

An Impossibility.—For an Editor to prepare matter for his paper with satisfaction either to himself or his readers, when he is physically and mentally incapable by Dyspepsia, that enemy of the man of sedentary habits. That has been our situation this week, compelling us to resort to the scissors and the pen of a friend. A few days of relaxation will bring us all right again, however.

We had always supposed Gov. Pollock was a very exemplary member of one of the Presbyterian Churches; and perhaps he is—still his course upon our "local hobby" is causing our "neighborhood breaking" rather more frequent than a conservator of the public morals should. For instance, last week he told his readers that on account of his "Excellency" inability to reach the Erie bill, his longings would have to go over another Sabbath unsatisfied. From present indications, several future Sabbaths will have to pass with the same longing desire unsatisfied.

Judge Thompson requests us to say that having been attending to the interests of the people at Harrisburg all Winter, he is now once more in his office and ready to attend to the interests of his clients.

Judge Thompson has returned from attending the Supreme Court at Harrisburg—We understand he had the Governor while in Philadelphia, and saw some conversation with him in regard to "our bill." He thinks it will eventually receive the Executive sanction. We hope he is not mistaken; but we candidly tell our readers, in order that they may make up their minds to the result, that we have neither faith nor, nor never had, in Pollock's disposition to interfere between the people and monopoly. In the first place, it is not his political faith; and in the next, his whole course while here last Fall previous to the election, was such as ought to have convinced any unprejudiced man that he sympathized with our opponents. And to this fact that now—after the bill had been discussed in the Legislature for weeks before it passed—after the abstract question itself had been the theme of universal discussion for nearly two years—be the friends of the measure of with the pretext that he has not had time to examine it, and hence has not made up his mind, we think the indications are not at all favorable. Indeed, such a reply seems very much to us like a polite way of saying, "Gentlemen, your bill can't become a law." As long as there is life in hope, however, and we are willing our "neighborhood round the corner" shall hope as long as he pleases, provided he don't attempt to manufacture "political capital."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. The Erie and North East Railroad Company. In Equity. And now, May 17, 1855. It is moved that the time for stating as much of the facts of this case as refer to that portion of the Respondent's railroad that lies west of Ash Lane and in the city of Erie, be extended one month after the argument and decision in the Court upon the Bill in the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ash-tahula Railroad Company.

It will be observed from the above extract, that the more our Supreme Court flirt with monopolies, the more enamored they become. After "giving time," times without number, for the obedience, or properly speaking, as the history of the matter has shown, the disobedience of a party "in court," they have concluded to reward the same disobedient party with an indefinite extension of judicial favor and power. We believe that no particular day has yet been set for the hearing of the case of the Cleveland and Painesville Company against the City of Erie, or if there has, no matter of course has been set for the "decision," "a matter in which we believe the Court are not bound by any express or positive rule as to time, and may be deferred for another month or two thereafter. After the pleasure of the Court has terminated this sliding legal novelty, then the month prayed for in the above "motion" will begin to run. Now we are neither a lawyer nor the son of one, and if of this kind of amusement, at the expense of what is generally understood to be the rights of parties and the rules of justice, is all constitutional and legal, we are very glad that we are not. If we did belong to the "profession," we should feel obligated to turn off all clients seeking redress against incorporated privilege and wealth. And after this, it's but one more step down the same track to make the size of an individual's "wallet," or the cut and quality of his coat, the guide-board to judgment. To "practice law" under a jurisprudence of this character, would be logically, morally and socially too questionable to suit us. But there is no accounting for tastes, as was said when the old lady kissed the cow.

THE TRUE AMERICAN PARTY.—Some of the Democrats of New Orleans wrote to Robert C. Wickliffe, asking for the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Louisiana at the ensuing election. He declines, and in his reply remarks that "The true American party in this land is the Democratic party. It subscribes to man on account of his birth or of his religion; it adopts as its own the principles contained in the Declaration of American Independence. There rests not upon the statute book of our country one measure which has added to its greatness that has not the stamp and impress of Democracy." Under the Democratic rule and policy we have grown from infancy to vigorous manhood. Ours is the greatest, the happiest, and the best country God has given to man. Democracy has made it such, and the Democratic party will continue to do so.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—The new Ocean steamer "Ariel," one of the Vanderbilt Line, sailed from New York on Saturday 4, for Havre. Just before she hauled out from the dock, a government messenger went on board and took possession of a letter bag, sealed and directed to the American Legation at Paris. The why and wherefore of this movement are not yet divulged. The mysterious bag has been sent back to Washington.

