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The fact was expressed to a severe heat about eight hours; and The fact was expressed to a severe heat about eight hours; and The fact was expressed and approach the contents were found outlively when received of and opened the contents were found outlively called the contents were found outlierly when received at an an analysis of the public maintenance. From the several proprietors of Theraine's PATENT Champion Frun and Burglan-Paroof Harr and Hall's PATENT Conservation of the proprietors of Theraine's PATENT Conservation 1851, and Crystel Paice, Now-York.

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New York Daily Tribuna

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 3 .- The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 10,500 copies ordered to be printed.

Hotse, Jan. 3 .- There were several ballots for Speaker to day. A resolution to keep the doors closed intil a Speaker was elected was laid on the table.

The weather was warm and rainy yesterday until nearly night, when it cleared up and grew colder. At midnight there was a strong gale blowing from the west, with a low temperature.

NEW POSTAL ABRANGEMENTS.

With the new year a new Postal law went into affect, according to which all letters for the mails must be prepaid by stamps or they will not be forwarded. This Act is a bantling of the Postmaster-General, who foisted it on the country with the ald of that rare embodiment of Post-Office wisdom, Mr. Edson B. Olds. If Mr. Campbell does not find some trouble in getting his law carried into effect we are greatly mistaken. It is a most absurd enactment in every particular, grossly unjust to the citizen, of vast inconvenience to every postmaster and clerk, and to an absolute certainty will in numerous instances stop the mails, and, so far as the Post-Office is a necessary institution, virtually block the wheels of our social

We have now 24,000 Post-Offices, many of them a the defiles of the Rocky Mountains, on the borders of Puget Sound, in the fastnesses of the Sierra Nevada, or scattered over the vast plains of Utah Territory, New-Mexico, Nebraska and Kansas. Some of these are from forty to ninety days' journey from Washington, and before a return can be had from the General Post-Office, from three to five months must elapse, and during all this time whenever a postmaster is out of stamps the mails must stop, for he is by law forbidden to send them unless there is a Post-Office stamp on every letter. All postmasters in small offices only give bonds in mo exate sums, and the Department in consequence cannot credit them with large quantities of stamps. Then their commissions are small, the most of them are poor men, and they neither have the disposition nor the ability to invest much money in purchasing these necessary articles. Further than this, if they get a large supply, express companies and speculators will immediately buy them up. Mr. Pliny Miles, in his pamphlet on Postal Reform, gives some results of his experience as a mailagent in California and Oregon, which are instructive on this head. He tells us that the expressmen charge from one to three dollars, and sometimes as high as ten dollars a letter. As the law declares it a misdemennor to sell stamps at a higher price than their face, these ingenious middle-men will not sell the stamp alone, but put each stamp on an envelope, and sell the stamp for three cents and the envolope for two shillings! So much for the effect of this law in the frontier districts; and now let us see its opera-

tion in populous places. The words of the act are, that "From and "after the 1st day of January, 1856, the Post-"master-General may require postmasters to "place postage-stamps upon all propaid letters "upon which such atamps may not have been "placed by the writers." This does not compel the public to affix stamps to their letters, but the "Postmaster-General may require postmasters "to place postage-stamps" upon them. Now by the wording of this law when any person goes to a Post-Office window and tenders his letter with the money for the postage, the clerk, or person in attendance is obliged by law to receive it, and then the stamp must be put on before the letter is sent off. Are not our Post-Office clerks, with three rates of letter postage, three methods of computing the same, and over fourteen hundred rates of book and pamphlet pestage—are they not sufficiently tasked, taxed and bothered in their operations withou, requiring of them this additional labor? Here, in New-York, there are no conveniences for the public to get stamps, but every person requiring them has to ge-perhaps from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street, four or five miles—to the old hulk in Nassau street to obtain them. There, after a narrow and tertuous journey around the building, up a crooked flight of stairs, by one or two guide-boards, and into a little sentry-box of a place, a boy can be found who sells these Government labels. Compare this with the English system. All of us who have ever been in England know how infinitely superior to ours it is. At every Post-Office, and in every window of a Post-Office in Great Britain the persons in attendance have stamps at hand in sheets—two hundred and forty to a sheet: value one pound storling. These sheets | creele whitee being for the most part jealously | by his own estimate a third part of the entire popu-

