demonstrating it in practice. The American United

States seem to me better fitted for this office than

any other part of humanity; but what will perhaps

astonish you, though it is perfectly true, is, that-

this country where I am living, might now follow

after America in that course. The moral condition of the East is a very singu. lar one, though its material condition is the most wretched in the world. You have doubtless heard of a conflict going on between the Turkish Government and the more enlightened class of the nation who thirst for civilization, education, and progress, and the low, fanatical multitude who always con trive to tear to pieces every Giaour they meet on their way, and who conspire even against their Bultan the moment he is suspected of any coolness toward Mahommed and his book. But how will you believe me when I tell you the contrary is true? Much has been said of Sultan Mahmoud, the reformer, but be assured he was a thorough Musulman, as unwilling as any other to modify, much less to destroy, the religion by which he was allowed the satisfaction of his most hideous vices. Indeed, the cunning of Mahommed was most strik ingly manifested in the composition of a religion affording to its adherents the most complete gratification of their sensual and even of their vicious propensities; he knew that such a religion would have but few apostates, and he was right. Sultan Mahmoud had no desire to reform a system under which he had spilt more human blood than any conqueror, and experienced no restraint upon the most unnatural and disgusting debauchery. What he did desire was to free himself from the fatal yoke of the Janissaries and Janissarim; to put a good regular army in their place, and to introduce into his palace some of the comforts of Western Europe, and this was all or nearly so. The only real reformer now in the Turkish Gov-

ernment is Reschid Pacha; the Sultan, having followed his advice in sending away many of the inhabitants of his father's scraglio, feels (that by deserting him now he would remain quite friend less. For that reason, and for that alone, he ad heres to the reformer's system. But, sorrowful to say, Reschid Pacha does not know what reforms to begin with nor how to carry them through. Beside, he is alone, quite alone, to take care of himself, (and a terrible job that is!) to lead in every diplomatic transaction, and to superintend the whole administration without possessing one friend in whom to confide and upon whom to rely. Nearly the entire stock of Pachas and of Boys are incessantly plotting against Reschid Pacha, whom they consider, correctly enough, as the only partisan of innovation.

Above you have the fact as regards the higher classes of the nation. But there is a region where the want of good reforms is really and keenly felt, and that is the lower class of the people. are the source from which Reachid Pacha aucon sciously derives all his strength. I am aware that the contrary is generally believed in Christendom, but this is the truth. The inhabitants of the Asiatic wildernesses are overwhelmed with cruel aufferings, while the voluptuous delights which Mahommed allows are too far and too dear for them to reach. What influence can it have on them that their prophet permits his disciples to possess a hundred women and as many men, when they have not enough wherewith to feed even a single slave?-Mahommed in writing his law had no other object in view than to form a nation of warriors. But, now that war and the warlike spirit exist no longer among the Mussulmans, the whole edifice of the Moslem religion is falling to pieces for want of a basis to support it. Agriculture is neither taught nor encouraged; manufactures and commerce are now the privilege of Greeks and Armenians.

on remains for the pacific Turk? N ing but to ruminate upon the gulf that separates him from other nations, and to wish to become like them. His pride is gone with his superiority and his fanaticism. He greets gladly every Euro pean who comes near him, and endeavors to post pone the departure of the stranger as if he hoped to inbale some healthful influence while in his company.

How often have I seen a thick bearded, wide turbaned Turk, dark, rough and fierce in aspect. blushing like a child as he caught my glance fixed on his dirty costume or his awkward movements. How eften have such men timidly approached to beg me to teach them the way of making some trifling object or of performing some ordinary piece of labor, and then shake their heads, smiling andly and saying: " We are not Europeans, but patience, and we shall learn."

What is more strange in their behavior toward women, and in particular toward their women in our presence and toward us in theirs. This I will speak of in another letter.

CHRISTINE TRIVULZIO DI BELGIOIO30.

JENNY LIND AT LIVERPOOL.

An Indian Chief's Impression of Jenny Lited Correspondence of The Tribune.

Liversoon, Friday Aug 18, 1850. Editors of The Tribune I have just heard the identical and far-famed

JENNY LIND! An hour ago her volce filled the largest ball that I over saw-the Philharmoniacontaining between 4,000 and 6,000 people. Ho great has been the excitement here for these ten days that every thing for sale has Jenny to it. Jenny is in everything-the stores, the sales rooms, and from the splendid halls to the collar-all, all things are baptized with the all-potent name of the Bwedish young squaw!

Last week it was said that all the seats had been engaged, and that even the standing stalls were selling at a premium. Not thinking I should be here so long, I had not taken the precaution of previously procuring a tloket; and finding I had to be here on the same evening she sang, yet other wise engaged, I had to put myself against her singles with a lecture this evening. I had a full house and immediately out off my exercises in order to go to the hall to get is ! Yes, to fry to get to! O, presumption; on what will I depend to get in? was a query which had to be solved first. The people who crowded around me seamed to say that I could not, for they had heard that the horses was all in a sufficiation. Stepping loss the carriage I said, "I will hear the fastamed Jenny Lind this

very night-drive ou!" Going from the Hall where I delivered an address to an infatuated people, I had a limit sime to

