

THE DAILY NEWS.

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NEWS & SUMMARY.

—In Liverpool cotton closed dull; uplands 11d.; Orleans 12d.; sales 6000 bales.

—In New York cotton closed unchanged; sales 4200 bales; middlings 28d.

—Gold closed at 854.

—Baltimore is rejoicing over the first direct importation to that city of French window glass.

—A Salt Lake paper finds fault with Brigham Young for selecting the eagle for his emblem, because that royal bird is a strict monogamist.

—Forney says that "what the Southern country needs are emigration and money."

It is generally believed that Forney is after the latter.

—Archbishop Manning refuses to alter his former decision relative to the placing of petitions for mercy for the Fenian prisoners at the different chapel doors in London.

—Witchcraft is having a revival in Mexico, where women are hanged, shot and burned to death on suspicion, flogged until they confess, their own children taking part in the infliction of the torture.

—The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette says: "It takes ten minutes to marry a couple in this country, but to separate five couples by divorce, it took but fifteen, or three minutes a couple, in the Supreme Court last week."

—The Emperor Napoleon proposes that from the 15th of August next, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I, every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire shall receive an annual pension of one hundred and fifty francs.

—The commander of the British West India squadron has been ordered by the home government to demand from the authorities of Cuba the immediate release of the brig Mary Lowell, and an apology for her seizure.

The brig was suspected of being freighted with arms for the use of the Cuban insurgents.

—One of the female clerks, recently dismissed from the Treasury Department, called there to ascertain if the demand of a Congressman that she should be reinstated would be successful: "I must know at once," said she; "for I have received an offer of marriage, and although I don't fancy the man; if I can't get reinstated I must accept."

—A French engineer, by name Cazal, has made a little electric engine for attachment to a sewing machine. The "puff" placed in a convenient corner, or concealed in a foot stool, supplies the motive power; touching a button applies it, and, at an expense of about eighteen or twenty cents per day, the little engine saves much effort, strength, and greatly lessening labor. Of course, it may be applied to other things.

—Two locomotives passed Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday night, en route to California. They will be the first ones to go over the entire and complete length of the Union Pacific Railroad. Hudson River Railroad engineers have placed on them letters, notes and tokens of remembrance to their brother engineers who left here for the Union Pacific last winter. Eight more locomotives will leave Schenectady for California, over the same route, on the 10th of May.

—The velocipede, as a means of locomotion, it is asserted, is practically worthless. At a recent trial in the Union Office, near New York, a mile in six minutes was the highest speed attained, and the rider could not keep up that rate of speed even for a moderate length of time. As this trial was made under unusually favorable circumstances as to smoothness of track, it may be concluded that the velocipede on ordinary roads is an incumbrance, and not a help to the rider.

—We learn that an arrangement has been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the public will be informed of the precise time at which the last rail shall be laid to unite the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads in one unbroken line from the Pacific to the Atlantic. As the spikes of the last rail are driven, the telegraph operator, in immediate vicinity, will make tape of his instrument corresponding with the blow of the hammer; and before the sounds thus produced shall have died in the distance, the intelligence of the connection of the two roads will have been ascertained throughout the entire country.

—The foreign mails bring further particulars of the famine prevailing in the Russian province of Esthonia, on the Black Sea. No rain fell from May 26 to August 18th, 1868, and consequently the crops were burned up. Now bread cannot be obtained except for exorbitant prices and the supplies are very scanty. The wet weather of the present season has made the roads impassable and no assistance can reach the people. Disease has also commenced to affect the population. The peasants have congregated in large numbers in the villages in hope of obtaining food and shelter, and the crowds in their weakened condition are suffering from hunger and typhus. Discouraged, and in despair of receiving relief, children are deserting their parents, and parents their children, to wander about the country, begging and plundering.

