

their very existence—had passed away for the moment, and they revelled in the conviction of returning safety.

But the fiat against them and their bad rule had gone forth, and in the far West a new republic was making gigantic strides towards the attainment of power and influence. The time came at last when this republic, the United States of America, loomed over all the empires, monarchies and aristocracies of Europe as a perpetual, an inevitable menace. The tyrannized people of the Old World saw the power and prosperity of the new government, and they envied and craved for similar institutions. It was evident from the spread of this desire, that the period was fast approaching when all Europe would rise against her tyrants, and those in power quaked with fear. At this moment, and in the hour of its greatest prosperity, the American republic was assailed by traitors. A few madmen, blind to the commonest instincts of self-preservation, undertook in a fatal hour to destroy our glorious Union. Taking advantage of the ravings of our foolish and nearsighted abolitionists and negro-worshippers, the traitors at the South fanned their infernal, treacherous blaze until it ignited a large portion of our land. In the light of this accursed bonfire the despots of Europe danced and revelled. They hastened to throw fuel upon the fire, for they foresaw in the result of the rebellion good for themselves. They hoped that for centuries to come, the traitors of the South had rivetted the chains of those European nations aspiring for freedom, and gleefully did the despots hail the rebels. They hastened to accord them unequivocal sympathy. They were treated belligerents; they were aided with money, with arms, with ships, with encouragement of every nature; and the loyal government and people of the American republic were reviled, spit upon and defamed, their ruin eagerly hoped for and continuously prophesied.

In spite of these adverse circumstances, the people of the North have successfully battled against their open foes and their underhanded enemies, and, like France under the first republic, they have maintained their cause. Unlike the French, however, the people of this country are aware of the advantages and benefits of self-government, and, having fought for them, they will maintain them. It is now a matter beyond all doubt or cavil that ere many months have elapsed the rebellion will have been crushed, and this government will have asserted its great power and influence by that very result. Then, with an immense army and the most formidable navy the world ever saw, we shall be both able and willing to repay to the despots of Europe the debt we owe them. Ill will and malice we shall repay by deeds, not by words. We shall first drive the French from Mexico. With a host of famous and capable generals, admirals of undoubted merit, and enormous armies and fleets at their command, we shall dictate our wishes as regards this continent, and England and France will obey.

But worse results must accrue to the Western and Northern Powers of Europe than being driven from this continent. Their subjects, when they see the American republic rising from her troubles more powerful, more glorious than ever, will feel renewed desires for a like form of government, and then we shall see the thrones of Europe crumble, and the whole monarchical edifice will be revolutionized. We shall then hear no more of kingdoms and empires. Republics will become universal, and mankind shall enjoy the benefits of liberal and constitutional governments, and this as the direct result of the American rebellion, which the despots of Europe fondly hoped was the death knell of this hated republic. As for Napoleon, who in our hour of need stole upon this continent, he shall find that Mexico will be, as we have so often asserted, his Moscow—the utter ruin of himself and of his dynasty. Those who have opposed or assailed us in our time of trouble shall be taught a better lesson when we shall have crushed the rebellion and reconstructed the Union. Able then to deal with our foes, we shall do so relentlessly; for we have met with naught save deceit and treachery. The lesson is bitter; its fruits shall be as gall; and those who inculcated it—let them beware.

To say the least, the *Herald* is plucky. According to that inspiration, there is an interesting time ahead and the Millennium quite distant.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

#### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A shipment of iron for the Pacific railroad arrived in San Francisco on the 19th inst. It is not the first shipment which was made; the ship which came in, the *Herald of the Morning*, sailed three weeks after the C. S. Grant, which sailed with the first shipment of iron for the road. She may, therefore, be looked for every hour until she arrives. When these ships left Boston fears were entertained that they might fall in with the Alabama or Florida, and be committed to the flames. One has arrived, and it is to be hoped the others will soon be safe in port. As soon as the iron can be discharged and landed on the levee, the contractor for the first eighteen miles will commence to lay it down. And after he makes a beginning, we hope he will be able to continue laying the rails until his eighteen miles are in a condition for receiving the locomotives and cars. The bridge on the American is ready to raise, and can be put up in a few days. The trestling on the South