to call forth a lasting activity and energy on their | conclude in what way I had to get in. I had proconclude in what way I had to get in. I had previously during the day sent a note saying that the Incian chief would about 3 o'clock be at the door, and desired a seat if others had none, and the hour had already arrived. We drove up. The house was besieged with people. A sea of heads and shoulders' Noise and confusion! Who is there! "The Indian Chief desires to get admittance, was the word given by my Arion. "Come in! says the man at the gateway, to my astonishment—and as I was stepping out, two of my best friends in this city were by the door, who immediately took me by the hand and lod me by the seats on the siste—up to the very next from the diately took me by the hand and led me by the seats on the sister-up to the very next from the singers! O'! I could hardly credit! was in. The first song had already been sung and there was an intermission, during which I had the pleasure of being shown all perts of the splendid Hall-and my dress excited as much attention as any one there, for Jenny Lind had not come out then. Soon the company of the Bosisty began to arrange themssives—and the people settled. One or two pieces were sung, and then came on the sight which my very black eyes were aching to

or two pieces were sung, and then came on the sight waich my very black eyes were aching to see. The last sound of the chiming of an immense crowd subsided! all eyes turned toward the door of the closet where she was, and so soon as the door opened, cheers, deadening cheers, filled the Hall! clapping of hands! waving of handar chiefs by the ladies all over the house! yet still was not moved. She bowed a most exquisite, modest bow! Her dress quite plato, yet gracefully made. Her hour, no profusion of flowers not the wild extravagant torture of the hair. Her form is slender—a full chest—and a mouth like that the wild extravagant torture of the hair. Her form is slender—a full chest—and a mouth like that of Hon. Henry Clay. She glanced her blue eyes ever the sea of heads. Her eyes sparkled like stars plummering in a cloud less sky. Her motions were easy and natural. She sang. Her very first notes thrilled through me. The immense house full of people were in agony at some of her touching notes. O, what uneartily and heavenly music! My soul, wrapt in ecstasy, seemed borne on to the Garden of Eden. I could appreciate the Poets words—

Poet's words—

Her deep and thrilling song

Seemed with its piercing melody, to reach

The soul, and in mysterious anison

Blend with all thoughts of gentleness and love!

Her voice schood all over the house. Then ansa

Her voice choed all over the house. Then arose the maddening shout; for a minute they cheered to get her back! Bore enough shockme, and some overthe same piece and then retired. I then could breathe freer, for I had been holding my breath with intense interest while she same. A lady by my side sat motionless, like a statue, yet the tears sparkled as they wound their way on her cheek, with her breast heaving with emotion Another, and yet quite an aged gentleman, gazed with interest, the perspiration rolling down his face; he turns to his lady and says: "Steelings like cur poor Emma used to before she died." Both like cur poor Emma used to before she died."

Wept.
Oh! tell the poor classes all over the land that Oh! tell the poor classes all over the and teethis far-famed vocalist was once an obscure girlyea, a poor girl. Let them imitate such examples,
and be something while they live.
Everything American, since I have come here,
is dear to me, and I love my native land better
then ever. Though there are a great many things

which surpasses ours, yet, here in this smoky and souty aired kingdom, we have none of the balmy breezes of America, none of the magnificent for ests, no bright, clear, cold lakes, nor gushing

ts, no bright, clear, con-prings, nor towering cliffs.

I leave for Frankfort this evening. There are I leave for Frankfort this evening. There are a great number from London. They will leave by an express train. I have had the pleasure of meet-ing Richard Cobden, and dined with Lord Brough-am. The allable old man is coming to America next April, and will stay one month.

u will hear from me again from Germany.
Yours truly, Kall-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH,
Oberwise George Corway

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

one of the Session of Parliament—Queen's Speech—Foreign Policy—Departure of M. de Russen—Formany—
Departure and Schie suy—Irchand—Landed Property—
Predment—Quarrel of the Archbishops—Goneration of
Siethadatt Ministers—French Politic—Manifests of the
Mountain—Louis Blane—Louis Bonaparte and his
French

Mesers Gradey & McElrath:

GENTLEMEN : V

GENTLEMEN: Yesterday the Queen in person closed the session of Parliament with all the usual pomp and ceremony. The results expressed with the most emphasis in the Queen's speech relate to the Irish Franchise Bill, and to the prosperous condition of the Exchequer. There is an allusion to the Foreign policy. This is remarkable, inasmuch as it affirms the maintenance of the peace of Europe, at the moment when the respective positions of Prussia and of Austria are surrounded with the greatest difficulty, and when war is actually extending its ravages in Schleswig. In regard to the affair of Schleswig, it is worthy of notice that the Queen's speech expressly places her hopes o peace on the treaty signed between Prussia and Denmark. Now, on the one hand, Denmark ap pears more determined than ever to push vigorous ly the campaign against Schleswig; and on the other, Prussia after having first protested against the schemes of intervention agreed on in a conference now held in London, in which England, France and Russia are represented-Prussia, I say, has just definitely refused to take part in the session, in which a final protocol has been signed between the powers already named. The Prussian Minister, M. de Bonsen, has left London, after rendering this protest. It bears especially on the prewhich is clearly announced in the prote considering Holstein as an integral part of the ngdom of Denmark. Helstein, says the protest, Kingdom of Denmark. no more a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark

is no more a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark then Luxembourg is a portion of the Kingdom of Holland. Holston, like Luxembourg, is an agnatic appanage which may pass, in virtue of the law of agnatic succession, to another crown.

