

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette. [Per Francis P. Beck.]

Buenos Ayres, August 8th, 1845.

Since I last wrote, events have succeeded each other with startling rapidity. On the 1st August the English and French ministers went down to Montevideo. On their arrival there, the port of the Buceo was declared blockaded, as also all that part of the coast under the command of Oribe, or as they say, under the influence of the Argentine army. This was first known here by the arrival of the Estrella, a Sardinian packet who left here for the Buceo this day week (Friday) and returned on Tuesday, not having been allowed to enter. The E. was boarded by a boat from the English man-of-war "Racer," her letter bag demanded and seventeen letters taken therefrom, for which a receipt was given by the Lieut. of the Racer. We had hardly learned this news when we were astounded to hear of a combined attack made on the little Argentine fleet by the English, French and Brazilian vessels of war, off Montevideo, and I give you the particulars, as related to me by an eye witness. On the 2d of August, about 10 1/2 o'clock, the first British English-steam vessel of war came into Montevideo, and an hour afterwards the Fulton French do, each with their respective ministers on board, from Buenos Ayres. About 3 P. M. same day, Admiral Brown, commanding the Argentine fleet, got under weigh, with all his vessels, and stood for Buenos Ayres. The Dassas (French brig of war) stood after them, in company with the Cumus, (English man of war). The Cumus, on nearing Brown, fired five or six shots at him and around him, and Brown then fired a gun to sea and hauled down his flag and laid to, in which he was followed by all his vessels. Meanwhile, the Brazilian brig of war Argos, on a signal from the French Admiral, got under weigh and stood out to intercept Brown's vessels. The Argentine vessels Maypo (formerly the rebel Fame) and Palmer were now taken possession of and brought into the harbor at Montevideo under the English flag. At nightfall of the 2d, all the Argentine vessels were coming into the port of Montevideo. So far my eye-witness, now for myself. On the morning of the 3d, the Fulton and Firebrand arrived at this port, and brought on shore Admiral Brown, Captains Fulton, Toll, King, and the officers and crews of the taken fleet, all of which being prisoners on parole, and this done by natives professing strict neutrality and friendly relations with this feeble and therefore insulted Government. So outrageous a violation of every right and justice has not been yet seen in history. What I tell you so far is certain, what I now proceed to give you is only report, viz: that the smaller vessels of war have been sent to seize the Island of Martin Garcia, and proceed up the Uruguay, to carry arms and assistance to the disaffected provinces of Corrientes and Santa Fe. Now, is our Government going to look on quietly and see these pranks played by English and French Ministers and Admirals, without even a word of remonstrance. Already we feel the bad effects of it. A vessel arrived from Baltimore two days since, with 1800 bbls. of Flour, and the Buceo being blockaded, there is absolutely no market for it, and the voyage is in a fair way to be broken up. Get the newspapers to notice these carryings on, for they are nothing but acts of piracy!

From Oregon.

Within a few days we have read several letters from gentlemen in Oregon, written at the close of the Spring, which speak of some suffering in consequence of great frosts, caused by excessive rains during the early part of the season. Lands that had not before been known to overflow were submerged, and a good deal of injury was done to crops and buildings. The same letters speak of the continued arrival of emigrants over the mountains. Some of these had suffered much during their journey, particularly the latter part of it, from want of food. Cases are mentioned of great destitution, and one instance of a skunk not having a particle of food remaining when they reached the settlement.

The writers give it as their opinion that persons advanced in life should not attempt to pass by land from the States to Oregon. They find unexpected difficulties, some which their strength cannot surmount. Some of the last emigrants will add energy and strength and moral worth to the present feeble population of Oregon, and there is now a nucleus formed, which, with discreet management, will give importance to that fast growing region.

The writers speak of the excitement pending the first election for government officers. Although so far removed, as it may be thought here from political strife, the citizens of Oregon had their caucus meetings, and popular meetings much the same as they had been accustomed to in the States. There were two candidates, as we have before mentioned—the Hudson Bay Company, and the American emigrants; the result was in favor of the latter by a large majority.—Conn. Ad.

THE NEW EMPIRE IN CALIFORNIA is to be founded by the Mormons from present appearances. They are to leave Illinois in the spring, and go to California, but this is not publicly told. They have had three emissaries out exploring the country, and they have returned. The sites for their future cities, it is said, are located, and they are delighted with the idea of settling there (in California) and establishing an empire of their own, which they will undoubtedly do. They are more united than ever.