IMPERIAL ENTERPRISE.—Bot a branches of the California Legislature have passed a bill, which will probably be signed by the Governor, appropriating \$100,000 to construct a wagon road from Sacramento to the eastern boundary of the State, by the way of San Francisco. It is the most important and different portion of the road from Salt Lake to Sacramento. The route, says that as soon as the wagon road shall be constructed, some of the California stage or express companies will start a line of stages to Carson Valley, and so on to Salt Lake.

The Contract.

The recent desperate attempt upon the life of the Emperor of France, instantly suggested to our mind the wide difference, socially as well as politically, between European and United States dignitaries. The contrast, though extending more or less to the occupants of even the most inconsiderable offices, is principally and prominently striking, as between the Chief Magistrate, or Ruler, as they are sometimes termed. When it is remembered, that all standard authorities upon the origin and elements of government, American or Transatlantic, are unanimous upon the point that all authority is delegate and representative, and not original in the hands of a few, or by "divine right," it appears at once, that violence has been done to first and fundamental principles, wherever the repositories of power are habitually obnoxious. When the latter is the case, the alternative conclusion is unavoidable, that either those theories of government are altogether fallacious, or else the existing governments are positive and criminal violations of the Rights of Man. Criminal, because in the face of reason and experience, and maintained by force and fraud, and in constant hazard of life and happiness. If the Rulers of a Nation are the depositories of the power and sovereignty of the masses, then legitimately they should be the objects of national respect and affection. All hereditary government is of course liable to danger and objection on this ground. To maintain that a descendant, whose ancestor lived a thousand years ago, and who obtained sovereignty away over a nation, no matter whether by universal consent or by force and stratagem, is therefore, by virtue of some transmitted physical or spiritual quality, entitled to the same power and sway over the same nation, notwithstanding its population may have increased an hundred fold, and its wealth and intelligence in a like ratio, is to maintain a manifest absurdity. The proposition only lacks the additional fact, that the descendant line of spurious sovereignty generally grows more and more contemptible, to fill it to the full with folly. The idea, that an intelligent Englishman of to-day, exercised by a sort of retrospective gammon, his choice for Victoria, through the will or conduct of some bull-headed British or Norman robber of the tenth or eleventh century, is only less amusing than dangerous. The position ignores every principle of individual right and responsibility, is opposed by every analogy in nature, and insults every feeling and sentiment of manhood. But we meant at first simply to glance at the social features of this subject.

When an European chief dignitary—an Emperor, or a King—goes abroad to move among, if not mingle with his people, it is always with an escort for protection from possible, and generally from probable personal danger, as well as for the purpose of display. We know that there have been exceptions to this rule, but they do not invalidate its general correctness. The fear of assassination is the terrible birth-right of royalty, and has a better claim to a foundation upon "divine right," than the right of royalty itself. He who is born to sin, and persists in sinning against the rights of millions of his fellows, may well suspect that that Justice, which accomplishes its purposes even through the wickedness of men, is "divine" and sure. The happiness of an individual thus circumstanced must of course be but comparatively nominal. His immediate vicinity, will of course be surrounded by many who are willing to flatter and fawn, because it is profitable to do so, and by a few who may be thought true friends. But disappointment and envy are constant things, and changing the faces in the ranks of both.

When the President of the United States, or a Governor of either of the States goes abroad, it is to mingle with the people, and in so doing not to sacrifice, but to acquire increased dignity. Go where he may, he is greeted with hearts warm and true. Instead of fearing that, in the largest assemblages of his fellow citizens and constituents, there are men, in revenge for individual or general wrongs, to attempt his life, the danger is from the press of importance welcome. More of our chief men and dignitaries have been endangered by vigorous hand shaking, in expression of esteem and confidence, than probably ever would be by assassination, should our present system stand till the end of time. And this general regard for the depositories of power is the legitimate and sound fruit of adherence to the elemental principles of government, as advocated by the highest authority amongst writers on the subject, and as apt as to plain common sense. When our acquaintances over the "big waters," have turned their political and social systems inside out, once or twice, and scraped and cleaned them thoroughly of all their antiquated impurities, conforming practice to precept, which has only been theoretically true in their cases heretofore, then will people and rulers be able to enjoy existence without the burden of unwarranted obligation on the one part, or the fear of violence on the other.