have a row of punctures-cut by a machinearound each stamp, so that the stamps can be instantly torn or jerked apart without the slightest trouble, or the use of any scissom or knife. Every person calling is supplied with any number, from one single stamp to a thousand sheets. The postmasters and clerks are neither obliged nor required to cut out stamps by a slow process, to affix them to the letters, or even to weigh or rate the letters for the public. All who send letters can take any measures they please to find out the weight or correct rate, and all postages -unpaid are charged double. But the letters are sent, and are not seized, if unpaid, declared "dead," and damned to a blazing fire, by an unjust Government. So simple are all the arrangements that the public are fully accommodated, and the labor in the Post-Offices is just one sixth part as much trouble and expense according to the amount of business done, as it is with us. This is evident from the following

The labor of receiving, rating, stamping, making up and delivering letters, together with the selling of stamps to everybody at all times and placesmail transportation not included-in 1854, in Great Britain, cost \$3,233,195, and the number of letters sent was 443,649,301. One half of this expense was for the service of letter-carriers and letter-receivers-persons not employed in our system-and this would show the expense to be \$3 50 for each thousand letters, not reckoning the expense of letter-receivers and carriers. In the same year in the United States the local expenses in our Post-Offices were \$2,549,422, and the number of letters handled for that money, 119,634,418, making just \$21 a thousand letters. Were we accommodated here in New-York as they are in the English cities, we should have a receiving-house—a place to receive letters and sell stamps—on nearly every other block throughout the city, and have a free letter-delivery, thus entirely doing away with any necessity for one person in a hundred ever to go to the principal Post-Office at all.

We commend these facts to the consideration of our merchants and business men. It is generally understood that we are to have a meeting here in New-York during the present month, to take into consideration the subject of our postal regulations, and particularly the postal wants of this city, and if we get up definite instructions and memorials, the united voice of a community living in the largest city on the American Continent, and a city that pays one-tenth of our entire postal revenue. cannot be disregarded by Congress. Our own supineness and neglect are alone to blame if we continue to suffer year in and year out for what is virtually subject to our dictation and in our own

PHILOSOPHY OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

Two or three hundred years ago, the fashion was to do everything in the name of God and Religion. It was to promote the glory of God and for the propagation of the Holy Faith that the Portuguese established themselves in India and Africa, and that the Spaniards depopulated the West Indies. conquered Mexico and plundered Peru. So, too, of all the early Euglish colonies in America; they were all undertaken-at least it is so set down in the charters-for the spread of the Christian religion and the salvation of the souls of the savages. We of this age have grown much less plous than our ancestors. We do not even pay to religion the tribute of hypocrisy. Not only is the glory of God absent from all our thoughts-we do not even talk about it. Nevertheless, we are not, any more than our fathers, without excellent reasons, honorable disguises, for any piece of rascality to which our avarice or ambition may tempt us. Philosophy is now-a-days lugged in to supply the place of religion, and, instead of excusing our robberies as incident to the promotion of God's glory, we justify them as being but a necessary result of the inevitable laws of nature.

One of the most thorough-going disciples of this new school of manifest destiny, by which plunder is justified ou philosophical principles, is Mr. E. G. Squim, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Central America, and author of two works: one on Nicaragus and the proposed ship canal by the river San Juan: the other, just published, on Honduras, San Salvador, and a proposed railroad from the Gulf of Omoa to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific. There is, we must admit, a little variation in the spelling of the names; yet we entertain very little doubt that our Philosopher Squier must be a lineal descendant of Philosopher Square, one of the tutors of Tom Jones, immortalized by Fielding, and of whose doctrine of the eternal fitness of things and conformity to the law of nature our Squier appears no less ardent an advocate than of his practice of squatting, without much regard to the rights of preoccupants, wherever anything tempting offers. This whele doctrine of robbery upon philosophical principles-what we may call the philosophy of fillibusterism—is comprehensively and energetically set forth by Mr. Squier, in the third chapter of his new book, in which he treats of the population of Central America.

