

government that was never anything more than our servant and agent, is a "civil war," and, consequently, that we are rebels and traitors. They dare to threaten us with "such representations" as will compel a compliance with their demands from governments that will permit no "representation" from us.

Now we submit that this insolence ought to be brought to an end. The bearing of Great Britain to us from the beginning has not been such as to give her any claim upon our patience—still less to authorize her to dictate to us unconcerning our own internal affairs, and to bully us with menaces if we choose to reject her interference. Great Britain, more than any or all other countries, is responsible for the trying situation in which we find ourselves. It was she that introduced and established slavery here, and reaped the benefits of its colonial existence. It was she that fostered and patronized it into a fixed and ineradicable institution, by offering the most profitable market for the products of its labor. It was she that from the corrupting of mixed bloods and a festering civilization generated the Yankee, and spewed him upon the shores of New England. It was she that stimulated his quick propensities for evil by missionary of fanaticism, and afforded him means of mischief by contributions of money to be used in crusades of incendiarism at the South. She furnished the original cause of discord and disturbance on this continent. She struck the spark that first ignited a sectional flame, and she fed the fire till it grew into a conflagration. She was the first, and that with undisguised alacrity, to acknowledge that there was a war, and she will be the last, and then with unconcealed reluctance, to do anything to bring about peace. All that she has yet done has been with the view of prolonging and aggravating the war. Convinced from the first that the seceding States could never be subjugated, and would never abandon the contest till their independence was secure, her only aim has been to encourage the aggressors to persist in their fruitless effort till both belligerents are reduced to the lowest possible degree of prostration. Accordingly, she has, to the great prejudice of ourselves, and the incalculable advantage of the enemy, taken the following positions:

1. That although the law of nations permits prizes captured at sea to be taken into the ports of neutral nations for condemnation and sale, this shall not be done during the present war.

2. That though the same law permits the vessels of belligerents to seek shelter, repair, refit, obtain necessary supplies, etc., in the ports of neutrals, this shall be done during the present war only to an extent that will be of no avail to the Confederate States.

3. That though it is lawful and customary for the ship-builders of one country to construct vessels-of-war for another country, provided they are not armed and equipped within the waters of the country where they are built, this privilege is to be suspended during this war, and, since the law is inadequate to enforce such suspension, the law is to be set aside by ministerial fiat, and a person is to be considered guilty unless he proves his innocence.

4. That although Great Britain is bound by the most solemn obligations that a nation can take upon itself to a treaty which declares that a blockade to be recognized by neutrals must be such as actually to prevent the passage of vessels, yet that treaty is to be ignored and disregarded during the present war, and ports into and out of which vessels pass daily are to be acknowledged as legally blockaded.

5. That though it has been the practice of civilized nations, and none more frequently than Great Britain herself, to recognize as independent and sovereign any people who have shown a fixed determination to be free, and an evident ability to make good that determination, in the case of the Confederate States that practice is to be disallowed, and they are not to be received into the family of nations until they are first acknowledged by the power that is seeking to crush them.

6. That while it is an obligation of the comity of nations, as well as the dictate of humanity, for neutral nations to tender their friendly interposition to adjust controversies and terminate hostilities between nations involved in them, yet Great Britain, though nearest in blood, in interest and in responsibility to the belligerents, is not only not the first to tender such offices, but actually rejects, discounts and frustrates the desires of other neutrals to that end.

7. That though it is not unusual, and appertains to the prerogative as well as to the duties of nations to protest against the employment of barbarous and unchristian agencies in war, yet no word of disapproval is uttered, no matter how ferocious the spirit or how fiendish the means employed against the Confederate States.

We might add to this catalogue, but it is long enough and unimpeachable enough to convince the most reluctant to accept such a belief, that there is nothing too heartless for British selfishness, nothing too base for British policy. From such a government we cannot possibly expect anything to our benefit. If favors and friendships should be proffered hereafter, it will only be when they are no longer needed, and with the hope of winning solid advantages in return. For our part, we would be glad not only to see such positive proof given to Great Britain that we neither expect nor desire any thing at her hands, as would be conveyed by the summary expulsion of all her Consuls, but to see also the Confederate Government committing itself to such a commercial treaty with France as

would preclude British and Yankee commerce from equal advantages. Twenty years reciprocal trade between France and the Confederate States would revolutionize the commercial world, and lower Old England and New England down to the level of insignificant and harmless powers.

