



European.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Seven days later from Europe.

New York, Aug. 24-11 A. M.

The Canada, we gather, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening. The wires from the Boston and New York lines were not however, working well yesterday and no general news had been received—nothing beyond the market prices.

The crops promise an abundant yield throughout the kingdom. The grain harvest has been rather depressed during the week and the tendency is downward.

More doing in Indian Corn, owing in part to the low prices and rumours of potato rot within the last few days. The demand for Flour and meal is more quiet, at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for small parcels. In the London Market it is quite neglected. Inferior parcels are nearly unobtainable, and may be quoted at 18s a 20s.

There were supplies of good yellow Corn yesterday, 9th instant, at 24s a 21s 6d per quarter; white is scarce, and sells in small parcels, at 25s a 26s.

HUNGARY.

Another battle in Hungary—10,000 killed.

Hungarians Victorious.

Austria and Hungary.—As far as is possible to trace the operations and position of the contending armies from the confused and conflicting accounts, it seems that the Hungarians were, at the latest accounts, occupying the line of the Theiss; and that they still maintained their position at Szegedin. Gregory is supposed to be somewhere about Tokay, but there is no authentic account of his present position.

The same uncertainty prevails respecting Bem in Transylvania, of whose operations there are a great variety of reports. The London Daily News gives currency to the following, on the strength of a correspondent, who says that a courier from Galitz brought the news:—

The Austrian and Russian army, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermanstadt and Cronstadt, and after small pieces, advanced to Bartancz. Bem collected 40,000 men and charged against them. The battle ended in a complete defeat of the Imperials; they fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all their artillery, and 8,000 prisoners, among whom is Gen. Amalberg. Bem then took possession of Hermanstadt and Cronstadt.

Under the head of the latest intelligence, the European Times, and the Vienna Journal of the 5th inst., supplies us with news from Hungary of great importance, if true.

It appears that on the 4th inst. the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the garrison of Raab. A short conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and city being occupied by the Hungarians, who there found 80,000 bushels of oats, 2,400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provisions, which they carried to the citadel of Comorn.—Now was this all the trophies of their victory? They captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian prisoners. Clapka commanded the Hungarian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails.

From the Sherbrooke Gazette.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY CONVICTS IN CARRICKFERGUS JAIL.

One of the most inhuman and cold-blooded murders which society has ever witnessed, was perpetrated in the County Prison at Carrickfergus, yesterday morning, upon a person named John Pearce, confined there under a rule of transportation for seven years and a half for conviction for larceny. The murderers are four of his fellow-convicts. The circumstances of the crime, as they were disclosed at the inquest, held before J. K. Jackson, Esq., coroner, and a jury, were as follows:—

From some cause, hitherto unexplained, prisoners under sentence of transportation had been allowed to accumulate in this jail for nearly two years past, until there were about sixty persons of that class confined in a prison of very limited accommodations, and guarded by a very small staff of officers. About a month ago, considerable insubordination existed among a portion of these prisoners, in a part of the jail which is termed the "silent ward." The ringleaders were punished, and the disturbance put a stop to; but a bad spirit evidently continued to pervade the prisoners, and rendered closer vigilance necessary on the part of their keepers. One of the principal ringleaders of the turbulent was the deceased; but it appeared that the example made of him and his associates, and an admonition from the governor, induced him to keep aloof from them since. This excited the suspicions of the other convicts, who, it is believed, were planning a conspiracy to effect their escape, that he was practising a system of espionage upon them. This made them anxious to get rid of him, even by murder if necessary. A convict named William McGuigan, heard another named Thomas Johnston, threaten, before a third convict named John Campbell, that they would make a monument of Pearce, and leave him unable to tell who did it." Early yesterday morning, the convicts were seen whispering in their yard, and Campbell in earnest deliberation with three others.—The turkey threatened to report them to the governor, and warned another officer, who was stationed with loaded fire arms at a window commanding the yard, to watch them, as they were plotting. Immediately after breakfast, Pearce was entering the yard, when, as he turned his head to look round, he was struck on the eye by Campbell. Another convict struck him twice on the head and neck with a whitewash brush; and then, before the officers present could interfere, or the others be alarmed, a number of the desperate wretches rushed upon him, as he lay on the ground, and actually trampled him to death with their heavy wooden shoes. Others rushed to save him; but it was too late. When raised up, he only gave a "fotch" or two, and then expired. Dr. Magowan, physician of the prison, testified that the injuries were quite sufficient to cause death. The jury, with little hesitation, returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against four convicts, named Campbell, Johnston, Robinson, and David son, who were fully committed for trial at the Assizes. Pearce was about thirty years of age, and formerly resided in Shankhill road, Belfast.—Banner of Ulster.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN IRELAND.

