THE UNION.

"Proposals for Indian Goods."

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that an addendum has been appended, giving notice that "the time for opening the bids is extended to the first day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m.," (instead of the first day of November.) "and the time of delivery of the goods to the first of June, 1850," (instead of the 15th day of May next.) Also, that *"the regulation forbidding extracts to be taken from the contracts of former years has been rescinded."*

Our attention has recently been called to the manner of inviting contracts to furnish goods for the Indian Department, and we do not hesitate to say that the change of this "regulation" is a wise and judicious measure. We never before heard of its existence, and cannot imagine what good reason can be assigned for withholding any information connected with the previous prices of articles which are now to be furnished, or upon other matters connected therewith, which may be deemed important by those who feel desirous of becoming competitors for the contract. In all the other departments of the government, so far as we have been able to learn, whenever a notice is published inviting bids for contracts to supply provisions, goods, or materials of any description, the records are thrown open for the inspection of bidders, so far as to give every person an equal opportunity to obtain all necessary information, and extracts to that effect are cheerfully given. A different course, it will at once be perceived, would give the fortunate bidders of last year and preceding years a very material advantage over all others. But whilst we accord great praise, in this instance, to the present head of the Indian bureau, (a duty it will afford us much pleasure to perform towards the head of every department of the government when they deserve it,) we cannot but believe there must be some mistake in regard to the "regulation" in question; and our belief is grounded upon our knowledge of the high reputation sustained by the late head of the Indian Department for efficiency, honesty, and sterling integrity, as combined in the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Having our attention thus called to this subject, it strikes us that some other changes might be advantageously made in the present regulations, prescribing the manner of awarding contracts for furnishing Indian goods. We have been informed that these goods are divided into classes, and that bidders must propose to furnish everything enumerated in a particular class: the omission of a single article will cause a bid to be thrown aside. In the article of blankets, for instance, there are four different colors—white, scarlet, green, and blue. It has been fully demonstrated that in quality and texture we can manufacture the "Mackinac blanket" in this country, or an imitation of it, equal to any British importation. In the South, as well as in the North, we will venture to assert, blankets of this kind, and all descriptions of woollen goods, except "list cloths," can be manufactured of a quality equal to any that have ever been imported for the Indian trade from foreign establishments. We have manufacturers in this country possessing the ability, the means, and the skill necessary to enable them to compete with the manufacturers of any country; and they have the enterprise and the desire to enter into competition for the supply of woollen and cotton goods for the use of their own government. But, although the American manufacturers can equal the quality, and imitate the exact colors of *scarlet, green* and *blue*, yet it is freely admitted that they cannot imitate the *white* Mackinac blanket. The *pure whiteness* of the imported blanket, it is said, is absolutely requisite, and in this quality the English manufacture stands unrivalled. If this be so, why, then, not divide the colors, and permit the American manufacturer to come in for his share?

We might go on to dissect the list of "dry goods" and "hardware, to include agricultural implements," in the same manner, and show that this mixing together in *one class* the products of numerous entirely different trades and occupations, is calculated to keep the contracts out of the hands of the manufacturers and the laboring classes, and throw them into the hands of large merchants or speculators. The splendid manufactories of axes, and other sharp tools, in the North, who might be anxious to contract for furnishing these materials, not being engaged in *merchandising*, might not be willing to engage in furnishing *brass, tin, and japanned kettles, squaw awls, combs, and Whittemore cards.* Such is our opinion, and we have freely expressed it.

Late Publications.

We are indebted to Mr. Farnham, bookseller, of this city, for some works recently issued by the productive press of Harper & Brothers, of New York.

Among them is the second part (now complete) of that last beautiful novel of Bulwer, "The Caxtons, a Family Picture." We confess to reading this interesting production in the midst of our mails and our political discussions; and we admire it so much, that we earnestly commend the whole to the attention of our readers.

To Mr. Farnham and to the Harper press we also owe our acknowledgments for the third part of "The History of Pendennis, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and his greatest enemy," from the humorous and celebrated pen of Thackeray, the author of that exquisite effusion, "Vanity Fair." Many readers have given the superiority to the present production; and certainly, in wit and satire, this author ranks among the first of the age.

To the same publishers and bookseller we are indebted for the last spirited and racy tale of Captain Maryatt, "The Little Savage."

We cannot dismiss this very hasty notice of late publications, which is circumscribed by the want of space, without putting in one word of cordial notice of that most admirable collection, "Littell's Living Age"—the most varied, amusing, instructive, and select gathering of good things that is published in the United States. We advise every general reader, or every enterprising club, to add the "Living Age" to their collection.