[From the Globe, London.]

#### THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

Among all the Congresses held this summer of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social-science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very important meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to re-arrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild congress was to reduce the five branches of the house, who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders, and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew lane," over which he hung the signboard of a red shield, called in German, Rothschild.

As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions florins brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money-lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the signboard over the paternal house. On his deathbed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions, and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Salomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the Royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Salomon; his son Edmund, heir-apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—M. P. for London—gave his hand in 1863 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild of Naples. It is unnecessary to say that, although these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meager notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of a wilderness of canards, thin faces and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm.

In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the younger members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, 10,000 ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the decadence of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like famous Charles V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a prayer book in his hand; but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King George the third. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Oct. 3d.]

#### DOWN ON GENERAL MEADE.

We see that some of our Republican exchanges are beginning to agitate the question of General Meade's competency for the command of the Army of the Potomac, and making unfavorable comparisons between him and General McClellan. McClellan defeated Lee at South Mountain and Antietam in Sept., 1862, and on the 7th of the following month was superseded while at the head of his advancing army. Meade defeated Lee at Gettysburg on the first three days of July, 1863, and now rests with his columns in the vicinity of Culpeper. McClellan was allowed nearly three weeks in which to overtake the whipped enemy. Meade, with a larger force, has had nearly three months. McClellan held the whole force of Lee's army in check. Under Meade, the Union forces have stood still while Longstreet and Hill have been detached from the Confederate strength and sent to Georgia, and the operations of the guerrillas inside our lines have been bolder than ever before. The Chicago Tribune says that the movement of Longstreet and Hill, in passing from Richmond to Dalton, "could not have been made by the rebels under fifteen days." But the Ohio State Journal, in its Washington correspondence, comes out flat-footed against Meade. Here is what it says:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1863.—It is to be sincerely hoped that the President and the country have not been disappointed in their expectations of General Meade. It may not be amiss to say, thus far he has not accomplished all that the means at his command would have enabled men of decided energy to accomplish. The country was manifestly willing to overlook the culpable inactivity which failed to pursue the shattered remains of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg. He had barely assumed the reins of command, with a hesitation which almost amounted to a protest against his appointment, if not a downright refusal. Indeed, the battle of Gettysburg may be said to have fought itself. The brave General Reynolds, who gave his life there to his country, has properly the credit of the selection of that ground. Once planted there, the brave soldiers did the rest. It is instead of dallying and holding timid councils of war, he had given faith to those same soldiers who had stood so gallantly the onslaught of the rebels, the evidence all tells us that for Lee to have ever crossed the Potomac with his army, would have been an impossibility. But no attack was made, and the rebels escaped. Then followed the pursuit. We have had all the details of the matter. It is enough to say that, in the face of a victorious army, Gen. Lee succeeded in planting himself directly in his path, and bringing it to a dead halt, saying thus far, but no farther. For two months of most valuable time has the Army of the Potomac wasted in camp in sight of a decidedly and well known enemy of inferior numbers. Still worse. It has been known even on the street that heavy bodies of troops have been detached from Lee's army to reinforce the swelling tide against Rosecrans.

First, we have report of Hill's division going south from Richmond. Then General Foster telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that the splendid corps of Longstreet has gone in the same direction. Still no movement of the Army of the Potomac. The President urges an advance on Lee. General Meade protests against it. Fears of the overwhelming concentration against Rosecrans begin to arise. The President, in the same style that he tried to overcome the inertia of one McClellan, makes a peremptory order. The army then moves—a little. It passes from one stream to another, with nothing more to hinder than a handful of pickets. It comes up to the swelling tide of the Rapidan, full knee-deep to the horses, and stops. Two or three pieces of artillery and a brigade of cavalry hold in check the men who have gone through the battles of the Peninsula, Antietam and Gettysburg. Now we here of tendered resignations of the Commanding General. Nothing

seems to be done; and in the meantime we hear from Chattanooga, how the troops of Hill and Longstreet, transferred hundreds of miles away, have participated in the attack on Rosecrans.

