THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 23, 1845.

☞Samuel E. James, C. W. James, J. S. James, John Collins, Thos. Severn, H. M. Lewis, S. H. Stevenson, J. P. Johnson, J. H. Stevenson, W. A. Pierce, James Pierce, James K. Whipple, W. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, B. B. Hussey, John B. Weld, J. K. Hammitt, and R. A. Henry, are authorized to receive new subscribers, and make collections for the "Union."

☞Robert D. Johnson, of *Galveston*, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the "Union" in Texas.

We are requested to say, the same gentlemen are authorized to make collections for the "Globe."

ENGLAND AND THE FAR WEST.

Neither the vehement pursuit of his new railroad bubble, nor the more agitating dread of a failure in his grain crop, can turn away the anxious eye of John Bull from the resistless tendency of events in the Far West. Nature has said that the region of the Oregon is to be ours. The Californias, too, are undoubtedly included in the same fiat—though, for this "annexation," a longer period may be needed. To this dispensation of events, English policy cannot reconcile itself. It labors to shut its eyes against the truth.

In addition to our manifest and indisputable right to the soil of the Oregon Territory—a right derived at once from discovery, from exploration, from contiguity, from occupation, and from solemn treaty stipulations—in addition to all this overwhelming mass of title in the soil, we have another mighty hold upon the region, in the resistless affinity to us and to our institutions of the population which is growing up within its limits. There are rumors in the public journals that a temporary and provisional government has already been established by the dwellers on the Oregon. Such a government can be merely temporary and provisional. The offspring of necessity, it will, we are assured, gladly give place to the protection of the federal constitution. The men who have made that government will be prompt to remember their right to the name of American citizens. As American citizens, they went to Oregon—as such, they have lived there, on American soil—as such, they are now under the protecting eye of this nation—and as such, ere long, they are to come into our confederation.

It is plain enough, from the tone of the British press upon the subject, that England is at a loss what to do in the premises. Occupy Oregon, she cannot. Relinquish it, she will not. To populate it, involves some difficulty, in the midst of the jurisdiction she has established there, and some danger, after all.

Here is the great contrast between England and this country, in relation to the Oregon claim: Every emigrant who establishes himself between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific becomes a claimant for America, and a foe to the claim of England. England cannot trust, for a moment, the tendencies and the sympathies of the only class of her population which can be persuaded to emigrate to Oregon. Place upon that shore a colony of the half-starved laboring population of her manufacturing towns, or of her oppressed and poverty-stricken agricultural peasantry, and how long will it be before a free tenure of a new soil will be calculated to weaken their attachment to their political institutions? This is the tremendous penalty of distrust—distrust of her whole laboring population—which England is now forced to pay for the establishment of that iniquitous social system (LYNCH-LAW MADE LEGAL) which causes, in Great Britain, 30,000 persons to *own* the soil that 25,000,000 *live on!*

With us, we need hardly say, the case is exactly the reverse. Find in any quarter of the habitable globe a laboring man of the Caucasian race—place him on this continent, on a plat of ground, untilled and unsubdued, which he may call his own—and, if he be anywhere within hearing of the United States, if he be within sight of the great northern constellation of free States, you have at once in him an earnest and persevering advocate of annexation. This is the course of nature. It is the innate proselytism of democracy. The walls of cities, or the limits of counties, peopled like cities, as in England, may shut it out; but in a new and remote region, like Texas or Oregon, it is alike inevitable and resistless. In such a region, and in such a state of things, we repeat it, independence to the Anglo-Saxon comes by nature, and annexation follows close upon its footsteps.

English policy in relation to Texas, to Oregon, to California, has all along staggered under the burden of this dread conviction. It palsies the arm of British power on this continent. To hold one inch of ground here for a single year, England must rely, and she does rely, wholly on her army and her fleet. *She can keep possession of a frontier region only by quelling every instinct that leads men to a frontier life.*

In the views taken by late British journals of the prospects and destiny of the Far West of this continent, a sense of these truths is forced unwillingly into view. In the London "Times," for instance—whose recent "Missouri" explosion our readers will not have forgotten—we find, under date of October 1st, the following paragraphs:

Some recent accounts from the Far West indicate very clearly that the Union is about to apply its usual expedient to the Gordian knot of the Oregon question. The game of Texas is to be played over again with the whole of that land of hope to the west of the Rocky mountains. It is first to be overrun, then declared independent, and in due time to be formally annexed. Oregon and California are already half absorbed. How much further north and south the successive processes of assimilation and union are to extend, is only a question of time; that is, unless something occurs to interrupt the known laws of American progress. Texas is now a matter of history. The beginning and the end are before us, and constitute a perfect specimen of what we must call (for want of a more dignified term) the American dodge. It is neither an act of conquest nor a triumph of diplomacy, but an annexation. On the shores of the Pacific, as yet, we see but the first steps of the operation. But they are unmistakeable. Who can doubt the family resemblance of the two schemes, after perusing the following paragraph in our city article the other day?

