THE WASHINGTON UNION.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE STEAMERS CITY OF WASHINGTON AND NORTH STAR.

In the British House of Commons on the 11th inst. Sir De Lacy Evans drew attention to the military arrangements for meeting the contingency in the Bengal native army, taking a comprehensive view of the possible effects of the events in India upon the interests of the country, foreign and domestic.

LORD PALMERSTON'S REPLY.

The House, I am sure, will feel that the high military character of the gallant officer who has just sat down must demand the respect of all who listen to him, and that any opinions which he may express are worthy of the greatest deference even from those who may not altogether agree with them, or who may not be disposed to carry them so far as he does. The gallant officer therefore will, I trust, give credit to the government for having listened with the greatest respect and deference to the sentiments which he has just expressed, so honorable to him as an individual, and so worthy of the high character which he has always borne. However, I think that my honorable and gallant friend in some measure over-estimated the European difficulty which may be produced by the events in India and the efforts which we may be compelled to make in order to meet their consequences. He seemed to think that foreign nations may, by seeing how large a force we have been compelled to detach to our Indian possessions, be led to imagine that we are weak and defenceless at home, and may therefore assume a higher tone, or adopt other measures with regard to us than would have been prudent under different circumstances. I think that the concluding observations of my honorable and gallant friend afford an answer to any such apprehension. The nations of the world have seen with what unanimous spirit and energy the British people have responded to any call for efforts and exertions which the government has thought it right to make upon them in moments of national peril, [hear]—and any government or any nation which thought that the particular circumstances of the present moment rendered it safe for it to assume an unusual attitude towards this country would, I am convinced, very soon find out its mistake, and would, without loss of time, resume its accustomed bearing towards England. [Hear, hear.] It is true that we have had occasion to send to India, either from this country or from our colonies, a force which, in round numbers, amounts to about 30,000 men; but we have taken, and are taking, those steps which we think best calculated to fill up the gap thus occasioned in our home or defensive force. We are raising recruits as fast as they can be obtained for the purpose of augmenting the establishments not only of the regiments at home, but of all regiments in every part of the world except India, those in that country being already at their full complement. We are forming ten second battalions, and are prepared to call out and imbody a certain portion of the militia. Now, my honorable and gallant friend seems to think that there is not on the part of the people of this country that disposition to enlist in the army which he would wish to see. I do not think that the example of the Crimean war affords any ground for that apprehension. During that war we raised, speaking from recollection, fully 50,000 men in one twelvemonth—a number more than double that which was ever before raised in a similar time. The inducements to the people to enter the army are the good treatment of the soldiers, the pension which is given under certain circumstances, and after certain periods of service, and the general respect which is felt for the military body. I do not think that there is any reason for saying that these inducements are not sufficient. Of course, lowering the standard and increasing the bounty would in some degree facilitate the process of recruiting; but, at a period like this, when there is all over the country a great demand for labor for harvest operations, it is not likely that those who can get high wages for such work will, until it is over, be disposed to enlist in the army, [hear, hear,] however favorably they may regard it as a permanent career. I have not the slightest doubt that when the harvest is finished we shall get a greater number of recruits weekly than have hitherto been obtained; but even now the number who have enlisted during the short period that the recruiting has been going on is far from inconsiderable. We might state that we would raise twenty battalions, but what is the use of announcing that you will form a greater force than your recruiting will enable you to create within a given time? The best course seems to me to be to attempt the formation of as many regiments as you can raise within a short time, and when those are formed to raise others if they are needed. [Hear, hear.] Again, my honorable and gallant friend thinks that a larger force of militia ought to be imbodied than we are understood to intend to call out. This operation is limited by the amount of the public revenue out of which you can pay the recruits whom you may imbody. The militia is paid like the line, and the expense of its maintenance is equal to that of the regular troops. I have no doubt that if we were able to tell this House and the country that we were upon the eve of some great European difficulties, that there were pending differences between this country and foreign States, which might end in events that would require great efforts for our self-defence, I have no doubt whatever that this House would respond to such an appeal, and that by the imposition of fresh taxes it would enable the government to provide whatever increased amount of either military or naval force might be deemed necessary for the adequate defence and security of the country. [Hear, hear.] But fortunately we are at present not in that position. I am not aware of anything which leads to the apprehension that we are likely to be engaged in serious differences with any foreign State, and therefore I think that it is more consistent with the duty of the government to abstain from calling upon Parliament to give extraordinary means until the moment arrives when there is a prospect that they will be required. [Hear, hear.] There are two errors into which men may fall. One is to overlook a really existing danger, and the other to imagine dangers which have no real and actual existence. It is the duty of the government to endeavor to avoid the latter as well as not to fall into the former. [Hear, hear.] In the present state of things I do not apprehend that any circumstances are likely to arise which would place us in difficulties at a period earlier than that at which the measures which we are now taking will restore our defensive force to the amount which at the beginning of the year was thought to be sufficient as an ordinary peace establishment. The events in India are very afflicting; they are very serious, and will require, I fear, continuous efforts on our part; but as far as Europe is concerned, nothing has happened to disturb that state of peace in which we fortunately found ourselves at the commencement of the year. No doubt, sir, my honorable and gallant friend has called attention to several matters which are well deserving of consideration. Among other things he has suggested that measures might be taken to send through Egypt the reinforcements destined for India. In the first instance, no doubt, such a measure wears a favorable aspect, but there is this to be considered: that, even assuming—which my honorable friend, I dare say, very justly assumes—that the government of Turkey and the local government of Egypt would make no objection to such a proceeding, the transport of any considerable number of men from Alexandria to Suez is a matter which would be attended with great inconvenience and considerable difficulty; so much so, that when during the Crimean war regiments were brought from India by that route, our consul-general in Egypt stated that the difficulties attending the arrangements were such that he hoped and trusted we were not likely to have to adopt a similar proceeding again. That operation, however, was comparatively easy, because the arrangements were made long beforehand; the means of transport from India were prepared in that country, and we had in the Mediterranean vessels to take those troops to the Crimea. But suppose that to-morrow morning we determined to send 3,000 or 4,000 men to India, and wished to send them to Egypt, what operations must be performed? Not only must we obtain the consent of the local authorities, make an arrangement for the supplying of transport across the desert, which for any large number of men with their baggage and stores it would not be easy to obtain, and make arrangements for supplying them with provisions during their march, but we must have in the Red sea a sufficient number of transports, properly fitted, to take them to India. Therefore we must write to India, and the local government of Bombay must obtain these transports, fit them for the reception of troops, and send them up the Red sea to Suez. The Red sea, as my honorable and gallant friend knows, is at certain times of the year very difficult of navigation by sailing vessels for one-half its course, [hear, hear,] and it is not likely that steamers of sufficient number and magnitude could at once be engaged at Bombay. It is a matter worthy of consideration whether all these operations would not take so much time that troops starting hence to go across Egypt would probably not arrive in India so soon as those sent in ships properly equipped round by the Cape of Good Hope. Therefore it is very questionable whether that arrangement is one which would in practice attain the object of those who recommend it, not to mention the objections which exist to landing stores, men, and horses—if you sent them, which you probably would not—at Alexandria, transporting them by railway to Suez, and there re-embarking them. My honorable and gallant friend knows that these operations of embarking and disembarking cannot be carried on without occasioning some damage to the stores so transferred. No doubt it is true, as he says, that the force at the Cape is larger than under the present circumstances may probably be needed, and is at a point very convenient for despatch to India. My right honorable friend the Secretary for the Colonies has already written to the governor of the Cape, directing him to send to India, in addition to the two regiments which had previously been ordered from the Cape, whatever portion of the garrison he may think can be spared consistently with the safety of the colony. We have, therefore, allowed Sir G. Grey to use a full and free discretion as to sending to India any portion of the force now at the Cape which he thinks may be spared from that station without any chance of injury to the security of the colony. We have done more than that. It has been represented to us that there may be a want of horses in India for the cavalry and artillery, and we have therefore made arrangements to obtain, if possible, a supply of horses from the borders of the Persian Gulf, from the Cape of Good Hope, and from other places, to be conveyed to India. [Hear, hear.]