It may be possible that the President may remedy this state of things, and if incompetency exists anywhere, remove it. The Army of the Potomac is a good army. With a proper leader it can walk straight to Richmond. With a proper leader it can go through the Confederacy. Where is such a leader?

That is the question—Where? Eh?

#### GIFT ENTERPRISES.

We had supposed that the "Gift Enterprise" business was about "played out" in this country, since the frequent and thorough exposures of the knavish character of the business, which have from time to time appeared in the *Agriculturist*, and various other journals. Occasionally however, we receive a circular indicating that there are yet parties ready to be duped by golden promises, and rogues prepared to take advantage of their ignorance. One of these programmes is now before us. It dates from a "National Art Gallery," and proposes to sell "Twelve Magnificent Steel Plate Engravings," at the low price of One Dollar each, and to furnish with each engraving a valuable gift, valued at from 50 cents to \$100. In addition to all this, 50 United States Bonds of \$100 each are offered as additional premiums, and "as each print will have a limited issue of less than ten thousand copies, these Bonds must soon be distributed." In what manner the distribution is to be made, is not stated. As the "fools are not all dead," yet, we suppose some investments will be made by those who have not already been "bitten" by the same operator.—[Am. Agri.]

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN AMERICA.—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer professes to make a "reliable" statement in regard to the future movements and designs of the Russian fleet, as follows:

There are now fifteen ships of war—English, French and Russian—in this harbor. Eight of them are Russian, which are to be joined in a few days by the same number of war vessels of that power, making in all a fleet of fifteen vessels. There are on the way and soon to arrive at San Francisco, a large Russian fleet. Both these fleets will winter on our coasts. The one in this harbor will lie in Flushing Bay, where the water is deep and free from ice in winter. The harbor is eleven miles from this city on the sound.

There has been much speculation as to the cause of the appearance of this great Russian armament in our waters, and not a few erroneous explanations have been published here concerning it. The following is given me from a reliable source:—When these fleets left Russia some two months ago, that power feared that she was drifting into a war with France and England, and having no seaport except in the Baltic—which is frozen some six months in the year—she sent her fleet to the American waters, to be ready for use in the event of war.

The officer commanding the ships in this harbor sailed from the Baltic with sealed orders, which he opened when he reached a certain latitude, and found he was ordered to rendezvous at this port, for the purposes I have stated. He left Russia with double crews and double officered, with the object in the event of war, of purchasing, or having built here, more ships to cruise against the commerce of France and England. These extra sailors and officers were to have manned these ships to be purchased or built. The voyage being longer than was anticipated, the fleet became short of provisions, and serious consequences were at one time apprehended; but they reached here safely. Since the sailing of these Russian fleet all fears of war between the powers have been removed.

There has been an effort to make it appear that these Russian vessels are here to encourage the idea of Russian interference in favor of the North; but nothing of the kind is thought of by the Czar.

CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.—Central Park contains 843 acres, which cost nearly \$4,500 an acre, or a total of \$3,788,571. The improvements to January 1st, 1863, cost \$3,533,674, or a total cost of \$7,372,425. The assessed value of three wards surrounding the Park were, in 1856, before it was commenced, \$25,000,000, and it is now estimated at \$50,000,000. The average daily force employed on the Park during its preparation was 3,000, and on some days 3,600 workmen were engaged. The highest point of the Park is at Eighty-second street, where it is 140 feet above tide water; the lowest point is at One hundred and Seventh street, where it is a few inches below tide water. The new reservoir covers 105 acres; is about 30 feet deep, holds 1,000,000,000 gallons of water, and cost \$1,500,000. Around its rim is a walk for pedestrians; outside of that is a bridle path, and beyond that again is a beautiful carriage drive. 5 miles of bridle path have been completed; 8 miles of carriage road; 18 miles of foot path. It is a 5 mile drive from the Battery, or lower part of the city to the nearest Park gate, which is in Fifty-ninth street. The Park is bounded by two parallel lines, east and west, of Fifth and Eighth avenues, and is half a mile broad by nearly three miles long.

FROZEN WATERMELON.—"Frozen watermelon" is just now the rage in private circles in Washington. They have only just heard of it.