

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anomalous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be duly paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamer George Law. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; the Veto Message of the President in relation to River and Harbor Improvements; the first Message of Governor CLARK; the Organization of the Legislature of this State; Editorial Articles on current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy.

Congressional.

A memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. SUMNER, setting forth the evils arising from immigrants, and particularly from Roman Catholics; and asking Congress for a head tax of not less than \$250 on each foreigner arriving in this country. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

In the House the bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands was passed after a very stormy debate on the Know-Nothings.

Anti-British Sympathies.

Complaint is made by English residents among us of the popular press of this City, that its sympathies in the present war in Europe are Russian, or Anti-British. The Journal of Commerce has taken upon itself to deny this,—not that the Journal, which is printed for select private circulation down town, and is "read by every Englishman and perhaps every educated Frenchman here," assumed to number itself in the press of the people, but because, according to its last apology, the papers of real public importance which are complained of, "are not taken principally in reference to that question." A correspondent of the Journal, signing himself "An Englishman," is evidently not satisfied with its explanations. He says:

"The TIMES is not only rampant in its hatred, but positively absurd in its total want of knowledge about ALL European affairs."

And then goes on to show why our own and other papers ought to be ashamed of themselves for going, as public opinion is suspected of going, "against the Allies in this war."

"It is English capital that flows here, not American capital to England. The credit of the English capital and investment is instrumental in upholding a large portion of the mercantile business of this City. The British gives long credits, and pays mostly in cash. The war will be felt in the South, by the depression of the cotton this Winter by perhaps id. or id. a pound. If the cotton supply were cut off entirely, it would only injure one manufacture in England, and impel them to raise cotton in times to come, in their own territory—say the West India Islands. What would be the effect here?" &c.

We do not feel called upon to defend the DAILY TIMES against the sweeping charge of ignorance on ALL European subjects, made by this doughty John Bull—suspecting that our real offence is that we chance to know and tell too much for his side of the question. But a word about the flow of English capital and the danger to the Yankee Cotton crop, with which he twists us. We could sooner dispense with the first than with the last. Of this, he and all other loyal Britishers may rest assured. The English capital accumulated here has been at the dearest possible cost to American labor. It is not counted in English gold, but Manchester and Birmingham profits; and the sooner the flow of such capital is stopped the better for the country. Last year, we imported ninety-three millions dollars in Cotton, Woolen and Iron fabrics, mostly of British manufacture, every dollar of which could have been, and should have been, made at home. "An Englishman" has the prayers of a whole community of unemployed spinners and weavers and Iron workers, scattered from Maine to Georgia, that he may speedily stop the flow of English capital in this form. His long credit would be cheaply dispensed with in the operation.

The Cotton talk we have heard before. It is simply absurd. This one branch of British manufacture could not be dispensed with for a single month. It could not go on without American Cotton for a single year. It could find no sufficient substitute in the Indies or elsewhere in a century. The experiment has been tried and exhausted. Manchester has had the will to do without American Cotton these twenty years. Her trade would not take a pound if they could help it; but they cannot, and here we have our Englishman at a positive disadvantage. The surprise is, that the policy of our own Government is not steadily shaped to avail of it—to force a flow of British Gold, instead of British Goods, which we ought to have no use for, in exchange for what Great Britain cannot do without.

Victor Hugo's Speech.

On another page we publish the eloquent speech of Victor Hugo on occasion of the Anniversary of the Polish Revolution, Nov. 29. The Exiled Orator traces the War that now ravages Europe to the affair of the Second of December:—"Take away intrigue," he says, "the so-called affair of the Holy Places; take away the key; take away the desire of being consecrated; take away the present to be made to the Pope; take away the Second of December; take away M. BOXPARTÉ, you have no Eastern war."

The picture that he paints of the suffering of the wounded is exceedingly graphic. Fighting Austria would be the Revoltation let loose on one side or the other. A neutrality—even if earnestly hostile—is the most efficient aid Austria can give to the Czar, who would, indeed, be lost if the Habsburgs should fight on his side. This is, however, but one side of the question. It explains the very intelligible exertion of the Vienna Cabinet to

clench her sabre; Italy is in the tomb, but she has a fire at her heart; France is in the grave, but she has a star on her forehead; and all signs announce to us in the next Spring the hour of resurrection, as the morning is the hour for awaking."

Austria's Last Move.