I will now touch lightly upon a topic which has been a subject of much difference of opinion both within and without these walls—I mean the China war; and I think that those gentlemen who did not approve of hostilities having been commenced as they were commenced, must at least admit that what they considered to be an evil has led to a good result. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The force which has, I now trust, landed at Singapore would not have arrived there so speedily but for the occurrences which took place at Canton; and that, I trust, will be a consolation to some honorable gentlemen who disapproved the course which has been pursued in China. [Laughter.] My honorable and gallant friend has adverted to the proposal which was made during the late war with regard to raising battalions in the North American provinces. Now, such a proposal at the present time is one which would deserve to be well and carefully considered, and upon which I do not wish at present to express an opinion; but I may mention to the House one circumstance which mainly guided the government in their determination of not giving effect to these proposals during the war in the Crimea. We were at that time engaged in the discussion of questions of considerable difficulty and importance with the government of the United States of America, and we did not think that it would be very desirable to withdraw at that time from Canada any large body of men, who might possibly, if the negotiations had taken an unfavorable turn, have been required for the defence of those provinces themselves. Well, sir, my gallant friend has adverted to the events which have lately taken place in India, and he has very properly dwelt upon the great courage and energy which have been displayed by the British officers, whether civil or military, in almost every part of that country. [Cheers.] I, for my own part, must say that, while upon the one hand these events must be afflicting to the mind of every one, yet, on the other hand, every Englishman must feel proud of his country [hear, hear] when he sees how a few Englishmen scattered over a vast country, in many cases acting singly and with the smallest possible support, have proved themselves equal to the emergency in which they have been placed, and have displayed equal skill and courage. [Hear, hear.] I say that they have not shown mere bravery alone, but their skill and judgment have accomplished things of which I was going to say any other country might have been proud of performing under similar circumstances, [hear, hear,] and that is, at all events, to a certain extent, a source of consolation which we may set against the darker portion of the picture. [Hear, hear.] I can only assure my honorable and gallant friend and the house that the government are at present doing all that they think necessary to meet the difficulties with which we have to contend. We are not going beyond what we consider to be existing necessities; but if events should take a turn different from that which we hope they will take—if difficulties of other kinds, not at present foreseen, should come upon us—then we feel we have at hand that resource which in this country every government has—I mean the power of calling Parliament together, and of laying before them the circumstances of the case, and of asking for those additional means which the necessities of the moment may require. [Hear, hear.] I can only repeat that as, on the one hand, I believe that it would be blamable in us to shut our eyes to any difficulties which at present exist, and which may require additional exertion on our part, so, on the other hand, I think that we should not be properly performing the duty which devolves upon us as a government if we were to ask Parliament to impose burdens and the country to submit to burdens which we do not, in our consciences, believe that the interests of the country really demand. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, I can only assure my gallant friend that it is the anxious desire and aim of the government to do everything which may be necessary to accomplish those objects which he has so properly pointed out to the House. [Cheers.]