side, between the levee and the river, is nearly all up, and the bridge will be pushed to completion now as soon as possible, as a portion of the iron is in port. Laying down the first rail on the Pacific Railroad will be an event worthy of note in the history of the progress of internal improvements in California. The first rail on the Pacific Railroad will be laid in California. Iron has been shipped to Kansas for a portion of the first fifty miles, but, as far as we are advised, the road bed is not prepared for it. Hence we conclude that the first rails on the Pacific Railroad will be laid in California. After the first is down, how many years will intervene before the rail which is to connect the Eastern and Western sections will be fastened to the cross-ties? The Pacific Railroad bill requires the railway to be completed across the continent in 1876, thirteen years from the time the enterprise was inaugurated. To finish it in that time will be a wonderful achievement; but so great are the demands for the road, and so astonishing are the discoveries of mineral wealth on the route, that the world may be astonished to learn that trains of cars are running across the continent before the year 1876 is entered upon. Be this as it may, we congratulate the people upon the certain prospect that the first ton of rails on the Pacific Railroad will be laid by the Pacific Railroad Company of California. The same ship also brought a locomotive, tender, etc., for the company.

#### EDUCATION.

BY F. C. ROBINSON.

The definition of the term "to educate" is generally accepted as being the instilling of an understanding of the mechanical rules that govern the arts and sciences, together with some few external embellishments, that in the main might be justly pronounced more ornamental than useful. The accomplishment of these ends is generally understood to be the receiving of an education.

Now, I do not wish it to be inferred that I object to the definition thus applied—provided it is allowed to be a very limited construction, put upon a very wide term or subject; but otherwise, I am led to enquire: should there not be a broader and deeper sense taken with the common expression "to educate" than that generally applied to it? If there is nothing beyond the development of the mechanical capacities of the human mind to be considered, as necessary in our educational processes, then our responsibilities are not only light, but easily understood. I have no disposition to inaugurate discussion on the doctrine that some hold, that the human mind will develop itself for good or evil, independent of tuition, example or restraint; but will simply observe that if there be no such principle in nature, as improvement by cultivation, then we have but small need to exert those faculties that seem so remarkably adapted for improvement and so susceptible to impressions. But if the mind can be improved by cultivation, and if in educating the mind it be necessary to go to the very root of the moral, as well as the intellectual faculties, to study the very inner heart—the minutest seed of character as it were, for future development or reduction, if it be possible to plant, then, necessary to nourish in the soul purity of motive and soundness of principle, to cultivate there the love of the noble and beautiful, to brighten that intelligence, that not only will distinguish right from wrong, truth from error; but lead the soul up to the highest pinnacle of moral, intellectual and spiritual perfection. If the means employed to lead to this great consummation can properly be incorporated in the term "to educate"; then we may be safe in pronouncing the mechanical rudiments, before alluded to, as being the mere shallow external of education; the shadow of the substance, the shell that contains the combustibles, that when wisely ignited will flash, burst and spread around, accomplishing the designs of the maker.

I think it is not impossible to trace the greatest evils that disgrace the pages of the history of the world from the beginning, to the exclusive, extravagant and morbid worship of the superficial externals of education, together with the tacit neglect of the great center principle of morality. How could this be otherwise? for if truth, intelligence and wisdom, had always been preeminent in every heart, how could falsehood, injustice and foolishness ever have predominated, or

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Made countless thousands mourn."

Does not this reflection point to the great necessity, for instituting a sound and rigid moral code of training in our educational institutions? Tell me not of "natural depravity"; I do not, cannot admit of the term in its strictest sense. I have seen instances of viciousness that have been improperly considered as illustrating the idea of "natural depravity"; but without being guilty of egotism, have ever felt capable of tracing said depravity to the wilful and palpable neglect of those yearnings of the moral capacities that are more or less common and inherent to every human being; the mere doubt of this truism brings in question Divine justice.

