INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1853.

Movements of the Emperor and his Ministers—Feed Excitement in Paris—Camp of Satory Broken up—Napoleon's Idea of What Sustains a Nation in Difficult Times—Scandal About the Emperor and Empress—Spanish Affairs—Mazzini Still at Work in Italy—Fear of an Insurrection at Naples—Scarcity of Grain at Rome—Movements of Prince Menschikoff—The Turkish Difficulties Yet Unsettled—The Sultan the Most Important Personage in Europe—Austrian Politics—Affairs of Turkey—The Imperial Conference at Olmutz—Koszta a Very Troublesome Individual—Recovery of the Hungarian Royal Jewels—Emigration to the United States, &c., &c.

Since his return from Dieppe to St. Cloud, the Emperor Louis Napoleon has been living quietly in in his chateau, dividing his time one half with the political business of the empire, and the other half going to theatres, to shooting parties at St. Germain, and to military displays at the camp of Satory. The political, by itself, with the exception of the Russo-Turkish question, is as dull as it could be, and I am bound to say, as a faithful reporter, that the pleasures of the French Emperor have also experienced the same dullness. At Satory the enthusiasm of the troops was so small that the generals and officers knew not how to face at the Imperial couple. At St. Germain the gamekeeper had so badly concentrated the hares, pheasants and partridges, that the Emperor only killed seven birds. And last, at the opera, where the Emperor and his wife appeared on the opening night, the singing was so wretched that the manager thought that his last days had come. On the whole, the last fortnight has not been very pleasing to Louis Napoleon.

It is decided that the Empress will follow her husband in his tour in the northern departments. They both left Paris this morning, *en route* for Arras and Lille, and will return on the last of the month. The emperor leaves Paris with much reluctance, and, if it had not been for the preparations made in all the cities where he is expected, he would have postponed the excursion to another epoch.

All the ministers are taking their vacations, each in their turn, whilst one of them is superintending the ministry of his colleague, during his absence. M. de Persigny has been absent for two weeks, M. Drouin de L'Huys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Paris suddenly, without any apparent cause. It was whispered in certain quarters, that this diplomat had crossed the Channel to go himself to London, to settle the difficulties with Russia and Turkey. This rumor was so anomalous, that no one thought it was true. In fact, how could it be possible that a minister had taken upon himself the place of an ambassador? We know it now, as a positive fact, that M. Drouin de L'Huys, who is violently suffering from a disease of the eyes, has gone to his country house to take some repose during one or two weeks. M. Portoul, the Minister of Public Instruction, has also left his hotel for the same length of time, and he is replaced by M. Ducor, Minister of the Navy.

The the grain and flour question is still the object of much animation, though the price of bread has not augmented in Paris, owing to the measures taken by the government, and the difference of the price paid by the Common Council to the bakers. Nevertheless, the arrival of flour and grain has not changed the position, and in several other neighboring cities, as in Versailles, Rouen, and Orleans, the two pounds of bread cost 95 centimes, (19 cents.) In 1847, the city of Paris was indebted, for the same cause, in the enormous sum of 9,024,699 francs, (about 25,000 francs a day,) to give food to about 400,000 persons. But now that there are one million, four hundred and twenty two thousand inhabitants to be fed a day at six centimes for a pound of bread, the expenses are 42,660 francs a day; and if this difference was paid for a long time, the debt of 1853 would soon become larger than that of 1847. The Municipal Council of la Seine has decreed that the price of eight cents, (forty centimes,) for the kilogramme of bread, would be considered as the maximum price. The workmen of the departments where the price of ninety five centimes is existing, are in the utmost despair, owing to their inability to procure a sufficient quantity of bread for their families. Their wages had not been increased in consequence of the high price of bread, and the wages are so small that if a man has a wife and three children, he is entirely unable to give them a living by his working. How long will such a state of things last? That is the Gordian knot, and it is difficult to sever it without letting loose all the reins of the government.

The loan of the enormous sum of one hundred millions to the Bank of France, is still spoken of at the Bourse, and it appears that, though the government has not rendered the fact public, and no decree has been published on this occasion, the transaction will take place without much difficulty.

It is true that the general dissatisfaction is immense among the lower classes of the people, who consider themselves humbugged in all ways and by all means. Last week several workmen were arrested in the Fabourg St. Antoine, on the ground that they were *en grève*, whilst the true reason was that they had expressed themselves with too much disdain against the Emperor and the chief of the State.