"Private letters from America state the curious fact that the emigrants from the more eastern states to the Oregon territory have organized themselves into a sort of separate government, totally independent of Congress. The slip of land between the mountainous chain and the Pacific ocean is said to be sought with the greatest eagerness—persons constantly flocking thither by thousands. There is even a notion that independent governments may thus arise in the West, powerful enough to prove formidable to the United States. Such a condition of things was predicted by President Jefferson, and more recently by Colonel Benton."

Really, it is almost tedious to describe, in the way of an Oregon prophecy, what has already occurred in Texas. The monotony is, however, in the facts. There is the same process of deep and determined policy. There are vast territories, over some of which "we have rights," as the premier said; while Mexico retains, and is at present admitted to have, still more absolute rights over other more southern and more desirable regions. The Union condescends to dispute and negotiate with the more powerful of the two possessors; but that is not all. The negotiation lengthens and lengthens, as if, to use the sailor's expression, its end had been cut off. The boundary line perpetually recedes. The pleas are continually amended. While the diplomatists are at work, crowds of settlers are encouraged, escorted, protected, and even deluded and entrapped into the debatable land. Instinct with the indigenous policy of the Union, they form independent organizations. Of course, they know they are safe enough. As soon as they are many enough and strong enough to reduce the original inhabitants, the Mexicans, or their British fellow-colonists, to a minority of numbers and physical force, they will forthwith give vent to their noble aspiration for a union with the States; and it will not be long before their spontaneous advances are gratefully acknowledged. Were it a walled town, and not half a continent, which was in question, there would be no dispute as to the character of the stratagem. The classical reader is acquainted with many such instances on a small scale. While the besiegers were parleying, or, perhaps, in a time of profound peace, a group of peasants would straggle up to the city gate with eggs, or fruit, or wine. They casually muster, throw off their rustic guise, draw swords, disarm the guard, and admit an approaching body of their comrades. This was once a stale trick. Magnitude will now give it the appearance of novelty. The colonists of Oregon and California will mustered at a given, and eventually draw their swords, to open a way for the main body of the Union.

Lay out of view the malignant and grudging spirit in which the above is written, and we are willing to take it for a pretty accurate statement of the case. The comparison of the settlement of an unoccupied territory to the attack of a walled town is, of course, folly—such folly as the "Times," in its articles against this country, frequently commits—such folly as it committed when it suggested that Mr. Cushing might have gone in the Missouri to China, to sow slavery broadcast there. But, in the rest of its view, the "Times" must be admitted to see the tendency of things in Oregon very much as it is. "The colonists of Oregon and (it is pleased to add) California may doubtless," as the "Times" says, "ere many years have passed, open a way" (with or without their swords) "for the main body of the Union."

In view of this "fixed fact," the "Times" indulges itself in a little consoling abuse of the state of things—taking occasion to compare this process of independence and consequent annexation first to robbery, and then to burglary. It then proceeds as follows:

At present, the shores of the Pacific are not worth fighting for. Their distance, their vastness, and their comparative solitude, render them almost incapable of military conquest or occupation. Marches of two or three thousand miles over mountains and sandy deserts agree rather with the airy temperaments of khans and czars than with the sobriety of Yankee calculations. Nor, again, is it possible to occupy the whole side of a continent, stretching from the frigid to the torrid zone, with half a dozen scanty posts. There must be not only the soil, but a people, before it is wise or possible to fight for it. While diplomacy is going through its visionary mazes, a surer process is neutralizing and mocking its labors. While it claims the land, the States create the people. It asserts the ownership of the soil, and they proclaim the affinity of the cultivator. One says, "The land belongs to us;" the other, "But the people are of ourselves."

Again the "Times" is right, to a considerable extent, in its view of the facts. While diplomacy is laboring to settle the Oregon claim, the States are creating a people of Oregon; and the time is not distant when the rights and the claims of this same free people of Oregon will come to constitute a new and powerful, if not preponderating, element in the great Oregon question. The United States will hail with joy the appearance of this new element in the case. England may well look with dread upon its coming.

In another article, we may take occasion to say something of that "abstract right in the soil of Oregon" which the "Times" is inclined to set up against the rights and the inclinations of the population whose dwelling-place it is hereafter to be. Let it be understood that it is on the "clear and unquestionable right" we have to the country that we rest our claim, and are prepared to assert it. England has, in more than one respect, set us an example which it is time for us to imitate. She has now established laws for the British population there, and secured the means of administering them. We, too, must establish a territorial authority over our emigrants, and prepare block-houses at least to the Rocky mountains, to protect our emigrants, and give them confidence to emigrate to Oregon, free from all unnecessary fears of interruption from the Indians of the intermediate country. John Bull has no right to complain of this movement, as the most material measure of the series has for several years been adopted by British policy.

