

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on the 6th inst., with Paris, London and Liverpool dates to the 23d, 24th and 25th ult. We find the following contents of her mail in the Pennsylvania of the 8th inst., as taken from the London Times, of the 23d August:

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna papers and letters of the 17th of August, contains the news of the surrender of Gorgey and his army. The following proclamation was posted in Vienna on the 17th:

His Excellency Baron Haynau to His Majesty the Emperor: His Excellency Baron Haynau informs His Majesty the Emperor, that the rebel chief Gorgey, with a large part of his army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, surrendered on the 13th inst., unconditionally, at Vitez.

Vienna, Aug. 17, 1849. The German papers contain the fullest information concerning Gorgey's surrender. It appears from these papers that the power of M. Kossuth has been overthrown by an intrigue of the other Hungarian leaders.

Our correspondent gives us an account of the events which preceded Gorgey's surrender. Referring to an early report of Gorgey having crossed the Theiss with his army, our correspondent proceeds to say that after Gorgey's crossing the Theiss, on the 31st ult., both the Austrian and the Russian Generals were at a loss where to find him.

On the 1st inst., continues our correspondent, Gen. Grabb received orders to follow the plan of operations originally laid down for him, which was to pacify the western Hungarian counties. The Russian Marshal states that after he had routed Nagy Shandor before Debreczin, he determined to wait in that city until Gorgey, who had retired from the neighborhood of Tokay, should come down to the south. Previously to a detailed account of the battle with Nagy Shandor, which is given, the Marshal remarks that, on his arrival at Ujvaros, he could gain no tidings of the enemy, as he found the inhabitants of the country so attached to Gorgey that he could get no spies.

Before the battle, says Prince Paskiewitch, I could not learn whether four squadrons, 18,000 men, or Gorgey with his whole army, was at Debreczin. Our correspondent informs us that M. Kossuth has established his government at Orshova. From the news that has reached us, it appears that only part, though indeed a large part of Gen. Gorgey's army surrendered, nor is there any reason to believe that the other Hungarian corps will immediately subscribe to the terms, or rather to the no terms which Gen. Gorgey has made for himself and followers. Nevertheless, to all appearance the surrender of so large a part of the Hungarian forces must eventually prove a deathblow to the Hungarian rising. Already does the want of Gorgey's corps make itself felt, for we have intelligence—and we have now no reason to discredit it—that Raab is again in the hands of the Imperialists. It is also stated that the Hungarian army in Transylvania was, on the 1st inst., defeated at Muhlbach and Reussmarkt.

Our German papers, too, confirm the late news of the occupation of Grosswarden by Paskiewitch, and of Temesvar by Haynau. General Haynau's despatch states that the Hungarian army which besieged Temesvar was defeated after a battle of many hours, and utterly routed. Gen. Schlick's corps took 300 prisoners; the rest of the Hungarian army made a hurried and confused retreat, and the Hungarians destroyed the gun-factory which they had established near Temesvar. The Imperialist troops were too much exhausted to follow up their victory. They found the city and fortress of Temesvar in a deplorable state. That fortress was under the command of the Gukowina, who was resolved to hold out to the last before he surrendered to the Hungarians. 2400 of his men had died of typhus during the siege, 300 were killed by the Hungarian projectiles, and 2000 are confined to the hospitals.

The Russians and Austrians are now advancing against Arad. There is but scanty intelligence of the position of the Hungarian armies. Dembinski's troops are collecting on the left bank of the Maros, midway between Arad and Szegedin, to threaten Haynau's operations against Arad; but they, in their turn, are grievously threatened by the corps of the Generals Remberg and Schlick.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—Haynau's bulletin of the 10th, from Temesvar, has to-day been published. It states that after the battle of Szdreg, the pursuit was continued. The insurgents attempted to make a stand at O'Besnyo, Albrochesflur, and Marienfeld, but in vain, for they were speedily routed by the third army corps and the cavalry division, under Wallmoden. The Landstrum was completely dispersed, and a great many deserters, principally Imperial troops, which had been forced to serve in the ranks of the enemy, came over to the Imperialists. The number of prisoners and deserters amounted, on the 8th, to above 3,000 men. Lieut. Field-Marshal Schlick sent a flying corps to Mexehogyes, which took possession of the Imperial establishment, with a stud of 3,000 horses, which is established there.