—The Washington Chronicle, of Monday, says: "Governor R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at Willard's. He is en route for Cincinnati and Louisville, where he will meet other gentlemen of South Carolina, who visit those cities in the interest of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is a short link of road through the Blue Ridge Mountains, connecting Anderson, South Carolina, with Knoxville, Tennessee. When completed this road will give the shortest route from the great West to the South Atlantic seaboard, and will do much to develop the commercial and agricultural resources of both South Carolina and sections of other adjacent States. This will be the nearest and best route to the seaboard for a large section of the Western country, for the produce of which it opens an outlet never obstructed by ice, whence there is direct and short communication with one of the most important of our foreign markets, either to buy or sell to, the West Indies."

—A letter dated Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, April 15, contains the following: "A warm Indian fight occurred on La Boule Hill, twenty miles southeast of this post, last week, between about sixty Minnecongee Sioux and eight soldiers of the Fourth United States

Infantry, garrisoning this post. The soldiers were out repairing the telegraph line. The sergeant in command, named Robert Rhea, being a short distance from the train, was cut off and doubtless captured, as no trace of him has been found, although every effort has been made to recover him by the commanding officer, Colonel C. H. Coulton and his subordinates. His saddle was found on the trail, about seven miles from where the fight occurred. Private Emory was killed and scalped on the field, but Corporal Saunders succeeded, after a severe fight, with the excuse of excellent judgment, in bringing the remainder of the party safely to the post. He also brought in the teams and other property, and the body of his slain comrade. The conduct of this young non-commissioned officer and his little party was truly heroic, and it deserves to be acknowledged by the public press generally."

—Commissioner Delano is formally notified that an appeal from his decision sustaining Mr. Webster's construction of the law in regard to the tax on bankers and brokers will be made to the courts at once. The decision of the tribunal will be looked for with great interest. The New York Post says: "The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question whether brokers shall pay a tax of 1.24 of one cent, on call loans excites some surprise in Wall-street, for the reason that the points raised by the brokers do not appear to have been touched upon in the decision. These were, first, that the business of carrying stocks is no part of a banker's business, but has always been understood to be the business of brokers exclusively. Second, that money expended by brokers in carrying stocks (even if capital for any purpose,) is not capital employed in the business of banking." We understand that Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, about two years since, decided that persons who carry stocks are brokers, and not bankers. This was at a time when the tax was on the broker, and as the banker was exempt. As this is a question involving large interests, and as the decision of the commissioners may be reviewed, it may be obtained with which all persons in interest will be satisfied."

CHARLESTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1869.

Mr. Froude's Great Speech.

In the "signature of letters," as in other ill regulated governments, a subject may become so powerful as to set justice at defiance and to brave the literary tribunals through which it is administered. For such recalcitrants there is unfortunately no

critical "Vehm Court" which can, by coil and dagger, frighten into submission the intellectual outlaws, who cannot be reached by the ordinary executioner. But if life

very justice lacks these extraordinary meth-

ods, its judgments, on the other hand, pos-

ses the peculiar quality of executing them-

selves. Like the ban of pope or the

usages of society, they ask no help from

halberd or lance, small sword or rapier.

They do their work with unerring certainty

in the minds of men, and when just, some-

times when unjust, vindicate sooner or

later their authority. They may encounter

bold contumacy, but need not fear success-

ful resistance.

Mr. Froude is unquestionably one of

these literary satraps whose influence

in letters may well give pause to the

most august critical tribunal that feels

impelled to render an unfavorable decree

upon his performances. His essays and

his history have placed beyond the reach

of question the facts of his great learning,

his logical power, and quality more valu-

able, because rarer than the others, his

judicial character of mind. The knowledge

of these qualities furnishes ground for

ample expectation as to the value of his

utterances, and at once explains and justi-

fies the amount of consideration bestowed

upon his late speech at St. Andrew's. But

even upon the provincial critic the reputa-

tion of an author cannot impose silence,

though it may create hesitation, and, there-

fore, our purpose to show that Mr. Froude's

pledges have not been redeemed by his late

speech must be performed, but is per-

formed with misgiving.