Round Island has been completely evacuated. The last remnants of the once formidable armament left the place on the 11th instant. They were taken across to Pascagoula by Passed Midshipman Dyer, whence forty of them took passage in the mail-boat for New Orleans, and the others (about twenty-five in number) in the steamer Mobile. No obstruction was offered by the United States vessels to their peaceful departure. Simultaneously with this movement the government fleet has departed. The squadron, embracing the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Lieut. Ward commanding, and the steamer Vixen, which had recently arrived on the station, goes to Pensacola, where, upon the arrival of Commodore Nicholson, such arrangements will be made for their winter cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, and among the West India islands, as the protection of our commercial interests may demand. In this connexion, we may say that, although complaints have, at different times, been made of the conduct of some of the naval officers while on the Round Island station, these, upon investigation, have turned out to be unfounded, and it has been established that the officers have, throughout, conducted themselves in a becoming and gentlemanly manner.—*Mobile Register, Oct. 15.*

There are now under construction at New York, and fast advancing towards completion twelve steam vessels, whose combined tonnage is 18,800 tons. Of these, five are steamers of 2,000 tons each; four of them belonging to the new line of E. K. Collins, and the other, the Franklin, now the property of a company about to establish a new line of steamers between New York and Havre by the way of Southampton. The Atlantic and Pacific, belonging to Collins' line, are already launched and are now receiving their machinery; the cylinders of which are six feet in diameter, and supposed to be the largest ever yet cast for a steamer in this country or England. These two steamers are said to be larger than either the Great Britain or the ill-fated President, and are to commence their regular voyages on the 1st of June, 1850. The Arctic and the Antarctic, now on the stocks, are of smaller dimensions and are also intended for Collins' line.

Besides these there are the Georgia, intended for the Atlantic and Pacific line of mail steamers, and two others of 600 and 400 tons respectively.—*Balt. American.*

Mr. Gales's Letter.

The letter of the senior editor of the *National Intelligencer*, to which we allude in our remarks this morning, will be found below, accompanied by the short editorial introduction.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

We think there can hardly be a respectable friend of the editors of the Union, here or elsewhere, who does not, to say the least, regret that they should permit their party enmities to betray them into those personalities which have of late so much disfigured their columns; an instance of which, in yesterday's number of the Union, has rendered necessary the following letter:

ECKINGTON, October 21, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: Whilst still in my bed, to which I have been for some days confined by previous illness, accident has placed in my hands the "Union" of this morning, in which I find an attack upon the National Intelligencer, drawn out by your late satisfactory vindication of the foreign policy of the administration, the only part of its policy which can as yet have afforded any ground for controversy. That attack contains within itself its own sufficient refutation, and would certainly, in my opinion, require no other, but for the following personal reference to myself, which is given by the "Union" as an extract of a letter from some one in Baltimore to a New York journal:

"The cabinet and Joseph Gales, be it understood, have put their heads together to make the National Intelligencer the administration organ at Washington, to the exclusion of the Republic. This movement, although adroitly managed, has come to the knowledge of the President. The party most interested in this operation (setting aside Joseph himself) is Mr. Clayton, for whom Mr. Gales has a strong political and personal attachment. To the General, on the contrary, Mr. Gales is strenuously opposed. We have recently seen a letter addressed to a gentleman of New York by Mr. Gales, in which he says: 'I have seen Gen. Taylor several times, but I may with truth say that I am not acquainted with him. This to you may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.' To the same gentleman he complained that the President, upon his first coming to Washington, had not treated him with proper courtesy. From this you will discover that, although Mr. Gales is in with the cabinet, he is out with the President."

There are two points in this "extract" which demand a refutation more prompt than will allow me to wait for health and strength to make more formally.

The first of these is, that I have had some consultation with "the cabinet," or with some person or persons, in order to make the National Intelligencer "the administration organ at Washington," &c. This assertion is wholly false and unfounded. I have had no conversation with any member of the cabinet on that subject; nor, indeed, as you know, have I ever desired the National Intelligencer to be the administration "organ," in the understood sense of that term; that is to say, to the exclusion of any other journal.

The second is, that I am "strenuously opposed" to General Taylor. This statement is even more basely false than the preceding. General Taylor has not on earth a friend more conscientious or more true than myself, or who more desires the success of his administration.

With respect to what I am reported to have written in a letter to "a gentleman of New York." If I could so distrust gentlemen whose casual letters I answer as to keep copies of my replies, I have not time to be so particular as to keep copies of my private letters. The two sentences quoted may or may not have formed part of some letter of mine written some months ago. If so, they are, as must indeed be obvious to every one, garbled, torn from their context. The letter must be, if it exists, in answer to some one desiring to avail himself of my imagined intimacy or influence with the President, or the members of the cabinet, for some purpose of his own; to which my reply was, substantially, doubtless, that, though I was on terms of personal intercourse with the President, I could pretend to no such acquaintance or familiarity with him as would justify my constituting myself a medium of communication between him and applicants for public office.