As the Commander-in-chief had been informed that the defeated Magyars had been reinforced by Vetter's army in the neighborhood of Temesvar, where, confident in the vast number of their troops and 100 cannon, they intended to risk a decisive battle, he advanced on the 9th with the cavalry division of Wallmoden from Arad to Kis-Beckereck. The Russian division under Panitine, with the reserve artillery, also went towards Kis-Beckereck all the Lovrin, by way of Sillei. The re-

serve division marched from Peszak by way of Knez to Hodony and Karany, in order to take the enemy on the right flank. As Gen. Haynau was aware that the siege of Temesvar had been raised, side columns were sent from the first division along the two banks of the Maros to Pecska and Faulak, while the main body of the same corps took the direction from the Raes to Monaster and Vinga, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat from Temesvar to Arad, and to capture his cannon. (This failed, as Bem retreated to Lugos.)

When the third division, Panitine's Russians, and the cavalry division from Kis-Beckereck, came up with the enemy, a battle commenced, which lasted till towards evening, although from what I learn from private sources, the Magyars fought very badly, depending entirely upon their artillery, and retreating whenever the Imperialists attempted to come to close quarters with them, which explains a passage in the bulletin—"that the infantry did not come into action at all." As at dusk the Austrian commander had satisfied himself that the enemy was in full retreat, he determined to reach Temesvar the same evening, and accordingly set off in person at the head of four squadrons and a few battalions for the fortress. The enthusiasm with which he was received by the inhabitants of the town was tremendous.

During the battle, the garrison also made a sally, and did the enemy considerable damage. Gen. Haynau speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and self-devotion of his troops, who, after a march of 15 English miles, without refreshment, fought until nightfall with the greatest courage. The reserve division reached the Timesvar-Arad highroad in time, not only to capture four 24-pounders, several ammunition cars, and innumerable baggage wagons, but to cause unspeakable confusion in the enemy's ranks. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Schlick's division took 300 prisoners, and got possession of a large magazine full of regimentals.

The Commander-in-Chief has left the first division to invest Arad, and concentrated his army at Temesvar, with one advanced guard at Remste, and another close to the river Temes. The Magyars, completely routed, fled in the wildest disorder towards Lugos, galloping away with their baggage wagons, cannon, and ammunition wagons, all mixed up together in hopeless confusion. The enemy's infantry is almost completely dispersed. Dembinsky, Guyon, Kmetz, Vecsei, and Bem, who had arrived at noon on the 9th, were in the gun factory near Temesvar (which the insurgents themselves destroyed) as late as 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day, but the cavalry was too exhausted to attempt any pursuit. Great heaps of weapons covered the field of battle, and whole troops of deserters and prisoners were continually brought in. Of the latter, Haynau took 6000 from the 9th to the 10th. The city of Temesvar is a complete ruin, and the Commander-in-Chief cannot sufficiently praise the enduring courage of the garrison and its commander, Rukowina, 3,400 men died of typhus during the siege, 307 were killed by the enemy's projectiles, 1,400 are in the hospital, and 606 who are also ill have been obliged to remain in their quarters as there is no room for them elsewhere. The fortifications are almost unimpaired, excepting three faces of bastions, which are almost damaged. The want of horned cattle was so great that the people had been eating horseflesh for 18 days.

I can inform you, from an official source, that the Imperialists are again in Raab, and that the insurgents have withdrawn, partly towards Segered, and partly to Comorn. The Minister of War, Count Gyulai, conducts the operations in person. P. S.—I have just learned from good authority, that Kossuth has established himself, with his Ministers, at Orshova. We have private accounts from Transylvania of a victory gained by the Russians at Muhlbach and Reussmarkt on the 1st. The insurgents fled towards Karlsburg, the siege of which fortress has been raised by Janka, the Romanen Prefect.