The camp of Satory will be broken up at the end of the week, (the 24th inst.). All the troops there will return to their garrisons for the winter, and it is said that next spring the camp will again be renewed. We have had several grand military displays during the last two weeks there, and a general review was made on Tuesday last by the Emperor, who on that occasion delivered a speech, which has created much sensation, and appears to be a sort of public manifesto of Louis Napoleon's opinions, projects, and views. At this moment, when Europe is on the eve of taking up arms, when the military organization is increased all over the Continent, when the strategic movements on the land and on the sea are exciting the attention of all belligerent people, after the display of reviews at Vienna, Chobham, Spithead, Olmutz, Bessika, and other places, it is impossible not to remark the sentence of Louis Napoleon's speech rendering homage "as long as peace is important to the good sentiments which exist between France and foreign nations, owing to which as long as policy does not change them into enemies the foreign soldiers are accepted and received as comrades and brothers." I wish also to call attention to these words:—"In difficult times what has supported an empire if not a congregation of troops." I would also mention these words:—"In the time of peace, it is generally observed that egotism and interest have the power to weaken everything." Such words have an immense weight, particularly when uttered by the chief of the State. I have only thought necessary to direct to them the serious attention of the political men who may peruse my letters.

Much scandal is entertained here, owing to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Edgar Ney, the grand veneur of the Emperor, who, since Thursday evening last, is missing from his quarters. It had been reported that he had committed suicide, but I am told that he died from an attack of apoplexy or congestion or the brain.

In Spain the opening of the Cortes is said to take place on the 15th of October next. Much difficulty is expected from the Ministry and the Chamber, for the opposition is decided not to make any concession to the demand to place under accusation the ministry of Bravo Murillo—he accusation of the Count of Alcoy, relating to the decree of the property of the Prince of the Peace—the contempt made of the constitution, as often as the public funds or the affairs of state have been managed—and last, upon the elections which have been illegally made under the last ministry. Much trouble is expected, of course, and dreaded by many.

In the State of Romagna and at Bologna the Mazzinian conspirators are still at work, and for fear of a riot the whole country has been placed under a state of siege. About thiee hundred persons have been arrested.

In Naples, the king Ferdinand, has assembled about 46,000 men in the city, for fear of a *coup de main* by the revolutionary people of the country.

At Rome the scarcity of grain is so great that the Holy Father, who was to leave the city to visit Sabino, has renounced the journey, fearing to give his enemies an opportunity of raising an insurrection. Murder and arson are *à la ordre du jour*, and in short the situation of Italy is terrible. What will grow out of it?

Prince Menschikoff, the hero of the Turkish question, is at Vienna, bearer, it is said, of another manifesto of Emperor Nicholas. This *diplomat* is expected here at the end of the week, and thence will leave for Wallachia, where he has a private mission to fulfil.

The Turkish difficulties are still unsettled, and the Sultan Abdul Medjid, is now (a very curious turn indeed,) the arbiter of the peace of Europe. The "tables are turned" at this moment, and he will cut the Gordian knot as he pleases. The Sultan of Turkey can, at will, create the utmost trouble on the continent. In case an arrangement takes place, and an ambassador is sent to St. Petersburg, Sardin Bashon, late reverer of Frebisende, would be selected to go as interpreter of the Sultan's diplomacy. In the meantime the different envoys of France, England, Austria and Prussia, who made the proposition to the Porte, in behalf of Russia, are still assembled. The Count of Bull has declared that M. de Bruck had the most positive orders to use all the means to obtain the ratification by Turkey of the first proposition of Russia. All the *diplomats* have united to force Abdul Medjid to sign the treaty.

At Constantinople the excitement is extreme, and rumors of war are quite alarming. The Minister of Finance had been authorised by the Sultan to borrow the sum of 48,000,000 piastres, (twelve millions of francs,) to be ready for all events.

The meeting of Nicholas and Francis of Austria at the camp of Olmutz is causing much anxiety in the diplomatic circles. It appears that all the grand public officers and military chiefs of Russia, Austria and Prussia—not to mention those of the other kingdoms and dutchies of the Germanic confederation—will meet at Olmutz. Louis Napoleon sends there General de Goyon, his aid-de-camp, and Colonel de Chanalesttre. Emperor Nicholas who has left St Petersburg, was to arrive at Olmutz on the 23d instant. Apropos of Nicholas, it appears that he has recently added to his titles that of "Sovereign fearing God." The Empress and her children have also added the same epithet to their names, which has thus been printed in the almanac of Gottsa.

Mr. Jackson, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Austria, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Davenport, left Vienna on the 17th of September to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz.

Kossuth it appears, has asked the Turkish government permission to return either to Kutaya or to some other place in its dominions; but I am told that the Sultan has refused to receive this troublesome individual.

The recovery of the Hungarian royal jewels has created a very satisfactory feeling in Hungary, for it may be said that these precious ornaments are considered by the Magyars as the palladium of their country. The people to whom these royal ensigns have been exhibited have manifested an enthusiasm which had never been felt before. A magnificent illumination took place on the 10th of September at Pesth. Fires were lighted on all the neighboring mountains. A very extraordinary fact, which is worthy to be mentioned, is, that the royal jewels were recovered on the day of St. Mary, patron saint of Hungary.

