grant House, insured in Royal, for $2,500; New Castle Mutual, $1,500.

Blacksmith stock and shop, $1,000.—*Inquirer.*

The Seizure of the Brig Mary Lowell by the Spanish Authorities.

(From the London Telegraph, April 24.)

Only the other day the Governor of Cuba authorized the illegal seizure of an American ship in English waters, thus curiously contriving to offend the colony's most formidable friends and foes, and the only Power strong enough in that part of the world to be her friend and foe. We do not say that in any case it should be our business to interfere for the prevention of Cuban independence, but our good offices might at any time be useful in averting a quarrel between Spain and the United States. Yet, with a mad discourtesy, the government of Cuba manages at once to give the United States authorities a very serious provocation, and actually to insult us, with the further effect of almost implicating us in a show of connivance at the attack on the American vessel, unless we resent the insult? On another recent occasion an American vessel was seized on the coast, and the passengers—men of all nationalities—were treated as if they were Cuban rebels, a gross outrage, a violation of the commonest international courtesy and the first principles of public law. Beyond this, in the futile attempt at blockade, the Cuban government has issued a decree of piracy against the crews of any vessel, "with foul among the number. We speak on early information which Cuban rebels may be in a degree modify; though we have no reason to doubt the substantial correctness of what we have heard. It is incompatible with larger events the outrages to which we refer may appear small, yet they look as if the Spanish authorities had lost their heads. Before this time Spanish officials have brought their country into trouble by the blind and brutal indifference to other people's rights.

What will be the end no one can easily say. It would be rash to predict anything like war because a strong squadron is despatched from New York, or even from Spain, because that Cuba is not the *bonne bouche* for free America than it would be for Spain, and the owners of slaves. When slave States were admissible into the Union the accession of Cuba was a matter of course, and it would add an additional territorial embarrassment. Emancipation would have to follow annexation, and the slaves would be free. Free Cuba might not have to pass through a period of depression as serious as that which has afflicted emancipated America. No doubt the Americans might be willing to wait for Cuba, if they saw the splendid year ripe enough to drop into their mouths, but it is not in such a present temper of their politicians they are not inclined to snatch at it. Nor do we know enough of the independent part of Cuba to make sure that they covet a closer alliance with the government of Washington. They are willing, no doubt, to accept aid and arms from American sympathizers; they are willing to use the Spanish Administration as a bugbear to bullied with the new President; but men of their temperament and descent rarely attach themselves to Anglo-Saxon rule. We saw that in Mexico. The patriotic section there was republican enough to please the Americans, but they it detested annexation to less cordial than Spanish rule, and cherished a fear of Yankee invasion as lively as the hatred of the Spaniards. We suspect that the Americans will find the same difficulties in Cuba. The islanders will prefer Spain and against Spain; to secure, not annexation, but independence, though they would scarcely point out a place more effectually than they do now, by supplying the great republic, in their own hour of need, with a friend and an ally while a *focus stanchi*. Meanwhile, England can only wait and see what will be the course taken by the public servants of Spain, by persistency in puerile folly, manage to irritate her neighbors, and lose her friends, and to lose the last great jewel of her once magnificent colonial empire.

The Duke of Argyle on President Grant.

The Duke of Argyle, in a speech at a recent banquet in London, taken from the refer in a very complimentary manner to our election of the first American President, and President of the United States. He alluded to the admiration which is every where paid to the successful security and security and diminish as the world goes on, but is as great as ever among the people of the most civilized nations of the world as it has ever been even among the rudest barbarians.

"Honor is paid to the successful chief. I know there are some who think that it is not in this feeling is a great mistake, but I am one of those persons who believe that the instinct of mankind in this respect is not wrong. I believe that there is an instinct in