Vienna papers and letters of the 19th inst., inform of the surrender of the fortress of Arad to the Imperialists. This important event took place on the 16th inst.

From the Vienna and German papers it appears that the Austrian capital is in a state of great excitement at the almost unsuspected run of good fortune which has fallen to the share of the Imperial arms, and that a variety of rumors are abroad as usual. It was even said that Comorn had surrendered, but our correspondent protests that this is wholly unfounded, though it appears that Gorgey sent instructions to Klapka, advising him to make an early surrender. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of M. Kossuth and of General Bem; but it is thought that they are still at Orshova, or perhaps at Wallachia.

From a proclamation of General Bem, dated from Schassburg of the 25th ult., it appears that the regular campaign in Transylvania is all but ended. Bem states that at the battle of St. Georgey, "the behavior of the troops did not answer to his expectations," and that he was "extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the foot." And in another part of the proclamation it is stated that the confused shouting during the battle, drowned the word of command, and that shouting on service should henceforth be visited with capital punishment; besides that detachments which left the field of battle should be subjected to decimation.

There are also accounts of Gen. Haasfort's victory at Reussmarkt, which occurred previous to his being defeated by Bem at Hermannstadt. Where the fugitive inhabitants of the Batsch are to find shelter, on their return to their province, heaven knows. We are informed that many of the towns which are marked on the map have ceased to exist. There is no Zombor, and Bija, are now mere names; and yet Theissopol

had before the invasion of Baron Jellachich, no less than 30,000 inhabitants, while Zombor and Bija had 19,000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

Vienna papers and letters of the 16th, publish the details of a battle which is stated to have taken place at Temesvar, on the 9th inst., and in consequence of which the Hungarians were forced to raise the siege at that place. Our correspondent repeats the statements without vouching for their authenticity. The battle is asserted to have lasted for 12 hours; 80,000 Hungarians were opposed to the united forces of Haynau and Panitine. The victory of the Imperialists was most decisive. The quotation of prisoners made reaches as high a figure as 6000, besides whole detachments that deserted to the Imperialists. No less unaccountable is the statement that the Hungarian Commander-in-Chief at that place, Bem, as from the positions of the respective armies it ought to be supposed that any Hungarian forces whom Haynau and Panitine might have met at Temesvar, must be under the command of Dembinsky, Percezel, and Guyon.

The inhabitants of the city of Losoniz having murdered some Russian marauders that had been left behind in their place, General Grabb's troops have plundered the town and burned it to the ground. From the Benat we have none but authenticated news, according to which the Hungarians have left Panszova and the German Panat for Verseez. It is also stated that General Mayerhofer has occupied Pancevina, that part of General Nugent's division has crossed the Danube at Bija, and that the Landstrum of Lower Styria has been raised to disperse any disorganised bands of Hungarians that might attempt to cross the frontier. This last piece of intelligence acquires a particular significance from the well-known disaffection of the Styrian population, from the weakly-garrisoned state of that province, and from the information, which our correspondent gave us a few days ago of riots in Styria. It is therefore possible that the Austrian authorities have translated the riots in Styria into a rising of the Landstrum in that province.

More light upon the Extraordinary Capitulation of Bem.—Kossuth.

[The statements embodied in the following letters from Kossuth, in the London Times, dated Vienna, August 15th, go far to enlighten us as to the antecedent circumstances which led to what yet we cannot but look upon as the inexplicably sudden defeat and disaster which have befallen the cause of Hungary. A series of letters, written by Kossuth, had come to light. They evidently were intended to be kept in the Magyar camp, and by what means they were published, we are not informed, nor is it material to our present purpose, which is to show, that it was in a great measure owing to the want of union among the Hungarians themselves, that the terrible catastrophe, already recorded in our columns, came upon and crushed them to the earth. But who does not admire the eloquence and heroism of Kossuth in his extremity, surrounded on every side by difficulties, and difficulties of every description? The letters alluded to are addressed to Gen. Bem.]—Pennsylvania.