With regard to the concluding representation of this extract, closing with the remark that, "although Mr. Gales is in with the cabinet, he is out with the President," let me add that, whilst I have received from the President all the courtesies due from his station, I happen to have had, from the pressure of their engagements and of my own, almost no personal intercourse whatever with the gentlemen who compose his cabinet.

I have written these few lines with difficulty, and can hardly command strength to add that I am always faithfully yours, JO. GALES.

WM. W. SEATON, Esq.,
Office of the National Intelligencer.

Prescription.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, from Mississippi.

"Mr. J. J. Berryhill has been removed from the post office at Bellefontaine, Mississippi, by the 'no-party' administration of General Taylor. Although he has not walked for ten years without the aid of crutches, and notwithstanding he had no other means of obtaining support than by the aforesaid office, he could not escape the effects of private malice and political persecution. A few political and personal enemies have, for several years, coveted the paltry salary of this little office, (about $60 a year,) and endeavored to obtain his removal. But they were foiled in their attempts, and the gratification of their fiendish malice was reserved for the administration of the man who 'hated, pay loathed proscription.' It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that he was removed without any real or pretended cause.

"Mississippi will be all right in November next."

Extract of a letter to the Editors, from Georgia.

"Taylorism is on the decrease in Georgia. Proscription has caused a complete political overthrow of the whig party. Our late election shows that fact. We have succeeded beyond all calculation in Savannah, where federalism has had a long sway. The democrats have succeeded entirely. Taylor and his abolition minions are turning out all the democrats, and putting in their place whigs, or free-soilers, as they are called; and by that course of conduct the southern people are getting their eyes open, and will have a democratic government; so that it will have a happy effect in Georgia. The Taylor democrats are getting very unpopular, and some rabid whigs say that if such men as William B. Bulloch, who has been custom-house officer at the port of Savannah during the administrations of all the former Presidents of the United States, and many others of equal honesty and integrity, are to be turned out for opinion's sake only, they are no longer whigs, but southern men. They have not yet forgotten the promise of Old Zack, having 'no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish.'"

Copy of a letter to the Editors, from Liberty, Missouri, October 5, 1849.

DEAR SIRS: Before this shall have reached you, I will have delivered the books, papers, &c., of this post office to my successor, C. Melone. For the political offence of being a republican, (for no other charge has been made against me; if so, the author of it, for fear of being gibbeted by popular indignation, dare not make himself known,) I have been removed by an administration coming into power pledged to proscribe proscription! I cannot refrain from doing the whigs here—at least ninety-nine out of every hundred of them—the justice to say that they are opposed to my removal, many of them insisting upon my holding the office when it was rumored I had a design of resigning, and that they had no agency in effecting the change. It is purely, as I believe, the work of some unscrupulous partisan of the administration who is afraid to make himself known. The whigs are indignant at it, because they have had no voice in selecting my successor. Were I the only democrat (by thousands) who was made the victim of a blood-thirsty Executive, I might have reason to complain; but as it is, I have rather cause to feel proud that I am considered worthy of martyrdom for the cause of democracy.

Your friend,
G. L. HUGHES, Postmaster.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Minnesota News.

From the Minnesota Register and Chronicle of the 29th ult., we make up the following items of news from the new Territory:

A SIOUX VISIT.—On the 22d the town of St. Paul was visited by almost the entire population, composing the two lower bands of Sioux Indians, (Wabashaw's and Red Wing's,) on their way to the payment at Fort Snelling. They came in their canoes, a fleet of some eighty or ninety vessels, laden, besides men, women, and children, with dogs, cooking utensils, buffalo skins, forming the covering of their "tepees," &c. They stopped one day at St. Paul's, and on the next proceeded to the fort.

THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE IN THE TERRITORY.—We find the following in the published proceedings of the Minnesota legislature: "Mr. McLeod, from a select committee, reported 'a bill to divorce Lewis Larammie from Wa kan-ye-ke-wing,' an Indian woman, which was read the first and second time and passed in committee of the whole with amendments, Mr. Sturges in the chair, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading."

Ex-Governor Chambers had arrived at St. Paul's, and was preparing to enter upon his duties as Sioux Commissioner.

The legislature of Minnesota had decided not to remove the capital from St. Paul's.

CRANBERRIES.—Minnesota has exported about three thousand barrels of cranberries this fall. The price per barrel at St. Louis is $5—making a snug little sum of $15,000 on one article of export, and that a spontaneous production.