Central America comprises an extent of about 156,000 square miles, being thus about equal in area to New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. Within these limits are contained two very distinct regions-the distinction depending not on difference of latitude, but on difference of level. The low country, perhaps half of the whole area, and lying principally on the eastern or gulf side, has a purely tropical climate and vegetation. The high table-lands in climate and products nearly approach the warmer regions of the temperate zone. At the time of the Spanish discovery and conquest, three centuries and more ago, the low lands were inhabited only by a few bands of wandering savages, and they remain in much the same condition to the present day. The tablelands, on the contrary, were the seats of a dense population living by agriculture, and of an aboriginal civilization not inferior to that of Mexico and Peru. Of the actual number of inhabitants at the period of the conquest we have no knowledge, and little beyond the guesses of travelers of its present population. The conjectural estimate as to the latter which finds most favor with Mr. Squier is as follows:

Total......2,919,600 And he distributes this population among the five independent States in which Central America is now divided thus:

 States.
 Area in Square
 Population
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For three hundred years of the Spanish dominion the country was ruled exclusively by the whitesit may even be said by the small proportion of whites born and educated in Spain—the native or

excluded from all political trusts. Under the Spaniards the five provinces above-named, together with that of Chiapas (now a part of Mexico) and Vera Paz, constituted the Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala. Without having suffered from those preliminary civil wars by which most of the other Spanish-American States were wasted, they dissolved their connection with the mother country in 1521, and established a confederacy which they called the Republic of Central America. This movement and the earlier government of the country were wholly in the hands of the whites. But they soon quarreled among themelves. As in other Spanish-Anterican States, a bitter feud broke out between the born Spaniards and the white creoles. These latter, instigated by the remembrance of past wrongs, claimed the exclusive government of the country, and from some of the States they succeeded in expelling the native-born Spaniards, who, under the colonial rule, had been the sole masters, and who, though few in numbers, still possessed a large part of the wealth, enterprise and intelligence of the country. Another feud also broke out between the priesthood and the liberals. At first, the liberals prevailed; but the pricathood, seeing themselves in danger of being stripped of their power and property, appealed to the half-breeds and Indiana, who were thus first led to take part in political affairs. They, however, were not satisfied with being mere tools. Under the leadership of the famous Carrers, they made themselves complete masters of Guatemala, the chief State of the Confederacy, where the priests were driven to the necessity of imitating the policy of their Latin predecessors toward the Goths, Franks, and other barbarian invaders, and yielding up the Government to those who had seized by the strong hand, to preserve as much influence as they could by playing upon the superstition and religious feelings of these new rulers. Such is the present condition of Guatemala, which, after various vicissitudes of civil war, is still under the rule of Carrera, whom Mr. Squier is pleased to pronounce a "treacherous and unscrupulous half-breed," (we had supposed he was a pure Indian,) "who 'rules over a desolated country with irrespon-'sible sway." Yet in the whole of his romantic and diversified career we do not at present recollect any act quite so "treacherous" or "unscrupulous" as Mr. Walker's murder of the unfortunate Corral by the pretended sentence of a courtmartial.

In Costa Rica, the southern province, the whites and the priesthood, acting in concert, have succeeded in preserving their authority, and that comparatively prosperous province has never yet been desolated by civil war. In the three central States the liberal or anti-priest party prevailed; but the consequence of these internal struggles was that the Federal Government fell into abeyence, and has at length entirely disappeared-the five States now being governed as independent re-