Our London Correspondent was perfectly right in his estimate of the new treaty's value. The marked incredulity that its trumpeted advantages for the allies, (those for Austria being of course not doubted,) met with in, and out of Parliament, was a sufficient vindication of the views persistently maintained by this paper, through all the fluctuations of the political thermometer. We might be satisfied to say to the believers in the honesty of Austrian promises (?) that the treaty may, after all, turn out something more than a sham, and that we may hereafter be astonished to find the real existence of such an unsuspected thing as Hapsburg good faith, is but for a passing moment. But we beg leave to retain, with the Earl of DERBY and Kossuth—not to mention other than these extremes—our skepticism about the matter as long as we are to touch the wounds, inflicted by Austrian bayonets, at the Czar's interests. We could afford this silence of incredulous apathy, in saying with the above named noble Earl, that Austria "may now feel it her interest and safety to throw off that doubtful mask which she has hitherto worn, and throw herself frankly into the arms of the allies and join into a sincere confederacy with the Western Powers. Looking, however, to the part which she has played throughout this campaign, and considering what has been the effect of her intervention, down to the very last days, we may be permitted to doubt the advantages of the treaty, which we are told have been entered into—at all events, until the terms of the treaty are before us." But ministers, the great advocates of that alliance, have placed us in a position, from which the value of that treaty may be estimated even more correctly than it would have been done from the benches of oppositional criticism, which, we will admit it, censures by party spirit, or some other stimulant of preconceived ideas.

Not to lay more weight than is absolutely necessary upon the secrecy which that new pactum is kept in—although its publicity, if so advantageous to the Allies, might have fairly been looked for as soon as it had been concluded—we have to add the elicited information of Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the best merits, which Ministers could discover in that allied coup d'état of the last anniversary of the 2d of December. The speech of the faithful leader of the Commons we have already published. It is surely no very sanguine interpretation of a treaty by those who pride themselves on having it brought to a conclusion. When friends talk in such hasty way, the enemies to that alliance may be excused for not being over credulous.

People in England do not yet understand that the neutrality of Austria, may affect to be ever so friendly to the Allies, is Russia's greatest strength. The Czar is fully aware of the disastrous consequences that would follow the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between him and his well beloved Imperial protégé in Vienna, to maintain, at any sacrifice of seeming self-humiliation, that Austrian neutrality, he it ever so hostile to him in words, is, therefore, the chief exertion of his diplomacy. But this neutrality could not be kept up but for the combined maintenance of the delusion in the Western Cabinets, that Austria is with them in heart and soul, and is only kept back from joining them by a deficiency in warlike preparations to meet such eventualities as would necessarily follow the repudiation in their favor of her professed neutrality. A somewhat serious suspicion about her real sympathies would render that position of her untenable. We saw that each step nearer to the Allies was made as a concession to representations dictated, in moments of reverse or failure, by the roused suspicion of the Western Powers less she should play a foul game after all. It was to conjecture that eventually the bold spirit of suspicion that she sent angry ultimatum to St. Petersburg where they were pocketed without so much as a frown. The British Government seem to calculate that the majority will do so:—a too sanguine expectation, it strikes us, seeing that the raising the bounty to recruits from £2 to £7 has failed to induce able-bodied men to enlist. The pay and allowances of the British Militia are exactly the same, and no greater, than those of the regular army, so we can see why they should volunteer for dangerous and unrequited service out of England.

True it is that, by the introduction of a Democratic principle into the British Army, the paltry sum of £4,000 a year is to be appropriated for good-service pensions, and small gratuities to one sergeant, two corporals and four privates in each fighting regiment—that was medals are to be distributed—and that Lord RAGLAN may raise one sergeant of each regiment under his command to the rank of ensign. But these are slender inducements—they too much resemble the catchpenny lotteries of last year, in which there were one or two nominally valuable prizes, and a multitude of blanks. What chance has private John Smith, of the Diddexia Militia, who cannot sign his name, to the capital prize of an ensign's commission? None. And why should he volunteer to seek honor at the cannon's mouth, when others gain the profit! Many, to doubt, will volunteer, but not so many as are expected by the authorities in Whitehall.

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look exceedingly anti-Russian, without acting so. It equally explains the forbearance of the Emperor NICHOLAS not to take umbrage at demonstrations of such insulting appearance as Piedmont would not bear if addressed to her. But another, and still more important side of the question, concerns the part that Diplomacy has to play in the affairs. It must never be forgotten that the war has been forced upon the English Cabinet by the People, who believed it to become instrumental of liberating the oppressed nationalities groaning under the Russo-Austrian yoke.