OHIO.—ELECTION FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The vacancy in the 6th congressional district in this State, made vacant by the death of Rudolphus Dickinson, was filled on the second Tuesday of this month, by the election of Amos E. Wood, by a majority of some 5,000 votes. Mr. Wood was for many years a member of the Ohio legislature, and won distinction for his attention to the wants of his constituents, and for the courtesy and strong native talent which marked his legislative career. He is a democrat in theory and in practice, and his large majority is a triumph of which he may well be proud.—*Columbus Statesman.*

Mr. Buchanan goes to New Orleans in a few weeks on a visit to his friend John Slidell, and returns via Alabama, to visit Hon. William R. King.

To the Editors.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1849.

Judge Jones, the new mayor, has been exercising his judicial functions since last Tuesday, and peace and order thus far reign in our Quaker city. He is determined to use his best endeavors to have it remain so, if he is not thwarted by the action of the whig councils. In my last letter I promised to give you particulars with regard to officers under the general and State administrations attempting to overawe the people, and interfering in our late election, both by active exertions, as well as betting on the result. So confident were these officials of Gen. Taylor and Gov. Johnston of success, that money to a large amount was expended to carry Rothermell (whig) for sheriff; but, after all their exertions, the democratic candidate (Wm. Deal) distanced both Rothermell, Farr, (native,) and Dickerson, (independent.) One of the measurers under Lewis lost over $500, and several inspectors from one to three hundred dollars. It is amusing to see the cross-fire kept up by Wallace of the Sun, and Sanderson of the News. *"A house divided against itself cannot stand."* Both those gentlemen profess to be great Taylor men at this time; and it is equally notorious that, during the presidential canvass, they were the most bitter and active against his nomination and election. The secret is, Lewis appointed Wallace an inspector, a mere sinecure, and the News got nothing. The fact is, neither deserved any office. Lewis thought, by appointing Wallace, it would bolster him up in the columns of the Sun for confirmation. As to Postmaster White's appointment of a lad, the nephew of McMichael, of the North American, since I wrote the facts of his case he has disappeared from the office. A petition is now in circulation in our city against the confirmation of Lewis, collector, and White, postmaster; and the masses of all parties will send on a list of names to the Senate against them that cannot be misunderstood. Levin arrived here on Friday last from Pikeville, in Maryland, and, it is said, intends to take up his residence in the first district. "But it will not do, Mr. Levin; we have the documents; we know your plans and schemes; and when Congress meets we shall show, in the first place, by your own declarations at the time of your election and up to this time, you were not a resident of the first district or of Pennsylvania; we shall show that you came on from Pikeville a few days before the election, and the particulars of renting a small room in Pine street, Philadelphia, and thus swearing in your vote; your subsequent movements at Pikeville, Maryland; and when these facts are presented to the next Congress, Col. Florence, the rightful representative, will oust you from a seat that you have illegally held for the last two years."

The result of the elections in our State shows that the old Keystone, when the country is in danger, will come to the rescue. General Taylor's services to his country, and the pledges he gave the people previous to his election, made him President. How far those pledges have been carried out, the people at the ballot-box have decided. The masses believe Gen. Taylor to be honest; but the whig leaders have taken him into their keeping, and he should shake these designing men from him at once. The people have a right to speak, and by their ballots in several States have shown their disapprobation of the course thus far pursued. Remove a man from office on the ground of interfering in elections, to-day, and the very same afternoon *appoint a violent partisan in his place;* and then, as soon as these officers obtain power, wield it over their subordinates and the people! Such a system as this has been carried out by all the officers whom Mr. Meredith, under the sanction of the President, has appointed to office in our city, from Collector Lewis down to Sloanaker, navy agent. "I am a whig, but not an ultra whig," are General Taylor's own words. But have you not appointed an ultra whig cabinet—men who have no feelings with the people? Have not you, or your Secretaries, appointed *all ultra whigs to office?*

I will here give you a conversation that took place about two months since between a distinguished whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania and Postmaster General Collamer and the President.

Mr. S., a member of Congress, was at Washington a short time since, and called upon citizen Collamer for the removal of some forty postmasters. Judge Collamer said, "File your charges, Mr. S., and I will cut their heads off instanter." The member replied, that "he did not think it was just or right that he should become the accuser of any man, and also the rule laid down was unjust. You want me to file copies of charges against an officer. You give him no chance to defend himself, and condemn him unheard. By the way, Judge, I suppose you have some form. I will thank you for a copy of the charges that were made against your predecessor, Cave Johnson." Collamer immediately flared up, and said, "That is a different thing altogether: he was one of the heads. When the administration changes, as a matter of course the heads of departments go out." "Now," says the member of Congress, "I will do no such thing. To the 'victors belong the spoils.' I shall hand the list of men I want appointed to Fitz Henry, and I shall expect the heads of the forty incumbents cut off by to-morrow." He then went to Fitz Henry, and told him what he wanted. To which he replied, "It shall be done, and ready for you by to-morrow morning." The member afterwards paid his respects to the President; and, in conversation with him, said he thought the rule was a bad one. But Old Zack said, "It is a rule I have laid down. I should like to remove them all; but I do not know how to get at them without making that excuse. I have no doubt they all interfered in the election." PLEBEIAN.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. T. J. Henley, late member of Congress from the New Albany (Ia.) district, to a gentleman of this city. *Louisville Courier.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30th.