Kossuth's letters will not be published, but I am enabled to give you some extracts from them, which are of the highest interest, as they not only throw a considerable light upon the reported discussions in the enemy's camp, but give a statement of the resources of the rebel government. Towards the middle of July Gen. Bem was to have received the sum of 800,000 florins in notes of 30 and 15 kreutzers. (P. S.—I have just learned from good authority, that Kossuth has established himself, with his Ministers, at Orshova.)

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that we come as friends to the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian yoke.

The Turks pursue an equivocal policy. "Il faut les compromettre," Kossuth further laments that Bem has abolished all civil jurisdiction in Transylvania, and says, "half the country is in flames in consequence. Why do you thus compromise me, my dear Field-Marshal-Lieutenant?" Kossuth states that he is very unwilling. The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 26th of July. It is from a Hungarian major announcing the successful success of the Magyars in Wallachia, which he attributes to the behavior of a certain M. M. Azeclan, whose name I have never before met with.

The foregoing (adds the writer) will serve to show discord reigns in the camp, and to add to the dilemma, in which, the insurgents are: Haynau & Paskiewitch are, just where Kossuth and Bem should, according to their plan of operations, be.

ROME. The accounts received from Rome become daily worse and worse. The French Government, it is said, is so disgusted at the conduct of the Cardinals, that it has given notice to the Court at Gaeta, that if the commission acting in the name of the Pope should continue to act in the same spirit; and that the consequence should be an insurrection among the Roman people, it must not look to the French garrison for assistance to suppress it.

The Paris papers state that a most angry and determined despatch had been addressed by the French Cabinet to the Pope, to the effect that France will insist, even by force of arms if necessary, on having the reforms she has indicated adopted.

From the New Orleans Freeman, August 23. The Rey Abduction Case.

Dr. Franklin Gage, formerly of the U. S. army, arrived here yesterday with Juan Garcia, alias Rey, on board the brig Salvadorina, [the man who was abducted from this city, by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries.] We learn that Dr. Gage brought a letter of instructions from Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, to the United States district attorney. It was believed that Rey's testimony would be of the utmost importance to our government, and that he would arrive before the trial here had terminated.

Rey was given up at the request of General Campbell, after an interview with El Conde de Alcoy of several hours' duration, the latter knowing, we presume, that if the request were refused, a forcible demand would be made. In the absence of Mr. Hunton, the United States district attorney, Dr. Gage promptly delivered Rey to Mr. E. A. Bradford, the partner and representative of Mr. Hunton. It was the opinion of the Americans at Havana that no action would be taken by our government, as it had heretofore never interfered with outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba on American citizens. The extraordinary case of Nathaniel Cross, the consular agent at Matanzas, who was imprisoned, and deserted by our government, was cited.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Havana among the Americans, as well as the Creoles of the island; and there was no doubt that Rey would have been garroted (strangled) had not the intervention of the consul taken place. It was believed that the American consul had received orders to make a formal demand for Rey, if he were not immediately given up. It has been intimated also that Alconde de Alcoy had received instructions from the Spanish minister at Washington to deliver up Rey immediately on demand by this government; but this is merely conjectural.

In a conversation we had with Rey yesterday, he stated at the time he was abducted he was drugged, and in a state of stupefaction, although he knew what was going on. He states that Captain McConnell was the first man who took hold of him when he was shrouded on board. He was not, or in any way confined. He also says, that when at the Balize he offered Capt. McC. thirty ounces to put him on shore, which he (McC.) refused. He denies having made the declaration before the Spanish consul. The pardon which was extended to him at Havannah was granted only on condition that he should give certain information, which if not satisfactory, he was to be confined in prison until he should satisfy the authorities.