If there be faith in chemistry and The O'Gorman Mahon, a discovery has been made

in Ireland which is likely to be more important to this country than the discovery of gold in California will be to the United States of America. According to the statement of the gentleman in question the peat or "turk" of the Irish bogs is capable of being converted by a cheap and simple process into a variety of matters of the utmost value. One-fourth of Ireland is bog; therefore, one-fourth of Ireland is composed, on the showing of chemistry and The O'Gorman Mahon, of carbon of ammonia, soda, vinegar, naphtha, candle, camphine oil, common oil, gas, and ashers. Only a thin film of fifty square miles of candles lying under the feet for the picking up, the ocean of gas—to say nothing of the vinegar. "A new light" in every sense of the word was cast upon the House of Commons by The O'Gorman Mahon in discussing the subject. When Edmond Burke introduced a rusty dagger, his fellow-countryman introduced a piece of candle, made from the bogs of his native land, and well it burned according to the newspapers.

The interest of this discussion was derived from the fact that Lord Ashley bore testimony to the integrity of the peat when Mr. Owen; but it is singular, to say the least, that the peat was not discovered should be both Welshmen—Mr. Owen and Mr. Ryan. It is, however, a discovery which, if it be truly represented, must open in the United Kingdom mines of wealth worth a thousand Californian mines of wealth, having these extraordinary properties, that all the cost of exploring them will be clear gain to the people, while the place from which the treasure is to be withdrawn will be enriched by its removal. The peat is estimated to be a store of valuable materials into which 100 tons of peat was convertible. 100 tons of peat, which cost £8, and the labour of converting it about £3 more, contained—

Table listing various commodities and their values, such as Carbon of ammonia, Soda, Vinegar, Naphtha, Candles, Camphine oil, Common oil, Gas, Ashes.

Total..... £31 16 8

Mr. Owen, he said, he had expected the peat to be worth £100 a ton, but on thousands of tons of peat, during the whole of the last twelve months. He had expended his capital on it, and received his remuneration, and was ready to stake his character and fortune on the integrity of the peat. He wished to add, that after the peat was cleared away the soil beneath was found fruitful beyond all description, because it was absolutely saturated with ammonia; and for this reason, the peat which is carried to the coast, and sold as manure, is found to be enriched by the conversion of a majority of the peat into valuable materials, but the soil itself would afterwards be found in a far more cultivable condition.

The conduct of Mr. Owen, and his newspaper, merit this Convention, we have heretofore passed over without notice; but most assuredly our silence was not caused by acquiescence in the course pursued by the gentleman in question. We may as well advise Mr. Gowan that the League Convention was not called for the purpose of manufacturing "intellectual giants" out of discarded subordinate officers—not would we have any objection to the gentleman's admitted trickery by which Mr. Gowan managed to monopolize the time, and exhaust the patience, of men who had not personal objects to attain—had they imagined that they were subscribers to the Editor of the Statesman and the Globe. The conduct of the first named journal has given a great deal of dissatisfaction, where it is known, and we would be culpable to permit it to pass altogether without notice. As to the buffoonery and ridicule of the Globe, it deserves notice only when it is copied into and applauded by a journal which is bound, by every principle of honor, to condemn, or treat it with the contempt which it merits.

Not is it alone from the Radical press that the members of the League have met with impertinence. Hardly had the sitting of the Convention been announced, when the Editor of the Brantford Courier, undertook the task of abusing several persons connected with the press, which others were applauded in the skies. That correspondent, in publishing the names of the persons, and in doing so, proper to speak sneeringly, and, he probably fancied, cuttingly, of the Editors of the News, Colonist, and Spectator, none of whom took an active part in the proceedings. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Gowan deflected the communication in the Courier, but at all events, emanating from a Delegate, it is in decided bad taste. Whatever eulogiums may be bestowed by some persons and newspapers, we suspect the public generally will not be willing to acknowledge that an individual who is unable to conduct his own business, is the very first Statesman in the country, or one of the "intellectual giants" of the age.