A socialist emigration is on the eve of leaving Europe to join Messrs. Victor, Considirant and Brisbane, in their phalanstry of Texas. Several artists and writers are among the emigrants, particularly Mr. Toussenel, a very illustrious writer; Mr. Allyre Barean, a renowned musical critic; Mr. J. Travier, a painter of much talent, and Mr. Tanneur, (the same painter of whom I have spoken in my last letter,) who has already left for New York, on his way to Texas. Like in the novel of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, "they all go to the land of Canaan!"

The want of an American Minister at Paris is severely felt. Such a state of things must have an end, and President Pierce is bound to have his countrymen protected and made respected in France and in Paris.

B. H. R.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1853.

Dullness at Paris—Violent Storm at Lyons—Great Destruction of Property—Terrible Railroad Accident at Bordeaux—The Cholera on the Continent of Europe—Wooden Railroads in Paris—Manufacture of Cheap Wines—a Defaulter from New York Arrested—American Clippers in Europe—Theatricals—List of Americans in Paris.

The weather which we enjoy in Paris has been so delightful for the last two weeks that it is indeed quite a pity to be obliged to remain in this dull city, which, at this present moment, resembles a body without soul—a corpse, in one word. I declare that I would give everything to be absent from my quarters, if it were possible to do so. I cannot understand how a person who is not forced to dwell in this inhabited desert is fool enough to do it; and those who have no business of any kind—those who are idle—must have powerful minds to support the dullness of their life. The hotels are deserted—the public places of amusement are as devoid of souls as the Battery at five o'clock in the morning; and the bright sun and glittering moon are both, each at their hour, illuminating this solitude. As long as this fine weather and delightful temperature will last, those who are out of Paris, at the watering places, or in their country houses, will remain there. But as soon as the frost will be felt all these runaway birds will come back to their winter quarters.

Whilst we are visited by this fine weather, the most violent storm raged on the 17th inst. over the city of Lyons. The water poured down as if from the top of the Niagara Falls, and the streets and places were like rivers and canals. Much damage has been done to the houses and monuments, and the loss is calculated to amount to more than a million of francs.

In Paris the greatest regret had been felt, a few days since, on receiving the news of a terrible accident which took place on the Bordeaux railway on the 18th inst., (Sunday last,) at 4 o'clock, A. M. The mail train had met with a merchandise train at a curve of the railway, situated at St. Benoist. Nearly all the cars of the merchandise train were smashed to pieces, whilst the passenger cars were thrown off the rails in all directions, broken and damaged. Five persons were killed on the spot, and upwards of one hundred were more or less dangerously wounded. The sight of this horrible mountain of broken cars, engines, passengers, and goods of all kinds, was indeed horrible; and I have been told by a gentleman just arrived from the scene of the disaster, who had, by a mere chance, escaped an immediate death, that never had such an accident occured in any country. The government immediately ordered that a severe scrutinous inquiry be made about the affair, and no doubt the direction will have much to pay to get rid of this incrimination. It is said that this fatal collision between the two trains happened through the neglect of the local administration.

The cholera is knocking at our doors, and I am told that several cases have already been met by our doctors in the hospitals and the city. There should be no wonder at this, for the dreaded disease now appears in several parts of London. At Stockholm the cholera is still counting many deaths. There have been, during the last three weeks, 2,372 cases and 1,288 deaths. At Rotterdam, Holland, during the 12th, 15th and 14th inst., fifty-one cases were noticed and twenty-seven deaths took place.

The distribution of diplomas to the pupils of the schools of arts and manufactures took place last week, and among the names of the graduates I take much pleasure in noticing that of Mr. Parrish, of New York, who obtained a certificate of capacity in the study of metallurgy.

The regilding of the dome of the Invalids is decidedly ordered. It will be the third time that this monument has been regilt; the last time it was under the reign of Charles X.; the expenses amounted to 1,000,000 francs. This time it will be completed for the paltry sum of 300,000 francs.

The wooden railway of the Champs Elysées is now in full operation, and the experiment has proved quite successful. I am told that the government has authorized the company to establish a like railway on the Boulevards. The expense of this railway is only 1,000 francs.

The manufacturing of rhubarb wine is receiving an immense extension in France; and I am afraid that the United States will have much to complain of by this new humbug. There is a manufactory near Aix and Epernay, who is making from 5,000 to 6,000 bottles a day, at a cost of nine cents per bottle.

A certain American merchant from New York, who ran away from your city, leaving behind him debts to the amount of $50,000, after having sent a large invoice of goods to Bremen and his wife with notes to be paid at Hamburg, has just been arrested by the exertions of Dr. Schroeder, who had received orders to stop him from parties in New York. The prisoner was searched and all the money and papers found upon his person.

There are two magnificent ships from New York, the Sea Duck and Howadji, now loading at Antwerp. The passengers for the New World number five hundred persons.