If you want to make money, come here. If you want to make it rapidly, bring capital. There are just one hundred ways in which you can make a fortune. I hazard nothing in saying this. It is strange that where money is plentier than at any place in the world, it is at the same time the scarcest. I need not go into any explanations. The basis is here. Gold is plenty, but not so easily obtained as is supposed in the States, but it comes easy enough for business purposes.

All who work in the mines and have health, with industry get a handsome remuneration. The mines will not be exhausted for many years, and until then business will be good, and capital well-managed will yield large profits. I am not afraid to advise men who know how to do business to come here. "Nuff said."

Yours, truly,
THOS. J. HENLEY.

A curious circumstance came to our knowledge on Saturday. We learned that Dr. Lehman, our late postmaster, had just gotten a receipt in full for a complete and satisfactory settlement of all his accounts, as a public officer, with the government. It appears by their settlement, that during the Doctor's four years in our post office, the sum of six hundred and odd thousand dollars were received by him for postage, and passed over to the credit of the United States. Of this vast sum, four hundred thousand dollars were a *clear profit* to the department. The Doctor realized about seventeen thousand dollars himself, for his personal services; and he has the credit of not having lost a single dollar to the government, and of having within six months after retiring from his office, settled up in full to the last penny, and received his vouchers therefor from an opposing administration. This is highly creditable to him, and should be a source of gratification all his life. It only adds one more evidence to the general admission of his integrity, industry, and ability.—*Phil. Times.*

Littell's Living Age, No. 285.—Price 12½ cents.

Contents:

1. Memoir of Sir Robert Murray Keith—Dublin University Magazine.
2. United States Bank-note Circulation—Economist.
3. The Modern Vassal, chap IV.—John Wilmer.
4. From the Great Salt Lake—Tribune.
5. Napoleon, and the Son of Madame de Stael—Journal of Commerce.
6. Trouble about Convicts at the Cape—United Service Magazine.
7. Louis Philippe on Government—Spectator.
8. French Expenditure always increasing—Economist.
9. Canadian Independence and Annexation—Montreal Herald.
10. The New German Federal Empire—Economist.
11. Condition and prospects of Germany—Examiner.
12. Position of Rome and her Church—Spectator.
13. Russian Preponderance—Times.

ILLUSTRATION.—Adopted Cube of the Russian Bear, from Punch. With poetry and short articles.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly at $6 a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.
Oct 24

PROSPECTUS

For publishing the Washington City Directory and Congressional Register for 1850.

WILL be published, on the 1st of January, 1850, a book by the above title, in octavo form, of good paper, with substantial binding, and will comprise a neat work of 200 pages, at only 75 cents per copy. The contents will embrace not only what usually appears in such annuals, but will contain an engraved map of the city, a plan of the two houses of Congress, so necessary to citizens and strangers, together with a complete compendium of city affairs, public departments, time of meeting of the several courts, mail departures, and a variety of miscellaneous matter not compiled in any other work.

Oct 24—eo2t SAGE, WAITE, & CO.

LAMARTINE'S History of the French Revolution of 1848.—A new supply this day received.

Smyth's Lectures on Modern History, with additions, and a list of books on American History; by Jared Sparks.

Lord Mahon's History of England, 3 vols. 8vo.

The Earth and Man: lectures on comparative physical geography in its relation to the history of mankind; by Arnold Guyot.

Oct 24

James G. Berret

WILL attend to the prosecution of claims before Congress and the various executive departments of the government.

Office and dwelling E street, between 9th and 10th streets.

Oct 3—tf

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Union.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1849.

What of Europe by the last steamer?

Accidents, of which your readers have doubtless already seen accounts, delayed the Niagara between Halifax and this port until yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, full 24 hours over her usual running time. Never was more impatience exhibited by the people of New York for the arrival of a trans-Atlantic mail than on this occasion, causing the delay to be for the time the subject of universal comment and wonderment.

The telegraphic despatches concerning Turkey's refusal to obey the Czar's command for the delivery over of the bodies of Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Perozel, and others, pregeding the steamship, caused the excitement, of course.

I acknowledge myself deceived in the opinion expressed in my last on foreign affairs, that England would fall Turkey in her hour of need. From present appearances Britain, and indeed France, will stand by the Sultan at all hazards. But of their position and apparent determination more anon.