Although the departure of M. de Brosson coincided with the delivery of the protest, and was evidently an expression of dissatisfaction, it has no other difficial character than that of a common leave-taking. And, certainly, there is a slight consolation for Prussia in the mention that is made of her signature, as the representative of Germany. the Treaty of Denmark. when we connect this mention with the positive refusal of Prussis to participate in the plenary Assembly of Frankfort, or to share in any effort whatever of Austria to reconstitute the Garmani

Germany is now in a state of great agitation Agitation is easily excited in Germany. But it not so with action, and I still think that the oppo not so with action, and I still think that the op-tunity for action has been lost on both sides. the Revolutionary party, when the Assembl-Frank fort, instead of inboring for a Repub-Francist, instead of mosting for a kepub can confederation of Germany, undimed toward the fantastic creation of a Constitutional Empire, when there was neither an Empirer on hard for a unita-ry Constitution capable of being adopted by an Empire. The occasion was lost by Prussia, when the King refused the import 1 orown. The plastic elements which produce favorable conditions, even when exprepresentative men are wantle, did not exist in Germany. Everything was to be created by the hand of man. This species of creation is by the halo of man. This species of creation is possible only under the influence of a Charlemagno or an Adred the Great. The King of Prosis, whom I hold responsible for all the difficulties and for one of the most complicated positions which can be conceived of, has not asked like a Charle-

Green of England then has good reason by assert that the peace of Shrope is accord, for he spite of serials clouds in the Moth cast, every spits of sertain shouls in the Morth cast, every thing will be arranged, and arranged by a birstion. It is said aiready that commiss overs have interfered for the settlement of the difficulties between Decimark and district, in the name of long-lard Hussia and Prizzia. These commissioners act in the name of the new Gualstones of Lundon, which appears destined to accomplish for the regulation of the affairs of Europa, after the Havilation of 1818, what was accomplished by the Best Conference of Lundon, when the having the Prizzial Research of Lundon, after the Revulation of 1818.

Thus we have the realization of wha I bild you in my last letter concerning the pacific termination of the Danish and Schleswig difference after the nation of listeds. Everything seems to consume against the tribings of the German Interest on this contains. Before the heiste of Depole, the seguiconsistent. Bakers the health of literal, the souls size of a standing, when his Solice will a region of the powder magazine, which makes the gradual of the powder magazine, which makes the gradual of magazine, and at the cast of the differential and at the cast of the differential and at the cast of the differential and at our model, as far sa han been his known, americana to 300 parama. The each new be known, amounted to which the application of the property of the building to which the Acti any School had pust been transferred from Kinl, its provious he sitted, as the request of the purils belonging to the most destinguished families in the country. These young men wished to be near the

theater of war, and to take part in the military op-erations. No less than twenty of them parished. Desolation has been carried into all their families. The effect of this accident was more terrible than

The effect of this accident was more terrible than the defeat of Idstedt.

I have stated that the Queen's Speech makes special mention of Ireland. This is the continuation of the asstem of Justice which seems to be resolved on in regard to that country. Ireland is decidedly in the way of improvement. There is now a general movement in landed property. Estates have been recently announced for sale to the amount of £18,400,368, of which the rent is £655,470. Bales have already taken place to the amount of £748,474. The reappearance of the Potate disease is spoken of, but whatever may be said by "City Articles" in order to raise the price, there is nothing serious thus far.

Let me direct your attention to what is now going on in Piedmont. On account of its being the sole Constitutional S. or almost Constitutional, which exists in Italy, Piedmont deserves to be regarded with peculiar interest. The relations of Lord Palmerston with this Government are very intimate. Piedmont has made praise worthy efforts to establish civil equality—equality before the the defeat of Idstedt

intimate. Piedmont has made praise-worthy efforts to establish civil equality—equality before the law. It has subjected the ecclesiastics to the common law. This is the principal cause of the quarrels of the Archbishop with the temporal authority. An event of some importance has just occurred, producing a division between the temporal and spiritual authorities. A Minister, who was a pious Catholic not withstanding, M. de Santa Rosa, died without having retracted the part which he took in the law, placing the ecclesiastics, for ordinary crimes, under the jurisdiction of the common law. The Clerry at first refused the prayers of the Church, but were compelled to yield. The Arch-bishop has been obliged to retire from his See. This state of things gives a new impulse to the Protes-tant movement, which had before been commenced in Piedmont and pushed with great activity by the

religious societies.

Speaking of religious societies reminds me that there is now a kind of General Convocation of the Methodist Ministers at London. Their session

Methodist Ministers at London. Their session is to close this evening. There is a more or less decided division in this body, of which I will give you some details in my next letter.

