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# The Press.

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## Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

For the benefit of strangers and others who may desire to visit any of our public institutions, we publish the annexed list.

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Parkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sandford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
Thomson's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Artists' Fund Hall, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Franklin Institute, No. 8 South Seventh street.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, west side of Schuylkill, opposite South street.
Almshouse (Friends'), Walnut street, above Third.
Association for the Employment of Poor Women, No. 252 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 58 North Seventh street.
Blind Asylum, Race, near Twentieth street.
Christ Church Hospital, No. 8 Cherry street.
City Hospital, Nineteenth street, near Coates.
Clarkson's Hall, No. 103 Cherry street.
Dispensary, Fifth, below Chestnut street.
Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 72 North Seventh street.
Guardian of the Poor, office, No. 56 North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 8 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, east of Eighteenth street.
Masonic Hall, Chestnut, above Seventh street.
Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Twenty-first streets.
Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
Orphans' Asylum, (colored,) Thirteenth street, near Callowhill.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and South streets.
Do. do. Third and Brown streets.
Do. do. Ridge Road, below Wallace.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, corner Race and Twentieth street.
Pennsylvania Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, Sixth and Adelphi streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children; School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 152 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry.
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Penn, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sanson streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Episcopal Hospital, Front street, between Huntingdon and Lehigh avenues.
Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, S. W corner of Chestnut and Park sts, West Philadelphia

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Custom House, Chestnut street, above Fourth
County Prison, Passyunk road, below Reed.
City Tobacco Warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets.
City Controller's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
Commissioner of City Property, office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Treasurer's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Commissioner's Office, State House.
City Solicitor's Office, Fifth, below Walnut.
City Watering Committee's Office, Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut.
Fairmount Water Works, Fairmount on the Schuylkill.
Girard Trust Treasurer's Office, Fifth above Chestnut
House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh.
House of Industry, Seventh, above Arch street.
House of Refuge, (white,) Parrish, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third street.
House of Refuge, (colored,) Twenty-fourth, between Parrish and Poplar streets.
Health Office, corner of Sixth and Sansom.
House of Correction, Bush Hill.
Marine Hospital, Gray's Ferry road, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Queen street, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Philadelphia Exchange, corner Third, Walnut and Dock streets.
Philadelphia Gas Works, Twentieth and Market; office No. 5 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. W. corner Broad and Green.
Public Model School, Green, above Broad.
Recorder's Office, No. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.

College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Haines street, west of Sixth
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homœopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 68 Arch street.

LOCATION OF COURTS.

United States Circuit and District Courts, No. 24 Fifth street, below Chestnut.
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Common Pleas, Independence Hall.
District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Quarter Sessions, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

American Baptist Publication Society, No. 118 Arch street.
American and Foreign Christian Union, No. 144 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union (new), No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society (new), No. 929 Chestnut.
Menonist, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
Northern Young Men's Christian Association, Germantown Road and Franklin.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.
Lutheran Publication Society, No. 732 Arch street, below Eighth.

## Traveller's Guide.

RAILROAD LINES.

*Penna. Central R. R.*—Depot, Eleventh and Market.
7 A. M., Mail Train for Pittsburgh and the West.
12.45 P. M., Fast Line for Pittsburgh and the West.
2.30 P. M., for Harrisburg and Columbia.
4.30 P. M., Accommodation Train for Lancaster.
11 P. M., Express Mail for Pittsburgh and the West.

*Reading Railroad*—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira and Niagara Falls.
3.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)

*New York Lines.*
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
6 A. M., from Camden, Accommodation Train.
7 A. M., from Camden, via Jersey City, Mail.
10 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, via Jersey city.
2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Express.
3 P. M., via Camden, Accommodation Train.
5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Mail.
6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.

*Connecting Lines.*
8 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, &c., via New Jersey Central, foot of Market street.
6 A. M., for Freehold.
7 A. M., for Mount Holly, from Walnut street wharf.
2 P. M., for Freehold.
2.30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bristol, Trenton, &c.
3 P. M., for Palmyra, Burlington, Bordentown, &c.
4 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, &c., from Walnut street wharf.
5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Burlington, &c.