MEXICAN NEWS.

We have before us a Tampico paper of the 24th September, containing a decree of the Mexican government in regard to the providing of the army with the means of transportation. It assigns to each regiment of infantry and of cavalry $200 monthly, until they shall each be provided with forty-six mules—the price of a mule, with its furniture, being limited to $48.

The decree sets out as follows:

"His excellency the President—in whose heart all the different classes of the state are confounded together and merged into one, because he feels for each one of them the same interest and the same wish for their progress, security, and felicity, and because, to promote these ends, he has not omitted, and will not omit, any measure or effort which he conceives to be within the sphere of his authority; considering—

"1st. That, under existing circumstances, it is the object paramount to all others to place the different corps of the army in a state of complete mobility; for which end, it is indispensable that they should possess within themselves all the most necessary elements, amongst which are to be reckoned the means of transportation.

"2d. That it tends greatly to the protection of trade, and confers a marked benefit upon those employed in the carrying business—a benefit which extends even to the agricultural classes—to adopt a method which shall put an end to the pressing of mules into the public service, as now practised."

The same paper contains the proceedings, on the 19th of September, of the *junta* (association) *for patriotic contributions.* Among other measures adopted on this occasion, was the appointment of two committees to solicit donations of all sorts from the male population, and a resolve that two committees, composed of ladies, should be appointed, "to solicit from persons of their own sex whatever their generosity and patriotism might permit them to offer for the army of Texas, destined to operate against the American usurpers of that precious part of the republic."

From this language, it is evident that the good people of Mexico have actually been made to believe (Query: How far is the establishment of this creed to be credited to the efforts of our own *National* Intelligencer?) that Texas yet constitutes a "part of the republic!"—that same Texas which (to say nothing of her treaty with the President of Mexico and generalissimo of her armies) was, years ago, recognised by the principal powers of the world as an independent and sovereign state, and has ever since been treated, and treated with, as such, by Great Britain and France. This "precious part of the republic" the "American usurpers" are now about to tear away; and the good folk of Mexico—men, women, and children—are called upon to deny themselves their usual comforts, in order that each may contribute his mite to the "holy work" of defeating the rapacious Americans in their designs upon "that precious part of the republic."

How long is this delusion to be kept up? And how long is our old "*National*" to devote itself to keeping it up? May we venture to suggest to it to republish the following article, under the head of "*United States*," which appeared in a recent number of the "London Examiner!" Perhaps it would have the effect of awakening more than one whig at home to the truth of the exclamation of this whig abroad, but in whose bosom whigery had not extinguished love and respect for his native land. "Really, this seems to be either very dull or very *insincere.*"

UNITED STATES.

We have received a letter on the subject of Texas and Mexico, which, without desiring here to express an opinion on the argument it contains, seems to us written in a spirit not undeserving of attention.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR: I am surprised to observe that the unreasonable tone generally adopted by the journals in this country, in relation to the annexation of Texas, has called forth no remark on the part of unprejudiced and discerning Englishmen. Annexation is generally pronounced to be a great injury inflicted by the United States government on Mexico, and just cause for a declaration of war by the latter; indeed it is frequently stigmatized as robbery on the part of the United States, and an insult to the civilized world. Observe: all these hard names are lavished upon the act of annexation—not upon the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas as a State, in the first instance, or the conclusion of treaties of commerce with her; nor yet upon the emigration of armed Americans into Texas during her struggle for independence. Whatever wrong may have been committed then, (and I think it was a great wrong, although one which the government of the United States would have found it almost impossible to prevent,) little was said about it on this side of the water. A few individuals raised their voices to denounce it: but governments soon got reconciled to a wrong which they thought they could turn to their own profit; treaties were made with these very Americans emigrants; loans of money granted; and the young republic was fast rising into favour with European governments, when it was suddenly discovered that these people had more sympathy with their first cousins in the States than with their tenth cousins in England, and were actually thinking of joining the Union. Negotiations and manœuvres were now resorted to, to prevent this act of a people acknowledged by England to be free; and, these negotiations failing, the British press opens an attack, from one end of the kingdom to the other, upon the Americans and Texans—and for what? Not for having broken any compact with England, or done her any wrong; not for having made a very foolish arrangement, as far as their own interest is concerned, about which much might justly be said; but for having cheated and robbed Mexico.

The Texans, with whom England was hand and glove, are suddenly discovered to be rebels, and the Americans invaders and robbers, for treating with them upon more favourable terms than England could do. I saw it gravely questioned the other day, even in your paper, "whether England would give up her claim on Texas *as part of Mexico*, for the debt due by Mexico to England?"—and this, after acknowledging the independence of Texas, and loaning her money!