Suffer me here to claim the merit of having months ago demonstrated, through the columns of the Union, the inevitable necessity for the existing condition of things between Russia and Turkey, in case Hungary met the fate which subsequently befel her. Your readers will also recollect, doubtless, that in urging the probability that England would interfere effectively in behalf of the Huns, I based my views upon the supposition that Russia's next movement against Turkey would so evidently compromise British interests in the East and on the Mediterranean, as to make English resistance to the Czar's plans a matter of almost political life-and-death necessity. Under that conviction I could not realize that the Queen's ministry were so under the control of aristocratic prejudices—that they so sympathized with the anti-progressive prejudices of the privileged of the British isles, as to lead them to forego the opportunity of checking the mad career of aggrandizement upon which Nicholas had evidently set out, when merely a firm tone was necessary to accomplish the task; not the war to the knife, then seen afar off, which, having subsequently approached with railroad speed, stands now so near at hand, that all the journalists of the continent conceive the chances for a general European contest to be more imminent than at any previous epoch within the last thirty years. Their failure to anticipate the policy they are now being forced to pursue satisfied me that they would submit to anything Nicholas might undertake, rather than risk the national bankruptcy likely to prove one of the consequences of a war with Russia. The insolent message of Nicholas to the Sultan, it strikes me, was conceived in a like belief that England "could not be kicked into a war"—to use our expressive, if inelegant, Americanism. The demand of the bodies of the refugees is insolent, because, being peremptory, it is not based upon treaty stipulations of any kind. No treaty exists to which Russia or Austria is party with Turkey, embracing any such extradition provision. After a careful survey of the whole ground, the English and French ministers at Constantinople concluded that neither the treaty of Kutshuk-Kaimarji, nor that of Passarowitch, justifies the Czar's demand, accompanied (your readers may not yet know) by the unreserved declaration of his special envoy that his master demanded the refugees, that he might hang them, like dogs, to the nearest tree.

I gather from the steamer's mails that the English and French cabinets have already endorsed the stand taken by their ministers, England having immediately ordered her Mediterranean fleet to appear off the Bosphorus without delay, and the newspaper organ of M. Thiers—which is the power behind the French presidential throne in such matters—having promptly taken ground vehemently against the right and propriety of Russia's demand. This demand, by-the-by, though anticipated by the liberalists of both hemispheres, is proof that Nicholas has gone half crazy over his Hungarian victory. In this demand he goes a *step* farther, and dances naked before all Europe. Never, since civilization has existed, has a thinner-veiled, undisguised object of royal arrogance stood before its eyes than is the Autocrat, while making this demand on Turkey. Having wreaked his hatred of free institutions on a free-hearted nation contending bravely with its own sovereign *for its constitutional rights*, we see him now abruptly menacing another independent sovereign with war and rapine as the penalty for refusing to violate the rights of nations and hospitality, that he (the Czar) may dip his hands in the blood of men whose names resound over Europe and America for their patriotic devotion. The Autocrat's late success in the work of aggression upon human rights thus seems actually to have phrenzied him.

This foul and insolent demand has brought out, in singular relief, the virtue of the Mahomedan, contrasted with the savagery of the pretended Christian and emissary of God, as he impiously claims to be. In the nobility and generosity of the conduct of the Sultan, we have a rebuke upon the baseness, tyranny, and hypocrisy of that of the Czar, which will not fail to tell upon the hearts and minds of the civilized world, to the hastening of the grand day of retribution, when the injuries inflicted upon the masses for so many centuries will surely be revenged. The morality of the Moslem does, indeed, shame the profligacy of Christian morals. These refugees, beaten and vanquished men, may thank their stars that, by Providence, they are permitted to seek the hospitality of those with whom hospitality to strangers in distress is an article of active—not nominal—religious faith; of men who are not to be terrified into the demanded act of inhumanity and impiety, by the alternative of invasion by the Czars, 700,000 men in arms. How noble is this sight of Turkey, clinging firmly to the noblest article of her religious faith, and holding it like a shield over the helpless and the humbled, against the Autocrat of the strongest empire in the world!

Even the London Times (which, for a consideration, stood so manfully by the Autocrat during the Hungarian war) now deserts Nicholas, as though he had astonished the conductors of that world-renowned journal by some *unexpected* perfidy. Where is the greater crime in attacking Turkey than Hungary? Is it worse to menace invasion, because he is denied the gratification of hanging a few heroes, than to ravage a whole country merely because he is invited to become the executioner of a perjured Emperor? English commercial interests, out of which the Times draws most of its enormous revenues, are now menaced by the Czar in his fancied immunity, generated in part by the Times itself for so many pounds, shillings, and pence; and forthwith we find that journal turning in alarm, if possible, to undo its own work of the last eighteen months. Verily, the way of the transgressor *is*, indeed, hard. We are told that the peace of Europe—that "Moloch" to whom so many thousands are starved and oppressed to death yearly—is threatened by the attitude now assumed by the Czar. Ah! the pretended conservators of the peace of the continent—the bankers—should long since have been awake to the consequences of their own action in siding with despotisms in the recent struggles. Had they, risking a little, gone with the masses, Nicholas would not now be taking steps to insure the almost immediate coming off of the grand contest between "Russia and revolution," in which, to preserve their consequence, if not their very nationality, England and France must side with the latter, to the utter destruction of the hope of the bankers that they may ever recover the enormous sums of money already due them from the sovereigns or governments of the continent.