I prefer to-day to speak on a point which has caused me a great deal of satisfaction. I refer to the manifesto issued by the "Young Mountain at the close of the Session. This judicious and seasonable manifesto was inserted in the first number of the Democratic Pacificus, which has been seasonable manifesto was inserted in the first number of the Democratic Pacifique, which has been resumed during the past week. It is said that it was suggested, if not prepared, by Louis Blanc. This guaranties that the manifesto is Republican with a predominance of Solutism, in opposition to the manifesto published by the Proscrit, which was of a revolutionary character, and which has remained without effect on the people. In proportion as the Socialist party gains experience and self possession, its influence increases in France. If we we can reach 1552, the Democratic and Solid Republic is established in France. But here is the public is established in France. But here is the difficulty. All the factions of the party of Order, so called, which is now, in fact, the perty of diorder, have exerted themselves to get rid of the Constitution. Hithertothey have not succeeded. The two branches of the House of Bourbon are still separated. The manifestoof M. de la Rochejaquein has produced no effect. The extravagant ban-quets of the President of the Republic have only ety of Dec. 10—that isst asyum of the Naposeone cabalism. The Constitution does not give the Pre-sident the right of commanding the army. But it leaves him the liberty of commanding feasts of all the cuisiniers and restaurateurs, and of supplying the cutsiners and restainateurs, and of supplying the place of the smoke of gunpowder by the funes of champaigne. Louis Bonaparts has used this largely in convoking at the Elysee all the officers and sub-officers whom he could recruit. It is remarkable that only the Minister of War has been present at these feasts. Gen. Changarnier has abstained from them, and, I can assure you has given satisfaction to his colleagues, Lambriciere and Cavaignac, who feared not a stroke of policy, but of folly. Gen. Changarnier will be till 1852 the gendarme of the Constitution—the gendarms of the Republic acnording to the votes of the National Assembly of 1848.

After the banquets of Paris, the President began

After the banquess of rais, the residence and this tour to the Provinces. The last illusions of his Imperialism have vanished at the repeated cries of Viva la Republique, which he has everywhere found on his journey. He keeps a good heart against fortune, and at Dijon and elsewhere has already expressed himself in language perfectly Constitutional. We have then un il 1852 the Constitutional Republic Washall heartfur see wheth tutional Republic. We shall hereafter see whether the general councils will take up the cause of the Count de Chambord, of Napoleon, or of Re-

publican France.
Yours faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

## IRELAND.

The People's Struggle for Interest in the Lund. To the Editor of The Tribune: Dunnis, Friday, August 16, 1850.

I proceed, as I promised, to set before the American nation, through the columns of The Tribune, the "tenant charter," the "tenant league," and the course proposed to be pursued for obtaining the one by the instrumentality of the other. But, first of all, a word as to what has led to this so univer sal banding of the people together and to so many of the clergy, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian. heading them. When the famine which followed the potato failure had led to the opening of the ports to foreign grain, and when the abilition of the protection laws made this, at first exceptional permanent, it was fully expected that landlords would bring down the rents to a level with the prices and that Government would bring in a bill to guaranty to the tiller of the soil the fruits of his own industry-so that he might be encouraged to develop the resources of the land to the utmostand the landlord be hindered from extorting a rack, rent, in proportion as he improved lostead of this, ore set of landlords swept the and clear of tan ants, that they might sell to the more advantage, orgraze it, and so have no poorrates-as was emerly done with the Sutherland estates in the scottish Highlands-or turn it into large farms, to be cultivated by themselves, or by imported Ensishmen or Scotchmen and hence the deaths by myriads, and crowded poor houses, and the cities and towns swarming with starving beggars. And another act hept up the rents, even causing the farmer to trench upon the savings of happier years to meet the deficiency between what his farm pro luce brought and the doma do of his landlard ; so that his tenantright was worth nothing, and ho and neither means nor inducement to farm to the best advantage. And the Government brought in a bill that pleased nobody had a regular discus-sion every week n, and then let have in among of the innocents the alampitered, when the Com-mons were in a herry to be off to the stones.

Was it any wonder that the people were tired of works than hambunged rulned saw, with barray, the men and women leaving the country a myriads, that alone were the hope of the agri-sitions and manufacturing industry of the country, asying the fairest and most fertile portuns of the unity waste, and the rest give oil with crowded continues? And all, that found, irresponsible adordism might be perpetuated, and the con-rist, my existence, of the many secribed to the cycleged few—a stars of things as injurious to the plus of man as to the providence of God! And they resolved to right throusever, but, as Connell cond to say, "legally, possessing and

## THE CHARTER.

The "Conference" laid down, as principles which must be annicated in any fall estimatory to the tanget farmers of Troland, the three following which ers, therefore, sailed "The Tonant (ther ter of Iraland" . Riest, that "a fair valuation of the tend, seffeing the enumet of rout, is indispensable. examily, that " (he tunent he considered as exemp in passession so long as he pays the equitable real; and, thirdly, that I the tenent have a right to sall ) is interest in his farm to the highest billier " Mayor in reference to this " Charter," I have to

Signers, that the fact of the thing would have been principles as horizona has and a as habitage stip se well se (southed people to stop will be down with the people. Recordly, this may be until loss as the demand of the people. as distinct from the courty and people, as the Conference of as the second parity. In an this Conference was standard of many from all parity and want probe the sun timents of his umn livelity, though they decemmens, the voice of the "Conference" is virtually the voice of the people of Ireland. And thirdly, there is good reason to believe that—in substance, at least—these demands will be effected; for the Editor of the Evening Mail—the great organ of the Irish Landlords—writes from London that a compromise has been entered into between the Government and the Liberal Irish Members of Parliament, that the first result of it has been the throwing out of a batch of bills sent down from the Lords, whose effect—if not intention—I may state, would have been to spilltate the extermination to a still greater extent of the tenant masses of Ireland and secondly, that "if a rally be not made upon the land question, and if means be not taken to arouse the sense of justice and to instruct the intelligence of the people of England in the matter, as sure as I now write, the next Session of Parliament will not pass without a settlement of all the demands of the Tenant Right Conference upon their own principles. It will be too late to turn the tide of public opinion when it has once set in in the direction of concession to Communism; and they will be much mistaken who magine that the common rules of property and equity which govern the English nation in dealing with their own affairs will guide them when the demand is made upon them to consent to a panacea for the fraction of the formula ich the land question is now beginning to be argued"
THE TENANT LEAGUE.