Really, this seems to be either very dull or very insincere.

I am one of those Americans who consider the act of annexation as a very improper one on the part of the government of the United States, for various reasons, moral and political. I object to it because it may prolong the existence of slavery; because it increases our territory, already too large; and especially, because it has been brought about by means which I consider unconstitutional: but what is all this to Mexico? If she wished to quarrel with us, it should have been when our government acknowledged the national existence of Texas. The Texans, being once established as an independent nation, have certainly a right to negotiate, as well with America as with England; and the Americans have a right to negotiate with them, without being branded as robbers *for being able to conclude a treaty which England happens to be averse to.*

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
AN AMERICAN.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED BEE-PALACE.

We have lately tried the honey which was made in these ingenious hives, and with pleasure bear testimony to its superiority over any other which we have seen. The combination of the hives is such as not only to secure thorough ventilation, by means of the various communications from one to the other, but it permits the bee to appropriate the different apartments to different purposes. For instance: in those in which they breed their young, they deposite pollen, commonly called bee-bread, on which the young bee feeds. In these apartments, they deposite no more honey than is sufficient for their temporary wants. In the others, they store the "virgin honey," intended for the winter's supply, which man appropriates to himself. By thus keeping the dross from the pure honey, which the instinct of the bee teaches him to do, the latter is made and preserved in the purest possible condition, and is most delicious to the taste. The refuse, litter, &c., which are found in natural and other artificial hives, are not to be found in this—which, by-the-by, has no small effect in producing its superior quality of the honey. These are carried off by an inclined plane that passes through each apartment of the palace, and in using which, for the purpose of cleaning the hives, the bee displays its wonderful instinct most admirably. The honey we saw in these hives was of a light golden color, slightly granulated, and perfectly pure. Nothing was to be seen but honey and white wax.

This improvement has attracted much attention at the North and Northwest, where it has been extensively introduced. We learn that Mr. George Calvert, of Fauquier county, Virginia, intends to visit the southern States shortly, with a view of introducing the use of the bee-palace within their limits. We wish him much success, because we regard the improvement as likely to do a great deal in the work of agricultural advancement, in which all true friends of the country have a deep interest.

From the New York Tribune.

END OF THE PITTSBURG STRIKE.

The difficulties between the manufacturers and laborers of Pittsburg have at length been amicably settled, at least for the present. The terms of compromise will appear from the following official record:

"At a large meeting of the operatives of the different cotton factories in Alleghany city, held at the Ark on the 17th instant, called by a committee of their body, upon whose invitation the proprietors also attended, Mr. John Marshall was appointed chairman, and Mr. John Dyer secretary. The meeting being thus organized, the following questions were put to the proprietors, viz:

"1. Are the manufacturers willing to adopt the ten-hour system, if it becomes general in the United States?

"2. If the hands go to work under the old system, will you dismiss any for continuing their efforts to obtain the establishment of the ten-hour system throughout the country?

"3. Are the manufacturers willing to start their mills on Monday morning next, if they can each get one hundred hands?

"Which being answered satisfactorily, the proprietors withdrew. Whereupon it was moved and seconded that the hands present agree to go to work on Monday morning next; which motion, after discussion, was decided in the affirmative.

"JOHN MARSHALL, Chairman.

"JOHN DYER, Secretary.

"OCTOBER 17, 1845."

[When will the great body of the manufacturers adopt the ten-hour system? How is it to be made *general?* The Indian astronomers accounted for the stability of the globe by saying that it stood on the back of a tortoise, and that again on the back of an elephant. But what did the elephant stand on? The astronomers could not tell. It was a problem they had never considered.]

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 15

TRIAL OF COL. DAVENPORT'S MURDERERS—THEIR CONVICTION.

We learn from Rock Island, that the grand jury, at their session last week, found true bills against Burch, Baxter, the two Longs, and Young, for the murder of Col. George Davenport, on the 4th of July last. On Wednesday of that week, Young and the two Longs were put on their trial. The court appointed three members of the bar to act as their counsel. Nearly three days were occupied in the trial. On Friday evening, the case was given to the jury, and a verdict of guilty of murder rendered against each of them. On Saturday morning, they were brought into court, and sentenced to be hung on the 29th of the present month. Full and voluntary disclosures have been made by Burch, in the hope of being permitted to become State's evidence, with a chance for pardon; but so complete was the testimony, independent of his confession, that he would be put upon his trial, and no doubt suffer the fate of those already condemned. In his case, and that of Baxter and the two Redings, a motion was pending for a change of venue, the argument of which was not concluded when our informant left. It was supposed that the change of venue would be granted; in which case, their trial was to have taken place in Carroll county on Monday last. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Knox, Grant, Mitchell, and Cook.