Saturday, October 25, 1845.

V. E. F. J. H. E. L. Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

No. of his office No. 169, Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

The Orphans' Court sale of the property belonging to the estate of Col. John Jones, dec'd., advertised in this paper, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 12, and not on Monday, as stated in the advertisement last week.

THE CONCERT.—The concert of vocal and instrumental music, given by Dr. Jewett, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, afforded a rich and rare treat to the lovers of music in our borough. The ladies were there with their bright and smiling countenances. The doctor sang and played extremely well, and every one seemed gratified and delighted.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—The rail road convention to be held in Danville, on the 29th inst., will be well attended. We anticipate important results from the action of this convention.

A FALLING OFF.—The result of the late election in Point and Northumberland, shows a great falling off of the Democratic vote. It will always be so, where the true Democracy permit themselves to be led by a few disorganizers. That staunch and true democrat, Gen. Horton, was necessarily absent for some weeks previous to the election, otherwise the vote in those townships would have presented a very different result. We are sorry that the Democracy had not the aid of the General's energy and influence, but we thank him for his good intentions. We know they are always on the right side.

DAUPHIN AND NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—The following is the result of the Senatorial election of this district:

Table with 4 columns: Name, D., W., N. Data: Foster, Dewart, Jordan, Mackey; Northumberland, 985, 1053, 727, 180; Dauphin, 1350, 681, 1611, 862; Total, 2335, 1734, 2388, 1042.

The factions minority who commenced the work of disorganization at the county convention, have brought about the election of a whig in this Democratic district. The attempt of a small minority in the Forks to control the Democracy in the county, is deserving of the severest reprobation. They may continue to disorganize the party—to aid in the election of whigs—but their inglorious course will never enable them to "rule," though they may "run." They are welcome to all the honor they can gain at home or abroad by their selfish devotion. The true and staunch democracy of this side of the river will not be infected by their disorganizing spirit, but will continue to stand by the democratic nominees and the usages of the party.

EDWARD Y. BRIGHT.—It was to defeat the election of this gentleman to the Legislature, that the efforts of the disorganizers were directed. It was for this purpose, that they withdrew from the county convention and created the disaffection and disunion in our party. They are a very small party, even in the Forks, as the result of the election has shown, and they will be much smaller if they continue their factious opposition to democratic usages. Mr. Bright represented the county ably and faithfully, and the true democracy have rewarded him, by a triumphant election over the combined efforts of pretended democrats and active whigs.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 19th inst., having left Liverpool on the 4th. The rail-way mania continues in England, and engrosses the attention of capitalists and speculators. The price of iron has considerably advanced, and the demand for it is increasing. A number of rail roads are projected in France, and it is said that there will be a great demand for iron there for years to come. This augurs well for the iron trade of Pennsylvania, and ought to induce the investment of additional capital in this important manufacture.

THE LATE ELECTIONS IN OREGON were conducted with much spirit, but the American party gained by a large majority.

EXPLORATIONS have been already commenced in that part of Texas, known as the disputed territory. Capt. Kerr, of the Dragoons, has penetrated the country fifty miles west of Corpus Christi, and he describes it as beautiful beyond description. Deer, turkeys and wild horses range over it in great numbers. Capt. McLean has ascended the Nueces thirty-five miles in a steamer. He found no obstructions in the river for light draught boats, the least depth throughout the entire distance being four feet two inches.

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.—Jacob Cotton, convicted recently of the murder of a widow lady and her grandson, near Salisbury N. C., has implicated two others (Peyton Haskett and David Valentine,) in the same dreadful crime. They have both been arrested, and are now in prison awaiting their trial.

Election News.

Columbia County.—In this county the removal of the seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, was the principal question to be decided. The whole removal ticket is elected by a large majority. Thomas A. Funston is re-elected to the Legislature; he is a sound democrat.

Union County.—The whigs have succeeded in electing their ticket by about 150 majority.

Lycium County.—The Democrats have succeeded in electing to the Legislature, Stuart and Less, and a part of the county officers.

Schoykill County.—Pursuant to the Schykill county, it is thought will not be less than eight hundred votes. Messrs. Boyer and Taggart, the Democratic candidates for Assembly are both elected, as well as the balance of the Democratic ticket. C. M. Straub is elected Prothonotary.