During my experience as a teacher in public schools, I have often labored under these impressions, and at times have ventured to incorporate them in my teachings and series of instructions in moral philosophy; feeling that ignorance of our moral responsibilities was a dangerous element to have in any community; and though some may not have fallen in with my views; but questioned the policy of intro-

ducing what were considered to be innovations, and irrelevant to the common routine of an intellectual education; but with all due deference to every man's opinions, I cannot but reflect on the fact that the youthful mind is much more susceptible of impressions, moral or vicious, intellectual or absurd, than are the minds matured; for youth is the soil in which to sow the seeds of knowledge, truth and purity; that they may germinate in its virgin bosom, may grow and fructify to our honor and to the lasting benefit of our posterity.

Let us now turn our attention to the general channels of the subject of education, and allow me to hazard the expression of my conviction, that no community can be justly considered as enjoying the full advantages and blessings of civilization, so long as its educational institutions are either neglected or unwisely conducted.

This observation is applicable, not only to juvenile training, but to the continuous advancement, to which the most intelligent among us are susceptible.

There never existed an evil without an origin, nor but few diseases without a remedy, though undiscovered, and so it is in any community where ignorance predominates; where folly tips in the seat of wisdom! Setting aside the further consideration of causes, I will venture to present my impression of the remedy, as being the utmost exertion on the part of those responsible, first, themselves to acquire a truthful, practical method of developing, not only their own capacities but the minds of all within their proper circle. It is said that "knowledge is power"; but it can only and truly be a blessing when virtuously and wisely directed; with the great aim of promoting the development of all that is good in humanity! But in cases where selfishness, as well as ignorance predominate, in those who are appointed to superintend public tuition, and where no remedy is applied, then I grant that you may expect to see the whole intellectual and moral machinery paralyzed, and a just condemnation merited. This, of course, is but a supposable case; but in such a case, there is needed a system, uniform in its organization and materials employed, wisdom and energy in their application, and a warm cooperation on the part of all concerned, this must inevitably bring success and gratification.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**JOHN SMITH WITH VARIATIONS.**—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels, and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus, in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smith; the Spaniard renders it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeets; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jouloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes Jahn-Schmitt; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras, he becomes Ton Qua Smitta; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittwiecky; should he wander among the Welch mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is booked as Johntli F. Smitti; if of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Iou Smikton; and in Turkey, he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

**THE BATTLE OF THE ENGINEERS.**—The contest now going on at Charleston between two of the best, if not absolutely the two best engineers in their respective armies, is extremely interesting in every point of view, besides that which concerns itself with the national bearing of the result. It is universally admitted that if Beauregard is good for anything in the way of generalship, it is as an engineer. And he probably is very accomplished and ingenious in that line of service. His actual exploits thus far are not proofs of great originality, as perhaps the occasion did not call for it, but they show no defects in his claim to be a first-class engineer. But General Gilmore, in his reduction of Fort Pulaski, demonstrated highly original and brilliant qualities. What he accomplished in that case is well known, but the following statement by the Philadelphia *North American* of the immense barriers of routine opinion which he had the boldness to attack and demolish at the same time, but shows what stuff the man is made of.

"It is stated that General Wright, for three years Chief of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, after a careful survey, pronounced most positively against the practicability of an attack on Pulaski, stating that there is not iron enough in America to take that Fort. General Totten, long the head of the entire Engineer Corps, is reported to have said: 'You might as well undertake to bombard the Rocky Mountains from Tybee as Fort Pulaski.' Gen. Robert E. Lee gave testimony to the same point: 'The enemy may fill your Fort with shot and shell, but they cannot breach its walls.' But the incredulous Gilmore insisted on an opportunity to drag some cannon miles across floating marshes to a little firm land, on which he proposed to plant them for a breaching battery, and by some strange chance he was permitted to do so. The world knows the effect on Fort Pulaski; and are now informed that its consequence with the branch of the service to which he was attached, was to make Gen. Gilmore the best rated officer in the Engineer Corps."