It is tolerably well known that the discussion of Mr. Gowan's famed resolutions, was secured by a little trickery, which brought them first under consideration; and now that we are on the subject, and the Statesman has provoked a retort, it may not be out of place to remark, that the col-

lected address of Mr. Gowan, founded on his resolutions, was sent back for improvement, on motion of Col. Gage, chiefly because it murdered the King's English, and showed the editor to be a delegate, and so grossly. We may observe, further, that the amended and improved address, was unanimously condemned, and declared worse if possible, than its predecessor; and that, should the editor of the "intellectual giant" be discarded, a generalization of it does not boast extraordinary intellect, it does not talent, was compelled to do the work which the "giant" of the Statesman was unable to accomplish to the satisfaction of a single gentleman, but himself. We hope that the next time the Globe and the Statesman compare notes, they will give us credit for bringing before the world one or two trifles which they omitted in their fulminating denunciations, but taken account could not be given; but taken account, we have strong hopes that the "omnibus forebodings" of the early part of the address, will prove unfulfilled, and that the actual yield will be quite as great as in average years.—Transcript.

To the directors of the Dalhousie District Agricultural Society.— The Judges of growing Crops, &c., for the year 1849, beg leave to report, that they have viewed 15 crops of Fall Wheat, the appearance is very fair, and grain of a better quality than last year—they considered their duty to award the premiums in all cases to the cleanest and least mixed crops, and although some of the Fall Wheat looked remarkably well and clean, still they discovered, in one case, at least, of a large crop no less than three descriptions of grain.

The Judges viewed 25 crops of Spring Wheat, and very little was seen, but out on 4 of the crops visited, there were a great many Caterpillars, which were not observed until the 24th instant; these insects appear to eat the leaves and beard of the wheat, but what injury they do to the ear the Judges could not discover; the early sown wheat is a good crop.

They viewed 15 crops of Oats. In consequence of the drought, these will not average more than half the amount of the crop viewed last year, and the general appearance of the crops in the District which the Judges visited not more than one fourth of last year's crop, these are also affected by the Caterpillars on several farms.

They viewed five crops of Barley, which will not average more than half the crop of last year, and is also on some Farms affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 14 crops of Peas, these are about one fourth loss in quantity to last year, but not affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 11 crops of Corn. It is not so good as last year, and not affected by the Caterpillars. They view some early look well, otherwise not.—Packet.

Row in the Field.—There is a great deal of the Noddyites are fairly at it, kicking like mad—and the end is not yet. The Globe has been using the good rather than freely, and the consequences are awful. Ogle R. Gowan is, as every body knows, the greatest fellow to pray in the whole of the Spectator's sort of inferior Noddyites, does not like this—feels jealous—and kicks accordingly. He brags hideously too, and the result is a "Confession," which tells us that Gowan is a vain and over-weening fellow, who is not worthy of the name of a gentleman. (Query.—Wonder what Gowan would say of the Spectator, if he spoke his mind?) We learn too, that at the meeting of the Convention, the celebrated (I address, founded on Mr. Gowan's resolutions, was sent back for amendment, because it murdered the King's (?) English. We learn further, that the Spectator himself was compelled, at last, to make something like sense of it. Shocking! The Brantford Courier is dragged into the row too, because a delegate of the Spectator, who is a member of the columns, respecting the Editors of the News, Colonist, and Spectator. Most Shocking! The Kilkenny Cats will soon arrive, and we will present the "remaining tail" to our readers.—Journal and Express.

The Crops in New Brunswick.—We learn from a gentleman, a farmer of King's County, that the crops in that county and throughout the Province, never looked better than at the present time except the grass crop, which for want of sufficient rain is rather scanty, and the oats, Oats and buckwheat, although not so large as usual in the ear, there not having been rain enough to swell them—are notwithstanding in a fair way of doing well. The production of hemp and flax. Of the former there is an almost total failure, owing to the drought which has assisted this crop; the parched earth perhaps, by lessening away the moisture from the seed, has prevented them from premature decay. St. John Morning News.

SHUNK WHEAT.—LOOK OUT FARMERS. CLEAR YOUR WHEAT.—The millers in Ohio have published the following prices by which they will be governed in purchasing what this season. Assuming that a good wheat weighing 55, 59, 60 lbs. is worth per bushel 75 cts. Wheat weighing 57 lbs. would be worth 72 " 56 " " 69 " 55 " " 62 " 53 " " 58 " 51 " " 48 " 50 " " 43

They say that wheat under 54 lbs. to the bushel, depreciates from the standard price in greater proportion, because flour cannot be made from these inferior qualities that will pass inspection as superfine. It is the interest of the farmer to clean the wheat as well as possible, for thus he increases the weight and price. We hear that owing to there being a much shrunken wheat in this part of the country, the buyers at Port Stanley also intend to adopt a scale similar, if not precisely the same, proportions stated above. Indeed a cannot see how the buyers can do justice either to themselves or the farmers, by adopting such a scale of weight and valuation. Perhaps those who have wheat to much shrunken would find it most satisfactory to get it ground and sell the flour.—Free Press.