A large part of the territory claimed by Honduras—as yet a vast uninhabited forest—is claimed also by the British as appertaining to their district of Balize, or as belonging to their ally and feudatory, the King of the Mosquitos-a mixed race of Indians and negroes, who, as against the Spanish inhabitants, have had relations with the English ever since the time of the buccaneers. This controversy with the British has led the rulers of Honduras to court the favor of the United States, to which they have even proposed annexation; and in connection with proposed canals and railroads from the Gulf to the Pacific, it had led to violent struggles for influence with the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua between British and American diplomats, in which our Mr. Squier has been very much mixed up; to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to all our imbroglio with Great Britain on the subject of the Mosquito overeignty and Greytown, which lies within the disputed territory, and which is claimed at once by the Mosquitos and the British in their name, by Honduras, Nicarauga, and even by Coeta Ricathe boundaries of all these States being as yet very indistinctly defined.

The Republic of Nicaragua-of which, as the five States, the best inhabited portions are toward the Pacific side-contains two principal cities-Leon, not far from the Pacific port of Realejo, and Granada, on the north-west shore of Lake Nicaragua. These two rival cities became the nests of two political factions, one of which affected a conservative, and the other a reformatory or democratic leaning, and whose rivalry at length involved the State in a civil war, under which it has been suffering for some time past. The exhaustion of both parties, and the sudden loss of their leaders by cholers, have enabled Walker, with his band of desperadoes, by affecting to side with one of the contending parties, to make himself temporarily master of the country.

Having laid this foundation of facts, let us now return to Mr. Squier's philosophy of fillibustering. Following in the footsteps of Morton and some other physiologists who have attempted to conceal by pseudo scientific theories the nakedness of vulgar prejudices and ignorance, our philosopher lays down the following lates as having been determined by "anthropological" science: First: That nature perpetuates no human hybrids, but that in cases of amalgamation-which our philosopher assumes always to take place against the warning of a natural instinct—the result is that one of the two races completely absorbs and annihilates the other. Second: That all such amalgamations are attended by the most deplorable results, intellectual, moral and physical-the mixed race contrasting unfavorably in all these respects with any of the original stocks. Upon these principles our philosophic fillibuater

proceeds to argue, first, that the white race in Central America is in danger of being "gradually 'absorbed in the lower"-i. e. that of the ancient Indian possessors of the country-"and their institutions disappearing under the relative barbarism of which the latter are the exponents; to ward off which direful calamity and to re-cetablish the "institutions" introduced by the Spanish conquerors, but to which the Indian and mixed population are no longer disposed to submit. Mr. Squier proposes to re-enforce the white blood and to re-establish the aristocracy of color by a liberal infusion of North American fillibusters, who, with such variations as times and circumstances may require, are evidently intended by him to fill the shoes and re-enact the part of the old Spanish invaders!

But in the way of this precious scheme of plunder stand the mixed race-a power which the Spanish conquerors were not obliged to encounter -and whom Mr. Squier hates and maligns with all the ferocity of a disappointed robber. There they are, in spite of his pretended anthropological law, which does not allow them to exist at all, already

lation; while the very name, by which he himself | in Forth in Bevaria, opposite Nuremberg, whose states them to be known in Central America—that of Ladinos, "gallant men"-gives the lie to his elanders and conforms to the universal testimony of history, as well as of cotemporaneous observation sterdam, and all these various establishments will in other countries as well as in America, that mixed races, as a general rule, are superior to either of the original stocks, very frequently comhining the virtues and escaping the most serious faults of both. The white men having tried their hand in Central America for three centuries past with no very satisfactory result, we are disposed now to let the mixed races try their hand.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The issue of a new Russian loan affords a practical illustration of the system of Loan-mongoring in Europe, to which we have heretofore called the

attention of our readers. This loan is brought out under the suspices of the house of Stieglitz at St. Petersburg. Stieglitz is to Alexander what Rothschild is to Francis Joseph. what Fould is to Louis Napoleon. The late Czar Nichelas made Stieglitz a Russian Baron, as the late Kaiser Franz made old Rothschild an Austrian Baron, while Louis Napoleon has made a Cabinet Minister of Fould, with a free ticket to the Tuilcries for the females of his family. Thus we find every tyront backed by a Jew, as is every Pope by a Jesuit. In truth, the cravings of oppressors would be hopeless, and the practicability of war out of the question, if there were not an army of Jesuits to smother thought and a handful of Jews to ransack pockets.