*Baltimore R. R.*—Depot, Broad and Prime.
8 A. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
1 P. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, and New Castle.
4.15 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
P. M., for Perryville, Fast Freight.
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.

*North Pennsylvania R. R.*—Depot, Front and Willow.
6.15 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
8.45 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
6.35 P. M., for Gwynedd, Accommodation.

*Camden and Atlantic R. R.*—Vine street wharf.
7.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
4 P. M., for Atlantic City.
4.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.

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ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M.
" Westchester 5 P. M.
Westchester Direct Railroad, open to Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
" Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M, and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennelton at 7 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennelton 9½ A. M. and 6 P. M.

*Germantown & Norristown R. R.*—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 9, and 11 A. M., and 3, 4.45, 6.45, and 11.15 P. M., for Norristown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 P. M. for Chestnut Hill.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30, and 11.30, A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.

*Chester Valley R. R.*—Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

2.30 P. M., Richard Bockton, for Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.45 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington, Beverly and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
9.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, for Cape May, from foot of Arch street.
7.30 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.

# The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

### RELIEF OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

Those who recommend measures of relief for the working-classes ought to bear in mind that there is no necessity of treating them as *paupers*. Do that, and the moral dignity and independence of that numerous and useful and generally intelligent class is destroyed; for these people ask, at the hands of the more moneyed portion of the community, not Charity but Work. And for this, they have every claim upon Society. Give a laboring man a *dole* of a dollar, and though his necessity may compel him to accept it, he will not thank you, and he cannot thank you, as much as if you had allowed him, in the independence and dignity of labor, to give you so much work in exchange for so much money.

Let each man judge of such a case as this, by himself. What is each man, in this great Commonwealth, but a laborer? the degree only making the distinction. We, who work *with the brain, are as much laborers as any* who work with the strong hand. Were we in extreme need, which would be most acceptable to our own self-respect—the *gift* of a small sum of money, a mere charity-dole, or such employment as would enable us to give an equivalent exchange of value?—brain-work against hand-work. The laboring classes of this country—the horny-handed men of toil—are *wholly different from, and greatly superior to*, the laboring classes of Europe—too many of whom flit between the gin-shop and the work-*house, the cabaret and the charity-food institution*. With us, they are educated, and, above all, they are independent citizens, in full enjoy*ment of as many, and as great political rights, as* President BUCHANAN, or General CASS, or Attorney-General BLACK, or any other distinguished *man in the country. We must not insult* such a class by treating them as paupers.

Many, too many, of this class are thrown out of work, by the commercial avalanche which has fallen so crushingly upon the industrial resources, not of this city or that city *only, but upon the country at large*. That we shall emerge from this gloom (earlier, it may be, than is generally imagined,) is not to be doubted, in a land like ours, abounding, thanks to God's wise and benevolent Providence, with every thing required for food and *clothing. But, in the interval*—while we await that "good time coming," so harmoniously promised in CHARLES MACKAY's popular lyric—*what are our out-of-work workers to do?* What can be done for them? In no isolated, no solitary position do they stand. Most of them have wives and children—many of them, with pious care, are the sole support of aged mothers and other relatives. For it *is a fact*, that, as they less and less abound in the goods of fortune, these hard-working children of Humanity do more and more exercise the household virtues. Among what is called "the higher circles," you may often hear of a rich man neglecting his aged or his *less fortunate* relatives—among the working classes, rarely. Great and good hearts have they, however humble their station.

For such men, cannot some medium be provided, between the destitution caused by utter want of work, (which seems inevitable, to a large extent, for some time,) and downright Charity? Is there no way of providing work for them? Will no one suggest various descriptions of labor on which they can be employed?