We are glad to learn that the harvest in the Province is likely to turn out much better than had been expected.—With the exception of hay, which has failed, the other crops may be set down as a fair average. In the French country between Montreal and the Townships, nothing can look better—rich fields of wheat ready for the sickle, with oats, barley, and

Indian corn, all looking admirably. When compared to a much more general crop than for many years past, and has altogether escaped the ravages of the fly. The Indian Corn is also looking very well. In the Townships themselves the want of rain has been more severely felt, and perhaps so good an account could not be given; but taken altogether, we have strong hopes that the "omnibus forebodings" of the early part of the address, will prove unfulfilled, and that the actual yield will be quite as great as in average years.—Transcript.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES. In Ohio, a combination of causes have operated to destroy the wheat crop, throughout the whole State except a few districts, that grain has entirely failed. In the early spring the accounts were favorable and the crops were indicated a large yield; but in the month of May, a severe frost, which is hardly known on the Atlantic coast, commenced their depredations, and, until the joining of the stalk, proved very destructive. There was still a hope that much of it would recover, but close and damp weather of June caused the appearance of the rust, which at once put an end to all hope or expectation. The soil of Ohio is not well adapted to the growth of wheat; being of a heavy and fertile nature, and the general appearance of the crops in the District which the Judges visited not more than one fourth of last year's crop, these are also affected by the Caterpillars on several farms.

They viewed five crops of Barley, which will not average more than half the crop of last year, and is also on some Farms affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 14 crops of Peas, these are about one fourth loss in quantity to last year, but not affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 11 crops of Corn. It is not so good as last year, and not affected by the Caterpillars. They view some early look well, otherwise not.—Packet.

Row in the Field.—There is a great deal of the Noddyites are fairly at it, kicking like mad—and the end is not yet. The Globe has been using the good rather than freely, and the consequences are awful. Ogle R. Gowan is, as every body knows, the greatest fellow to pray in the whole of the Spectator's sort of inferior Noddyites, does not like this—feels jealous—and kicks accordingly. He brags hideously too, and the result is a "Confession," which tells us that Gowan is a vain and over-weening fellow, who is not worthy of the name of a gentleman. (Query.—Wonder what Gowan would say of the Spectator, if he spoke his mind?) We learn too, that at the meeting of the Convention, the celebrated (I address, founded on Mr. Gowan's resolutions, was sent back for amendment, because it murdered the King's (?) English. We learn further, that the Spectator himself was compelled, at last, to make something like sense of it. Shocking! The Brantford Courier is dragged into the row too, because a delegate of the Spectator, who is a member of the columns, respecting the Editors of the News, Colonist, and Spectator. Most Shocking! The Kilkenny Cats will soon arrive, and we will present the "remaining tail" to our readers.—Journal and Express.

The Crops in New Brunswick.—We learn from a gentleman, a farmer of King's County, that the crops in that county and throughout the Province, never looked better than at the present time except the grass crop, which for want of sufficient rain is rather scanty, and the oats, Oats and buckwheat, although not so large as usual in the ear, there not having been rain enough to swell them—are notwithstanding in a fair way of doing well. The production of hemp and flax. Of the former there is an almost total failure, owing to the drought which has assisted this crop; the parched earth perhaps, by lessening away the moisture from the seed, has prevented them from premature decay. St. John Morning News.

SHUNK WHEAT.—LOOK OUT FARMERS. CLEAR YOUR WHEAT.—The millers in Ohio have published the following prices by which they will be governed in purchasing what this season. Assuming that a good wheat weighing 55, 59, 60 lbs. is worth per bushel 75 cts. Wheat weighing 57 lbs. would be worth 72 " 56 " " 69 " 55 " " 62 " 53 " " 58 " 51 " " 48 " 50 " " 43

They say that wheat under 54 lbs. to the bushel, depreciates from the standard price in greater proportion, because flour cannot be made from these inferior qualities that will pass inspection as superfine. It is the interest of the farmer to clean the wheat as well as possible, for thus he increases the weight and price. We hear that owing to there being a much shrunken wheat in this part of the country, the buyers at Port Stanley also intend to adopt a scale similar, if not precisely the same, proportions stated above. Indeed a cannot see how the buyers can do justice either to themselves or the farmers, by adopting such a scale of weight and valuation. Perhaps those who have wheat to much shrunken would find it most satisfactory to get it ground and sell the flour.—Free Press.