NOT A FICTION.—We noticed last week the decision of an Ohio judge that, as there is a law in that State against the circulation of bank notes of other States, the passing of counterfeit notes upon the Banks of other States was no crime in Ohio; in noticing it, we thought there was some mistake, but it appears there is none—such being the actual decision of more than one of her courts. For instance, in the case of the State of Ohio vs. William Hall, who the Cleveland Plain Dealer, charged with passing a five dollar counterfeit Bank Bill, of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. It has been held by the Court of Common Pleas, now in session in that city, that the passing of such a bank bill is no crime in the State of Ohio; and that the statute of Ohio, of May 1st, 1854, prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than ten dollars, renders inoperative the law making it criminal to pass the counterfeit of such bank bills. This decision will probably give boldness to the operations of the counterfeiters for a time, and doubtless vast quantities of counterfeit foreign bank money will be brought into the State to be circulated. It behoves the people to be on their guard against the attempts to depe the unwary, and to scrutinize closely every bill of a less denomination than ten dollars on foreign banks. It will doubtless have the effect to aid the law of May 1, 1854, as the quantity of counterfeit money will be so great as to double the chances of being bitten.

Col. Joseph B. Baker, the present Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, is spoken of in some quarters as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Washington Union says that the Court of Claims is now ready to receive the petition of the

Good Things Ahead.

Tha New York Correspondent of the Washington Union, perhaps one of the most brilliant financial writers in the country, thus "magnanimously" expresses prospect of good times for a year or so ahead. We hope all his anticipations may be realized. He says: The arrivals from California have this week been large, rather exceeding the exports. The course of exchanges last week showed that, while the California receipts exceeded the exports, from January 1, to the middle of May, by nearly \$10,000,000, the amount of specie in bank not only did not increase, but, on the other hand, diminished. The absorption of cash by the country was very great; in consequence of the high prices which produce commanded and the quantities that had been sent down. This year the prices are still higher, and there is more to spare until harvest shall have supplied new quantities. The idea is now entertained that the late fall and winter trade will be very large, despite the continuance of the war in Europe. The governments of France and England will undoubtedly require new and large loans, and the great banking houses will fortify themselves with specie to meet the government requisitions. For this purpose, they have already sent forward in coin the funds which were usually employed here. The capital of Europe and England used here on floating credits has been greatly reduced; consequently, the future drafts of specie from this cause must be less; while, on the other hand, there is a growing disposition to send capital here for safety. That taxes will be indispensable is not to be doubted; indeed, more war taxes have already been imposed in England, but mostly articles of consumption. Capital is still more compelled directly to bear the burden—and wisely, perhaps, since it is already taxed to seek this country to escape future taxes. During the wars of Napoleon, capital sought England from Germany and France for safer investments than it was supposed could be procured at home; and that capital, Mr. Porter, in his Progress of Nations, states was a great aid to the English government in its loans. The United States at that time did not exist as a nation of high credit. It does so now, and has even in time of peace attracted very large sums for investment; and it now presents opportunity for investment in securities which have in the last few years become widely known upon the continent through the agency of the numerous banking houses, with German and French connections, that have been started. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that when capital in the belligerent nations begins to flow in increasing volume to this side of the Atlantic. The continuance of war also involves the sale of larger quantities of breadstuffs to England and Europe. Even in peace, the demands upon the United States have been large; but with war extended over Europe, the taking of laborers from agricultural employment, at the same time the grain countries are devastated, adds to the demands upon American sources of supply. These are likely to be very large. Prices have been at moderate rates now for more than eighteen months. Stocks are exhausted, and every effort has been made to get an unusual breadth of land under culture. The accounts from the West, thus far, promise the utmost success to their efforts. Old farmer have sought to increase their crops, while the quantity of land sold to new settlers, and the number of emigrants that have arrived, have been astonishingly great. Great numbers of laborers, who were last year employed upon the railroads, have gone back to farming, and the railroads themselves have made these new farms and industrial enterprise accessible to market. All these are elements, if the season prove propitious, of an unusually large supply; but how great soever it may be, it will all find ready market at home and abroad. In the year 1843, the means of communication were very limited. The Erie canal and the Pennsylvania canal were the chief channels of transportation; but were very inadequate, as was also the shipping. Recently the latter has been much depressed, and railroad and canal tolls have declined from want of produce to transport. Large crops the coming fall, attracted by the high prices, will pour from every productive region over the new railroads into the great reservoirs, imparting activity to every branch of transportation and restoring to the shippers a portion of that prosperity they enjoyed in 1847, when a single outward freight would nearly pay the cost of construction. It follows, as a matter of course, if farm products are large in quantity and high in price, that large credits will accrue to the interior; and a more active business usually follows such a combination, because purchases of goods attend the ability to consume. These are some of the reasons why a good fall business is looked for by some of the leading merchants; but, although money is very abundant, the conviction is apparently not sufficiently strong to awaken speculation and there is hardly any improvement from the lowest range of prices, notwithstanding the small imports and diminished production. The stocks of goods in the stores are also large, and holders are wisely disposed to hold them rather than to part with them on long credits. It is very possible that the continuance of war may cause goods to come out from Europe at very low rates, and this contingency prevents any rise here for the present. It would seem to be the case that the war will cause United States gold, farm produce, and securities to sell well at high prices, while the products of European labor will come out at lower prices, thus enhancing the national profits in a two-fold manner.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that notwithstanding the immense amount of coin received and paid out at the Sub-Treasury in that city, every thing goes on like clock work, and there is never one cent's discrepancy in the accounts. It is not long since the whole whig party, and those now termed Know Nothings, were bitterly hostile to this same Sub-Treasury scheme, on the ground that it would "ruin" the country.