GREAT FIRE AT WINCHESTER.—We received last night from our agent at Winchester, (Va.,) a business letter, dated on the 22d inst., containing the following:

"I presume you will receive slips and other news respecting the great fire at this place yesterday. Taylor's Hotel, Hoff's row, and Hammond's store, are all burnt."

We regret much that the letter contained no further particulars, as we have neither slips nor letters from Winchester.—*Balt. Sun, Oct. 23.*

OHIO WOOL.—The Cincinnati (O.) Chronicle thinks that the wool produced in Ohio amounts to about 2,000,000 pounds per annum, and adds: "One of the best flocks which have come within our notice in Ohio is that of Mr. Hildebrand, of Stark county, near Massillon. We are informed that Mr. Hildebrand's fleece was actually sold in Lowell for one dollar per pound, which is three times the common price. This was owing to the superior quality of the article."

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. FRANCE, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania avenue, will open, on Monday next, 27th instant, fashionable bonnets, caps, and head-dresses; also, a great variety of ribands, French flowers, and fancy articles.

Ostrich-feathers, dyed and cleansed in superior style.

Oct. 23—3t

STATE OF OHIO.

The whigs have again succeded in carrying the State, as we apprehended, from the want of adequate organization and a complete union among the republican party. We look, however, for more auspicious times; and we shall again carry this powerful State, when our friends all rally upon one common wise platform of principles. It is the bank question, probably, upon which they have split. And surely, if ever the republican party had strong inducements to rally together to correct the mischievous bank system which the whigs have attempted to fasten around the neck of the State, the republicans have this motive to animate them at the present moment. We have received several letters from Ohio, bearing upon the politics of the State. One of the last is from a correspondent from Steubenville, of the 18th inst. He writes: "We have elected our entire county ticket, except the representative to the State legislature." He says the republican candidate was defeated in consequence of the bank question; most of the democrats (whom he calls "bank democrats," or conservatives) voted for the whig candidate. He apprehends that we are beaten in the State legislature, owing to the effect of this bank question. He says, also, that some discontent has been produced by "the retaining of federalists in office;" and this is another element of disaffection and defeat. Our correspondent then says, that "to attempt to unite the democratic party on any thing but principle is visionary, and will, in the end, cause its utter destruction, and the final loss of our free institutions. It is principle, and that alone, that can unite us together, as a band of brothers, in defence of our republican institutions.

"No State in the Union presents to the world a purer democracy than Ohio. Yet federalism has, to a small extent, crept in among us in disguise; and, notwithstanding it is but a tithe of the party, yet it holds the balance of power in a few counties, other than Jefferson, and, as already remarked, may defeat us."

We have received, also, a communication from Cleveland, intended for the press, from Messrs. Inglehart (the collector of the port) and Spencer, (the postmaster.) It alludes to an editorial article in the Union of the 22d ultimo, under the head of "Ohio press—proceedings in Cleveland," which they feel called upon to notice. "The article was founded (say they) upon a letter written by ——— ———, of Cleveland, which stated, among other things, that there was hostility to the 'Union' in Ohio; that in Cleveland were concentrated a few discontents, who have for months been laboring against it; that a new paper was to be started at Washington in direct opposition to the 'Union;' that there are two men in office in Cleveland, who are the leaders of this clan."

"In making the above statements, Mr. ——— not only wilfully and maliciously deceived you, sir, but he has asserted that which every democrat here knows to be totally and utterly false. They are gross, gratuitous, shameless fables, made without a particle of truth to sustain them. Who is ——— ———? What is the character of this letter-writer, who thus attempts to palm himself off, in the columns of the Union, as a democrat? These are questions which every democrat will ask before giving judgment; and, as Mr. ——'s assertions were permitted to go forth to the public without his signature being attached, we feel bound to let the democracy of Ohio know, through the same channel, the political history of this man ———."

Here follow some pretty severe strictures; but the writer must excuse us from publishing an article which must lead to a paper war in the "Union." The attack is founded on the presumption that a particular person is the author of the letter addressed to ourselves. We must be excused from taking, even indirectly, any part in such an imputation. We can assure the two gentlemen in question that we have no sympathy with the imputed bank relations of the writer; and that the retaliation which they desire to make upon him is not needed to vindicate themselves. The whole matter has blown over here.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

The two houses will probably stand as follows—we say probably, for a few of the counties are no actually heard from:

SENATE.