As to the "enlightenment" of the English, o which this writer speaks, it appears according to the old saying: "Two can play at that," for one object of the "League" is to do that same service to the people of England The following is its Constitution: "First, That an Association, to be called 'The Irish Tenant League,' be formed on the principles and subject to the rules hereinafter ex. pressed. Secondly, That the sole objects of the Tenant League are to protect the tenant and to procure a good landlord and tenant law, by the legal cooperation of persons of all classes and of all opinions on other subjects. Thirdly, That every person who adopts the rules of the League, approves of the fundamental principles of an improved landlord and tenant law as adopted by the Confer-ence and subscribes to the funds of the League not less than one shilling, shall be competent to be a member of the Tenant League; Fourthly, That no member of the Tenant League; Fourthly, That no subject shall be discussed except such as directly bears on the objects of the League, or be entertained at any meeting of the League or of its Connectior Committee, and the Chairman of any such meeting shall stop and prevent the introduction of any other subject; and Fifthly, That the Council of the League shall consist of 120, of whom 30 shall reside in each of the Provinces."

The Council was chosen accordingly, and the

The Council was chosen accordingly, and the first public meeting was held in the Musi: Hall, Lower Abbey at. on the evening of the 5th inst. when a number of resolutions were adopted, and speeches of energy, eloquence and power were nade to encourage them in following out the ob-jects of the Association by the only legitimate means, which were declared to be these:

mesus, which were declared to be these.

"The Tenant League shall endeavor to accomplish is objects, by disseminating tracts and information in Great British as well as in Iroland—by public mestings in different parts of the country—by establishing local. Associations—by petitions to Parliament and communications with the Members thereof—by attention to the registries and efforce to procure the return to Parliament of efficient and trustworthy Members—by addresses to the Throno—by the parlic exposure and, a first as possible, the redees of tenant artexances—and, anally, by every other peacesble and legal method."

And as money is the sinews of this, as of other hinds of war, the people are recommended to assess themselves, according to the poor law valuation, in such a sum—say a penny in the pound—as will raise, at once, ±10,00

#### PROSPECTS.

I am inclined to think that the final settlement of this Land question on the basis of the Charter will not be so easy, nor is it so near, as ardent tonantadvocates believe, or the votaries of feudal landlordism profess to fear. If the former profess assured anticipation to cheer the disheartened and desponding farmers, the latter are no less anxious to arouse the opposition of the landlords by alarming their fears. Still, it is a great point gained that Lord John Russell has expressed his conviction that a final and satisfactory settlement must be made next Session of Parliament; and I am now inclined to think that the agitation now on foot is what the Minister waited for—the "pressure from without," wasting which he is not wont to carry measures involving mighty changes. And while the League may be acting upon O Connell's plan of asking enough, and accepting what they can get as an "installment," Lord John may find that any easure he may introduce may have as little "final," as the Reform Bill itself.

The bill just passed extending the franchise, will

The bill just passed extending the franchise, will powerfully aid in effecting this land revolution. Before, a man must swear he was worth 110 per annum clear above all rent, taxes and other demands. Now, every farm valued at 112 a year for poor law rate, gives a vote; and any one can are how comparatively few farms in Ireland—by the next general election, which will be after next session of Parlaiment—will not be in a condition to give their owner the franchise. If 50 or 50 men are sent in to Parlaiment pledged to the Charter, and in the mean time the League does its work by enlightening England, then the revolution I spoke of wher I commenced writing these letters from "my eyrie in the Gualtees,"—more important than eleyrie in the Gualtees, —more important than el-ther Conciliation Hall or the Ballingarry men con-tem, ated—giving the idic lands of Ireland to the idic hands of Ireland, and an interest in the soil of Ireland, and a right to its products to the Irish

Charter as "communism," and "contist of the Constitution of the League as h megogues. And the fact that Dully takes a lead ng part and that Meagher writes from Australia on conviction that what is now doing is what they ould have begon with in '18, cives occasion for ecutory, "Revolutionary." But the nobility and should have begin with the cutery. Revolutionary. But the mobility and gentry refused all concessions, and the clergy are not only landholders, but identified with their flocks; and I am not sure that the very fact that they are employed to frame resolutions and address public meetings may not prove the strongest guaranteen gainst the latroduction of card brooms in maralor violent messages. To me this spectacle a people, reduced to the brink of rain by opprose of - which a Providential visitation readered in one—which a Providential visitation residered in-obscable—uniting for social rights and country as resperity, by the power of reason, intelligence and phreous legislation; regarding the rights of their pressors while insisting on than own —countries processors while insisting on that own —countries processors while insisting on that own —countries here to conquer, is much more sublime than mightiest host on the battle-field. And I long he beering word from America to animate thou, inch would not be withheld were it considered wever, word of sympathy over the Austria is

the a new inspiration. Transcoros,
The accounts of the Potate crop are more chearing The less is how estimated at ten per centin thanks in the better or worse are so andien,
to nothing certain can be predicted as to the