Mr. Whiteside reviewed the causes of the Indian mutiny and the conduct and policy of the government of India, contending that the former had been the natural and inevitable consequence of the latter. There had been, he said, no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment shown by the government.

Mr. V. Smith entered his protest against the assertion, which he denied, that the government were not aware of the gravity of the events in India, and asked whether it was worthy of that gravity for a member to come down, as Mr. Whiteside had done, with scraps of newspapers, and to found, upon anonymous statements charged against the government of India, the conduct and policy of which Mr. Smith defended, commending the judgment and vigor displayed by Lord Canning.

Mr. Disraeli said he was surprised at the tone adopted by Mr. Smith, who seemed to object to the criticisms upon the Indian government because this was not made a party question. He did not think the answer given to Sir De Lacy Evans satisfactory; he had underrated our position in India, and overrated our position in Europe, and no mistake could be greater than to undervalue the national danger. Nothing, he observed, had occurred since his recent speech upon the subject of India to refute the opinion he then expressed, that the outbreak was not a military mutiny, and that one of its causes was the tampering by the Indian legislature with the religious prejudices of the people. He warned the government that everything depended upon the second campaign, which would commence in November; if our energy and resources were adequate it might re-establish our empire under a firmer foundation; but if that campaign should prove unfortunate, and a third was entered upon, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India. The governor-general, he remarked, was not an isolated individual; he was surrounded by men—the council of India—whose conceit and arrogance had endangered our Indian empire, and who ought to be called to account. From India Mr. Disraeli turned to Turkish politics, accusing Lord Palmerston of changing his policy under the pressure of circumstances.

Lord John Russell noticed, he said, with regret, some of the arguments employed by Mr. Disraeli, who had compared the India mutiny with the American war. He believed there was no similarity between the two. He had also charged the council of India with being criminals; but, whatever errors the Indian government might have committed, he (Lord John) was convinced that it had imparted a great amount of good to the people of India, and that its intentions were as benevolent towards the people as those of any government that ever existed. The mutiny, he observed, must be put down; tranquillity must be restored in India, and it was the primary duty of the House to assure the executive government that its support should not be wanting. There was one subject, he remarked, respecting which he had heard no explanation—the financial efforts which the Indian government would have to make, large amounts of treasure having been seized, and it being but too certain that there would be great irregularity in the payment of the taxes. The imperial government should, in his opinion, aid the financial efforts of the company, and he trusted they would not hesitate to give them the assistance they required.

GOVERNMENT AID TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—IMMENSE LOAN TO BE RAISED IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, (city article) August 12.]