	W.	D.
Hold over	12	6
Already given	3	2
Logan, Champaign, &c	1	
Greene, Fayette, &c	1	
Scioto, Lawrence, &c	1	
Athens and Meigs	1	
Tuscarawas	1	
Muskingum	1	
Clermont and Brown		1
Mercer, Allen, Henry, &c		1
Highland, Adams, &c. (prob.)		1
Washington, Morgan, &c		1
Guernsey and Coshocton		1
Richland		1
Belmont and Monroe		1
	21	15

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Whig.	Dem.
Already given	25	12
Athens and Meigs	1	
Ashtabula	1	
Brown		1
Clermont		1
Champaign and Union	2	
Clark	1	
Coshocton		1
Carrol	1	
Fayette and Clinton	1	
Geauga	1	
Hardin and Logan	1	
Harrison	1	
Holmes		1
Huron and Erie	1	
Jackson and Gallia	1	
Jefferson	1	
Lucas, &c., (probable)	1	
Mercer, Allen, &c		1
Morgan		1
Monroe		1
Putnam, Paulding, &c		1
Perry		1
Sandusky		1
Starke		1
Richland		2
Tuscarawas	1	
Trumbull	1	1
Washington	1	
Wayne		2
Montgomery	2	
	44	28

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN GERMANY.—The following is an extract from the speech of the King of Saxony:

"Although I can allude to the satisfactory state of the internal affairs of the kingdom, there are, nevertheless, some afflicting events which I have to remark. An event, much to be regretted, which wounds the dearest feelings of my heart, has recently taken place in one of the most important cities of the kingdom; and I have no doubt you will sympathize in my grief on the subject. The agitation which has manifested itself on several points connected with religious affairs, and which threatens to destroy all harmony and get beyond the bounds of good order, merits the most serious attention. Without taking into account the creeds of the various recognised churches, I promised, on ascending the throne, to suport, above all, those religious feelings which the people of Saxony have known how to maintain in such an honorable manner. I expressed the conviction that the states of Saxony will be guided by the same respect for what is the most sacred thing in the world. If my confidence in this respect be well-founded, I hope, and I rely, that you will grant me your support, in order that the principles of the church may not be shaken, and that the fundamental pillars of the state, and the welfare of humanity, religon, and faith may not be sapped at their foundation."

In the Saxon chambers, the opposition to the government, on account of the recent events at Leipsic, is so strong, that the government cannot depend upon the support of above one-third of the members; and it was thought that the cabinet would be obliged to dissolve the chambers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Wm. F. Bayly, (stationer, Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets,) agent, has kindly sent us the September number of the Westminster Review—republished by Leonard, Scott, & Co., of New York city—which, as usual, embraces several highly interesting and improving articles.

The publisher has sent us "The New York State Register for 1845; containing an almanac for 1845–'46, with political, statistical, and other information relating to the State of New York and the United States; also, a complete list of county officers, attorneys, &c.: edited by O. L. Hollay, esq., (late surveyor-general of the State of New York,) New York; published by J. Disturnell, No. 102, Broadway, 1845."

This book embraces a great variety of useful matter—more especially to business men and politicians in New-York, who will find something of importance to them on every page.

Through the kind attention of the author and translator, our book-table has lately been graced with the 2d edition of the "Glory and Shame of England," and the 2d edition of "The Condition and Fate of England," both of which are published by Henry C. Langley, New York, and, as our readers probably know, are from the pen of Edward C. Lester, esq.; and also with second copies of "The Florentine Histories" and the "Challenge of Barletta," translated from the Italian by the same gentleman, and published by Paine and Burgess, of New York city. We have heretofore had occasion to thank Mr. Lester for the real service he has performed for the lovers of standard literature in America, in thus introducing to them two of the most interesting books in the Italian language. His original works, "The Glory and Shame" and "Condition and Fate of England," are too well known to the American reading public to require particular notice from us. They endorse him as a strong thinker, a careful observer, a political economist of much ability, a graceful writer, and a ripe scholer. They show, at a glance, the yawning gulf over which the government and aristocratic institutions of Britain now hang suspended; and afford a ready key, explaining why the London Times, and other transatlantic newspapers, supported by the aristocracy of Europe, labor so incessantly to disparage the people and institutions of the United States. If the subjects of England and continental Europe were permitted thoroughly to understand and appreciate the blessings flowing to all classes in the United States from the theory and practice of our government, situated as Mr. Lester shows them to be, all the bayonets of the world could not repress their efforts to obtain civil and religious liberty.

We have, to this moment, failed to receive our copy of the "Democratic Review" for the present month. May we again ask its conductors to forward it direct to this office, as soon as it issues from their own? We have had a glimpse of the October number; and its contents are very striking. It is embellished with a beautiful engraving of a capital likeness of Cave Johnson, esq., the Postmaster General. It is marked by all the calmness, dignity, and good humor of the esteemed original. The engraving is one of the best we have seen in the "Review." There is no biographical sketch to accompany it of the original. His own modesty refused, in all probability, to furnish the necessary materials. If he should discharge his present arduous duties with triumphant success, as those acquainted with his industry and energy confidently predict, there will not be wanting some competent pen to write the sketch, at the end of four years. The following is a synopsis of the contents of the "Democratic Review:" "Territorial Aggrandizement; [We understand that the article rather throws cold water upon it: one of our contributors promises to analyze its positions;] Arnold's Lectures on Modern History. The Alcaide de Molina; The Monomaniac; Wives and Slaves; Sonnet; Songs of Labor, No. II; The Fishermen; La Vendetta, or the Feud; Spanish Ballads; Song; The Malthusian Theory, discussed in a correspondence between Alexander H. Everett and Professor George Tucker, of the University of Virginia; Monthly Financial and Commercial Article; New Books of the Month; Monthly Literary Bulletin."