The loan is for fifty millions of roubles, to be issued in five per cent bonds, with dividends payable at Amsterdam, Berlin and Hamburgh, at the exceedingly moderate price of 86 roubles-that is to say, in consideration of paying 86 roubles, in several installments, the payer is entitled to five roubles dividend per year, which amounts to nearly six per cent, and to a bond of 100 roubles indorsed by the Russian Government, as security for his capital, which is redeemable at some remote period between this and doomsday. It is worthy of notice that Russia does not appeal, as Austria has recently done, to the moneyed enthusiasm of her own subjects, stirred up by the stimulus of bayonets and prisons; but this shows only the greater confidence which she has in her credit abroad, and the greater sagacity which she possesses in raising money without embarrassing and therefore without disappointing the people at home. Baron Stieglitz does not propose to retain one single kopeck of the fifty millions for the Greek, Sicilian, American, Polish, Livonian, Tartarian, Siberian and Crimean sympathizers with Russia, but distributes seventeen millions of the loan to Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, the same share to Mendelssohn & Co. of Berlin, and sixteen millions to Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, of Hamburgh. And, although British and French houses do not, for obvious reasons, court a direct participation in the loan, we shall presently show that indirectly they contribute largely to furnish-

ing their antagonists with the sinews of war. With the exception of a small amount of five and six per cent Russian bonds negotiated at London and Hamburgh, and of the last Russian loan which was taken up by the Barings, Stieglitz of St. Petersburgh, in conjunction with Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, have been the principal agencies for Russian credit with the capitalists of Western and Central Europe. The four-per-cent Hope certificates, under the special auspices of Hope, and the four-per-cent Stieglitz inscriptions, under the special auspices of Stieglitz, are extensively held in Holland, Switzerland, Prussia, and to some extent even in England. The Hopes of Amsterdam, who enjoy great prestige in Europe from their connection with the Dutch Government and their reputation for great integrity and immense wealth, have well deserved of the Czar for the efforts they have made to popularize his bonds in Wolfand Stieglitz, who is a German Jew intimately connected with all his co-religionists in the loan-mongering trade, has done the rest. Hope commanding the respect of the most eminent merchants of the age, and Stieglitz being one of the free-masonry of Jews, which has existed in all ages—these two powers combined to influence at once the highest merchants and the lowest jobbing circles, have been turned by Russia to most profitable account. Owing to these two influences, and to the ignorance which prevails about her interior resources. Russia, of all the European Continental Governments, stands highest in the estimation of 'Change, whatever may be thought of her in other quarters. But the Hopes lend only the prestige of their name; the real work is done by the Jews, and can only be done by them, as they monopolize the machinery of the loanmongering mysteries by concentrating their energies upon the barter-trade in securities, and the changing of money and nego-

tiating of bills in a great measure arising therefrom. Take Amsterdam, for instance, a city harboring many of the worst descendants of the Jews, whom Ferdinand and Isabella drove out of Spain, and who, after lingering a while in Portugal, were driven thence also, and eventually found a safe place of retreat in Holland. In Amsterdam alone they number not less than 35,000, many of whom are engaged in this gambling and jobbing of securities. These men have their scents at Rotterdam. the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Nymwegen, Delft. Groningen, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, and various other places in the Netherlands and surrounding German and French Territories. Their business is to watch the moneys available for investment and keenly observe where they lie. Here and there and everywhere that a little capital courts investment, there is ever one of these little Jews ready to make a little suggestion or place a little bit of a loan. The smartest highwayman in the Abruzzi is not better posted up about the locale of the hard cash in a traveler's value or porket than those Jews about any toose capital