CALIFORNIA SENATORS.—It is claimed for Dr. Owin that he was duly elected Senator from California, on the first ballot, when he got a plurality of votes. Upon this claim he may stand a contest for his seat at the next session. The constitution of California, it is said, prescribes that for certain officers a majority vote of the Legislature must be had, but in regard to United States Senators nothing is said on the subject. It seems to be a novel claim.

The Personal liberty bill of the Massachusetts Legislature was voted by Governor Gardner, but passed over his head in the House by a vote of 230 to 76, and in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 2, notwithstanding the plain and explicit declaration of the State Attorney, that the law was unconstitutional.

Kansas and the Abolitionists.

The course of Gov. Reeder in Kansas meets the hearty approval of all his Democratic friends in Pennsylvania; and so far as we can see, the same may be said in regard to the sentiment of the thinking part of community everywhere. It is just such as they expected of him, when he received the appointment. They know him too true to the faith of that party that, swayed by neither passion nor prejudice, looks upon the rights of the people of every section of the Union as equally under the protection of the Constitution.—Knowing this, they now look with compeancy, not unmixed with pity, at the false adulation with which his conduct is hailed by the Fusion press, and the efforts that press, and the party it represents, are making to keep the matter before the people for some ulterior political end. Not satisfied with thus showing how little they heretofore knew of the character of Gov. Reeder, (for they denounced his appointment in the first instance in the most bitter terms,) they now vie with each other in denouncing slavery, the Missourians, and all who will not cry out against them. This negro question is to be the be-all and end-all of American Institutions—so far as this portion of our people are to have an influence in directing them.

From what may be discovered in the public prints of the day, it is not unreasonable to conclude, that nearly one-half of the people of the Northern States deem the settlement of the question of freesoil in Kansas of more importance than the well being of the white inhabitants of the States occupied by those uneasy meddlers. They seem to forget that we have, or ought to have, some interest in the welfare of our own race that should not give place to the fanciful yearnings and extravagances daily witnessed in favor of Africans.

That a large share of these misguided efforts have been fruitless—and even worse—of good in accomplishing the end desired, is evident from the results. Abolition of slavery is farther off, so far as all appearances are concerned, than it was twenty years ago. Then the Southern States were some of them ready to go into a movement, for gradual emancipation. But fanaticism could not brook delay in such an undertaking, and resolved to do it up in hot haste. Societies were formed, and all conversation on the subject denounced as devilish. What has been gained? The operations of the Societies, so far as curing the evil, have augmented it, and there has been an increase of slaves, not only, but a systematic union of slave States—some of which were then ready to favor abolition—formed to resist what they considered an insulting interference with their constitutional rights and Democratic institutions. They have been driven to resistance against this impertinent meddling, and have ever since been fortifying themselves—any section in like circumstances would—against the threats and abuses heaped upon them by the hot-heads of the north. They naturally resist the threatened establishment of political proslavery, for abolition purposes, and at every step are denounced as wrong, and guided by base motives in taking a course that must ever be expected, under the workings of such a system of mock philanthropy and pseudo benevolence.