The possibility of a loan of £10,000,000 being required to be raised by the home government for the India Company was the chief apprehension that weighed to-day on the stock and money markets. The question, however, although one for consideration and discussion, is not of such an imminent character as to justify any serious depression for the moment. In the first place the India Company are thus far free from any pecuniary difficulty, and the nature of their accounts from the East has not led them to anticipate that any inconvenience would be immediately experienced on the other side from the want of funds. Heavy as their expenses may be, the fact of the native army having ceased to exist relieves the treasury from the enormous cash outlay required for its pay, while the temporary stoppage, if not the ultimate forfeiture of some of the pensions granted to princes supposed now to be implicated in the rebellion, will also prove a considerable saving. Moreover, it is to be remarked that of the £12,000,000 of specie believed to have been in the hands of government at the time of the outbreak, the entire proportion in the northwest provinces and the Punjab was only about £2,100,000. *Consequently, supposing the disturbances not to have spread to Lower Bengal, or to Bombay or Madras, it may be assumed that at least £10,000,000 is still safe.* Hence there is reason to hope no sudden exigency will be experienced, and, even if the Indian government should be obliged forthwith to resort to loans, the question will still remain whether they should not be raised exclusively on the spot. On one side there is the consideration that six per cent. would probably be the rate necessary for a loan raised in India, while 3½ per cent. would suffice in England; but, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that this plea might equally be urged by Canada, Australia, or any other part of our possessions whenever they wanted to raise money. They are content, however, to pay the regular rate required for securities of a distant and comparatively unmarketable character, and if Ceylon, one of our most prosperous and safest possessions, is found ready to give 6 per cent., there seems no ground for India to be exclusively favored with the use of the imperial credit. Whatever rate she might pay it would be no drain on her resources, since in the case of a home loan the native holder would receive it. Of course, if the insurrection were to assume such proportions as to render the raising of money impossible upon any terms, no amount could be asked that would not be readily contributed from this side; but so long as she can meet her own wants, it will be well that she should do so. Every shilling sent hence would merely go to swell the hoards that have already been accumulated out of the six or eight millions sterling annually despatched thither for a long time past; whereas one great advantage of local loans is, that they draw out these hoards, and at the same time give the native population an additional interest in the maintenance of order. In that respect it would be better if the local debt were a hundred millions, instead of fifty; and it is even to be regretted that the capital for the new railways has not been sought on the spot to the extent to which it was available. In some quarters an impression prevails that the Queen cannot take over the government of India without the whole of the Indian debt being taken over also; and that, consequently, if there is any intention of abolishing the double government, it will be as well to raise any money that may now be wanted at once upon the imperial guarantee. But it is difficult to understand why the Indian debt should not remain, as it is a purely territorial debt, just like the debt of Canada or New South Wales. *At all events it is impossible to doubt that the moment England makes herself answerable for the liabilities of India a proportionate inducement will be given to the population to throw off her sway.* The native holders of the debt will know that their money is secure, happen what may, and those who have no stake in it will be happy to join in any scheme for throwing off the fancied burden.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALLIANCE.

[From the London News.]

French and English interests are identical in the Levant. The truth may be that we have real, serious, commercial interests in those regions, whilst the interests of France are merely those of pride and *amour propre.* It may be so. But in these different aims England and France need not be at variance. France may think it a feather in her cap to be the protectress of eastern Catholics; and, having given her word to the Danubians, may feel her pride and honor more than her interest engaged in keeping these promises. We should not quarrel with France on these minor points. The French Emperor feels that he has expended much blood and treasure in defence of the Ottoman empire. He has asked nothing in return, except their old privileges and rights for the Moldo-Wallachians. Yet this only demand of France the Porte peremptorily refuses. And England abets the Porte with a vehemence of indignation, and a mass of intrigue and violence, equally disgraceful and revolting. The result has been to disgust France with the Turks, with the English alliance, and with the war altogether. And then Russia comes forward with insidious courtesy to offer her friendship and alliance.

To these advances France at first responded with great alacrity, and M. de Morny, the representative of the Russo-French alliance, made some progress for a time. But it is understood that a chill came over the sudden warmth of affection evinced between Paris and St. Petersburgh. And whatever were the real facts of the case the patent symptoms were that the Emperor of Russia came to Kissingen without making any further approach to the Rhine, the Emperor of the French, on his part, visiting, not Germany, but Osborne.

Let us hope that one of the results may be a better understanding between England and France in the affairs of the Levant and the Euxine. We are by no means of opinion that this should be purchased by the sacrifice of any object of national pride or European interest. But if we are to remain friends with France, and to wean her from Russia, we must cease to quarrel with, and show jealousy of, the French government on minor questions. Because a Frenchman proposes to cut through the isthmus of Suez, we are not to cry out that our Indian empire would be lost or endangered thereby, simply because French ships might be there before ours; just as if we had not India itself, its ports and its navy. Because the Moldavians and Wallachians demand a united, a Christian, and an economical government; and because France approves the demand, we are not to close our eyes to what is generous and liberal in the French proposal, in order to suppose an evil and insidious design. France thinks that, if our two countries have gone to the Euxine and saved Turkey, it is not to let Turkey and their Christian population rot under an infamous misrule which defies either progress or improvement. Let us not counteract so fair a purpose on the part of France by ourselves siding, on all occasions and upon all questions, with Austria, notoriously the most retrograde power in Europe. Let us go along with France whenever and wheresoever France is on the side of progress, instead of caviling with her for that portion of her policy which is liberal, and then reproaching the Emperor with the inconsistency of his being liberal at all.

We cannot close our remarks without alluding to a rumor that the Emperor of the French at Osborne, in imitation of the Emperor Nicholas at Windsor, has proffered his aid in the reduction of the Indian insurrection. Such an offer would have been graceful, but is not, we think, likely to have been made. These are days of policy, not chivalry. The Emperor Napoleon can prove his friendship for England by maintaining Persia in peaceful relations, and in counteracting Russian councils at Teheran. The Emperor Napoleon can also forward his own interests while he consults ours by a cordial co-operation in China. But as to India, where we must ever hold more by the prestige of our arms than by any numerical superiority of soldiers, we must conquer alone, if we intend to keep it; and this, with the blessing of God and the spirit of England, we are well able to do.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND AND THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

[From the London Star, August 11.]