The Count Olivier de la Rochefoucault, belonging to one of the most noble families of France, was married on Saturday last to Miss Montgomery, of New York. The ceremony took place in the church of St. Valere, in the Faubourg St. Germain, and the number of French and American guests who filled the church presented a very brilliant sight. The young bride is quite pretty, and is said to be very well off.

The American ship Belle Assize left Havre for New Orleans, having on board, among her passengers, Mr. Davis, manager of the New Orleans theatre, and his stock of actors; among whom I will name Mme. Bertini, a soprano; Mme. Borghese, mezzo soprano; M'lle Constance Martial, a light singer; M. Borda, the excellent tenor; and other excellent artists. The company of Mr Davis is complete, and, no doubt, will produce much effect.

We have now in Paris Mr Coralli, the distinguished professor of dancing who is busily engaged in collecting the newest dances of the opera and fashionable circles to import them to the United States. Mr. Coralli intends leaving Paris at the end of the month, and will arrive just in time for the return of the *beau monde*.

The grand opera has been well filled since its reopening, and last night the manager produced a new ballet, in two acts, by M. Magilliss, the music by M. Potier, which was received with the most deafening applause. The title of the pantomime is "Élia and Mytis," and Mdlle. Priora, as well as Mdlle. Guy Stephan, appeared in it. The dancing of these two celebrated *danseuses* was much admired, and the shower of bouquets was immense. The Emperor and the Empress were present, and they both manifested their satisfaction to the fair pupils of Terpsichore. The scenery is magnificent, and the costumes, of the Roman epoch of the Cæsars were splendid. As for the music by M. Potier, it is well written, full of melodies, and well adapted to the dancing.

At the Odeon, the tragedy of M. Mery, entitled, "Gusman le Brave," an allusion to the "would-be" ancestor of the Empress Mdlle. de Montigo, was performed on Monday last for the reopening of the theatre. The play contains a great number of superb thoughts and graceful rhymes, and it met with universal approbation. The new manager, M. Roger, is a very skilful gentleman, who will surely make a fortune and obtain much success.

At the Varieties theatre M. de Beauvon has produced a five act play, which had the chance to be successful. It is called "Les Eassers de Paris," ("The Hells of Paris,") and is founded upon a very interesting plot, which takes the spectator into all the places of perdition in this French metropolis.

Mad. George Sand has once more obtained a triumph at the Gymnase theatre. Her play is a capital literary work, and she had the good fortune to have for actors all the best of Paris. Never has a comedy been performed with so much *ensemble*.

At the Theatre Lyrique, M. and Mad. Mestlet have made their appearance in a very excellent opera comique, entitled, "Bonsoir Mon Valain," ("Good Night, Neighbor,") in which they are alone to sing the music. This new musical comedy was received with bursts of laughter and applause, and it will long remain on the bills.

Mad. Rachel will make her reappearance at the theatre Française next week.

The following Americans are now sojourning in Paris:—

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

D. W. Barringer, late U. S. Minister to Madrid.	T. J. Glover, New York.
Mr. D. G. Mitchell.	F. G. Young, "
H. P. D. Vroom and suite, late U. S. Minister to Prussia.	A. Leggett, "
Mr. August Belmont, U. S. Charge to the Hague.	L. Bach, "
Capt. Folsom, U. S. Army.	Philip Livingston, U. S. M. steamer Humboldt.
Capt. Lines, U. S. M. steamer Humboldt.	J. A. Lockwood, U. S. Navy.
H. Gourdin, Charleston.	John A. Bell and lady, New York.
A. Satzman, New York.	C. H. Wolf, Pittsburg,
W. F. Dodd, Boston.	Wm. Miller, Philadelphia.
J. G. Hovey, "	R. Clayton and family, Cincinnati.
W. E. Johnson, M. D., Ohio.	J. H. Billings and lady, St. Louis
R. I. Ball, M. D., Boston	J. T. Woodward, Cincinnati.
P. P. Maring, Savannah, Ga.	W. B. Haseltine, Philad'a.
G. W. Nesmith, New York.	Wm. W. Leman and family, Charleston
G. J. Eastman, "	Danl. D. Howard, New York.
G. McDermont, M. D., Dayton, O.	J. B. Hull, U. S. Navy.
H. McCall and fam., N. York.	Sidney E. Morse, New York.
W. McGantry, "	C. S. Coker, Jr., Philad'a.
W. Whitlock and fam., "	Major Kearney, New York.
G. W. Stevens, Va.	J. J. Jacobson, "
J. J. Davis, lady and son, New York.	Dr. W. E. Vermilye, "
H. C. Morgan, Flemingsburg, Ky.	S. E. Burrell, "
V. B. Mondillion, N. Orleans.	Lieut. Washington, U. S. Navy.
H. L. Fassit, Philadelphia.	A. Bartlett and family, U. S. Navy.
E. S. Haines, Cincinnati.	J. S. Joseph, San Francisco.
C. H. Kilgour, "	T. W. Burnett, New York.
Thomas White, Petersburg, Va.	J. J. Peters, New Orleans.
L. H. Simpson, New York.	B. F. Peters, "
Elias L. Simpson, "	C. M. Wadsworth, New York.
R. B. Scott, New Orleans.	John Jay White, "
R. M Bayard.	E. Gage, Mobile, Ala.