in the hands of a trader. These small Jewish agents draw their supplies from the big Jewish houses, such as that of Hollander and Lebren, Konigswarter, Raphael, Stern, Sichel, Bischoffsheim, Amsterdam, Ezekiels of Rotterdam. Hollander and Lehren are of the Portuguese sect of Jews, and practice a great ostensible devotion to the religion of their race. Lahren. like the great London Jew Sir Moses Montefiore, has made many sacrifices for those that still linger in Jerusalem. His office, near the Amstel, in Amsterdam, is one of the most picturesque imaginable. Crowds of these Jewish agents assemble there every day, together with numerous Jewish theologians, and around its doors are congregated all sorts and manners of Armenian, Jerusalem, barbaresque, and Polish beggars, in long robes and Oriental turbans. The language spoken smells strongly of Babel, and the perfume which otherwise pervades

The next Jewish loan-mongering concern is that

the place is by no means of a choice kind.

10,000 inhabitants are all Jews with some few Reman Catholic exceptions. The Königswarters bave houses at Frankfort, Paris, Vlenna and Amplace a certain amount of the loan. Then we have the Baphaels, who also have houses in London and Paris, who belong, like Königswarter, to the lowest class of loan-mongoring Jews. The Sterns come from Frankfort, and have houses at Paris, Berlin, London and Amsterdam. One of the London Sterns, David, was for some time established at Madrid, but so disgusted the chivalrous Spaniards that he was compelled to quit. They have married the daughters of one of the rich London Goldsmiths, and do an immense business in stock. The only man of ability in the family is the Paris

Stern. The Bischoffsheims are, next to the Rothschilds and Hopes, the most influential house in Belgium and Holland. The Belgian Bischoffsheim is a man of great accomplishments and one of the most respected bank directors and railway magnates. They came from Mayence, and owing to the genius of this Belgian Bischoffsheim, have attained to their present emineuce. They have houses at London. Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfort, Cologne and Vienna, and have recently sent a clork or agent to New-York. They have intermarried with a Frankfort Jew of the name of Goldschmidt. who, however, is not distinguished either for wealth or genius, although pretending to both. One of these Goldschmidts-and the most insignificant of the firm-presides over the London concern, while one of the Bischoffsheims rules over that of Amsterdam, and the other over that of Brussels

and of Paris. As far as the seventeen million roubles assigned to Holland are concerned, although brought out under the name of Hope, they will at once go into the hands of these Jews, who will, through their various branch houses, find a market abroad, while the small Jew agents and brokers create a demand for them at home. Thus do these loans, which are a curse to the people, a ruin to the holders, and a danger to the Covernments, become a blessing to the houses of the children of Judah. This Jew organization of loan-mongers is as dangerous to the people as the aristocratic organization of landowners. It principally sprung up in Europe since Rothschild was made a Baron by Austria, and enriched by the money earned by the Hessians in fighting the American Revolution. The fortunes amassed by these loan-mongers are immense, but the wrongs and sufferings thus entailed on the people and the encouragement thus afforded to their oppressors still remain to be told. We have sufficiently shown how the Amsterdam