Such is the origin of the war, and its great popularity in England. Napoleon had, of course, other views, but these seemed to be in no opposition to those of the English people. It is useless to prove the truism, that Lord ABERDEEN and the whole school of old diplomats in England, as well as on the continent, accepted the war, thus forced upon them, with the utmost reluctance, but they accepted it lest its lead should fall into hands more ready than theirs to carry it out to its ultimate popular limits. The manner in which operations, first delayed, then attempted with ludicrously insufficient means, have been conducted, is a crying evidence for the anxiety to keep the war between the lines of a chance-peace. Such a policy was sure not to lose patience with Austria's treachery. Anxious to isolate, if possible, the Czar, in order that he might feel induced to recede from a position where he could hope for no allies, the old diplomacy of Europe never wished to render that isolation anything more than a simple demonstration. The wise statesmen expected that Nicholas will feel uneasy in his solitude, though closed to the allies by a wall of neutrality from which Prussian and Austrian soldiers made friendly faces towards the Western allies. Now that it is quite clear that Nicholas has not been frightened by the mere prospect of being left alone to resist attacks unwillingly schemed, reluctantly undertaken, and badly managed, diplomacy became frightened in good earnest, not of Russia—oh, no! but of the imminent necessity of calling upon Poland, and thus opening the floodgates of revolution as the only means of bringing Russia down on her knees.

And so that perspective picture of a Polish insurrection, as an ally, has been held up to Austria, and Austria signed the treaty of December 2, as a last demonstration, full of terrors and hopes—terrors, because of the possibility of a failure to frighten NICHOLAS also by this last show of energetic determination; and hopes, because of the probability that the Czar, seeing what means the Western Cabinets would ultimately be forced to recur to, will give in, and will make peace on the basis of the four points already accepted by him.

There is, we must say, a strong probability for the last supposition. Peace, a shameful and dishonorable peace, seems to us to be lurking in the secreted pages of that last treaty of Vienna. The Morning Chronicle sees already but a mere difference of interpretation of the four points as the only essential obstacle to renew negotiations. That difference may be got rid of in these few weeks of forced inactivity before the trenches. The moments are certainly those of a critical turning point. If diplomacy fails this time, too, it will have no occasion to raise its hydra-head for a long time. No wonder that, conscious of the vital importance of this last highest effort to patch up a truce, the Morning Post, NAPOLEON'S first valet de chambre, and Austria's good friend, is perfectly enraged at the "wild, unwarrantable, imprudent and ill-timed declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the true value of the treaty of December 2.

Foreign Mercenaries.

England is in an anomalous situation at present. Though she has sent all her available troops to the Crimea, reducing the Irish army of occupation from twenty-five to fifteen thousand men,) the force is inadequate. She has between forty and fifty thousand militia, expressly embodied for home-service—and for none other—and as the Government cannot compel these men to go abroad, Parliament has authorized the employment of foreign service of as many of them as choose to volunteer.

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The extremes of heat and cold do not occur at our most Northern and Southern posts, as they are situated on large bodies of water, but at the inland Western stations, and for the same reason the mean Summer temperature of Augusta, Ga., is greater than along the coast of Florida. While at Key West during the present year, the thermometer never or rarely rose above 90°, it attained at Council Bluffs—a point upwards of seventeen degrees further North—a height of at least 102°—an amount of heat unknown on the same latitude in Europe. But although the thermometer may, on the whole, be some few degrees higher here, during the heats of Summer, than in most parts of Europe, yet we suffer but little more from its effects; for as the air there is more loaded with humidity, causing a diminution of the cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration—the evaporation of which creates a cooling process—languor and listlessness, with an indisposition to mental and corporeal exertion, are necessarily induced, which is rarely the case here. Neither again do we in Winter experience that feeling of intense cold, even though the mercury may range some degrees lower, that is often felt in the damp, humid atmosphere of Europe. Ordinarily, we should be led to suppose that places in the same latitudes would experience the same degree of average heat and cold, but this is not true as regards America and Europe. For the Gulf Stream which stretches across the Atlantic between Cape Hatteras and the Azores, forming nearly in the middle of the North Atlantic a lake of warm water, according to RENNELL, not much inferior to the Mediterranean in extent, has a considerable effect on the temperature of Europe, while we are subject to the vicissitudes of their ability, by bailing and rowing, to reach the shore with their boat, but were unable, in the effort to save themselves by swimming, one met with a sudden death.

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German soldiers, doing duty in England, have always been unpopular. In the reign of GEORGE II., a force of this description was brought over to England, when the elder Pitt was Minister, and his popularity immediately fell to zero. The same was done in 1797, and the German mercenaries made themselves very much disliked. So, on other occasions, while the war with NAPOLON was proceeding, our readers will recollect the character of the German mercenaries who were sent over by GEORGE III., to assist in reducing America into subjection. And expatriated Irishmen cannot forget the inhumanity with which these purchased blood-shedders conducted themselves during the Insurrection of 1798.