Five race meetings are announced for the current week, the sport commencing yesterday at Wolverhampton and Lewes.

The Lewes meeting seems likely to improve under its present management; but after horses have been so hardly worked at Goodwood and Brighton, a difficulty is experienced, not only in obtaining starters, but even in procuring nominations for the different stakes.

The American mare Prioress will be enabled to give a better spice of her quality for the county cup than the incompetency of her jockey allowed her to give at Goodwood. The services of Charleton, the fortunate rider of Blink Bonny, for both Derby and Oaks, have been retained by Mr. Ten Broeck, and in his hands Prioress will confirm the good opinion which shrewd judges conceived of her at Goodwood. Should Gemma di Virgy also run, the encounter will be doubly interesting.

The Lewes county cup has done good service; and I will relate its history, to prove how little store is set by such trophies by persons who, as Lord Derby phrases it, "keep horses merely as the instruments of gaming." The cup to be contested on Tuesday is the very cup which was won by Virago at Doncaster, in 1854." Virago was perhaps, in her day, one of the best mares that ever showed on a race course, and it might naturally have been expected that her owner would have liked to preserve some memento of her triumph. The cup was, however, I believe, returned to the jewellers, to be disposed of to the best advantage. It will be again run for at Lewes, and it will, I hope, fall to some gentleman who does not pursue sport solely for the lucre of gain. Should not this be the case, the value of the cup, which is a beautiful work of art, will be materially diminished by the erasures which have to be annually made on it for the substitution of new dates and fresh names.

It is to be hoped that the Queen's vase, which was run for at the late Ascot meeting, will not share the same fate with the Doncaster cup of 1854.

[Prioress was entered for the Sussex county cup, which was run for on the 11th instant. Whether she run or not we are unable to say, as the only information the London journals give of the race is, that Tournament was first, Pole Star second, and Chevalier D'Industrie third. Five ran, and the race was won by a length. As we have not the names of the other two starters, we cannot say whether Prioress was one of them. We should be disposed to think her owner will reserve her for the Hereford royal plate, where, under different guidance, she will show us a better spice of her quality than the incompetency of her jockey allowed her to give at Goodwood.]—*N. Y. Post.*

United States Troops.—A large number of soldiers from the Minnesota station arrived here last evening on the Time and Tide, en route for Salt Lake City, where they have been ordered by the Secretary of War. The troops now stationed at Fort Leavenworth have been ordered to repair to New Mexico, to reinforce the army there.—*Keokuk Times, 18th.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1857.

☞Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mcmen, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

☞Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by James O. Lewis and H. M. Lewis, jr.

☞Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

J. B. Danforth, jr., purser in the navy, vice John V. Dobbin, resigned.

Charles E. Sinclair, associate justice for the United States court for the Territory of Utah, vice Stiles, removed.

PARTING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The steamer America, which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning from Liverpool, brings intelligence of the parting of the Atlantic telegraph cable and the probable abandonment of this great enterprise, for this season at least. This news, coming as it does at the very moment when millions of our citizens were looking for a despatch announcing the successful completion of the stupendous work, will fill the whole country with regret and disappointment. The regret, we feel sure, will not prove unavailing, nor, we think, will the disappointment be long continued. The work is in the hands of men of capital, of enterprise, of science, and of indomitable energy of character, and who cannot and will not suspend their labors until their great task is crowned with perfect success.

REMOVAL OF THE UNION OFFICE.

After an occupancy of nearly thirty years the *Union* office has been removed from its old and honored quarters on E street, between 13th and 14th streets, to the new and spacious building, expressly erected for our use, on the same street, between 11th and 12th streets. The removal was completed yesterday, for it has been the work of weeks, and the present number of the *Union* is issued from our new quarters, and under such embarrassments and disadvantages as will naturally suggest themselves to the reader. For a few days to come we shall have to crave the indulgence of our friends for all errors of omission or commission on our part.

We left the old building from necessity, not choice, for it is endeared to us by associations of the most gratifying character, and not without a peculiar interest for our fellow-citizens throughout the country. As simple, unpretending, and even shabby-looking as the old sanctum was and is, it was honored in its day by the frequent friendly visits of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and Pierce, and by most, if not all those distinguished statesmen who were officially connected with their respective administrations. Its plain, pine, uncushioned chairs—we have them still—have been occupied by the representatives of the wealth, genius, power, and intellect of the nation—by foreign ambassadors and native diplomatists—by Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Hayne, Forsyth, Wright, McDuffie, and other great and gifted patriots and statesmen whose fame fills the country, and whose memories are still warmly cherished by a grateful and an admiring people.