Berks County.—Democrats have elected Chas. Levan, Henry G. Stetler, Michael Hoffman and Jacob Tice, to the Legislature.

Centre County.—In this county the entire democratic ticket is elected.

Centre and Clarifield elected two Democrats to the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Luzerne County.—The whole Democratic ticket elected.—Campbell and Merrifield are elected to the Legislature.

Perry County.—Eliaser Owen, (dem) has beaten H. C. Hickok, the regular democratic nominee, for the Legislature, 20 votes. The whigs have elected their Prothonotary by 237 majority—the rest of the democratic ticket is elected.

Mifflin County.—The Democrats have elected to the Legislature Wm. Wilson, and all the county officers. Mr. Furns' majority is 794—highly complimentary where he is best known.

Lycium Clinton and Potter.—The regular nominated Democratic ticket for representatives is elected in these counties—entitled to two members.

Berks County.—Democracy triumphant. Robert James, Michael Workman and Wm. M. Armstrong, are elected members to the Legislature, by a majority of 100.

Allegheny County.—The whigs have elected their whole county ticket—for Assembly, H. M. Braekensridge, T. J. Bingham, Daniel McCurdy and Alex. Hilland.

Clarion County.—The democratic ticket is elected.

Carbon County.—The regular democratic county ticket is elected. Samuels, (dem) and Strauss, (whig) elected to the Assembly.

Westmoreland County.—Democracy as usual.

Huntingdon County.—The democrats have done nobly—they have elected two members to the Legislature, Henry L. Patterson and Alex. Gwin, and part of their county officers.

York County.—The democrats have elected their entire ticket, with the exception of county Treasurer, for which Mr. McCurdy, the independent candidate is elected.

Bradford County.—The Democrats are again victorious.—Col. V. E. Piolet and Capt. J. L. Webb are elected to the Legislature.

Lehigh County.—The Democrats have elected their ticket, by about 300 majority.

Delaware County.—The Whigs have elected a member to the Legislature, and the Senator in the district.

Bedford County.—The entire democratic ticket is elected by an average majority of 150 votes. Geo. Chesnut, is elected to the Assembly.

Crawford County.—Democratic ticket elected Burns' majority about 150.

Armstrong County.—The whole democratic ticket is elected with the exception of Prothonotary.

Cumberland County.—The Democrats have elected to the Legislature A. H. Van Hoff and Joseph M. Means, and their whole county ticket.

Yazette County.—The whole Democratic ticket elected, by about 600 majority.

Wyoming County.—Has given a Democratic majority of about 100.—Susquehanna has also given a Democratic majority. These counties are entitled to two representatives.

Junata County.—In this county the Democrats have elected the entire ticket, with the exceptions of Prothonotary and Register.

Cambria County.—The whole Democratic ticket elected with the exception of the member of the Legislature. M. D. Mageehan, Esq., is re-elected. Majority for Burns 250.

Butler County.—The whole Democratic ticket elected with the exception of the Sheriff.

Montgomery County.—Democracy stronger than ever. Henry Datts, Benjamin Hill, and Benjamin T. Hollowell are elected to the Legislature, and the whole county ticket by a majority of 1,700 votes.

Philadelphia County.—The Democrats have elected all the county officers, and to the Legislature Messrs. Forsyth, Daly, Kline, Bird, Enue, Fernon, Rupert, and West.

Philadelphia City.—The Whigs have elected Trego, Conner, Matthias, Steel and Haley to the Legislature. The following will show the vote of parties in the city: For Mayor, Swift, W. 4969 | Page, D. 3946; Keyser, N. 4538 | Bouvier, D. 77.

OLD FELLOWS.—A friend who has just received the last annual report of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, gives us the following statement: "Up to 1845, there has been initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows within the U. States and the jurisdiction thereunto belonging, 62,804 Members. The revenue amounts to the large sum of \$149,194.21. There are 61,630 contributing members; and there has been paid during the past year for the relief of the sick and diseased members of the Order, \$124,769.57, and there are now 577 lodges.

