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ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO REV. WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

The Providence Journal prints a letter, never before made public, from John Quincy Adams to Rev. Dr. Channing, in which is contained a curious bit of secret history, showing the origin of what is called the "Monroe Doctrine."

Quincy, August 11 1837. Rev. Wm. E. Channing, D. D. Newport, R. I. My DEAR SIR: It was in September, 1822, that the events to which I allude in my speech in the House of Representatives on the 25th of May, 1836, took place.

A proposition was then made by a secret agent from Mr. Monroe to this effect—that they, by a popular movement, of the success of which they had no doubt, would declare the island independent of Spain, if the Government of the United States would promise them protection and admit them into their Union.

The answer of Mr. Monroe to the proposition from the Havana was that the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain did not permit them to promise countenance or protection to any insurrectional movement against her authority.

It was the opinion of at least one member of Mr. Monroe's Administration that the occupation of the island of Cuba by Great Britain should be resisted even at the cost of a war.

Mr. Rush was instructed accordingly; Mr. Channing disapproved emphatically all intention on the part of Great Britain to take possession of the island, but avowed her intention not to act with indifference to its occupation either by France or by the United States.

There was no further communication between him and the French Government on the subject. As far as France was concerned, the arrangement was left to be concerted between her and Great Britain.

was submitted to the government of Ferdinand, restored by the Duke d'Angouleme, and received a Viceroy and Captain General in the person of General Vives, who had been minister from Spain to the United States.

All these transactions were at the time profoundly secret.

J. Q. ADAMS.

THE MODERN HOESPIERES.

"You are quite wrong," said Napoleon to Talma, "in the representation of Nero. You should conceal the tyrant. No man admits his wickedness either to himself or others."

The worst deeds are committed by those who delude themselves and others by the noblest expressions. Tyranny speaks with the voice of prudence, and points to the dangers of popular insurrection; ambition strikes on the chords of patriotism, and loyalty.

Under the pretense of the most devoted patriotism, with a great parade of unselfishness, it has steadily been enslaving the country, and tightening the chains upon the limbs of its citizens.

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The French Revolution was a perfect illustration of the truth of that saying of Lord Bacon: "That a little experience makes governments and people inquisitive; but extended information brings them back to the principles of justice."

ABRAHAM AND ALEXANDER.—The American Revolution owes a great deal of its final success to the bravery and skill of the two Polish heroes, Kosciusko and Pulaski.

The Poles are at present engaged to throw off the baneful yoke of the Czar. All Europe sympathizes with them, and denounces the cruelties and butcheries of the Muscovite soldiery toward that hapless nation.

The American Government and its party alone make an exception. The once freest nation on the globe has alone no sympathy, no

good wishes of success, for the countrymen of Kosciusko and Pulaski. Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Romanoff are intimately allied, together. Both admire and honor each other, for both agree in principle, and action.

Abolition contractors and public officers of this country are now feasting the servants of the Czar at New York, for the purpose of convincing the astonished world that the United States have reached one and the same level with Russia.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Fanaticism never reasons. The blind impulse of passion are substituted in the place of reason, and are guided to conclusions not by legitimate deductions, but through the agency of desires.

Of all forms of slavery, the most difficult to dispose of is the American, because it is not only a question of domestic institutions and political economy, but of race. The negro question lies far deeper than the slavery question.

The fanatics now controlling the government are the merest abstractionists in the world. They are more than those wild designers in the Academy of Lagodo, because their schemes are harmless.

What deplorable oblivion of duty has seized upon our journalists, that they venture to parade such heresies before the public! Look, legates of freedom, heirs of republicanism, at the destiny marked out for you by the perilous path that traces your own degradation in its zeal for a foreign despot.

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The cause of inferior stock.—Some farmers sell or slaughter their best stock of mares, ewes, or cows, and thus cut off all hope of any improvement at one blow.

cannot be made fat for the butcher. Has any farmer a sow-pig which becomes fat upon the feed on which the rest of his pigs are starved?

Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe? She will be fat about the time his half-filled pork barrels are empty and she is stripped of her fair skin and fair proportions simply because she is worth the trouble of killing; and thus many of our farmers perpetuate a breed of animals that are a disgrace to the country.

To improve the breed of animals, it is by no means necessary to incur a great expense in bringing animals from a distance.

Many of our farmers destroy the hope of improving their stock by a system of false economy in the selection of the males from which they breed their stock.

Russo-American Alliance against Poland.

The spirit of Republicanism, in individual cases at least, is being rapidly enfeebled by the influences of civil strife. With many citizens, and with war journals especially, the impression seems to prevail that our system of government has proved a failure.

The Herald says: "Suppose that France should succeed by her machinations in inducing England or Austria to make common cause with her against Russia."

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The Herald invokes you not only by the glories of the struggle, but with a picture of the enemy. It says: "At last, worn by the unequal struggle, they will submit."

amid the ashes of their homes, or from the scaffold, with the memories of their violated wives and slaughtered children. But their herald cries: "The great empire and the great republic will not be drawn together in this cause."

Recent Army Movements—General A. P. Hill's Corps—The Fight at Brattle Station—The Results—General Lee's Design.

Near H. P. Q. as Answer to the Editor of the New York Times.

The most striking feature in the Army of the Potomac has been the withdrawal from the untenable ground, held by it on the Rapidan to its present admirable position, reflecting great credit on the strategic ability of its commander.

During the afternoon of Wednesday, it was evident to those who could hear, that an engagement was going on in the vicinity of Bull Run.

It appears that the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill, which started from Gordonsville on Friday morning, struck off by our right, and reached Warrenton on Wednesday morning.

The Second Corps, under General Warren, was at that time on the march, and when passing a piece of woods, received a volley of musketry from Confederate pickets.

The enemy left in our hands about six hundred prisoners and one whole battery of artillery. The prisoners were sent to Alexandria in the three o'clock train to-day.

They deny that any troops from Hill's corps went to re-enforce Bragg at Chattanooga, but admit that Longstreet's corps went there for that purpose.

The object of Lee's movement appears very difficult of solution. It is the general opinion here that but a portion of his army has been engaged in the movement now drawing to a close, and whether he kept up a bold front and threw against our right wing, while he sent a part of his troops to operate against Rosecrans at Chattanooga, or pressed us back to cover a movement on Maryland, is a question that continues to puzzle the astute brains of many military gentlemen.