In criticising the proposition intend-

ed to be established by Mr. Froude's

speech, the difficulty meets one at the

outset, which encounters him, who, in the

adage, purposes to cook the hare he has

not caught. The task of catching Mr.

Froude's exact idea is not inconsiderable,

and the attentive reader is compelled to

hunt it down through much of rhetorical

underbrush; it is an open question whether

the pursuit leads to the result which would

justify resort to the famous literary devi-

of Captain Cuttle, namely, of "making a

"note." It is not in any one's power to

assert dogmatically that he has succeeded

in eliminating from Mr. Froude's speech

the precise thesis meant to be propounded.

As nearly as we can guess at it, Mr. Froude

means to say that the providing food and

other material human wants is, viewed as

object of human exertion, paramount to the

pursuit of mental culture. If this guess

be correct, then Mr. Froude has spent much

labor and logic upon a proposition that

completely fulfills the definition of a truism.

There is a certain sententious manner of

announcing common-place thought, which

imparts to the latter the semblance of

apostrophe, and of this happy gift the au-

thor of Proverbial Philosophy is the unri-

valled master. This idea of Mr. Froude,

if indeed it is, furnishes just the raw

material adapted to be elaborated into a

Tupperian hand-easy-lab. It is not self-

evident in its terms, at least we may say

that the logic of nature furnishes its pal-

pable demonstration. The mouth may speak,

not only from the fullness of the heart, but

from the emptiness of the stomach. The

stomach of the scholar has rights, and lucki-

ly for us, has the power of asserting

them. It is true, the provision made

for scholarly stomachs in most countries

indicates a general conviction that those

rights are not extensive; but in justice to

mankind, it must be said, that the general

effort to reduce them to a minimum has

never degenerated into the problem of

making them zero. If, however, Mr.

Froude's meaning is that much bread with

little scholarship is a better thing than

enough bread with much scholarship, he

expresses a sentiment which sounds strange

in the mouth of one who can so well ap-

preciate the rewards of the scholar, and

knows so well how to weigh the loaves and

fishes in a balance, that does not obey a

terrestrial law of gravitation. On the un-
wary view of life, which places its final
cause in happiness, the scholar is wise in
his generation; for to some men it may
say—to the best—to think is to be happy.
Nay more, for the lofty satisfaction which
accompanies the effort of thought, the rapture
of great conceptions, the rest of high
curiosity satisfied, are notched at the top
most point on the scale of human pleasure-
able emotions. Compared with these subjective
rewards, his power over the minds of
men, the homage of contemporaries, wealth,
the knowledge of present and the hope of
future fame, are the scholar's greater prizes.
Why advise the surrender of these lofty
gains for the superfluities of physical com-
fort?

But perhaps Mr. Froude does not so much
advocate the pursuit of material comfort as
to dissuade from the choice of culture as a
means of attaining it. If so, then in the
first place, the title of his speech is a mis-
nomer. It is not a speech on education, but
a plea against it. And it is by no means a
conclusive one. Whether or not the callings
which involve the work of cultivated
brains are overtasked, is a question hardly
settled by the single fact adduced by Mr.
Froude, of certain Oxford men having been
forced in Australia to earn their living by
working on the roads. In like manner, a
baker might find himself helpless among
the herds of the Pampas; a butcher be idle
among the banana groves of the Pacific,
and a tailor be out of place in a native tribe
of equatorial Africans. These instances and
the like prove that the wares have been
carried to the wrong market, not that they
are without demand. The assertion in question
can be proved only by an appeal to
comprehensive statistics. Until such proof
has been furnished, there may be conjectures
based upon uncertain indications, not
that there is too much education,—that is
impossible,—but that its possessor cannot
rely upon it alone for his daily bread.
Whatever may be the case in Europe, there
are reasons for the belief that in this country
we have nearly reached the point at
which a part of our youth will have, not to
abandon the ambition of the higher education,
but will be forced to supplement it by some
manual bread-winning dexterity.