From the Charleston Evening News.

DUTIES OF THE FREE-TRADE PARTY.

The duties of the free-trade party at the approaching session of Congress will be of an important and arduous character. In its previous labors, it has done battle bravely in generalities—fought out, with unflinching courage, the great fight of commercial freedom, on theoretical grounds—been valiant on philosophical principles—exhibited true championship in defending the legitimate laws of trade; whilst their adversaries have displayed higher discipline and a more cunning strategy in debate—have not assailed their opponents in the impregnable strength of their principles, but attempted to weaken their position, by attacks in detail. To speak without figure, the free traders in Congress have been content with all the lights that can be borrowed from study and meditation—from historical truth—from standard authority—from voluminous statistics. They have tricked out, in the colors of a bright rhetoric, the benefits and blessings of commercial liberty; they have denounced, in tones of bitter invective, the injustice, and deplored in pathetic strains the popular hardships of restrictions limiting the commercial intercourse of nations. They have collected the best materials from books, and combined them in the best manner, in good set argumentative harangues on the captivating theme of free trade. In one word, they have made brilliant orations where a practical truth or matter-of-fact-statement has proved too powerful for philosophical deduction, and the most undeniable reasoning on abstract principles.

How often have we seen in the reports of congressional debates the advantage of that mode of controversial argument which combats general truth by special pleading on particulars, which displaces the most irrefragable theories by an ingenious array of facts—which is ever ready to oppose to the lore of gifted minds the truths of homely experience? How often have we perused the most conclusive anti-tariff speech of the day in Congress, beautifully illustrating principles, and triumphantly combatting prejudices, and regretted to perceive that, after the apparently successful orator had taken his seat, his tariff opponent, rising on his legs, and showing by a plausible statement of particulars that the unmodified conclusions of his adversary were subject to important exceptions and limitations, which had been overlooked in the argument!

We have thus remarked the fairest rhetorical structure demolished, not from the want of solidity in the foundations, or strength and adhesive virtue in the materials, but the absence of practical skill in the architect. It is here the free-trade advocates have given the vantage ground in debate to their opponents. It is here these opponents exhibited that training in the knowledge and application of details, which conferred on them decisive superiority—mingling such portions of their theoretical information as is useful in discussion with the knowledge supplied, in any amount, by intercourse with master manufacturers—with merchants—with craftsmen,—with all the industrial orders of society. We are, therefore, glad to perceive that our free-trade friends are preparing for the approaching struggle in the only mode that promises success in such legislative conflicts—that they are arming themselves for the battle with weapons from the armory of experience—that they are collecting information of a practical character—exploring all sources of knowledge for useful illustration—sifting facts, digesting details, arranging and combining their materials, so as to present a body of well-prepared experimental knowledge. This will place them at least on a level with their adversaries.

To this necessary discipline in what is practical and available in legislation, should be combined an extra legislative delegation at the seat of government, every way competent there to represent the interests of the free-trade party—not engaging in the foul practices of lobby legislation—not trafficking in votes or engaging in the corrupt barter of reciprocal political influence,—but ready with the results of experience, shaped to legislative uses, for those whose studies are unfruitful in details, and whose intercourse with others has been barren of practical fruits. The northern manufacturers are alive to the value of this species of extra-representation. They do not rely solely on the tact, experience, and business habits of those representing them in Congress. They have their lobby legislators fully enlightened as to their interests—versed in the best mode of advancing or defending them, by familiar intercourse with the members—by making their way into messes, and by the use of all those arts which are extrinsic to legislation.

Now, whatever may be thought of such practices and modes of attack, it will not do, in a spirit of lofty integrity, to reject their use in a course of defensive hostilities. And perhaps peculiar position may justify this species of agency. Washington is not a commercial metropolis, as well as the seat of national legislation. In this particular, it stands contrasted to capitals like London, the theatre of a foreign commerce, whose limits are the extremities of the habitable globe. Extensive branches of business, in all lines of employment—merchants, bankers, manufacturers, in any number—are found within its extensive limits; and when metropolitan information is defective or insufficient, those who possess more ample stores of practical knowledge are summoned in a few hours from all parts of the empire, to supply the materials of legislation, in those lucid and well-digested reports of committees, which add so much lustre to British commercial legislation. Washington, on the contrary, being a metropolis necessarily deficient in the methods of supplying this species of information, the various delegations representing contrarient interests can only collect it from points widely separated by distance. They are thus wanting in the means of centralizing knowledge indispensable for legislative purposes, and so combining the scattered rays of intelligence as to bring them into luminous concentration.