We are glad to learn that the harvest in the Province is likely to turn out much better than had been expected.—With the exception of hay, which has failed, the other crops may be set down as a fair average. In the French country between Montreal and the Townships, nothing can look better—rich fields of wheat ready for the sickle, with oats, barley, and

Indian corn, all looking admirably. When compared to a much more general crop than for many years past, and has altogether escaped the ravages of the fly. The Indian Corn is also looking very well. In the Townships themselves the want of rain has been more severely felt, and perhaps so good an account could not be given; but taken altogether, we have strong hopes that the "omnibus forebodings" of the early part of the address, will prove unfulfilled, and that the actual yield will be quite as great as in average years.—Transcript.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES. In Ohio, a combination of causes have operated to destroy the wheat crop, throughout the whole State except a few districts, that grain has entirely failed. In the early spring the accounts were favorable and the crops were indicated a large yield; but in the month of May, a severe frost, which is hardly known on the Atlantic coast, commenced their depredations, and, until the joining of the stalk, proved very destructive. There was still a hope that much of it would recover, but close and damp weather of June caused the appearance of the rust, which at once put an end to all hope or expectation. The soil of Ohio is not well adapted to the growth of wheat; being of a heavy and fertile nature, and the general appearance of the crops in the District which the Judges visited not more than one fourth of last year's crop, these are also affected by the Caterpillars on several farms.

They viewed five crops of Barley, which will not average more than half the crop of last year, and is also on some Farms affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 14 crops of Peas, these are about one fourth loss in quantity to last year, but not affected by the Caterpillars. They viewed 11 crops of Corn. It is not so good as last year, and not affected by the Caterpillars. They view some early look well, otherwise not.—Packet.

Row in the Field.—There is a great deal of the Noddyites are fairly at it, kicking like mad—and the end is not yet. The Globe has been using the good rather than freely, and the consequences are awful. Ogle R. Gowan is, as every body knows, the greatest fellow to pray in the whole of the Spectator's sort of inferior Noddyites, does not like this—feels jealous—and kicks accordingly. He brags hideously too, and the result is a "Confession," which tells us that Gowan is a vain and over-weening fellow, who is not worthy of the name of a gentleman. (Query.—Wonder what Gowan would say of the Spectator, if he spoke his mind?) We learn too, that at the meeting of the Convention, the celebrated (I address, founded on Mr. Gowan's resolutions, was sent back for amendment, because it murdered the King's (?) English. We learn further, that the Spectator himself was compelled, at last, to make something like sense of it. Shocking! The Brantford Courier is dragged into the row too, because a delegate of the Spectator, who is a member of the columns, respecting the Editors of the News, Colonist, and Spectator. Most Shocking! The Kilkenny Cats will soon arrive, and we will present the "remaining tail" to our readers.—Journal and Express.

The Crops in New Brunswick.—We learn from a gentleman, a farmer of King's County, that the crops in that county and throughout the Province, never looked better than at the present time except the grass crop, which for want of sufficient rain is rather scanty, and the oats, Oats and buckwheat, although not so large as usual in the ear, there not having been rain enough to swell them—are notwithstanding in a fair way of doing well. The production of hemp and flax. Of the former there is an almost total failure, owing to the drought which has assisted this crop; the parched earth perhaps, by lessening away the moisture from the seed, has prevented them from premature decay. St. John Morning News.

SHUNK WHEAT.—LOOK OUT FARMERS. CLEAR YOUR WHEAT.—The millers in Ohio have published the following prices by which they will be governed in purchasing what this season. Assuming that a good wheat weighing 55, 59, 60 lbs. is worth per bushel 75 cts. Wheat weighing 57 lbs. would be worth 72 " 56 " " 69 " 55 " " 62 " 53 " " 58 " 51 " " 48 " 50 " " 43

They say that wheat under 54 lbs. to the bushel, depreciates from the standard price in greater proportion, because flour cannot be made from these inferior qualities that will pass inspection as superfine. It is the interest of the farmer to clean the wheat as well as possible, for thus he increases the weight and price. We hear that owing to there being a much shrunken wheat in this part of the country, the buyers at Port Stanley also intend to adopt a scale similar, if not precisely the same, proportions stated above. Indeed a cannot see how the buyers can do justice either to themselves or the farmers, by adopting such a scale of weight and valuation. Perhaps those who have wheat to much shrunken would find it most satisfactory to get it ground and sell the flour.—Free Press.

We are glad to learn that the harvest in the Province is likely to turn out much better than had been expected.—With the exception of hay, which has failed, the other crops may be set down as a fair average. In the French country between Montreal and the Townships, nothing can look better—rich fields of wheat ready for the sickle, with oats, barley, and

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

ESSAYS ON WAR—NO. V.