Dr. Gage was in the boat with the American consul at the time the latter boarded the Andrew Ring. The Captain of the port was alongside, and interrupted the consul, telling him there were questions he must not ask. Gen. Campbell replied that he did not wish to be dictated to, and we have already learned, at that time, that he had denied the abduction, being in fear of the Spanish official. He has since stated that he did not know at the time that it was the American consul who was alongside, or he would not have made the statement which has been published. He also acknowledges having written two letters to the American consul as soon as he learned that it was he who boarded him in the boat. It was about two weeks after the governor of Havannah had denied Gen. Campbell communication with Rey, that he was given up.

Rey, after his delivery to Mr. Bradford, the representative of the United States district attorney, was taken before Commissioner Cohen, and required to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the United States circuit court at the next November term. Rey intimated to the commissioner that he would prefer going to prison, owing to fears of his personal safety which he entertained, and his friend Morante, the chocolate dealer, who stood by his side, also expressed his desire that he (Rey) should remain in the care and under the

protection of the American authorities. Whereupon a commitment was made out by the commissioner, and Rey was delivered over to the United States marshal, Mr. Wm. S. Scott.

An immense crowd had assembled in front of the office of the United States district attorney, on Exchange Place, as the news had spread like wildfire that Rey had arrived. A carriage was procured to the parish prison, where he will be cared for. On his entering the vehicle with the marshal, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for him, and the Great Abducted, gracefully waving his Panama hat to the crowd, drove off in triumph.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 14, 1849.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

We this week publish the concluding portion of the revised Common School Law of last session. It should have been in the possession of every taxpayer in the early spring, to have enabled the people to be prepared to meet the radical alterations for which it provides in the manner of assessment and collection of school tax.

Our subscribers on the Karthaus mail route were supplied last week with their paper, mistakes and all. We had our choice either to send them thus, or to keep them back a week.

The Abduction case at New Orleans.

We noticed briefly, a few weeks since, the case of the alleged abduction of a man named Rey, from New Orleans, through the agency of the Spanish Consul at that place, acting, as was supposed, with the connivance of the Captain Gen. (or Governor) of Cuba. The Spanish Consul was seized by the American authorities, and taken before a magistrate, where a hearing was had. At this investigation a letter was produced on the part of the Consul, from the abducted Rey, written at Havana, stating, among other things, that he had not been abducted, but had left the United States of his own free will. Notwithstanding, however, the hearing ended by the magistrate requiring the Consul to give security for his appearance before a higher tribunal in November next, to answer the charge of abducting and forcibly carrying out of the country, without authority of law, and in violation of our flag, the person of a man who had sought the protection of the broad stripes and stars of our country.

Thus the matter rested for a few days, allowing time enough for the excitement to begin to die away, when the whole population of New Orleans were suddenly brought upon end by the appearance of the veritable Rey in their midst, having just arrived from Havana, where he was restored to his rights and liberty through the energy and vigilance of Gen. CAMPBELL, the American Consul. Rey now states that the declarations contained in his letter denying his abduction, and which was produced at the hearing of the Consul before the magistrate, were forced from him by the threats of the Spanish authorities at Havana; and he further states, that when seized at New Orleans and carried on board the vessel that conveyed him to Havana, he was first drugged, and did not resume his reason until far from succor.

So far, then, as the personal rights of Don Garcia Rey are concerned, this matter may be easily settled. But there is a point of far greater magnitude yet to be adjusted. If, after a thorough legal investigation, it shall appear that the Captain General of Cuba, and the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, were the instigators of this wanton insult to our flag and violation of our soil, as is alleged, the honor of our country demands the prompt punishment of the latter, and that the Court of Madrid shall recall the former in disgrace. Nothing more—nothing less.

A HORRID PICTURE.