**ANOTARY'S NOSE.**—"Le Nez d'un Notaire" is the name of a new novel, of the sensational order, by the celebrated Parisian novelist, M. Edmond About. The hero is a highly respectable Parisian notary (of the Faubourg St. Germain), young, rich and well-looking, with a handsome Roman nose, surmounted with spectacles, on account of short sight. At one of the evening receptions in the green-room of the Imperial Opera, where the young ladies of the corps de ballet highly estimate him, he quarrels with the Secretary of the Turkish legation, who invites him to the duello, in which his nose is cut off by a Damascus blade and is run away with by a tom cat (witness of the combat,) from whom it is not recovered, tho? M. L'Ambert, the notary, runs after his nose in the cat's mouth for over three miles, accompanied in the race by the Turk and three others of the same race, a marquis and a stockbroker—spectators of the combat. The nose irretrievably lost, surgical science is called in to provide a substitute. For two thousand francs (\$400) a poor water-carrier allows as much flesh to be cut out of his left arm to provide a new nose for the notary. The new handle to his face is Grecian instead of Roman, and improves the notary's aspect. Time goes on, but the nose becomes ruddy—the water-carrier, from whose arm it was taken, having spent his 2,000 francs in hard living. He reforms, and the nose again flourishes. Twelve months later, the handsome Greek nose is found to be limp—the water-carrier is dying from want of food, and is nourished back into health, which restores the notary's nasal feature. At last the notary, who is a lady-killer, resolves to marry, but on the morning of his intended nuptials awakes—noseless! The lady who, at first, had heroically resolved to wed the notary, nose or no nose, cannot carry out this purpose when she sees what a sad spectacle he is. The end is, the notary sells his practice, retires to an elegant villa in the environs of Paris, and has a silver nose made for daily use. One day, in taking a walk, he runs against Romagne, the water-carrier, whom the doctor had declared dead. "Wretch, where is my nose?" exclaims the excited notary. "Ah, sir, it was not my fault," rejoins the trembling water-carrier; "I got into a factory and my left arm being caught in the teeth of an iron wheel, was torn clean off. It happened early in the morning of the 3d of March," which happened to be the morning fixed for the notary's nuptials. Such is the new sensation novel, which is the latest rage in Paris. It is impossible for a tale to be founded on a greater extravagance. Nevertheless, it is said to be very well written, and will make M. About more popular than ever.

**THE GREEK FIRE.**—The Greek fire, which is so distasteful to the fire-eaters of Charleston, is the invention of Mr. Levi Short, of this city, who was for a time a suitor to the government to use this projectile, but did not succeed until it was recommended by Admiral Porter by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime representatives of foreign governments have applied for the invention without avail. The base of the terrible agent is petroleum, chemically combined with other highly inflammable ingredients, known only to the inventor, the whole forming an utterly inextinguishable compound, which, once ignited, burns triumphant over all ordinary means of quenching fire, burns even in water, and can only be put out by being burnt out. This fearful war agent is contained in a light metallic chamber, enclosed in the common form of percussion shell, that, itself discharged by striking the object aimed at, ignites the fire, which is scattered broadcast, its fierce flames giving a new terror to the perils of war.—[Buffalo Advertiser.]

#### VARIETIES.

—A French work, recently published, maintains that in every 10,500 years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory the last of these deluges occurred 4,500 years ago, and the next one is due in 6,000 years.

—The Paris papers announce the death of General Kulliere at the age of seventy-six. The deceased General entered the army in 1807, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1837 he was made General of division. He was also created a Peer of France, and was Minister of War when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic.

—Mr. Merriam, of New York, states the very remarkable fact that the deaths in that city from sunstroke, during the late hot weather, exceeded the number of deaths occurring in any single twenty-four hours from yellow fever in any of the years when that pestilence became epidemic here.

—In the early Puritanic days in New England, a certain Judge Nathaniel Byfield offered a petition for exemption in a certain Indian war then raging, on the Biblical ground that he had taken a new wife, and therefore should be free, as Moses ordained, to remain at home one year. But the sagacious Puritans took no action on his petition; for if they granted it, they feared that all the young men liable to a draft would get married, and if they denied it, it would be, they considered, a denial of the authority of the Bible. So Nathaniel had to go to the war, in spite of Moses—as the newly-married men under thirty-five have to do at the present day.