If I am filled with an abomination of any term ever written, it is for the hypocritical cry of conservatism for "the peace of Europe." My idea of peace and security includes RIGHT—is based on it, as should be that of every man who hopes for real and permanent tranquillity. I would keep nations from fighting for straws, as surely as I would encourage people in the assertion of their nature as men. Peace and order do not require the toleration of robbers in a house, seizing upon whatever they choose, and beating and murdering the rightful owners. Is it not for the security of peace, to expel them even by taking their lives? Surely, real peace is not vile, unresisting, hopeless slavery, in which the rights of posterity are given over to task-masters and dynastic owners. Peace, reason, right, freedom, are all one. Remove the egotists, tyrants, humbugs, and false-glory generals, the idle and the vile who make war a fox chase, and we shall have real peace the world over. Why, the peace for which the conservatives contend, so far as France alone is concerned, has cost her laboring millions within the last eighteen years—from 1831 to 1849—no less than 283,000,000 pounds sterling! In all this time France had but one sham war, with (the Razzias of Algeria) a people almost too contemptible in a military point of view to be styled a nation. Thus, in fact, it cost France $30,000,000 annually for the "playing at soldiers" necessary to preserve intact and in the ascendant the influences in the State depending for their position on the supremacy of these false notions of peace. Louis Philippe paid dearly enough for his motto, *"La Paix a tout prix."* Was it not about as expensive as war—real bloody life-and-property-destroying war? It thus required 500,000 men constantly in arms to prevent France from fighting—nearly as many as Napoleon required to fight all Europe with. But why need I instance France particularly, to prove the falsehood of the hypocritical cry that peace exists really and truly in the midst of large and expensive standing armies? The last thirty years' history of almost all Europe proves that they are but implements for the preservation of the arch enemies of peace—privilege and wrong. Peace—that emanation from or incarnation of God—is at war with these natural peace-breakers, as order is strife against burglars, and as industry is the enemy of the vermin and locusts of the earth. In abjuring *wanton* war, men do not abjure the sense of right and wrong, which are the same sentiment. Nay, in few words, the peace principles of conservatism or despotism are those of the boy who exclaims, "Oh, Tom is such a quarrelsome fellow, he won't let me flog his little brother!" Such reasoners are, of course, in one eternal remonstrance with the clear-headed and warm-hearted liberalists of the age. Such peace notions demand that millions shall be spent by civilization for the protection of the negro of the gold coast from the slaver, and for the enslavement of the brave, patriotic, and ever free-hearted Hungarian; that while a terrible nubbub is kept up with reference to the preservation of the national rights of little (politically) insignificant Switzerland, heroic Venice, Lombardy, and Hungary shall be the forced recruiting grounds for the armies of despotic, stupid Austria.

While infidel Turkey, in defiance of the most terrible consequences ever faced by a nation—prospective enslavement by the Czar—nobly acts up to the peace precepts of the Holy Jesus, the conservative English government, claiming to be the most enlightened and liberal Christian power of the world, through More O'Ferral, (to preserve the peace of despotism,) under pretence of dreading insurrection at Malta, are killing the brave Italian refugees by inches on board small, over-crowded ships, and in vile lazarettos.

Turkey, unchristian Turkey, is really the only government which so far has lately stood boldly forward the champion of the peace of the Bible—of that flowing from the strict observance of the rights of others—that peace which grows out of doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us; which, in individual affairs, produces "the peace of mind which passeth all understanding"—the condition of humanity nearest allied to the spirit of God.

While referring to the attempt of this government to repress the efforts of the Cubans to achieve their liberties, I may mention that, without distinction of party, the journalists of Europe appear to take it for granted that at no distant day Cuba will form a portion of the American Union. They treat the matter as one of the inevitable destinies of Providence—as they treat that of the future independence of Canada. They seem incredulous as to the existence of any considerable party in this country seriously opposed to a future peaceful acquisition of that island, pronounced by all the most commercially and industrially valuable in the world, and more especially to us. They have yet to learn that "privilege" with us—the party of privilege—is in sentiment identical with its sister party on the continent of Europe—that of the few; that this American party is as jealous of the progress of the masses here in the achievement of all their rights, as Nicholas himself, upon the subject of progress in the Eastern World. They do not know that every extension of our boundaries has tended to weaken the chains with which privilege holds labor bound down even in this country—not knowing that as the hands holding the plough and wielding the hammer in America have been thus gradually strengthened, they have in turn been gradually achieving their rights denied them by capital; they do not realize that as a consequence of the annexation of Cuba, American federalism—the party of privileges for the few—dreads the success of the friends of labor upon more or less questions now in political issue.