There are, on almost every subject of dispute, certain points or first principles, upon which men generally agree—these are a kind of axioms which present themselves in a clear and forcible manner that it would be very difficult to render them more clear or forcible by any process of reasoning. Suppose, for instance, that a man should persist in maintaining that there is no moral guilt in willfully destroying the life of a fellow man, there might be much trouble in bringing forward demonstrative evidence on the subject. The axioms of the moral code are by no means self-evident truths, and abstract reasoning can scarcely be taken as a demonstration. But, fortunately, we have on this subject what answers all the purposes of argument equally as well as a self-evident truth, and that is, the common sense of mankind. Men of all countries and creeds, admit that murder, or the willful and deliberate destruction of human life, is morally wrong. Nay, it is even admitted that a moment of injury or provocation short an attack upon our own lives can justify us in taking the life of another—and in the face of these admissions, we cannot conceive any possible circumstances in which war could be justified. What the eternal law of morality says to us, it says to all, and before the law of self-preservation or self-defence, can legitimately be put in operation, some party must have violated the great law of morality, and hence all attempts to apologize for the battle, can only be regarded as sophistry or delusion. We are aware that there are bad men in the world—men who set all laws, except the laws of their own lusts, at defiance. But we are not addressing ourselves to these bad men, but to the good men. And if all the good men of a civilized world will unite in denouncing war as an unnecessary, cruel and intolerable evil, then the wars of the bad men will be of very little consequence. We deny, emphatically, that a majority of mankind, or even a respectable minority of them are disposed to murder their fellow men! The cruelty and wickedness perpetrated by an army are the results, not of an inherent murderous disposition, but of a deep, time-hallowed delusion, and that delusion is cherished and perpetuated by the vicious majority. Had this delusion been exploded, and a correct line given to the moral feelings and perceptions of the people, when Napoleon resolved on the conquest of Europe, consequently the position of the ambitious Hero would have been derided and rejected, Or, had the people of Rus-

sia been instructed in the real principles of religion or morality, when the Emperor determined to crush the liberties of Hungary, then, Nicholas would either never have mooted his determination or been allowed to march to Hungary in his own person, despised and slow.