The good which has been done by the diffusion of charity like this, justly entitles the Order to the respect and esteem of the virtuous, the benevolent, and the good every where, and will command it.—Batavia Times.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Circular. The Superintendent of Common Schools has addressed the following excellent circular to the Directors of the different School districts throughout the Commonwealth. The suggestions made by the Superintendent, if attended to, cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence in promoting the selection of competent persons as teachers. One of the great drawbacks upon the advancement of the system, has been the evil complained of by the Superintendent. If it were removed, our Public Schools would not only increase in public favor, but would be what they are intended to be, the "bulwark of our liberties."—Dem. Union.

Secy's Office, (School Department.) Harrisburg, Oct. 1, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—Being intrusted with the responsible duties of Superintendent of Public Schools, and feeling a deep solicitude for the advancement in usefulness, I deem it my duty to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the greatest practical defect in the operation of the system, is in the employment of incompetent teachers, in many instances merely on account of their services being obtained at a nominally low rate of compensation. Might not this, in some degree be remedied by a more rigid examination of those who apply for certificates of their competency to teach? This examination belongs to the Board of Directors, and is one of the most important duties they have to perform. The selection of the teachers belongs to the committees of the sub-districts, whose such districts have been established, and committees regularly chosen. But the examination of the teachers, and the regulation of their compensation, belong to the Board of Directors, and no person can be legally employed as a teacher without having been first examined by the Board of Directors, and having received a certificate of his or her qualifications and fitness to teach, signed by at least four members of the Board. These examinations, there is reason to believe, are conducted too carelessly, and are in many instances more a matter of form, than of reality. This ought not to be so. Would it not be well for the Board to meet at stated periods for the purpose of examining the teachers, and give all who may take an interest therein, an opportunity of being present? The practice of persons making application to individual members of the Board, for certificates, and going from one member to another to procure their signatures, is liable to great abuse, and its legality, to say the least of it, may well be doubted. If the examinations were made in public, and the Directors were to adopt the practice, generally, of associating with them some of the most competent persons of the neighborhood, to take part in the performance of this duty, it would add interest and solemnity to the occasion, and would often prevent persons from making applications, without previously qualifying themselves as teachers.

One great evil resulting from incompetent persons obtaining certificates is, that they under bid those who are competent, and compel them to retire from teaching to seek other employment. It may be said that competent teachers cannot be had, and that we must take such as we can get. This may be true in some places, and to some extent; but if so, it is not the result, in too many instances, of the want of encouragement to good teachers?—The principle which governs, supply and demand, will hold good in this, as well as in other things. Only create a demand for good teachers, at a fair rate of compensation, and you will soon find enough of them. The difference in value between a well educated and competent teacher, and one who is not, will not admit of any estimate or comparison. It would be better to pay the one liberally for his services, than to have those of the other gratuitously. In my opinion it would be much better to keep the schools open for six months under good instructors, than for six months under those of an inferior grade; and so of other portions of time.

The greatest possible efforts ought to be made to elevate the character, and enlarge the acquirements of the teachers of our public schools. The business of teaching ought to be esteemed what it really is, not only a useful but a highly honorable profession. This elevation can only be attained, by the just appreciation of talent and worth by those intrusted with the examination and selection of teachers. If you refuse to employ a teacher, who is admitted to be qualified for the task, merely because he demands a few dollars per month more for his services than some other less qualified, or perhaps not qualified at all, we can never hope for the services of competent teachers, nor expect to see our schools improve in usefulness, and grow in favor with the people. On the contrary, if a proper discrimination is made in the employment of teachers, between those who are known to be fit to perform their duties, and those who are inadequate, we may hope for a gradual and constant improvement in their acquirements, and their worth and services will increase in public estimation, in the ratio of their own advancement in learning and usefulness.

There is another important duty belonging to School Directors, which it is apprehended is too much neglected. It is that of visiting the schools. This duty ought to be regularly attended to. It serves to stimulate teachers and pupils, and if properly performed, will do more to advance the character of our schools, and the progress of learning, than we can well imagine. It will show to the teacher, that the eye of the community is upon him—that the business in which he is engaged is properly appreciated—and if he is a man of right feeling, one who wishes to deserve and enjoy public approbation, will incite him to put forth his best exertions to secure it. The same effect will also be produced on the pupils. But if these visitations are neglected, the teacher and pupils will all come to the conclusion, that no interest is felt in their progress,

and will become indifferent and careless. They ought to be frequent; and I would recommend the visiting committee always to take with them a few friends, who feel an interest in the cause of education, and allow them to take part in the examinations. This course of proceeding would have a tendency to spread among the people a knowledge of the manner in which the schools are conducted, and produce a popular feeling in their favor. There is perhaps nothing that would stimulate the teacher so much in the performance of their duties, and excite the emulation of the pupils so well, as these visitations. I therefore feel that I cannot urge the performance of this duty too strongly upon the attention of the Directors, and the public generally.