France is quiet. The Chambers have opened, and Falloux is preparing to justify his Roman policy of Louis Napoleon. The legitimists will sustain him for love of absolutism; the Orleanists (Voltairans) as a matter of policy; and, it may be, the imperialists—Bonapartists—because Louis Napoleon is more or less responsible for the blunder. Passy, the Minister of Finance, finds thousands of schemers ready to aid him with their advice, but literally none whose advice includes propositions to tax interests, especially their own, by way of making up the terrible deficit of revenue, threatening to bankrupt the French government in less than a twelvemonth. It is now certain that there is no real proof of the conspiracy to overturn the government, for which Ledru Rollin and his brother republicans are soon to be tried. The demonstrations against the authorities have been traced, one and all, to police agents, decoy ducks, and spies.

The people of Rome are no better satisfied with the Pope's government than before. His few partisans hardly dare show their faces in the streets of the Eternal city no guarded by soldiery directly in the pay of the triumvirate of cardinals; while the hundreds of proscribed walk the thoroughfares of the city in contempt of their edicts, and the people everywhere tear down the proclamation of absolute despotism and proscription, which, for the name of the thing, the cardinals call a grant of popular rights, and a declaration of amnesty. The continued presence of the French army in Rome, in quasi hostility to the Pope's government, renders the latter really powerless; hence the contempt with which its enemies, an almost unanimous people, do not hesitate to treat it.

The journalists of this country appear to me to be mistaken in their estimate of the power of Turkey to resist the expected onset of Russia. The Czar can hardly set more forces in motion against her than she is prepared to cope with single-handed, without (in their present temper) causing France, England, and the people of Prussia, Germany, and Italy so to bestir themselves as to send to her rescue men and means enough to checkmate all his military moves. We shall see. W.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23—5 p. m.

Fine weather.—The senatorial vacancy.—Naval school.—Business and amusements.—The markets, &c.

The weather is again clear and delightful, and our streets are thronged with the youth and beauty for which the Monumental city is so famous.

The question with regard to who shall be the senator from this State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson, is beginning to attract the attention of the rank and file of the whig party, who do not seem disposed to submit to the dictation of the wire-pullers of the different cliques in the matter. The candidate of the masses will be the Hon. John P. Kennedy, in opposition to ex-governor Pratt and the host of others named in connexion with the post. There will, undoubtedly, be a regular triangular fight in connexion with the appointment, and there can be no doubt that the democracy will hold the balance of power.

The new term of the naval school, at Annapolis, commenced last week, though I learn there are but few mid shipmen at present at the school. It is to be completely reorganized as soon as the board in session at Washington has completed its duties.

Some idea of the number of strangers, and the extent of business doing in this city, may be gathered from a glance at the columns devoted to amusements in our daily papers. There are two theatres open, at one of which the Seguins are performing, and at the other Mrs. Farren. Mr. and Miss Logan are holding forth at the Museum, and Dan Rice is figuring at his circus on Gay street. The Germania Musical Association are giving concerts at Carroll Hall. Wyman, the magician and ventriloquist, is giving entertainments at Peal's Athenæum; and Bayne's great Panorama of a voyage to Europe is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Law Buildings. The Gallery of Paintings at the Athenæum have also just opened. Mr. Green gives a concert to-night, and Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie opens this evening. They are all doing very well, notwithstanding the number, which may be also something of an indication that the financial affairs of our citizens are in an easy condition at the present time.

THE MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market, this morning there were sales of 600 bbls. Howard st. flour at $5. Sale 800 bbls. City Mills at $5 12½. Sales prime red wheat at 104 a 105 cents, and good to prime at 100 a 104 cents; white 108 a 113 cents. Very little corn here—and no sales to report. Oats 30 a 32 cents. Provisions are selling pretty fairly at 6 a 9½ cents for sides, 5½ cents for shoulders, and 7 a 10 cents for hams. Lard 6½ cents in barrels, and 7 cents in kegs. Mess pork $10 25.

There was a large supply of beeves at the scales on Monday; and the stock being rather ordinary, prices ruled lower. The offerings reached 2,000 head, of which 650 were sold to city butchers; 400 to packers; 100 were left over unsold, and 850 were driven to Philadelphia. Price ranged from $1 50 to $3 on the hoof, equal to $3 a $5 75 net, and averaging $2 40 gross. Hogs we quote from $4 25 to $4 75. Whiskey dull at 27 cents in hhds, and 28 cents in bbls.

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