B. H. R.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1853.

Autumnal Changes and Beauties—A Proposition to Sell Emigrants into a Modified Slavery—Labor and its Value—Eleven Hours Movement—Senatorial Nominations—The Triennial Convention—The Post—The Hunkers of Norfolk—The Hunker Organ in Boston—Boston Postmaster—Death of the Lowell Postmaster—Death of Professor Greenleaf, &c.

Autumn is now with us in one of her blandest moods—a little cooler than she ought to be, perhaps, but still delicious, especially in the item of foliage. The country around Boston is rich with the most magnificent hues, exhibiting all the multitudinous riches of an American autumn—green, yellow, red, purple, and gold. The elms are seared, and present a yellow indicative of an early death. Every maple tree—and maples are very abundant in this part of the world—is a mass of crimson fire, apparently glowing with vigorous life, though in reality this brilliant appearance indicates nothing but a stage of rapid decay. The fruit trees still retain their pale green, while that of the oak is as deep as at midsummer. Other colors and hues are to be seen on various trees and shrubs.

The *North American Review* for October has an article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in the course of which it is proposed that the emigrants who arrive in this country should be sold into a modified form of slavery. This is a rather singular suggestion, and particularly so when viewed in connection with the fact that labor is very high with us, and that there are indications of laborers becoming scarcer still. The tables are turning, in one sense, very remarkably. It is the man who has labor to sell who is getting to be the lord, not the man who hires him, who is fast coming down to the laborer's old plan. Our factories are adopting the eleven hour rule; but this will not save them from being brought under the operations of a ten hour law. A very eminent manufacturer remarked yesterday, that during the next five years labor was destined to be very high indeed; and there is no man in the country whose opinion on such a subject is more worthy of consideration. Hence, socialists are as likely as laborers themselves to be filled with anger upon anything that may tend to discourage the latter from coming to this country. They do not wish the surplus of an indispensable article to be periled.

Some few senatorial nominations have been made. In Hampden county the whigs have made their nominations, and their convention was the scene of some "bolting," growing out of railroad quarrels and personal dissatisfaction. In Hampshire, the democrats and whigs have both placed their tickets in the field, there being no coalition in that county, which is looked upon as hopelessly whig, though whigism may there meet with a fall. The Plymouth whigs have named their candidates. In that county the coalition used to elect its men with ease, by large majorities, until last year, when they were squeezed in by only about a dozen majority, owing to liquor law troubles mainly, and something to pauperism. The whigs will fight hard in a county so nearly balanced. The nominations thus far made are of no possible account whatever on the score of talent or political influence. The coalitionists have not, I believe, as yet, called a county convention, and it is supposed that they will not be in any hurry to open the campaign.

The Tunnel convention will meet at Vicksburg on the 11th of October, and promises to be a spirited concern. The Tunnelites are increasing in numbers and influence, and are therefore treated with deference by the politicians.

The *Post*, I see, denies that I was right in saying that that paper receives $6,000 a year for government advertisements, and that the Naval Officer and Postmaster here receive $7,000 per annum each. As respects the advertising, the editor of the *Post* ought to know his own business better than any outsider, and my remark was founded on general rather than particular knowledge. As respects the offices, I spoke of them as I have always heard them mentioned by others, and in some instances by gentlemen whose knowledge is the result of experience. I make this statement as a matter of justice, having no feeling or interest in the business.

The hunker democratic convention for Norfolk county, held on the 5th, was not quite so harmonious an affair as it should have been. Some of the delegates left the Convention, on the ground that all its objects were of a whigish character. There are two classes of hunkers. The first is composed of old original anti-coalition men, who have become alarmed in consequence of the violent attacks that have been made on the national administration by some of their "jubilant" associates; and the second is made up, apparently, of gentlemen who hate that administration, for some cause or other, more than they do the coalition, and who, being in the habit of "speaking out," say what they think, in the most injudicious manner possible.

Mr. Dowley is to remain the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the State Committee voting not to take cognizance of the fact of his having declined the nomination tendered him by the Worcester Convention.

The national democrats have an organ at last, the *Chronicle* having placed the names of Wales and Osborne as its head. It is not known whether they have bought that paper or not, but a prominent hunker told me, some days since, that they were in treaty for it, and, if unsuccessful, should start a weekly paper here, to be followed, as soon as arrangements could be made, by a daily. Several prominent nationals have assured me that they have received letters from numerous leaders of the democracy in other parts of the country, warmly approving of their course, attacks on Gen. Cushing and all.