BY "THE WEST MESSTER REVIEW," July, die area no unusually interesting variety of topics. the characteristic freedom and ability. Among on we not so Leenardo da Vinci, The Survey. the River Explir . 1 and Pigers, Coloridge's Prevaletion of Rehiller's Wallenstein, Life of D. mile, Classical Lidweston, Railway Manaja ent, Prezidution, Poreign Literature, and Recent Pallingthone (Naw York | L. Hoott & Co.)

prior the Rio Granus By the steamship Print for Ho Granter. By the steamship Yalli we have Brownsylle papers to the 1st first. The Scatter leaves that the morehin Machine to the Chief, Pales to together with his conjudgmenter blestion, were tenently captured at the strand City and conveyed to the later blest, where Palesh awaits hatrial for others. The control size in the system of the strand leaves where the leaves a series of the strand leaves and four Moreovy, Out the opinion of the Control North Leaves as series in the sential device of Meteoroma in respect to the unia will action of the Control North Captain (three and its confidential and that taptain the distinct of the significant field senting of the right of the senting of the state of the significant when was formerly Captain of the Police at Materians, was followed at fits Granta City, a few days ago. No particular across.

Junie Busner san the Silvenna Questina An intelligent and observing not segment that of the Content of th with him yesterilay. He sais he will nurse, all the Sunshern Contenting together agets, he will never street and street together described and the neight supplies that the Judge was the Decalions of the Operation

Dumb.....SECOND DAY.
The Convention reassembled in the Chapel of

the Institution in Fiftieth at on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Hev. Mr. TURRER of Hartford, open ed the exercises of the day by an exposition of a passage of Scripture, and prayer in the language f signs. A number of papers were then read; on Bignificant Action in the Pulpit" by Prot. J. An-DISON CARY, on the "Acquisition of Language" by Prof. Bartlett; on "Considerations was Deaf-Mutes are not more subject to Insanity than the Blind," by Prof. O. W. Morris—all gentleman rennected with the New-York Institution. These public bearings, is one of the highest importance, and on the lightest profit in the most vigorous efforts of those who are one of the light and Dumb. by Prof. BARTLETT; on "Considerations why New Jersey, on a " Plan for a Syllabic Manual Al. phabet," and by the adoption of a number of im-portant resolutions. The question of the Insanity of the Deaf and Dumb, the subject of Mr. Morris's paper, created considerable discussion: in the course of which it was urged by several members that one of the chief causes of the affliction referred to, is the intermarriage of relatives. The collection of facts bearing upon the general subject, was considered to be of high importance.

to be of high importance.

Some resolutions on the subject of the CENSUS, called up by Prof. CARY, excited an interesting debate. The importance of obtaining complete fists of the number of the Deaf and Dumb at the present time, was carnestly urged by several members; and the resolutions which follow were adopted up an importance of the present time, was carnestly urged by several members; and the resolutions which follow were adopted upanions.

ed unanimously:

Resolved, That a polition be prepared to the from Secret Resolved, That a polition for the temperature and value. Resolved. That a patition be prepared to the from Socretary of the Interior, setting forth the importance and value to the cause of the Deaf and Dumb of having a complete list of all the Deaf Multer in the country, with the various particulars of age, sex, professions, etc. extracted from the original schedules; and included in the abstract to be published by the authority of the Government.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit the said petition, in the name and behalf of this Convention.

An invitation was received from Gen P. M. Westmore and second.

Wetmore, and accepted, for the members of the Convention to meet at his residence in the even-

The subject of a Periodical devoted to the cause of Deaf Mute Instruction, then came up --

Besofeed, That the interests of the cause of Deaf-Mute Heroford. That the interests of the cause of Deal-Mule instruction would be very greatly promoted by having a periodical specially devoted to that cause, to be issued, and the the common property as to its control and management, of all the Institutions for Deal Mules in the Union Reviewed. That a Special Committee of one from each institution represented in the Convention, be appointed to consider the expediency of rationishing such a periodical, and the beat means for effecting the object.

The Committee appointed in conformity with the latter resolution, to consider this subject, con-

The Committee appointed in conformity with the latter resolution, to consider this subject, consisted of Mesars Stone of Hartford, Brown of Ind.; Van Nostrand, of N. Y.; Cooke, of N. C.; Officer, of Ill.; Mr. Pettingill and Mr. Fanning.

The proper age of Admission for the pupils of institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, was considered at some length, and elicited a number of interesting observations. After an animated discussion, in which the sges of 8, 10, 12 and 14, were severally recommended by different members as the best age, the will of the Convoction was floally signified by the adoption of the subjoined resolution. Received, That it is inexpedient to receive Deaf and Dumb children as pupils into our lessituations, except in special cases under the age of 10 years, and that in our option, 12 would be a more suitable age for admission, unless it should laterfere with the length of time spent in

Mr WOODRUFF of Hartford, introduced a resolution relative to the early moral culture of the Deaf and Dumb, which, after debate, was alopt-

. viz. . Resident. That the moral weifare of Deaf Mute chi dres, who are exposed to corrupting initiances before admission nto Deaf and Dumb Institutions, demand that some measures should be devised to provide for their earlier instruc-The subject of the MECHANICAL EDUCATION of

the Deaf and Dumb was then introduced in a resolution by Mr. COOKEO, N. C. which was adopted