The philosophy of the abolitionists of the day is all wrong. We do not impugn the motives of the masses of them; but we verily believe, that if they never existed an organized society of the kind; or perhaps one that was not so ultra and fanatical, there would have been, at this time, fewer slaves, and much less opposition to the efforts and desires of real philanthropists, in the work of eventual emancipation. The attempt to govern Kansas in this arbitrary and fanatical way has caused the difficulty there, and every day is adding to the probability that slavery will never be abolished in the United States, until a different course is adopted from the overbearing and arbitrary action that has been observed on the part of those who, in this as in all such matters, seem to think they have a sort of divine right to do what they please upon any subject they may deem worthy of their moral care.

IS MASSACHUSETTS CIVILIZED?—"Look at her, she stands," exclaimed Daniel Webster proudly, in his reply to Hayne. But that was long ago, before the days of Hiss, and "Sam," and Wilson, and the rest of the degenerate class that now govern that ancient Commonwealth—"Look at her, she stands," but there is no Webster to walk the columns of the past in old Faneuil Hall, or proclaim anew the civilization of the nineteenth century. In his stead we have men who can disgrace the name of christianity and civilization both by enactments that—"Authorities any justice of the peace upon complaint, by a warrant directed to and to be executed by any constable, or any other person there designated, to cause any paper to be removed out of the State to any place beyond the seas where he belongs, if the justice thinks proper, and he may be conveniently removed; and also that, independently of this provision of law, a practice has arisen by which the commissioner of inland navigation undertakes, even without the consent of the vessel's owner, to furnish passengers in cases in which he deems fit, and pay the expenses from money in his hands belonging to the State Treasury."

The operation of the law is exhibited in the following paragraph from the Boston Advertiser:—"Yesterday morning, there sailed from this port a splendid packet ship, bearing the noble name of Daniel Webster, which fifty belongs to our board of travel. Among the crew of human beings on board that grand vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the civil authorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the merciful witnesses of the scene to burst into indignation. The office of this unfortunate woman, for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland, and is called a pauper. Her infant daughter, who unconsciously shares her mother's fate, is a native of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; but she, unfortunately, that had not the power which it has been reserved for Massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America by banishment—banishment from one's native land."

Again we ask, is Massachusetts civilized? Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in his speech on the Stamp Duty, remarked: "You have before us to infer that the American press is left in the hands of ignorant adventurers, whereas, the remarkable peculiarity of the American press is, that it embraces nearly all the intellect of that country. There is scarcely a statesman of consequence, an author of fame, who does not contribute to the American periodical press."

Lorenzo Morris, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster at Potosi, via Orem, W. Johnson, Esq., removed.

Arrival of the American.

HALLOWELL, May 14. The royal mail steamer American, Captain Leig, arrived at this port this morning with dispatches from Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th inst., one week later than by the steamer Baltic at New York.

The American will be due at Boston on Friday night; so that her mails will doubtless reach New York on Saturday afternoon.

The week's budget of news is very meagre, affording no event of importance.

Before Sebastopol affairs were in much the same condition as at the departure of the Baltic, although some trivial successes for the Allies had been recorded.

The tone of public sentiment appeared to have remained itself into the conviction that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope of assistance from Austria.

Several extensive failures in commercial circles in Liverpool, were spoken of privately just prior to the departure of the American, but no names had transpired.

MARKETS.—In a commercial view the news of this arrival, so far as regards cotton at least, is highly important. Transactions in that staple continued to be on a very extensive scale.

New York, May 24. A Washington despatch says, the President was incensed at Mr. Perry's letter in regard to Mr. Soule, and has determined to remove him.

The Weekly statement of Commissioners of Emigration shows that the number of arrivals at this port for the present year, has been 40,454 against 37,922 during the same time last year.