Mr. Bailey will not assume the office of postmaster of Boston until the 1st of November. He will be his own chief clerk, and increase the pay of his subordinate clerks. Mr. Goodhue, postmaster of Lowell, died on Thursday night—a more serious event than outsiders are aware of.

Mr. Greenleaf, one of the professors in the Law School, at Cambridge, died on Thursday evening. His death was very sudden, and his place will not be easily filled. He had occupied several eminent public stations, and at the time of his death he was president of the Massachusetts Bible Society.

ALGOMA.

Secretary Guthrie's Letter to Collector Bronson.

[From the Courier and Enquirer, Oct 10.]

There is a vulgar, but very true saying about dirty birds, which is forcibly brought to mind by the recent letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of the Port of New York, which we publish this morning. Had Mr. Guthrie merely disgraced his own party by that performance we should have allowed it to pass unnoticed, for the unterrified and the terrified of the democrats have shown that they are both able and willing to look after their own dirty work. But the writer of that letter is a Cabinet Minister of the United States; its recipient is at the head of the Revenue Department of the commercial metropolis of the country; and the disgrace, therefore, which will necessarily and justly ensue upon the giving of the document to the world attaches to the nation as well as to the party which placed those gentlemen in their official positions.

This letter is an unequivocal admission, almost a direct assertion, that the obtaining of a certain portion of a few offices, which confer no authority and carry with them no dignity, which open no future to their incumbents, and which are worth a few hundred dollars a year each; that the obtaining of a good share of these is the object of the workings of the party which now controls the public affairs of this country, and that a cautious distribution of those offices will alone secure union and harmony among the constituents of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, who himself expects, nay, who "requires," that the distinguished citizen who has stepped down from his seat upon the bench of one of our highest courts of law to take the first place in the custom house of New York, should consider it as one of the most important of his duties to distribute these very small and fragmentary loaves and fishes among the faithful.

Mr. Guthrie's text is the conviction which has forced itself upon his mind, "that by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented." How? The question is answered by the Secretary himself in the next paragraph but one of his letter; and the answer is that, "the President," the chief executive officer of one of the greatest nations, if not the greatest on the earth, understands that all the democrats so pledged to each other were "entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently—eligible to official station." Office, place, to be quartered upon the public, is, by the confession of a leading cabinet minister, writing with and by the advice and consent of the President, that to which a democrat makes his title clear by upholding and carrying out principles which the President professed to consider essential, and which the bulk of the nation have declared to be essential to the prosperity and usefulness, if not to the very existence of this republic. But as if this were not a confession humiliating enough, Mr. Guthrie goes on, and truthfully avows that it must be admitted, doubtless after grave consultation, "that all could not obtain office;" the country has not places for all the self sacrificing democrats who were ready to devote themselves recklessly to her welfare. Curtiuses were plenty, but gulfs, alas! were too few. The President's chief care, it finally appears, has been, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury, to distribute office so as to give just cause of complaint to no one section of the party. This intention Mr. Guthrie explicitly states has been carried out not only by the President himself but by most of his appointees. "Masters, it is already proved that you are little better than false knaves, and it will go near to be thought so shortly." Again and again has it been asserted and shown in these columns that the present administration has yet done nothing more than to endeavor mightily "to give just cause of complaint to no one section of the party;" and as often have the supporters and the organ of the President and his cabinet, who, as Mr. Guthrie says, act "with entire unanimity" in this matter, denied our assertions and attempted to set aside our showing; and now one of themselves has turned State's evidence, and the murder is all out. *Quorum pars fui* says the Secretary, as he tells of the petty, but soul trying and unsuccessful struggle to secure union and harmony, and his own party cannot impeach his evidence.

There is a portion of this letter which, if it were not for the contemptible object for which it is written, might be dignified with the epithet, important. It is that "the other portion of the party, that portion which has not been recognized by the Collector in the only way that will carry conviction with it," to wit—the soft shell barnburners, are recognized by the President "as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and, (note the important, the only consequence,) entitled to be recognized by appointment to official stations in your department"—the Custom House of the por tof New York. The President, in spite of the direful consequences of the now existing feud, is still among the unterrified. He dares to say that he considers the barnburners democrats. More than that, he procures the writing of a letter to Mr. Bronson, a man who wrote a letter himself but the other day; a grand letter, an out-spoken, straight-forward, refreshing letter in these ducking, skulking, shuffling times—the President has a letter written to such a man, in which the writer not only expresses "the expectation" that Mr. Bronson will appoint these barnburners to office, but announces that he has taken measures "that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued." If the Hon Greene C. Bronson is the man the country takes him for, the President and his cabinet have but added another to the infinite series of blunders, or rather the one gigantic blunder, which they have been committing ever since last March, in endeavoring to place themselves at the head of a harmonious, undivided, serviceable party.