Want of means, we are persuaded, will not stand in the way. At ward and other public meetings, all over the city, and by an organized system of collections, a great deal of money can be raised, for the purpose of keeping the laboring classes in work. It must be provided—even for our own sake. Idleness is even worse, in its actual operation on the community, than Poverty—for Idleness has a tendency to open the door to Vice, which, in its turn, often leads to Crime, whereby property and life are perilled.

Every consideration, then, should induce us to be "up and stirring," in the present crisis. Recollect that, on the average, every laboring man in this city is estimated to have four other persons dependent, wholly dependent, on his industry, and think what a vast amount of deprivation, of want, of misery, is likely to be engendered by such a cessation of that labor as has taken place and is threatened. At this crisis, even the employers who are themselves compelled to contract their operations, to give work to *two* men where they used to pay wages to *six*, if they cannot do much good, can largely aid in preventing evil. Let them, instead of giving full work to the two whom they retain, give two days' work per week to each of the six, and this, small as it is, will keep the wolf from the door. Even a day's work, just now, will be a real boon and blessing to hundreds, we may say to thousands.

The gratuitous distribution of bread and the establishment of soup-kitchens have been recommended, with the kindest intentions, by many well-meaning persons. We would by no means veto nor object to such relief as this—for the very poor, the actual paupers, require and will be benefited by such relief. But we would avoid dragging down to this pauperism the hale, honest, hard-working people who desire nothing better than employment, and who would shrink from such relief as takes the form and name of charity. Let them be *workers*, not *beggars*.

At this time, let no one add insult to the ills he cannot remove or greatly alleviate, by saying that the laboring classes, when in full work, ought to have made provision against a rainy day. We doubt whether the bulk of our fellow-citizens make greater provision for the future, according to their comparative means, than the working classes of this city have done. Count over the number of workmen who have bought (and up to this time were actually paying for) the houses which they inhabit, and judge whether our artisans are generally improvident. No. They have been smitten down by no misconduct of their own. Nor, with the wages they have received, and the unjustifiably high prices of food, could they, for some time past, have done more than maintain their families. But all abstract considerations are out of place here. The pressing question of the hour is: *What* shall be done for our laborers, and *how* shall we do it?

### TAKING CARE OF ONE'S SELF.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

When, in 1847, a panic overtook the trading community of the city of London, England, a committee of bankers, headed by the present Lord Overstone, then plain Mr. Lloyd, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and requested him to authorize the Bank of England to issue a few millions more bank-notes; *such notes, as is* known, being regarded by the British public as the absolute equivalent of specie. They urged that such an issue would at once have the effect of allaying the panic, and that without it most of the mercantile firms must fail.

The Chancellor, a man of no experience, replied: "No, gentlemen; the merchants and private bankers must take care of themselves."

"Very well, my Lord," replied Mr. Lloyd; "we shall take care of ourselves. Be so good as to examine that memorandum. You will there perceive that our balances in the Bank of England exceed the balance to the credit of the banking department by several hundred thousand pounds. We shall draw them out bright and early to-morrow morning, and before night the bank will fail. My Lord, I have the honor to wish you a very good morning."

Lord John Russell happened to be in the room, and he begged the deputation to wait a few moments, while he withdrew to consult with the Chancellor. Mr. Lloyd waited. In five minutes the Chancellor stepped forward, with a grim smile, and said:

"Gentlemen, the order *in council will issue* tomorrow morning, and the bank will be authorized to make the extra issue you demand."

The deputation left; the promise of the Chancellor *was kept*; the order in council appeared, and the panic was allayed directly. Strange to say, it was not necessary to issue one of the notes authorized. Confidence was restored, and business went on as usual.

Precisely similar deputations waited on our city banks, and held precisely similar language. They, like the Chancellor, told the merchants to take care of themselves; but there was no Lord John Russell to advise the directors. Had there been such an adviser at hand, and had his counsels been heard, what a difference it might have made to the country!