The proper management of our public schools is a subject in which every citizen ought to feel a deep interest, and take an active part in elevating their character and promoting their usefulness.—Our system of public instruction, which affords to every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to condition, the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of a good education, is too highly prized by the great mass of our citizens, and too deeply seated in the affections of the patriot and philanthropist, to be abandoned under any circumstances. Nothing, therefore, remains but to improve and advance it in usefulness and public favor, until it shall secure the approbation of the entire community. It is, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the best means of preserving our free institutions. It tends to promote virtue, morality and religion, without which we have no reason to hope for individual or national prosperity.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully Your obedient servant, J. MILLER, Superintendent.

THE STRIKE IN THE COTTON FACTORIES AT PITTSBURGH.—A correspondent appears in the Pittsburg papers, in relation to the strike of the girls at the cotton factories for the ten hour system. The manufacturers state that it would be ruinous to them to adopt ten hours a day's labor, unless the various cotton factories in other parts of the country agree to the same arrangement. They say they will most cheerfully adopt that system, whenever informed that it is general in other parts of the United States. In relation to employing children under twelve years of age, they say they are willing to dispense with their services, and have only employed them at the solicitation of their parents.

A NEW FEATURE IN CATTLE SHOWS.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt. Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth! The Committee on Household manufactures awarded him \$14., which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

FRESHET IN THE RIVER SCHUYKILL.—It commenced raining on Thursday night last, and continued with but little intermission up to Sunday afternoon. The small streams were of course swollen to an extraordinary height, and the Schuykill has not been higher for some years. Fears were entertained that the new work on the Canal would sustain considerable injury from the flood. We are gratified, however to learn that but little injury has been sustained on the line. The high embankments on the Schuykill valley R. R. has suffered some little from the washing of the rain. At Middleport the lower part of the Cutco William Branch is entirely washed away for some distance.

At Port Carbon, Mr. Chilles' Branch is entirely taken away for some distance. The embankment of the bridge across Schuykill, where the Eagle hill branch intersects is considerably injured.—From Bellemont to Hubleville, a distance of a mile was nearly all under water, considerable quantities of cord wood, saw logs, &c. carried off. The mines of Mr. J. C. Oliver at Hubleville were injured to some extent by the water flowing in from the mountain springs and runs.—Pottsville Enquirer.

THE MAMMOTH ELECTRICAL MACHINE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, now exhibiting in the Masonic Hall, is one of the most interesting objects in this city. It is the invention of Professor Faraday, of London, and evolves electricity by ejecting steam from an insulated boiler. The vapor passes through jets attached to the boiler, is partially condensed in its passage, and by this means evolves electricity in larger quantities, which is collected by an apparatus constructed for the purpose, and conducted thence along a brass tube to any point the operator may desire. According to the inventor, the electricity is the result of friction, caused by the steam driving the particles of water against each other, but the American electricians contend that it is the result merely of the rapid condensation of the steam. Whatever may be the cause, it certainly produces the electric fluid in greater abundance than any other machine in the world. The spark is continuous and of comparatively enormous magnitude, lighting up the room during its passage by a continual blaze. By conducting a stream of the fluid into an exhausted glass tube about six or eight inches in diameter, an intense and beautiful aurora borealis is produced, giving the beholder something of an idea of that phenomenon as it occurs in the polar regions. The Mammoth Friction Electrical Machine in the Museum, at London, is the only one that ever could give a distinctly perceptible aurora, but the steam machine of Professor Faraday, far surpasses it. The one now exhibiting at the Masonic Hall, is larger than the Professor's, and the experiments are attended nightly by large and scientific deeply interested audiences. After the experiments there are also some optical experiments of an interesting character, with an instrument denominated a Protoscope.—Phil. Ledger.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—We have stated in our remarks upon business, under the market head, that the temporary repair of the burnt aqueduct over the Juniata, was completed by the 15th. Of course there is now no impediment to the rapid transmission of freights East and West. But even while the difficulty existed goods continued to arrive with great regularity, and at very low rates. On Monday last, the 12th inst., a lot of coffee was received here, which was shipped at New York on the 20th of September, before the break occurred. No order having been given authorizing the increased expense of wagoning round the break, a delay of several days occurred; yet the parcel of coffee was delivered in Pittsburg, on the 22d day from New York, at a total expense of 45cts. per cwt! The same merchant who shipped this coffee, sent some goods round by the lakes, to go by canal to Cincinnati, at \$1.10 cents per 100 lbs.; the same description of goods could have been laid down at our wharf at 75 cents! But the point of the matter is, that they have not yet been heard of at Cincinnati.