But whatever may be the effect of this letter upon the democratic party, its power to injure us abroad and in our own esteem is unquestionably great. As far as our knowledge goes, it is in its entire spirit and in the condition of things which it reveals, without exception the most degrading, pidable, and despicable communication which has ever been sent from any one important officer of this republic to another. It covers the whole nation with shame except its authors, for they must be shameless.

Military Parades.

The following companies were out on target excursions on Wednesday last:—The Gant Guard, numbering thirty-five muskets, commanded by Captain Benty—they were accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band; the Brilton Guard, numbering fifty muskets, and the Turk's Island Blues, numbering forty muskets. The Brennan Guards, of Williamsburg, named in honor of P. G. Brennan, Esq., ex foreman of Engine Company No. 7, numbering forty muskets. Eighteen prizes were contended for, and the target was cut to pieces.

The second annual target excursion of the J. W. Mason Guard, Captain Daniel M. Wood, took place at Clifton Park, Staten Island. The prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, silver lever watch, A. Pehelas; 2nd, do., William Kunzey; 3d, silver mounted musket, John Bell; 4th, elegantly bound copy of Shakespeare, Marshall Mason; 5th, $5 gold piece William Mayer; (boy,) 6th, set of silver spoons, 4th Lieut. Anthony Fairchild; 7th, Colt's revolver, —— Peck; 8th, gold pen and pencil case, Conda Ward; 9th, do., do., John Witts; 10th pair of silver butter knives, John Murphy; 11th, $5 hat, orderly sergeant James Campbell; 12th, gold watch key, 3d Lieut. John Hannah; 13th, gold ring, George Curtis; 14th, gold pencil case, Thomas McKenney; 15th, elegant wreath, Thomas W. Phillips; 16th, do., James Burke; 17th, do., James Crosby; 18th, do., Henry Cafry; 19th, do., James Vail. They were accompanied by Schutell's National Band.

The Washington Greys, accompanied by several guests in a large stage, proceeded on Wednesday on their annual fall parade. They were attended by Adkin's Brass Band.

The Clayton Guard, commanded by Captain Clements, paraded on Thursday week, and visited Newark, where they were received by the Liberty Guard of that city, and provided with a collation, after which they visited several places of interest in Newark. They were accompanied by Dodworth's Cornet Band. The members of this company are attached to Engine Company No. 20, of this city.

The Old Arsenal Guard went on their second annual target excursion on Wednesday, to Bull's ferry, where they passed a very pleasant day. They numbered forty muskets, and were commanded by Captain John Conway, and accompanied by Adkin's Brass Band. The prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, Stephen Price; 2d, James Kirrigan; 3rd, Captain John Conway; 4th, John Shirlack.

Edward Casey Guard, Captain Henry Fee, numbering thirty-five muskets, and consisting of members and friends of Clinton Hose Company No. 17. This company is named in honor of a former worthy associate, now in California. Thirteen prizes were sharply contested for. A beautiful silk American flag was presented to the company by Mr. Usher.

The Begg Light Guard, Capt. Wm. Broderick, with Manahan's band, proceeded to the Staten Island Pavillion on Tuesday. They numbered seventy-five muskets. The following prizes were contended for, and won by the gentlemen whose names are attached:—1st prize, silver goblet, E. Carroll; 2d, $10 gold piece, F. Mellan; 3d, half dozen silver spoons, P. L. Quin; 4th, cake basket, John Culley; 5th, bread basket, John Ryan; 6th, cake basket, J. Handley; 7th, silver basket, John Madden; 8th, bread basket, John Farrel; 9th, silver watch, J. Reddington; 10th, silver cup, J. Mulrey; 11th, revolver, M. Hart; 12th, cup, T. M'Cauley; 13th, cup, T. Green; 14th, gold pencil, D. Gray; 15th, cup, Owen Farrell; 16th, gold pen and pencil, M. Ryan; 17th, ring, P. Glyn; 18th, $5 hat, John Dalton; 19th, pencil, Wm. Lynch; 20th, ring, M. Kean; 21st, portmonnia, John Broderick; 22d, a $5 gold piece, A. Madden; 23d, a gold pen, Charles Kelly; 24th, a splendid wreath, Capt. Broderick.