Resided. That in the orthon of this Convertion the Mechanical Education of Deaf-Mutes is second in importance only to their intellectual and moral education, and should from a distinct department in all institutions for the invitational processing the process of the convergence of the Deaf and Dumb series of desolutions was also adopted regard-

ing the grant of Public Land by Congress for the Deaf and Dumb, as well as for the Insane, a pur-Deaf and Dumb, as well as for the insane, a pur-pose for which a bill is now pending. These Reso-lutions, as passed by the Convention, follow: Reselved. That this Convention has learned with much pleasure that a bills now pending in Congress granting a monificent donation of the Public Lands 19 the support of

in the end domaion of the Public Lands of the Sayage of a Floare.

Headered. That we most ardeatly desire the nassage of a waccount to the Insane a fund to be perpetually devoted their relief.

Headered That considering the relative numbers of the saf and Dumb, their strong claims on public benevolence of the expense incident to their instruction and preparation for the duties of the, they are equally extited to ado on the general Overnment.

Resolved, That should anything be done by Congress for the benefit of the Beat and Dumb, provision should be accounted to the beat and Dumb, provision should be accounted to such the indigest has benefit of

e which would secure to all the indigent the cenefit of education
That for the purpose, above indicated, not see
fourths as much of the Public Lands should be
e Deaf and Dumb as are donated to the support

eiven to the Destants Orano of the State of Lunades. Inserted, That in case Congress should deem it inexpediently oran aid to the Destand Dumb in a large a measure as above indicated, it is respectfully suggested that whatever smaller donations of lands may be made shall be intresticted by any conditions requiring the immediate sale.

of the same.
The Convention then adjourned till Friday morn-

## THIRD DAY.

On Saturday morning the Convention reassembled according to adjournment. A passage of Scripture. Luke iii. 9, was expounded and prayer offered and the business then proceeded. The regular preof ireland, and a right may prove no visionary anticipation.

The Landford press both in fingland and Ireland is loud in condemnation of the principles of the is loud in condemnation of the principles of the land Law is Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the "Moral Isaac Lizwis Perr read a paper on the " ISAAC LEWIS PEET road a paper on the "Moral and the Means and Results of Religious Influence among them." Prof. VAN NOSTRAND, also of the New York Institution, followed, in a paper on the "Importance of a Higher Standard of Education r the Deaf and Dumb

or the Deaf and Dumb.

The Committee on the Establishment of a PERI-DICAL INDOURCED their readiness to report. A se-less of resolutions was accordingly presented by Ir. STONE of Hartford, and, after a long discusthe which the entire ground was searchingly lewed, they were it ally adopted with some ad-ins and amendments, in the following form:

ored. That, in the spinish of this Convention, it is ex-

four perfection that he a get the "Amori-r the Deef and Domb "anopting the name, At mais for the Deef and Demb. stopping the name, price, time of issuing a digestern appearance of the name of the time of the interest of a the time of the time of the time of the time of the sector times controlled the sector times controlled.

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received ported ext.

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The Convention having balleted for the abelia of Edit of the new Peristons these agreed name, I). Lucinosa Has, of Hanned, was sected. The "American Annals," will therefore by resimed as

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If I have a large without of persons, many of the M of the large with fact that the large with t

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Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and although they are in successful operation in Europe there

form Resolved, That a Comm ties be appointed in each Siwe represented in this Conv. inton to memorialize the Legislatures of their respective states to establish a sylumic for the education of foliots, as a on as practicable.

Prof. Bartlett offered the following, which was

Adopted:
Resided, That is view of the present apparent good results of this first experiment of a Cooperation of the Institutions of the Deaf's d Dumb in the United States the members of this Cooperation have much cause for mutual congratuation and much viccus against for the favorated that it is deal table that a Convention of this body should take place one year hence at soone convenient time and place to be designated by the General Committee.

gaged in it.

Remired. That the Deluctors of the Deaf and Dumb
should be deeply impressed with a sense of their dutter and
repressibilities and should bring to their work the undivided everyles of mind and heart.

These were a satisfied by Mr. Terner fit a few
remarks, and unanimously adopted.

The President, Mr. Monday, asked leave to pre-

sent a resolution requesting Dr Peet to transmit to the Secretary of State with the Annual Report of the Institution, the proceedings of this Convention together with the papers read. By this means a large circulation will be given to the proceedings of the body.

The important business of the Convention having now been conclusions.

now been concluded, a so it time was occupied with the usual complumentary acknowledgements, to officers, etc.; and the Convention adjourned state to officers, etc. and the Convention adjourned state for The sessions of the past three days have been an excellent commencements this new field of effort, and angur well for the honelicent results of similar assemblages in the future.

# delphia.

In the absence of the President of the last Convention, Bon. Horace Mann, Mr. Joseph Cowper-thwaite of Philadelphia called the Convent on to order, and on his motion Right Rev. ALONZO Por-TER, D.D. was called to the Chair and P. PEMBER N MORRIS of Philadelphia was appointed Secre-

tary protein.