But the tone of moral feeling contemplated in these views, is not likely to be introduced, so long as good men are set up as the moral guardians and instructors of mankind, not only countenance the delusion that war is a necessary evil, but really argue in favor of it. A thousand times have we listened to men whose words were law with others, assert that there had always been, and always would be, war—it was unavoidable. It was impossible to get on to be guided by moral principles in their dealings with each other, and hence, the doctrine of universal peace was a very pleasing dream, but a very impracticable theory! A thousand times, we say, have listened to such sentiments, delivered by men who were commissioned to preach and enforce the doctrines of universal peace and brotherhood; and we embrace every opportunity of publicly declaring that we do not believe in this philosophy. We do not only denounce it as false, but we declare it to be positively and actively injurious. We are aware that mankind are wicked and depraved, and that a very large proportion of their history, in all ages, is merely a record of cruel injustice. But we could not possibly be persuaded that they are under an invincible necessity of continuing cruel and injurious. With the spiritual condition of men we do not interfere. There may be men whose spiritual depravity is incurable, but we are treating of man in his physical nature. We are talking of his actions—his dealings with his fellow man, actions which result exclusively from those propensities and dispositions which he possesses in common with other animals. We cannot allow man to be characterized as less improvable than the beasts of the field or the forest. We know that beasts have been domesticated and rendered the docile companions of man, and that even their ferocious natures have, by proper training and treatment, been tamed down and subdued into comparatively social and friendly dispositions, and we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare our belief, that man as a sagacious and an improvable being, is infinitely superior to the most superior beast. But he can never be improved by telling him from his very infancy that he is naturally cruel and wicked, and must necessarily fight and kill his fellow creatures! This is a strange method of improvement. We do not deal so with mere animals; we wish to eradicate their fighting propensities! The truth is, that however justly we treat man in his moral and spiritual relations, in his animal nature we regard and treat him altogether as inferior to the common beast! Either our pride or our ignorance will not allow us to recognize him as improvable by the same laws and means that improve other animals; but neither our pride nor our ignorance exempt us from the punishment consequent on the neglect or violation of the laws that regulate an inferior animal. We do not say that the fighting propensity subdued in man, we have seen by—vicious, cruel boys—subjected to a rational system of training, till their dispositions and conduct were completely changed, and till they became inspired with a positive horror for cruelty; and we feel happy in being satisfied that the improvement was accomplished with a thousandth part of the labor that would be necessary to change or subdue the natural disposition of an inferior animal. We do not say that there was any spiritual change—we do not believe there was anything spiritual in the affair; but the boys were treated and trained as reasonable creatures—the mode of improvement was adapted to their nature and like all adaptations produced the desired effect. In short, mankind fight, and drink, and steal, and lie, and blaspheme, and kill each other all from the very same cause. If they can be trained and instructed to avoid any one of these depraving practices, they can be trained to avoid all the rest, and if they cannot be so trained, if these views are so little characteristic mankind, all exertions to make men better are only adding folly to crime.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER." This is an old maxim, and we believe it is generally admitted to be true; and in no department of business is its truth more visibly valuable than in the cultivation of the soil, and the science of raising sustenance for mankind. If we were called upon to point out an instance of the greatest practical advantage of knowledge over ignorance, we would at once point to the uniform success of the intelligent farmer, compared with the success of his ignorant neighbor. The intelligent agriculturist may occasionally be disappointed in his crops, owing to unfavorable seasons, and such other causes as no science or knowledge can provide against, and the ignorant man may occasionally be successful by imitating the improved mode of culture which his intelligent neighbor brings under his notice, or by the adaptation of some season of injury or provocation short an attack upon our own lives can justify us in taking the life of another—and in the face of these admissions, we cannot conceive any possible circumstances in which war could be justified. What the eternal law of morality says to us, it says to all, and before the law of self-preservation or self-defence, can legitimately be put in operation, some party must have violated the great law of morality, and hence all attempts to apologize for the battle, can only be regarded as sophistry or delusion. We are aware that there are bad men in the world—men who set all laws, except the laws of their own lusts, at defiance. But we are not addressing ourselves to these bad men, but to the good men. And if all the good men of a civilized world will unite in denouncing war as an unnecessary, cruel and intolerable evil, then the wars of the bad men will be of very little consequence. We deny, emphatically, that a majority of mankind, or even a respectable minority of them are disposed to murder their fellow men! The cruelty and wickedness perpetrated by an army are the results, not of an inherent murderous disposition, but of a deep, time-hallowed delusion, and that delusion is cherished and perpetuated by the vicious majority. Had this delusion been exploded, and a correct line given to the moral feelings and perceptions of the people, when Napoleon resolved on the conquest of Europe, consequently the position of the ambitious Hero would have been derided and rejected, Or, had the people of Rus-

sia been instructed in the real principles of religion or morality, when the Emperor determined to crush the liberties of Hungary, then, Nicholas would either never have mooted his determination or been allowed to march to Hungary in his own person, despised and slow.