The Allen Guards, under the command of Captain T. King, numbering forty five muskets, made their second annual target excursion to Bull's Ferry. The following prizes were awarded to the members of the company:—1st, W. G. Paret, private, gold pen and pencil case; 2d, Stephen Paret, do., gold pencil case; 3d, T. King, captain, copy of Shakspeare; 4th, H. Hutchison private, double gold locket; 5, J. Wareham, do., fowling piece; 6th, M. Conklin, do., gold pencil case; 7, Robert H. Quackenbush, first lieutenant, set of silver spoons; 8th, James Callen, private, lady's breastpin; 9th, John Bessen, second lieutenant, pearl porte-monnaie; 10th, J. Neil, private, Odd Fellows' offering; 11th, G. Cumberland, do., order for a vest; 12th, Charles S. Gray, third lieutenant, Bible 13th, James Johnson, fourth lieutenant, gold locket; 14th, F. Dillon, private, pistol; 15th, W. Montanye, orderly, order for a hat; 16th, Benjamin Quackenbush, private, daguerreotype case; 17th, W. Harris, pioneer, dressing case; 18th, W. Le Compte, private, gold pencil; 19th, G. W. Mason, do., order for a hat; 20th, Robert Bessen, do., ivory porte-monnaie; 21st, Peter Garrett, do., breastpin; 22d, P. Brown, do., silver fruit knife.

The Martin Guard, Capt. Allen Martin, on Wednesday proceeded to Striker's Bay, on their third annual excursion for target practice, and were accompanied by the National Brass Band. The prizes contended for and won were as follows:—1st, William Martin, a silver cup; 2d, F. Berger, a beautiful gold pencil and pen; 3d, J. Wortley, a silver cake basket; 4th, N. Shane, do.; 5th, William Cottex, a magnificent revolver; 6th, Z. McAdams, five dollar gold piece; 7th, Alexander Martin, a set of silver spoons; 8th, William Hunter, an order for a pair of boots; 9th, J. J. Smith, a splendid wreath. On the return of the company in the evening, their target denoted that some crack shots had displayed their skill upon it.

The Singer Guard, composed of the employes of I. M. Singer & Co., numbering about fifty muskets, proceeded on their first annual target excursion, yesterday, to Mott Haven. A splendid gold watch and chain and other valuable prizes were contended for. After the shooting and the distribution of the prizes an excellent dinner was discussed.

The Operative Plasterers' Guard passed our office yesterday, on an excursion to Staten Island, attended by Manahan's Band, under the command of Capt. W. M. Dowling. They numbered sixty muskets, and attracted considerable attention. Their dress was very appropriate to their calling. Great credit is due to their officers for their appearance, and also to the men, as it was their first turn out. They contended for a number of beautiful prizes.

Riots in Philadelphia on Election Day.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 12.]

At most of the election polls throughout the city and districts yesterday, the utmost decorum and good order prevailed. We regret, however, to be compelled to report several serious disturbances which took place in different parts of the city and county among disorderly persons. In the afternoon a brutal fight took place at the corner of Germantown road and Second street, between the adherents of the William Penn and Independence Hose Companies.

Soon after the above fight, officer Barger, of the Northern Liberty police, at the request of a citizen, arrested one of the rowdies at the corner of Phœnix and Hope streets, and attempted to take him to the lock-up, but he was attacked by a large crowd of the ruffians, knocked down and his mace snatched from his hand. The nippers were cut from the hand of his prisoner, and the rowdies succeeded in rescuing him. Officers Baker and Affleback also arrested a prisoner, who was also rescued. Officer Barger was severely bruised about the body, and in the melee received several severe blows upon the head.

About four o'clock, a fight occurred between the adherents of the Independence and South Penn Hose Companies, in the vicinity of Eleventh and Parish streets, in which bricks and stones were thrown in great profusion. The Spring Garden police arrested three of the adherents of the South Penn, named John Hines, Chas. Gensell and John Miller, who were locked up for a hearing.

At the corner of Eighth and Race streets an outrageous brickbat fight occurred between the Spring Garden and South Penn Hose companies. The South Penn has very recently come into service again, after having been suspended for six months for rioting.

About ten o'clock last night two parties of ruffians, rallying under the names of "Delawares" and "Parkers," came in collision at the corner of Schuylkill, Third and Spruce streets, and began a fight with missiles. Lieutenant Hamilton and officer Myers, of the police, threw themselves between the contending parties, when they were saluted with a discharge of pistols. The officers arrested a prisoner each, and scattered the rioters with their revolvers.

Last evening, about half past nine o'clock, two hostile parties came together in the vicinity of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, when several pistol shots were fired, one of which took effect in the hand of a lad named Burts, lacerating it very badly. He was taken to the drug store of Mr. Fort, where the wound was dressed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

There were unusual large sales this morning at the board, and nearly every fancy on the list was freely offered. Buyers were not so plenty as sellers. The tendency of prices throughout was downward, and the decline was quite general. New Jersey Zinc fell off ¼ per cent; Potosi Lead, ⅛; Florence and Keyport, ½; Nicaragua, ¼; Parker Vein, ¼; Phenix Coal, ½; New Creek, ¼; New York Central Railroad, ¼; Erie Railroad, ¾; Stonington, 1½; Norwich and Worcester, ¼; Hudson River Railroad, ½; Cumberland Coal advanced ¼ per cent. Large lots of Erie were sold to-day for cash.