All their antecedents are opposed, therefore, to these foreign soldiers in England—men who are ignorant of the language, the customs, the habits, the feelings, and the laws of the people over whom they are to act as a sort of military police. The reader of history, who draws parallels, will not fail to notice that when the Roman Empire commenced its decline, the earliest indication of its weakness was the employment by Emperor and Senate, of paid mercenaries to defend the country which native citizens wanted the zeal or courage to fight for. The lesson given by the Roman ought not be lost upon the British Empire. By her own sons should her own soil be defended.

Climatology.

As the climate of every country has an inseparable relation with the physical character of its inhabitants, the attention of the Government was directed, some few years since, to the collection of correct meteorological statistics throughout the whole of the United States. For this purpose the requisite instruments were sent to the different military posts, in order that systematic observations might be made, and America contribute her quota of information to a branch of knowledge which is rapidly advancing into the dignity of a science. There has not as yet, however, been any formal report; but scattered through various documents belonging to the Government, as well as in different scientific works, there are many facts which afford us a variety of information that partially explains how it is that even in the most eastern of the New-England States, where the races have not been so much mixed as in the more central ones, the original form and features of the first settlers are entirely lost.

One of the most striking peculiarities of our climate when contrasted with that of Europe is the extreme dryness of our atmosphere, for although we have as many rainy days, with the exception, perhaps, of England and Norway, as occur in Europe generally, yet our air so readily parts with all its moisture, that no sooner does it cease raining than the hydrometer commences at once to sink, and soon shows that the atmosphere is as dry as ever. This extreme dryness may be partially explained from the fact that here, as well as in Europe, westerly winds prevail, and that while they go to the coasts of Europe loaded with a superabundance of moisture, gathered during their passage across the Atlantic, they reach us only after passing over a whole continent, when they have necessarily lost a great portion of their humidity. Hence with us a westerly wind is always a dry wind, while in Europe it almost invariably brings rain with it. How far this fact influences the electrical state of the atmosphere we are unable to judge from the information before us, but should be led from our own observations to consider it the source of much of that nervous activity which seems to belong peculiarly to our people, and to have assisted in forming that American type which the last two hundred years have produced. For the same omnipotence that created man adapts him in a comparatively short period to the physical as well as the moral circumstances in which he is to dwell upon the earth.

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the sandy nature of their soil, an average higher temperature than the inhabitants of New-York, where the surface consists in a great measure of clay, or some other compact earth. As, however, in that portion of the United States which is inhabited, the lands already cleared and cultivated do not probably exceed one-eighth part of its surface, it necessarily follows that we shall eventually see our climate undergo as great a change as that of England has undoubtedly done since the time of CÆSAR, only in a far shorter period.

Lawyers.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer starts the following advertisement:

"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

All should not start at once. Only a hundred are wanted. For thousands to pack off immediately will be to doom thousands to a sad disappointment. But what are the remnant then to do? When people are hard up they cut off their lawing as they do their other luxuries; and, considering that when the times were flush, not one in five could have enjoyed a satiety of business, now, a very evident dullness must reign in their offices.

Do the people know what a "power in the State" the lawyers constitute? They are doubtless much stronger now than in 1850, but even then they numbered within the Union 23,939!—more than the whole population of either San Francisco, Portland, Milwaukee, or Detroit!—more than half the population of the State of Florida!

These legal gentlemen—and knowing their strength we would always speak most respectfully of them, even as the Red Skins pray occasionally to the Father of Naughtiness, because of his stoutness—are most abundant in New-York, being numbered in the State at 4,263. Pennsylvania is a good deal of a State—we always mentally make a salaam when its greatness recurs to us. But in some things she is wonderfully behind us. Her murders last year and her executions were remarkably few by the side of ours. And she has very little more than half as many lawyers. For all that, we have no doubt that Philadelphia is a pleasant place to spend one's summer in, that Pittsburg is quite a stirring town, and that Harrisburg is as famous for the wealth of its lobby as Albany, or even Washington.

But to return to lawyers. Next to Pennsylvania, Ohio has the largest supply. Then comes Virginia, with an army of 1,384 of them. But we presume these are mostly polite lawyers—men who studied law for the sake of being within a profession, and as the best modern route to the Presidency. Massachusetts has no need to advertise for them, having 1,111 now. Minnesota has but 23; but from the "call" with which we started it appears that their duties are of a different character from those of the fraternity who practice under our amended code. There the business, it seems, is to