Our new office is admirably adapted to the growing wants of our growing establishment. It is furnished with all the improvements which have wrought such a vast change in the journalism of the last ten years; and its location is as central as could be obtained and of convenient access. Whether the new office will be as highly honored in the character of its visitors as the old we will not venture to predict; but we do not hesitate to say, in all truth and sincerity, that our friends and patrons in all parts of the country—North, South, East, and West—may confidently rely upon a hearty welcome whenever they favor us with a visit. We can only add that it shall be our constant endeavor to merit the confidence and support which have through the course of so many years been so steadily and generously extended to the *Washington Union* by the democratic party of the whole country.

GIVING IT UP.

The Montour American, the black-republican paper of Montour county, surrenders the political battle in the following language:

"From present indications there is no prospect of defeating Packer. A triangular fight must result in the defeat of the opposition; and in our present divided state we feel assured that we have the numerical strength to succeed, if united on a single ticket. We are defeated and rendered powerless by the imprudent zeal of ultra-republicans and intense Americans. The settled conviction of our mind has ever been that 'united we stand, divided we fall.'"

The settled conviction of *our* mind is, that the democracy of Pennsylvania have a clear majority of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand over the black republicans and know-nothings combined, and with all their forces in the field. We venture the prediction that General Packer's majority over Judge Wilmot will exceed fifty thousand, fusion or no fusion.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

The general if not universal impression now is that Col. Stewart, the democratic candidate for governor of Missouri, is elected by a very small majority. The St. Louis Republican of the 23d instant says:

"We did hope that returns from the whole State would have been received in an official form before this time, so as to settle definitely the election of governor, but in this we have been disappointed. The only county heard from officially yesterday was Adair, which gave Stewart 223 majority, being three votes less than was assigned to him in our table, and thirty-seven more than the Democrat would concede to him. Greene, as is elsewhere explained, reduces Rollins's vote in that county twenty-two, making Stewart's present majority twenty-four. Nodaway, Pemiscot, and Pulaski are yet to be heard from officially, and we leave Dunklin and Ripley *blank* in our table. We have heard of reported majorities in each of these two counties, but we have not been able to satisfy ourselves of their correctness. It will be time enough to give them when they come in an official form.

"With the data now before them, and a knowledge of the counties yet to be heard from, every one can form an opinion as to the result. Our conviction is that Stewart is elected; but it will be time enough so to declare it when all the returns are received at the office of the Secretary of State."

COMPLIMENT TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas has received the compliment of an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of St. Paul, irrespective of party, in recognition of his valuable services in behalf of Minnesota when chairman of the Congressional Committee on Territories.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

It is long since the Delta was ranked or considered as a democratic paper. Its general course alone, in political questions, would have established its hostility to the national democracy. But it resolved that its political position should not be left to inference or conjecture, and it has for a considerable period declared its opposition to the measures and policy of the democratic party. It has a standard of its own—a purely sectional, capricious, and arbitrary standard—by which everything political is measured, and by its scale everything is adjusted. From its decisions it admits of no appeal. Its decree is doom. It condemns with the caprice and ill nature of a tyrant, and utters its judgments with the imperiousness of a despot. If it only had power equal to its will, this great republic would soon be shorn of its vast proportions, the Union broken up, and the island of Cuba, or some tropical province in Central America, become the Utopia of its hopes, and the theatre of its peculiar ministrations. But now, and here, in these United States, it is "cabined and cribbed" in the free exercise of its dauntless energies. Here, there is nothing that suits it; there is nothing that pleases it. In its eyes the wisdom of the democratic party is folly, their measures tyranny, and their policy treason. The best men of that party are scoundrels, the purest men knaves, and its patriotic men traitors. It judges the men and the measures of the democratic party with the absoluteness of omnipotence, and, fancying itself the imbodiment of all justice and morality, exclaims, "there is none that doeth good—no, not one." If it had the amiable merit of honesty, we should hear from it nothing but the complainings and wailings of a modern Jeremiah, but, being of the family of the "slashers," with a gentle cross of the "tiger," it considers that it has a peculiar mission to abuse and vilify all from whom it chooses to differ. Its office seems to be exclusively one of denunciation. It denounces the President and his administration in the coarsest and grossest terms. It denounces Governor Walker. It denounces the national democracy North and South, and classes them all as free-soilers and political apostates and reprobates. And why? Simply because this same national democracy is so stupid and so blind that it will not see what the Delta sees, and unite with it for a dissolution of the Union. Alas! if the preservation of our glorious Union, the successful support of our federative system, the just and proper administration of the affairs of the general government, depended upon the Delta and the Boston Liberator, and their sympathizers, how long would they last?