The particulars of the following circumstance are given just as they were furnished us, and are no doubt true, perhaps in every particular. Some three weeks ago a stranger (we did not hear his name) came to the house of William Montgomery, midway between Cyrvensville and Luthersburg, and after staying a day or two, left, manifesting symptoms of a diseased state of mind. He returned in a few days without a hat, and his clothes much torn, and presenting marks of having been in the woods. The landlord furnished him with a hat, and after staying a day or two, he started again. Nothing more was heard of him until last Sunday, when two men of the neighborhood, being in the woods somewhere along Anderson's creek, with their guns (we did not ask for what purpose) they saw something moving in the laurel, and supposing it to be a bear, fired. But on going up, they found their leaden messenger had missed its mark, and instead of a wild beast, they had shot at a fellow creature! Here was all that was left of the stranger. Life was not yet extinct, though he was reduced to a mere skeleton—his clothes torn off—his

flesh scratched and bruised, and the muscles and bone of the lower part of one leg and the foot, entirely exposed. They carried him to a house, where medical aid was obtained, but at last, accounts there was, but faint hopes of his recovery. He must have been in the woods, without any thing to eat, for eight or ten days, the raving, maddened victim of *canis a-jornu*.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

We learn through the New York papers that meetings are nightly held in that city, attended by hundreds, for the transaction of business connected with the much talked of secret expedition. The men appear not to be made acquainted with the destination or object of the expedition until they are two or three days out, when the whole matter is to be disclosed, and all those declining to go further, will be sent home. This seems to be about all that is certainly known concerning the movement.

At Round Island, in the Mississippi, below New Orleans, are quartered four or five hundred men. A government vessel was despatched for the purpose of cutting off their supplies, under Commander Torres, who, in executing the command, is severely charged by several of the New Orleans papers with wantonly transcending his instructions. At New York, several vessels that were supposed to be connected with the expedition, have been blockaded by order of government, which is also made the subject of newspaper discussion, the question arising whether the neutral position of our country requires the government to arrest vessels not openly manifesting hostile purposes.

In connection with these events, we learn by Telegraph that an attempt at insurrection was discovered in various parts of Cuba about the 6th inst.

THE HUNGARIAN NEWS.

The news which we this week give of the defeat and surrender of the Hungarians must cause a thrill of sadness in the heart of every American reader. All the consolation we can afford is, that they may doubt the authenticity of the accounts.—Certain it is, that the chances are greatly in favor of their being highly exaggerated, coming as they do, almost entirely through Austrian sources.

The next steamer will dispel the painful doubts, and which was expected to arrive at St. John's on yesterday.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A tremendous impulse has been given in this place during the last week to the desire to obtain a knowledge of vocal music. Mr. Huxv, of Punxsutawney, who is a master hand at it, has our whole town—from five to sixty—in charge, and they are going it on a perfect swell. We hear scarce a sound but that of music of some sort, if not that of the *fi, so, la's—do, ra, me's*—it may be perhaps the more spirit stirring strains of an infant's screams.

It is right. We have great room for improvement. There are scarcely half a dozen members of either of our congregations able to sing in harmony.

GROWING.—Our town has greatly increased during the past summer, both in population and number of buildings. On every hand we hear the noisy carpenter, and several splendid new buildings are in course of completion. Besides the new buildings thus going up, many other citizens are enlarging and beautifying their present residences.

(Communicated.)

Adventism in England.

"The Christian believes, as well as the Jew, that at some future period the present order of things will come to an end. Nay, many Christians believe that the Messiah will shortly establish a Kingdom on the earth, and reign visibly over all its inhabitants. Whether this doctrine be orthodox or not, we shall not here inquire. The number of people who hold it is very much greater than the number of Jews residing in England. Many of those who hold it, are distinguished for their rank, wealth, and ability; it is preached from pulpits both of the Scottish and of the English church. Noblemen and members of Parliament have written in defence of it" [who expect] "that before this generation shall pass away, all the kingdoms of the earth will be swallowed up in one divine empire." Thus speaks MACAULAY, the great British reviewer and historian, in his *Essay on the Civil Disabilities of the Jews*, in 1831; and he significantly asks: "Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite, effects men far less than what is near and certain?"—*Essays*, p. 665.

True.—One of our exchanges justly observes that "good newspapers are the only paper currency that is worth more than gold or silver."

Happiness is that glorious thing, which is the very light and sun of the whole animated universe.