But the tone of moral feeling contemplated in these views, is not likely to be introduced, so long as good men are set up as the moral guardians and instructors of mankind, not only countenance the delusion that war is a necessary evil, but really argue in favor of it. A thousand times have we listened to men whose words were law with others, assert that there had always been, and always would be, war—it was unavoidable. It was impossible to get on to be guided by moral principles in their dealings with each other, and hence, the doctrine of universal peace was a very pleasing dream, but a very impracticable theory! A thousand times, we say, have listened to such sentiments, delivered by men who were commissioned to preach and enforce the doctrines of universal peace and brotherhood; and we embrace every opportunity of publicly declaring that we do not believe in this philosophy. We do not only denounce it as false, but we declare it to be positively and actively injurious. We are aware that mankind are wicked and depraved, and that a very large proportion of their history, in all ages, is merely a record of cruel injustice. But we could not possibly be persuaded that they are under an invincible necessity of continuing cruel and injurious. With the spiritual condition of men we do not interfere. There may be men whose spiritual depravity is incurable, but we are treating of man in his physical nature. We are talking of his actions—his dealings with his fellow man, actions which result exclusively from those propensities and dispositions which he possesses in common with other animals. We cannot allow man to be characterized as less improvable than the beasts of the field or the forest. We know that beasts have been domesticated and rendered the docile companions of man, and that even their ferocious natures have, by proper training and treatment, been tamed down and subdued into comparatively social and friendly dispositions, and we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare our belief, that man as a sagacious and an improvable being, is infinitely superior to the most superior beast. But he can never be improved by telling him from his very infancy that he is naturally cruel and wicked, and must necessarily fight and kill his fellow creatures! This is a strange method of improvement. We do not deal so with mere animals; we wish to eradicate their fighting propensities! The truth is, that however justly we treat man in his moral and spiritual relations, in his animal nature we regard and treat him altogether as inferior to the common beast! Either our pride or our ignorance will not allow us to recognize him as improvable by the same laws and means that improve other animals; but neither our pride nor our ignorance exempt us from the punishment consequent on the neglect or violation of the laws that regulate an inferior animal. We do not say that the fighting propensity subdued in man, we have seen by—vicious, cruel boys—subjected to a rational system of training, till their dispositions and conduct were completely changed, and till they became inspired with a positive horror for cruelty; and we feel happy in being satisfied that the improvement was accomplished with a thousandth part of the labor that would be necessary to change or subdue the natural disposition of an inferior animal. We do not say that there was any spiritual change—we do not believe there was anything spiritual in the affair; but the boys were treated and trained as reasonable creatures—the mode of improvement was adapted to their nature and like all adaptations produced the desired effect. In short, mankind fight, and drink, and steal, and lie, and blaspheme, and kill each other all from the very same cause. If they can be trained and instructed to avoid any one of these depraving practices, they can be trained to avoid all the rest, and if they cannot be so trained, if these views are so little characteristic mankind, all exertions to make men better are only adding folly to crime.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER." This is an old maxim, and we believe it is generally admitted to be true; and in no department of business is its truth more visibly valuable than in the cultivation of the soil, and the science of raising sustenance for mankind. If we were called upon to point out an instance of the greatest practical advantage of knowledge over ignorance, we would at once point to the uniform success of the intelligent farmer, compared with the success of his ignorant neighbor. The intelligent agriculturist may occasionally be disappointed in his crops, owing to unfavorable seasons, and such other causes as no science or knowledge can provide against, and the ignorant man may occasionally be successful by imitating the improved mode of culture which his intelligent neighbor brings under his notice, or by the adaptation of some season of injury or provocation short an attack upon our own lives can justify us in taking the life of another—and in the face of these admissions, we cannot conceive any possible circumstances in which war could be justified. What the eternal law of morality says to us, it says to all, and before the law of self-preservation or self-defence, can legitimately be put in operation, some party must have violated the great law of morality, and hence all attempts to apologize for the battle, can only be regarded as sophistry or delusion. We are aware that there are bad men in the world—men who set all laws, except the laws of their own lusts, at defiance. But we are not addressing ourselves to these bad men, but to the good men. And if all the good men of a civilized world will unite in denouncing war as an unnecessary, cruel and intolerable evil, then the wars of the bad men will be of very little consequence. We deny, emphatically, that a majority of mankind, or even a respectable minority of them are disposed to murder their fellow men! The cruelty and wickedness perpetrated by an army are the results, not of an inherent murderous disposition, but of a deep, time-hallowed delusion, and that delusion is cherished and perpetuated by the vicious majority. Had this delusion been exploded, and a correct line given to the moral feelings and perceptions of the people, when Napoleon resolved on the conquest of Europe, consequently the position of the ambitious Hero would have been derided and rejected, Or, had the people of Rus-

sia been instructed in the real principles of religion or morality, when the Emperor determined to crush the liberties of Hungary, then, Nicholas would either never have mooted his determination or been allowed to march to Hungary in his own person, despised and slow.

But the tone of moral feeling contemplated in these views, is not likely to be introduced, so long as good men are set up as the moral guardians and instructors of mankind, not only countenance the delusion that war is a necessary evil, but really argue in favor of it. A thousand times have we listened to men whose words were law with others, assert that there had always been, and always would be, war—it was unavoidable. It was impossible to get on to be guided by moral principles in their dealings with each other, and hence, the doctrine of universal peace was a very pleasing dream, but a very impracticable theory! A thousand times, we say, have listened to such sentiments, delivered by men who were commissioned to preach and enforce the doctrines of universal peace and brotherhood; and we embrace every opportunity of publicly declaring that we do not believe in this philosophy. We do not only denounce it as false, but we declare it to be positively and actively injurious. We are aware that mankind are wicked and depraved, and that a very large proportion of their history, in all ages, is merely a record of cruel injustice. But we could not possibly be persuaded that they are under an invincible necessity of continuing cruel and injurious. With the spiritual condition of men we do not interfere. There may be men whose spiritual depravity is incurable, but we are treating of man in his physical nature. We are talking of his actions—his dealings with his fellow man, actions which result exclusively from those propensities and dispositions which he possesses in common with other animals. We cannot allow man to be characterized as less improvable than the beasts of the field or the forest. We know that beasts have been domesticated and rendered the docile companions of man, and that even their ferocious natures have, by proper training and treatment, been tamed down and subdued into comparatively social and friendly dispositions, and we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare our belief, that man as a sagacious and an improvable being, is infinitely superior to the