FROM TEXAS.—The Houston Morning Star says that, among the items of news recently received from Mexico, is one that the Mexican government has sent seven emissaries to Texas, to excite an insurrection among the slaves, and to induce them to act in concert with the Mexican troops, if war should be declared by Mexico against the United States. In one of the letters received from Mexico, it is mentioned that one of these emissaries had returned, and reported that he had been successful. To what extent he had succeeded, does not appear from the Mexican journals. We copy the article from the Star at length:

"For some months past, the slaves at several points on the Colorado have discovered a very refractory disposition. Several have run away, and some have been engaged in thefts, and committed other outrages. In some instances, Mexicans have been seen with the run away negroes. About three months since, two negroes ran away from a plantation near Lagrange, and stole several horses. They were subsequently recaptured, and they stated that they had been enticed away by two Mexicans, who promised that if they would steal some good horses, and accompany them to Mexico, that they should be made free, and be treated by the Mexicans as equals. The Mexicans, however, when they found themselves pursued, took the horses and fled, leaving the poor negroes on foot; and they consequently soon fell into the hands of their pursuers. Shortly after this event, a gang of negroes, with (it is supposed) some Mexican accomplices, broke open a store in Webber's Prairie, near Austin, and stole a considerable quantity of goods. They also broke into the dwelling-house of Mr. Glasscock, about fifteen miles below Austin, and stole a few articles. These, or another gang, were soon after discovered near Columbus; but they retreated into the woods, and have not been captured. On the 18th September, a small party of negroes suddenly fired a volley of balls and buck-shot upon three men who were sitting in the evening on the gallery of the house of Col. J. Caldwell, of Bastrop county. Each of the three men received several wounds from the buckshot, but none of the wounds are considered mortal. When the negroes found that they had killed neither of their intended victims, they fled precipitately to the woods. Two of the persons thus wounded, were Mr. Cooke, of Austin, and a Mr. Upchurch. The name of the other we have not ascertained. Col. Caldwell was absent with his family on a visit to a relation. The overseer of Col. C. thought that he recognised a yellow boy belonging to the colonel among the negroes. It is supposed that the villains intended to murder the white men at the house, and then plunder it. A party of the citizens of Bastrop are now in pursuit of them. The people of that section have long been suspicious that some Mexicans were engaged in exciting sedition among the slaves, and they have made several efforts to detect them. Now that they have authentic evidence from the city of Mexico that emissaries have been sent to Texas, for the express purpose of enticing the slaves to engage in an insurrection, some prompt and energetic measures should be adopted to prevent the impending evil. We have no fears that seven, or even seventy times seven Mexican emissaries could excite a general insurrection among the slaves of Texas; for the settlements are so disconnected, and the plantations are generally so distant from each other, that it would be impossible for the negroes to form any extensive combinations; but seditions may be excited in insulated settlements, or on a few plantations, and the lives of some of our most valuable citizens may pay the forfeit, if these emissaries are not ferreted out in due season. Several of our planters have been so indiscreet as to permit refugee Mexicans to intermarry with their slaves, thinking that they are fortunate in securing the services of these Mexicans without expense to themselves. We warn them to beware lest they find too late that they have been receiving adders into their houses, to repay their kindness by murder and rapine."

The Star says it is not probable any candidate will be nominated for governor in opposition to Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson.

Gen. Thomas J. Rusk and Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar are candidates for the U. S. Senate.

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, the 25th instant, I shall sell, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of Mr. Richard Harrington, at the Navy-yard, his household furniture, consisting in part of the following:

First-rate feather beds and bedding
Bedsteads, bureaus, looking-glasses
Chairs, sideboard, tables, shovel and tongs
Fenders, wardrobes, carpeting, &c.

With many other useful articles generally kept by housekeepers, and a good lot of kitchen requisites.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under $25, cash; all sums over $25, a credit of sixty days, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

A. GREEN,
Oct. 23 Auctioneer.

THE ORATORIO OF JEPHTAH.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the grand Oratorio of "Jephtah" will be repeated (by general request) at Carusi's Saloon, on Monday evening next, the 27th instant. The vocal and instrumental parts have been considerably improved.

Invitations have been extended to the President and Cabinet.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the stationery and music store of Garret Anderson, Pennsylvania avenue, and at the principal hotels.

☞Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus and orchestra are requested to meet at the residence of Mr. Hewitt, on 12th street, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Oct. 23