We give in another column an article from a recent number of the Delta, simply for the purpose of exhibiting to our readers a specimen of the temper and style of its editorials. We wish them to see the rasping spirit and the gross injustice with which it speaks of the President and his administration. As to its charges against the *Washington Union*, our readers will comprehend at a glance their true character, and their total unfairness and untruth. It says that we "*denounced* the Georgia and Mississippi democracy." Now, we are obliged to declare that this is absolutely untrue; and all the readers of the *Union* know it to be so. We have denounced no one. It is not in harmony with our temper or disposition to deal in denunciation at any time. We differed from the Georgia and Mississippi conventions in their views concerning Governor Walker's policy in Kansas, but we differed with regret. We stated our regrets, sincerely and truly, at the time. We presented facts, arguments, reasons, to sustain our position, and to defend the administration, but never a word of denunciation against "the Georgia or Mississippi democracy" escaped us. We defy the Delta to show one word or sentence of the kind. If it cannot, let it admit that it has done us injustice.

As to its gloomy figures of "creeping snakes hissing full of venom," "venal panderer," "superciliousness," "free-soil advocate of a free-soil governor of Kansas," and so forth, our friends who know us, and even those who do not know us, but who read the *Union*, will be amazed at the application of such terms to us. But, then, why should they wonder? The Delta belongs to the "slasher" and "fire-eating" school of political writers, and it must abuse, it must vilify somebody. But its vocation and amiable peculiarities are so strikingly and amusingly hit off by the Mobile Register that we cannot better close these remarks than by giving them to our readers:

"The New Orleans Delta.—We need not inform our readers that this journal belongs to that large family known as the 'Tribulation Trepids,' always 'worse to-day than it was yesterday, and never was any better.' Its mission is denunciation and its ceaseless cry is 'crisis!' It realizes the vulgar notion of the salamander and lives only in the fire. Political 'alarms,' 'agitations,' 'convulsions,' and 'revolutions' are its familiar genii. The overthrow of existing governments, and the reorganization of new dynasties out of the fragments, has been with it 'an end and an attainment.' In the grand crusade it is making against everything and everybody, New Orleans is too small a field for its operations; Louisiana 'a pent-up Utica' in the estimation of its ubiquitous patriotism. Not satisfied with the food furnished by divisions at home, it kindly volunteers its counsel to the democracy of Mobile, with an assurance which might provoke a smile if the joke were not too stale by frequent repetitions. It analyzes our election just past and denounces the 'southern democracy' as unsound and untrustworthy. Well, we suppose it must be endured. The Delta cannot help it. It is like certain writers of fiction who cannot deal with common causes and ordinary events, but must have some admixture of 'blood and thunder.' The Delta has so long lived on stimulants that its taste is deadened and its appreciation of wholesome food destroyed. Its office is perhaps a useful one; it serves the double purpose of a safety-valve and whistle—whistling off steam at the same time that it blows a deafening alarm; but remember, reader, this portion of the machinery is not at all necessary to the onward movement of the vessel. So blow your whistle, neighbor; some laggard may be hurried by it!"

PERSISTING IN ERROR.

The Charleston Mercury persists in stating that the vote in the Kansas democratic convention on the proposition to submit the State constitution to the suffrages of the people was 40 to 41—persists in giving countenance to a mischievous telegraphic blunder which has again and again been exposed. The correct vote is 40 yeas to *one* nay. There is scarcely an intelligent newspaper reader in the country that is not aware of this fact. It may not be out of place here to add—for the further benefit of the Mercury—that up to this time the administration have yet to receive from any pro-slavery man in the Territory of Kansas the first line or word in condemnation of the course of Gov. Walker.

SECRETARY THOMPSON.

The New York News of Tuesday says:

"The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, arrived in the city yesterday, direct from Washington, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas."

FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.

From an article in a late number of the Nashville Daily News, we gather the following facts in relation to the finances of Tennessee. The present State debt proper is $4,140,856. Besides this she has issued eight and a half millions in bonds to her railroads, of which she has now in progress 1,569 miles in twenty different lines. She has agreed to issue $11,678,500 additional bonds to these roads as they progress in ten-mile sections, taking first lien as security. This makes her entire debt, present and prospective, $24,254,356, of which over twenty millions go for railroads. Each company is required by act of legislature to deposite in the Bank of Tennessee the amount of interest on the bonds apportioned to it at least fifteen days before it becomes due. In case of failure of such deposite, the comptroller is authorized to pay the interest out of the State treasury. The act provides also for a sinking fund, requiring the company to begin five years after the completion of the road, and to deposite annually in the Bank of Tennessee an amount equal to two per cent. of the bonds issued to it, to be applied to the redemption and surrender of the same to the State. The Nashville and Chattanooga Company, the only one whose road has been so long finished, has paid $5,000, and will pay $8,000 more to this sinking fund the present year. The taxable valuation of the State is over three hundred millions of dollars.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

Subjoined is an extract from the log of the United States steamship Vanderbilt, E. Higgins commander, from New York to Cowes, third voyage. Cast off from dock at New York at 12.20, p. m. Passed Sandy Hook, 2.10; discharged pilot, 2.30, August 1, 1857:

Date.	Days out.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Dist.
Aug. 2	1	40 57	67 40	290
3	2	42 48	61 27	300
4	3	45 21	55 01	317
5	4	48 08	48 43	310
6	5	48 40	41 20	305
7	6	50 48	33 05	320
8	7	51 04	24 10	333
9	8	51	15 10	350
10	9	49 50	6 31	337

11. Arrived at the Needles at 1.20, a. m.

Apparent time..........9 days 13 hours.
Deduct difference of longitude..........5 "

Time of passage..........9 days 8 hours.