[The above is a true story, very well told. We do not see its application, exactly as *Harper* does. When there was a run for gold on the New York banks, the increased issue of paper money (which, by the way, could not have legally been done, without the deposit, in Albany, of securities to an equivalent value) would have increased, not mitigated the pressure. What was required, and what *Harper* perhaps, means, was increased accommodation to persons in business who were really solvent, though unable, at a push, to realize enough to meet immediate exigencies, and allow them to carry on their business until their actual means could be realized.]—ED. PRESS.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER FROM CHINA.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

U. S. SHIP SAN JACINTO,
Shanghai, July 30, 1857.

The overland mail leaves to-morrow, and I send you a line from this far-off part of the world. We sailed from Hong Kong on the 17th inst. for this place, and in passing up the river saw the United States ship Levant ashore on the north bank.

We remained by her until, with the aid of a steam tug, she was relieved from her perilous position.

Just before leaving Hong Kong the English naval forces made another attack on the Chinese, *capturing a number of junks and destroying many* lives. This wholesale shedding of blood just as Lord Elgin was hourly expected to arrive is much criticised. It is even surmised that this foray was hurried on for the purpose of making reputations and giving the Admiral an opportunity to secure the promotion of some of the titled young gentlemen under his command. Among these hereditary expectants of professional honors is His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenloe, a relative of the Queen and a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's service. Promotion may be attained, but little honor can be gained in such a warfare.

The popular voice of England, stimulated by cupidity, and excited by the cry of British honor insulted, British prestige in danger, has reversed the truthful vote of the Commons, and has thus given a national sanction to a war which the calm judgment of the future will pronounce as unprovoked in its origin as iniquitous in its object.

*No people are so misrepresented as the Chinese.* It seems to be the business of some persons systematically to defame and blacken them.

Before coming to China I had myself formed my opinions from the representations generally current. My observation and intercourse with the Chinese, and with gentlemen long resident among them, satisfied me that they are a people greatly sinned against. Every effort is made to excite hatred against them, by representing them as cruel and bloodthirsty; when in truth they are a quiet, industrious, pleading, long-forbearing race, naturally averse to excitement; willing rather to submit to much wrong than have recourse to violence; and I most unhesitatingly and fearlessly assert, notwithstanding the cry of Chinese wrong, outrage, and oppression, that there is no country on the face *of the globe where foreigners have greater privi*leges.

They not only have the free enjoyment of their own personal rights, but they also enjoy and exercise the privilege of treating with brutality the natives of the land themselves. Such inhumanity as I have witnessed in China I have never seen elsewhere. On one occasion, when standing in the street at Shanghai, conversing with Dr. W., of the United States navy, and the Rev. Mr. N., of the *American Episcopal mission*, several respectable Chinamen, on passing, stopped to look at Mr. N.'s little boy, who was neatly dressed in the American style, and was as much an object of curiosity to them as a little long-tailed celestial would be in the United States. While quietly looking on, without the least show of impropriety, an Englishman came up and began to beat them indiscriminately with a club, and drove them away. I felt sorry they did not rally and pitch their assailant into the river, which would have done him the degree good, perhaps, that he would have resisted the blows would have raised the cry of British subjects maltreated, British treaty violated, and British honor insulted. Such enormities could only be atoned for by the severe punishment of the offenders, and by an abject apology from the high commissioner himself.

At Hong-Kong, I have seen poor coolies who, after standing about the whole day looking for something to do, and, perhaps, almost famished with hunger, driven by blows from a curbstone, where they had seated themselves to rest, and were *in nobody's way*.

When at Canton, I was present where a gentleman was telling of his rides in the country; I remarked that I thought he would find it difficult to get through the streets, so narrow and crowded were they? He replied, oh, I always take a good heavy whip with me, and when necessary, lay about me right and left: the Chinamen don't like the lash, and soon get out of the way. I would like to ask how long a man would be allowed to sit his horse in New York or Boston who would be guilty of such outrages?

I have referred to the foregoing, not as isolated cases, but as fairly illustrating the general sentiment and treatment of the Chinese by the foreign residents, and especially the English. There is a limit beyond which even the most timid will cease *forbearance*, and if people *coming* to China will cast aside all sense of propriety and the restraints of home, and wildly and recklessly abuse the people, insult wives, daughters, and sisters, they must expect to be rudely treated, and merit all the punishment they receive.

