

Business Notices.

Dr. B. S. MITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Cholera..."
HOLIDAY GIFTS—FRANCIS PROFFER FOUNDATION...
BROOKLYN NEWS—M. & E. TOWLE & CO.
GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN—New York, Oct. 10, 1855.

New-York Daily Tribune

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.
HOUSE, Jan. 3.—There were several ballots for Speaker to day. A resolution to keep the door closed until a Speaker was elected was laid on the table.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

With the new year a new Postal law went into effect, 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 aid of that rare embodiment of Post-Office wisdom, Mr. Edson B. Olds.

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.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The issue of a new Russian loan affords a practical illustration of the system of loan-mongering in Europe, to which we have heretofore called the attention of our readers. This loan is brought out under the auspices of the house of Stiglitz at St. Petersburg.

have a row of punctures—cut by a machine—around each stamp, so that the stamps can be instantly torn or jerked apart without the slightest trouble, or the use of any saws or knives.

The labor of receiving, rating, stamping, making up and delivering letters, together with the selling of stamps to everybody at all times and places—mail transportation not included—in 1854, in Great Britain, cost \$3,233,195, and the number of letters sent was 443,649,301.

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.

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.

Upon these principles our philosophic fillibuster 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.

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 laws as having been determined by "anthropological" science.

These small Jewish agents draw their supplies from the big Jewish houses, such as that of Hollander and Lehren, Königswarter, Raphael, Stern, Siegel, Bischoffheim, Amsterdam, Ezekiel of Rotterdam.

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-thousand Jews will dig them up.

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.

Another feud also broke out between the priesthood and the liberals. At first, the liberals prevailed; but the priesthood, seeing themselves in danger of being stripped of their power and property, appealed to the half-breeds and Indians, who were thus first led to take part in political affairs.

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.

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 Balise, or as belonging to their ally and feudatory, the King of the Mosquitoes.

The Republic of Nicaragua—of which, as of all the five States, the best inhabited portions are toward the Pacific side—contains two principal cities—Leon, not far from the Pacific port of Realajo, 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.

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But in the way of this previous 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.

while the very name, by which he himself states them to be known in Central America—that of Ladinos, "gallant men"—gives the lie to his standers and conforms to the universal testimony of history, as well as of contemporaneous observation.

The issue of a new Russian loan affords a practical illustration of the system of loan-mongering in Europe, to which we have heretofore called the attention of our readers.

The loan is for fifty millions of roubles, to be issued in five per cent bonds, with dividends payable at Amsterdam, Berlin and Hamburg, at the exceedingly moderate price of 86 roubles—that is to say, in consideration of paying 86 roubles, in several instalments, 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.

With the exception of a small amount of five and six per cent Russian bonds negotiated at London and Hamburg, and of the last Russian loan which was taken up by the Barings, Stiglitz of St. Petersburg, in conjunction with Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, have been the principal agencies for Russian credit with the capitalists of Western and Central Europe.

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 loan-mongering mysteries by concentrating their energies upon the barter-trade in securities, and the changing of money and negotiating of bills in a great measure arising therefrom.

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in Firth in Bavaria, opposite Nuremberg, whose 10,000 inhabitants are all Jews with some few Roman Catholic exceptions. The Königswarter has houses at Frankfurt, Paris, Vienna and Amsterdam, and all these various establishments will place a certain amount of the loan. Then we have the Raphael, who also has houses in London and Paris, who belong, like Königswarter, to the lowest class of loan-mongering Jews.

The Bischoffheims are, next to the Rothschilds and Hopes, the most influential house in Belgium and Holland. The Belgian Bischoffheim is a man of great accomplishments and one of the most respected bank directors and railway magnates.

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.

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.

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character is sought for. There are but faint traces, if any at all, of "traditional refinement;" "of ancestral dignity;" "open-hand and manly hospitality;" "bland and genial manners;" or "domestic and freidre virtues," which it seems characterized "the men of our earlier nation."

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