Making the passage equal to 9 days 1 hour to Liverpool.

The Persia's reported best passage is 9 days 1 hour and 30 minutes. The New York papers agree in pronouncing this passage of the Vanderbilt as the quickest on record.

THE HEALTH OF JUDGE TANEY.

The venerable Chief Justice Taney, who some six weeks ago went to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs at Warrenton, Virginia, in a debilitated condition, is said to be now in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and looking better than he has for the last fifteen years. To see him walking briskly over the Springs' lawn, says the Warrenton Whig, one would never suppose that the erect old man had reached his 80th year. May he yet be spared many years to dignify the position which is now adorned by his talents and experience!

THE TESTIMONY OF A BLACK REPUBLICAN.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Ohio, for years a democrat, was elected to Congress on the anti-Nebraska platform, and has ever since acted with the republican party. He has just been making a tour of Kansas, and in a late number of his own paper, the Steubenville (Ohio) Union, he says:

"Every street, corner, and 'doggery,' of which even in this old 'Massachusetts' town there were not a few, had its crowd of disputants. Here I found James H. Lane, who invited me over to his wigwam, where we took a smoke and talked over matters. He justifies his course and that of the ultra free-State men of which he is the leading spirit upon circumstances upon which he alleges the people in the free States know little or nothing. I also met Governor Robinson, General Pomroy, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Cutter, S. N. Wood, and other notabilities of the free-State party. The principal topic was the Topeka legislature, then about to assemble. No one seemed to know precisely what they were going to do; no plan seemed agreed upon, and the more prudent acknowledged that the whole proceeding was a farce, which they scarcely knew how to get out of with any kind of credit. They were determined not to vote for members for the constitutional convention, but avowed that they would vote for members of the territorial legislature next October, when they expected to carry every election district in the Territory. I endeavored to understand them on the hypothesis of consistency, but could not. They would not vote at the constitutional election, *because* that would recognise the bogus legislature; but they would vote in October for delegate to Congress, and for legislative officers under the same 'bogus' law.

"They also avowed their intention of voting down the constitution, whether good or bad; saying that they had a majority, and would make a constitution in their own time, and such a one as they wanted. To a suggestion that it would be of vast interest to the prosperity of the Territory to have political matters settled immediately and finally, the reply was that such a settlement might tend to build up the 'd——d democratic' party, which they desired to see crushed to atoms.

"I withdrew, more than ever convinced that the free-State leaders do not desire to see peace or fraternal feeling prevail among the people. Their object is to keep Kansas 'bleeding' for the purpose of furnishing black-republican electioneering capital in the States. Looking over the whole field, and after mixing with the people of the Territory for near a month, such a conclusion forces itself upon me irresistibly."

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

The telegraph announced the arrest of James O. Brayman, editor of the Chicago Democrat, (black republican,) charged with robbing the post office. The Chicago Tribune gives the following version:

"For the past two months Messrs. McNally & Co. have lost a large number of valuable letters, mostly registered. Officer Paul H. Dennis was instructed to ferret out the matter. A strict watch was kept on the drawer, but for some days no letters were missing. During the busy hours in the office a string was tied to the drawer, to which was attached a large sheet of paper, so that the drawer could not be opened without attracting the delivery clerk's notice.

"Mr. Brayman has been in the habit of taking the exchange papers of the Democrat before many persons were about, and McNally's drawer is near the Democrat.

"On Wednesday morning Mr. Brayman was seen to open McNally's drawer. This was not thought much of, as Brayman was well known. On the following morning Brayman was again seen to open the drawer and take out seven letters. Friday Mr. Brayman came to the post office as usual, and again opened McNally's drawer. Officer Dennis saw him shutting the drawer, and the letters were found upon his person. In his pocket was found a key which opened McNally's drawer.

"Mr. Brayman was for many years connected with the Buffalo Press, and was always borne an irreproachable character. About four years ago he came to this city and became the associate editor of the Democrat, being intrusted with the management of that journal in the absence of its chief editor, Mayor Wentworth. Mr. Brayman is a deacon of the First Baptist Church in this city. He has borne a leading part in the advancement and success of Sabbath schools and missionary enterprises, and at the time of his arrest the key of the church was found upon his person.

"Mr. McNally has lost, according to his own estimate, between ten and twelve hundred dollars."

The last stone has been laid on the new custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, and the building will soon be covered in.