Polygamy in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 26, 1855. I have detailed to you in previous letters the debased conditions of the woman of Utah. The Mormons, after their passions (or, as they call it, their holy desire to peep the earth) are gratified seldom resort to support their numerous wives. Brigham Young declared last conference that he did not know how many wives he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of those poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many are in such a destitute condition that they are forced to seek the charity of strangers. It is an actual fact that one of the wives of the Chief of the Apostles gains her livelihood by washing for the boards of a public house in town. Indeed it is nothing uncommon for these lords of creation to send their wives out in canoes for wood, and say you can see women chopping logs and driving cattle to the mountains.

Subjected to a slavery worse than can be realized in the South, turned into prostitutes and concubines against their will, denied even woman's chief prerogative—the use of her tongue—there are now hundreds of females who only await the opportunity to abandon forever a life that so illy befits the proud spirit of American Womanhood.

It was but yesterday that a widow with her daughters called upon me, and after asking me to look the door of my room for fear she should be surprised in the house of a Gentle, unfolded her story of bitter wrongs and sufferings. The Bishop of her ward had demanded her whole family, including herself, in marriage. She had given up all she had for tithes and other taxes, and was now in the dilemma of either starving or being compelled to share an incestuous bed with the daughters of her own body. With tears in her eyes, she prayed me to afford her the means of going to California in the spring. These cases occur every day—indeed the spirit of dissatisfaction and animosity, which is now so general among a solitary woman who is so disappointed with her situation and prospects. This speaks more than all the ingenious arguments in favor of polygamy, and demonstrates that the practical working of the "plurality system" is adverse to domestic love and happiness.

Here would be a great field for your strong-minded women. If a few Bloomers and fast young ladies would come out to Utah and raise the cry of freedom and independence, in the valley of the mountains, the whole Mormon female community would rise in a mass and shake off the shackles that bind them. But there is no one here to lead them on. The fear of being out of the church, and of being "sent to external hell across tides," as Brigham classically expressed it, deters them from such a course, and the desert plains that hem them in on every side prevent them from slipping secretly away to California or the States.

Condition of the Allies.

A letter to the N. Y. Times, thus describes the condition of the Allies before Sebastopol.—"The next steamer will be in our judgment, bring intelligence of their raising the siege, or being crushed by the Russian reinforcements, now moving on Sebastopol."

The Allies, out of ammunition, out of men, out of luck, out of spirits, and out of sorts. Their terrible bombardment, which was followed by the assaults in five days, was prolonged to eleven, and then provisionally suspended. They are waiting for more powder, and for more food for powder. They want both sulphur and men. Lord Raglan is clamorous for the Sardinian convoy. The Russians are forever gathering, faster and faster, into and around the beleaguered city. The Allies' great spring, and could not be safely fired until they were all to load them.—These guns must have repose. The Russians merely replace theirs by new ones drawn from those marvellous arsenals, which form one of the revelations of this war. The Allies have completed their telegraph from London and Paris to Balaclava, and have used it to forward complaints and ill-feelings over, ever since it was opened. Gortschakoff, a successful continuer of the Menechikovian traditions, dispatches daily bulletins to his master, conceived in the same spirit, insupportable vein, as those of his predecessor. He is a man of a terrible and combined attack on the wretched enemy. The Allies, lately decimated by snow and frost, are now in dread of the heat of returning summer. They are wondering whether they cannot get rid of their corpses by some speedy and effective means than burial. They are talking of the employment of chemical substances; of the reduction and consumption of the dead by the agency of acids. They live in fear of putrefaction, decomposition, miasma, pestilence, and death by a worse scourge than war. In the meantime, they have made no breach of sufficient importance to admit of an assault, and have not the man to try it or the pluck to risk it. More men and more powder are called for there; more money and more heart-breaking is called for here. Fathoms and cartridges, soda and congreve rockets, husbands, hearts, gunpowder, human life, sulphuric acid, blood, love, bombs, limbs, industry, peace, commerce, hope, prosperity, home, happiness, and all that makes life worth living, are now in dread of the heat of returning summer. They are wondering whether they cannot get rid of their corpses by some speedy and effective means than burial. They are talking of the employment of chemical substances; of the reduction and consumption of the dead by the agency of acids. They live in fear of putrefaction, decomposition, miasma, pestilence, and death by a worse scourge than war. In the meantime, they have made no breach of sufficient importance to admit of an assault, and have not the man to try it or the pluck to risk it. More men and more powder are called for there; more money and more heart-breaking is called for here. 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