Another instance of the advantages of our route, is well stated in the subjoined postscript of a letter received yesterday, by one of our leading houses, from Messrs. B. G. Cutter & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky: "P. S.—We have received a shipment this day of dry goods from you. We have 250 packages of goods on the Ohio and Cincinnati Canal, shipped the last of August. We had better have given two prices and had them shipped via Pittsburg. B. G. CUTTER & Co."—Pittsburg Journal.

Republican Institute of Moses. Prof. WINE'S fifth Lecture was delivered Wednesday evening at the Clinton Hall. He took a graphic survey of the leading characteristics of the Mosiac economy, pointing them out with great clearness and force. He viewed the whole as an American citizen, and seemed to dwell with equal pride and pleasure, on the close analogy of its leading features to those of our own happy Constitution.

The absolute political equality of the citizens could not only give the state a strong republican direction. Nor should we be surprised that under the guidance of that All-wise Being, who is no respecter of persons, Moses established a democracy rather than a monarchy.

Each of the twelve tribes formed a separate state, with a Legislature and Supreme Court of its own; yet there was a real and vigorous general government, whose Congress met at Jerusalem. The style of the nation might with propriety have been "The United States of Israel." There were four departments—the Chief Magistrate, Senate, Oracle and Congregation of Israel, which was the popular branch. The form of a legal enactment might have run thus: "Be it enacted by the Congregation of Israel, the Senate advising, the judge presiding, and the Oracle assenting." There was a National Court at Jerusalem, to which difficult causes were adjourned from the provincial tribunals.

The Constitution of Moses, both in substance and form, was shown to be not only eminently republican, but strikingly analogous to our own. Every one, who examined both, must be impressed with the great indebtedness of our political fathers to the Bible. A constitutional and representative republic, then, is a form of government originally stamped with the divine approval. Let us hence, said the Lecturer, derive a new argument for cherishing the precious charter of our liberties, since its type and model had been suggested by infinite wisdom.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Claudine League. From the Canton of Geneva, some German and French papers state, information has been received of a clandestine league having been discovered there which is said to have branched out throughout Switzerland and to be intended for an overthrow of the present religious, moral and social basis of Society. A number of schoolmasters are members of this league, according to some official Neuenburgh paper, and it is this authority may be relied on, the operations of that league were intended to extend over Germany.

This so-called clandestine league the "Constitutionnel Neuchatelien" calls a "great society of Atheists spread throughout Switzerland," whose aim it was, "to effect by Atheism the overthrow of all moral principles and to arrive at a violent reform of the entire religious, social and political organization of Germany by means of rigide even." The existence of this youngest "Young Germany" is said to have been discovered as early as July last. Several of the leading persons, then, were arrested, but discharged on account of the insufficient proofs; but in August last sufficient legal proofs were produced in Lausanne, in consequence of which ten chiefs of the clubs in "La-Chaux-de-Fonda" and a teacher of the German language of the name of Jul. Standau were arrested there. As chiefs of the propaganda the "C. N." mentions Standau and Dadeke, both teachers, William Mear, editor of a journal of theirs, and an apothecary of the name of Hoffman. Dr. Fein, too, is said to have sustained some relation with the society.

According to the statutes, the society is a "secret and essentially political propaganda." Its central office is in Switzerland; every member returning to Germany is obliged to report to that office regularly. The reception of a member is performed at night in a very mysterious way. Only such persons are received as are found to be "true Atheists and revolutionists." The society has in all twenty-eight political clubs in all the principal towns of Switzerland as well as in Marseille and Strasburg; one of their principal aims is to operate upon the minds of the German workmen in Switzerland, &c.—(Translated from the Schnellpost.)