Jews, through their machinery at home and abroad, will absorb in a very little time the seventeen millions of roubles put at the disposal of Hope. The arrangements attendant on the placing of the amount in Berlin and Hamburgh are somewhat of a similar nature. The Mendelssohns of Berlin are descended from the good and learned Moses Mendelssohn, and count among the more modern members of the family the distinguished musical composer. In their case, as in that of the Lessings and a few other Frankfort, Berlin and Hamburgh families, owing to some peculiar literary tradition or some peculiar influence of refinement, their houses are far superior in character to those of the general clique of loan-mongers. Their representative in Hamburgh too, Mr. Beschutz, is a man of high character, and there is little doubt that under their auspices the thirtythree millions put by Stieglitz at their disposal will soon be taken. But, as in the case of Hope of Amsterdam, the part taken by the Mendelssohns will only be nominal, and to lend the prestige of their name. Rothschilds' special agent at Berlin. Simon Bleichroder, and their occasional agents, the Veits, will very likely take a portion on speculation, and sell it with a profit to the small Jew fry of Berlin, Hanover, Magdeburgh, Brunswick and Cassel, while the Frankfort Jows will supply the small fry of Darmstadt, Manuheim, Carlsrube. Stuttgardt, Ulm, Augsburg and Munich. This small fry again distribute the stock among still smaller fry, until eventually some honest farmer of Suabis, some substantial manufacturer of Crefeld. or some downger Counters of Isenburg has the honor of becoming the permanent oreditor of the Czar by locking the stock up as a permauent investment. The Jew jobbers of Breslau, Ratisbor. Cracow and Posen, the Frankels of Warsaw, Benedick of Stockholm, Hambro of Copenhagen, Magnus of Berlin, with his extensive Polish constituency, Jacobson of the same city and Ries and Heine of Hamburg, both houses of great influence in Jew financial circles, especially Heine, will each and all disseminate a goodly amount among their multitudinous customers and bring the stock within the reach of all the northern section of Europe. In this wise any amount, however large, is soon absorbed. It must be borne in mind, that beside the local and provincial speculations, there is the immense stockjobbing machinery between the various European gathering points of the loan-mongering confederation now all connected by telegraph communications, which, of course, vastly facilitate all such operations. Moreover, almost all the Jew loan-mongers in Europe are connected by family ties. At Cologne, for instance, we find the principal branchhouse of the Paris Foulds, one of whom married a Misseppenheim, whose brothers are the chief railway speculators of Rhenish Prussia, and next to Heistedt and Stein, the principal bankers of Cologne. Like the Bothschilds and the Greeks, the loan-mongering Jews derive much of their strength from these family relations, as these, in addition to their lucre affinities, give a compactness and unity to their operations which insure their This Eastern war is destined at all events to

throw some light upon this system of loan-mongering as well as other systems. Meantime the Czar will get his fifty millions, and let the English journals say what they please, if he wants five fifty: more, the Jews will dig them up. Let us not be thought too severe upon these loan-mongering gentry. The fact that 1855 years ago Christ drove the Jewish money-changers out of the temple, and that the money-changers of our age enlisted on the side of tyranny happen again chiefly to be Jews, is perhaps no more than a historical coincidence. The loanmongering Jews of Europe do only on a large and more obnoxious scale what many others do on one smaller and less significant. But it is only because the Jews are so strong that it is timely and expedient to expose and stigmatize their organization.

The National Intelligencer, in a New-Year's sermon of some three or four columns, is quite pathetic and unctuous on the subject of medern degeneracy. Extravagance, luxury, and ostentation are increasing at an alarming rate. There is a of Konigawarter, who came from a Jewish colony fearful basto to be rich. Reputation rather than

character is cought for. There are but faint traces if any at all, of "traditional refinement;" " ale 'ancestral dignity;" "open-hand and manacial 'hespitality;" "bland and genial manners. or "domestic and fireside virtues," which it seems characterized "the men of our earlier national ers" when The Intelligencer was in quiet posses sion of the Government printing. Now there is an such thing as "local attachment." We have all grown cosmopolitans, and have lost our "conscioni individuality," a loss which has led "to the lewer-'ing of porsonal self-respect," to "the obliterstion of general customs and local habitudes." and, what is worst of all, "to an impatience of those wholesome restraints which form the discipline of home and are the surest bonds of the domestic charities." Good-breeding also has vanished, and the "ethics of polition" have sading deteriorated. The instances of this deterioration which The Intelligencer cites are the florosness of modern political contouts and the spirit of fillibustering so rife among us. But if The Intelligencer will turn back to its own files, say from 1808 to 1815, it will discover that every "the men of our earlier national era" did sometimes say rather hard things of each other; and as to fillibustering, if it has no other more serious history at hand, let it look into Knickerbocker's New-York, and it will find that objectionable practice going back to a very respectable and tiquity, having been freely practiced two centuries and more ago by the unessy Yankees as against the quiet and slow-going Dutchmen of New-Netherlands, and from that day down to the present. There was an illustration very pat to its purpose. which somehow our cotemporary has strangely overlooked, and the omission of which we will supply. How does it happen that, when treating of the "ethics of politics," The Intelligencer, brought, up at the feet of Thomas Jefferson, has not one word to say on the subject of Domestic Slavery. which, from being a blot and a curse, has been conerted by the ethics of Southern politics into a lessing and a glory ?