Mr. Cowperthwaite from the Local Committee, submitted a number of letters from various publi-men and Presidents of College in answer to trette-flons to be present. Most of the latter class de-cline, on account of their collegiate term just commencing at this time

President Rev. Dr. ELIPHALET NOTT of Union College, Schenocially, New York
Fire Prindents Prof. Jones Haway of Washington;
RI Bey A POTTER Of Prinayivania; Prof. John Grincom
of New Jersey; Giocon T. Thayen of Massachusetts
Sevitaris—P.P. Morans of Pennsylvania; John KingsElizy of Rhode Island.

Prof. Nort, on taking the chair, delivered a brief it elequent address. He said that he supposed of Correction in calling him to the chair, had but elequent address. He said that he supposed the Convention, is calling him to the char, had been influenced by a desire to compliment his age rather than any qualifications he might presume to possess for performing the duties of the office, and infimated that he would be obliged to leave before the Convention closed its sessions. If the countenance of age and experience was sough, he was happy to lead his support to such a body. Much in the way of labor could hardly be expected from the members who are advanced in years. The younger ones must therefore be looked to principally for the carrying out of the objects of out eloquent address as the old and worn out soldiers, who, approaching the end of our career, can do little more than lend the aid of our countenance and encouragement to those who are engaged in the struggle. But it is pleasant to us, in the evening of life, to see so many able and energetic men coming forward to bear the burthers which, in a country like this,

must find support somewhere.

Professor Nott thee proceeded to impress upon the Convertion the importance of such a combined movement in advancing the improvement of the mass of the people. Father Mathew, Robert mass of the people Father Mathew, Hobert Raikes, and other philanthropits, had accomplished much good by their energetic and well directed ef-forts; but alone, and unaided by the sympathy and forts, but alone, and unadied by the sympathy and encouragement of others, the results would be less important. The world is made up of atoms—the river drops. Separated, each atom or each drop would be lest in space, but united, they form one beautiful and harmonious whole. It is the same in the moral world as in the physical. Union is streight. Alone, we can do but little for the advancement of the objects of this Convention, but, united, we may carry them out successfully. How great is the work before us. How many minds there are in the great mass which if reacued from great is the work before us. How many minds there are in the great mass which, if reacued from the rubbish in which they are imbedded, might become great and shining lights. May a good Providence suide us in our efforts to exteed the blessings of education to al. The world is changing around us. Let us unite and cooperate in perfecting a great system of education for the enlightenment and instruction of the people of our blessed ry. The President concluded amid much ap

and appropriate terms, announced the demise of Hon. Jesse Miller, one of the delegates elected by the State Education Society of Pennsylvania

On motion of Mr. Comperthwaits, Professor Hen i Hurel, of Lausanne, Switzerland, who was present was invited to address the Convention on the subject of the instruction of the deaf, dumb and bind, he being President of a Swiss Institution of that class Prof. Hirzel ascended the stand, and d an interesting address.

He said be was entirely upprepared to make a speech, but he had some experience which would have interest for the audience. He had come to secour country, to take back to his own some new wast difference between our country and yours. We are much impressed with the necessity of savanarchy. We know an on this. He said that he was con nected with the education of the blind, and he would proceed to state the condition of the effort to es user the blind, deaf and dumb, and islots.—
He knew that in our country it is thought that the Europeans are proceeding on a fass system. He would not argue this but he would proceed to state something respection the European system. They have made a creat number of new observations in Europe, which have an important bearing on Common Schools. In Switzerland they have arrived at the idea that the best method of teaching children to read is the method pursued in teaching the deaf and dumb. They direct the attention of the pupil to the movement of the lips, and then instruct them to write the characters which courses the impresto write the characters which collect the impres-sion the lips have speace. Thus the children learn simultaneously, alonost, to speak and to write. This method, which was begun in the institutions in the deal and durch, has been introduced into the mon Schools of several Cantons of Set nertand With regard to the instruction of the blind, he said that it is wonderful to see the degree of mathematical power of the blind. They have, in Switzerattained great scutaness of mind and are able to a lee the most difficult questions. He preceded to above that much for the improvement of the eratem of Common School Education might be alterning the brind, deal and damb. This, he said, was what must improve adviation. Matheds must be studied and investigated. From observing the affinite to institud obtain the increasity of moral and

and at the core givelot with warm applicate.
If the Rev De Poster, been the Committee on Organization, rope tell a Constitution for a National Association of the Provision Palmo Katealin. The Localitation was read at leastly, and at De Politica eggs allow, was made the first order of the SY this marting

A report was submitted from the Committe ap-pointed at the last Convention to consider the aut-lected Photography. This report was favorable to the eaton, and gave a detailed account of it.— It was stand to be a new method of short hand, there red in England by a Mr. Pitton, but different from Storing and in its precess different and prac-tice saming for People, such being its popularity, that there productions in America and Svo in King land are devoted to it. It is not used alone for re velog, but many gureans in private life find it of val bevolle in their own business affairs. The iar ngylahing loaturna inmaiata in rejucting alm gother the alphabet, and annearming a phometic basis are weing to the annexe, of which there are it alone want once. It was instinated that an act-tions report would be presented, whereupon that

Consideration of the report was prefigured.

In that you to runt dirend College, the Academy of Natural Solomos, and the Protestant Spissorpal Removary, were extended to the Convention.

The will of the Convention contains 105 names rop saming New York, Massayinserta, Michigan, Rinde Island, Pencayinania, Wisconsin, District