A gentleman long a resident in China, and whose position, character, and intelligence is a guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements, assured me that during the whole of his long residence there has not been a single case of outrage between the natives and foreigners in which the latter have not been immediately the aggressors.

So customary is it with some persons to misrepresent the Chinese, that it is almost impossible to tell the truth with regard to them.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has contributed a long account of the bombardment of Canton over the signature of G. B. B., and which has been extensively copied in the United States, is a striking example of this influence of locality and association. He says that the bombardment was in consequence of an outrage committed by the Chinese upon a British lorcha; the Chinese, having boarded her, hauled down the British flag, and carried off twelve of the crew, *three of whom were beheaded*. It would be impossible to compress into *the same space a greater amount of unintentional* misstatement. There was no outrage committed upon the British flag; no flag was hoisted, the lorcha having just the same right to be called British that a man born in a stable would have to be called a horse—*she was Chinese built, Chinese owned, and Chinese manned, and none of her crew were beheaded. Upon the demand of the* English consul, they were all returned to the consulate, notwithstanding one or more of them were recognized as robbers and pirates.

The high commissioner, Yeh, desirous to avoid all cause of offence, complied with every demand upon him except those involving his dishonor and degradation in the sight of his people; and I believe there are few high-toned English gentlemen who will not honor Yeh for his refusal to accede to the humiliating conditions imposed, and presented in language entirely too flippant and arrogant from a young man accidentally representing the British authority at Canton.

The whole of this lorcha affair is disgraceful, exhibiting an amount of official jugglery one would hardly expect to see practised by the representatives of Great Britain.

The correspondence of Sir John Bowring and Consul Parkes is proof positive that they well knew that the *lorcha was not British, had no British character, and no claim to British protection*, and yet they persisted in their iniquitous demands.

Strong efforts are put forth to screen the British Admiral from complicity in the affair, but it cannot be done. Sir Michael Seymour must meet his full responsibility; he has been a prominent actor, and his role is more creditable to his intelligence than his candor and humanity. He had the sagacity to perceive the falsity of the positions assumed by his colleagues; and had it then in his power to right the wrong, and prevent the terrible shedding of blood. That he did not do so is the strongest possible evidence that war upon China was resolved upon, and the *flimsiest pretext was made available*.

Every effort has been made to excite American interest and American sympathy in favor of this war; and with some who believe in English perfectibility, and others who expect to reap pecuniary gain, the effort has not been fruitless. Lots of letters have been written and sent home, and scattered broadcast over the land, for the purpose of manufacturing a sentiment, and filled with such horrible nonsense about the Chinese, as almost equals the famous story of railroads and revolvers in Georgia. Even the astute editor of the New York *Herald* has been imposed upon by some of these writers of Eastern romance, and I am sure he will be pleased to hear that the American residents for whom he expressed so much sympathy are *under no apprehension of danger from the Chinese*. So far from this, they did not ask that the force sent from our ships of war at Whampoa should be sent to Canton. On the contrary, they requested that it might be withdrawn, as being unnecessary for their protection, and tending to complicate *our relations*; which proved to be the case. I would *also* inform the editor that the story of the three Americans having been beheaded, and their skulls now adorning the city walls, is fabulous—a pure "Arrowsmith"—as is also the monstrous report that *the graves of our men killed at the Barrier forts had been violated*, and their mangled bodies cast forth to be food for birds and beasts. Not a word of truth. The poor fellows in their little islet rest as quietly and securely as though they slumbered beneath a marble tablet in Greenwood or Mount Auburn. The unfortunate death of our countryman, Mr. Cunningham, at Foo-Chow, though occurring more than a year ago, is paraded periodically as a "good enough Morgan" to feed the morbid appetite for slanders against the Chinese. Mr. C. was an *estimable young gentleman, and his untimely fate* was universally deplored; but no one could charge his death to Chinese unf