All the other charges brought by The Intelligences against the present times, are but stereotyped commonplaces reprinted time out of mind by old bores for the edification and reformation of the fast young men of the day. Upon this topic of Slavery, The Intelligencer might have been original as well as eloquent and adhortatory, beside having an excellent chance at indulging in its lavorite clincher of a quetation from Washington, and yet not one word has it to say. Is this silence, let us respectfully ask, to be set down among the other proofs of modern degeneracy?

JOHN M. BERRIEN, late Senator from Georgia, whose death is announced in the Southern papers. was one of those numerous men of Northern birth who have been among the most strenuous of Slavery propagandists. He was a native of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, but emigrated young to Georgia. where he rose to distinction as a lawyer and politician. He was originally a broad constructionist, the friend and partisan of Calhoun, and first became known to the country at large as the Attorney-General of General Jackson's first Cabinet. When Jackson quarrelled with Calhoun, Berrien resigned and became a nullifier, as Calhoun did. From being a nullifier, he next became a Southern Whig-one of those recruits to the Whig party of which the more it got the weaker it grew, the different members of is neutralizing each other and rendering any decisive action impossible. Mr. Berrien was also a very precise professor of religion, paying tithes of mint and cumin, but at the same time finding burdens for the shoulders of other men which he himself would not touch with one of his little fingers. He was at home in the Bible argument for Slavery, which he handled with particular nction.

We took occasion not long since to comment on the multiplicity of presidential candidates. The number, however, is rapidly thinning out. Cass and Douglas have both announced that they shall not be candidates. The competition for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention seems likely to be narrowed down to Pierce, Wise and Buchanan. Wise has made his bid in a number of letters beginning with his famous epistle to the Rev. Dr. Adams of "South Side" notoriety, and winding up with his letter to Dr. Stone, pitching into a Boston committee for presuming to invite him (Wise) to lesture in that city on Slavery. To these documents Pierce has replied in the tail to his message-s draggling and heavy production, but of which the evident intent is to make his kite rise. As Mr. Buchanan is not yet in the field, we must decline to commit ourselves absolutely, but as between Pierce and Wise, we think that Pierce is justly entitled to the nomination. In bold and blustering assertion, Wise doubtless takes the lead, but in the matter of industrious, pertinacious and most deliberate fabrication of the facts of history. Pierce as decidedly has the advantage; and considering the probable constitution of the Cincinnati Convention, hese latter bids for the nomination ought to carry the day.

It is an excellent maxim-When you have nothing to say, hold your tongue. Our Secretary of War is one of the last persons whom we supposed had shrewdness and caution enough to practice upon it, and yet he has just afforded an admirable instance of it. We were waiting with much curiosity to see what reply he would make to the attack on his Indian war policy implied in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. Not having anything to say, he says not a word except that the war is suspended for the Winter, but is to be resumed in the Spring. We hope before voting means to carry it on, Congress will find out what it is about.

The Freeman's Journal argues from the recent murder in Connecticut that the common people ought not to be allowed to read the Bible. or at least only under the supervision of an infallible ex pounder of it. Sly, it will be recollected, masdered his victim by knocking him down with a stick of witch-hazel and then cutting his throat with pocket-knife. What would be thought of argument founded on these facts in favor of exterminating all witch-hazel trees, and of allowing so man to carry a knife in his pocket except under the supervision of a policeman?

The Herald of this city in its comments on the President's Message succeeds in killing two birds with one stone. It denounces the closing part of the Message as a mere speech to Buncombe, & piece of miserable trash stolen from the editorial columns of The Herald. True enough, but as little complimentary to the President as to The Herald. It is stated we see by the correspondent of The Evening Post, that the President's Message was intype for a month, during which it was diminished by one-third. It the President had kept it enother