NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

FROM THE DAILY GLOBE OF THURSDAY.

Civil and Religious Liberty—Freedom of Speech.

Even in the most deplorable serfdom, where the faculties are imbruited by despotism, there is a magic in the words "civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech;" and the almost stagnant blood receives an unwonted propulsion from a new motive power in the heart as a glimmering of hope penetrates the deep surrounding darkness that liberty is attainable. But here we live in the broad glare of the sun, and rejoice in the unbounded freedom we possess and the robust energy which it imparts. An attempt to obstruct freedom of speech is treason to liberty, and its first development excites watchful jealousy. Fallible, however, as is the human judgment, steps taken to guard it may result in injury to its broad foundations; and, with Madame Roland, the friend of freedom may have to deplore the atrocities committed in its name.

With the known state of fermentation of the public mind which has occasioned convulsive upheavings throughout the United States for some time past, and from which Washington has not been exempt, the bugle note "to arms" does not meet with a more prompt response in a beleagered city than did last night the appeal with which our city had been placarded:

"DEMOCRATS, AROUSE!—COME FORTH IN DEFENCE OF EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS!—The Democrats of Washington, and all those who are friendly to equal laws and equal rights, are requested to meet at Carusi's Saloon on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association in opposition to the enemies of civil and religious freedom. Men of all creeds, who desire to worship God as they please, and every citizen of the United States, it matters not where he was born, is invited to come.

"Come as the wind comes when forests are bended;
Come as the waves come when navies are stranded;
Come as *freemen* who battle for right;
True men of America, come in your might."

The crowd came as the waves come, and it was full tide soon after that faithful servant of all work, old Sol, had retired for the night, leaving diminutive representatives on a platform on the west side of Carusi's Saloon to illumine the "sea of upturned faces" that were visible below. Music's soothing influence charmed the monsters of the deep into peaceful harmony, and if "treasons, stratagems, and spoils" were contemplated, it must, with reluctance, be admitted that the authority of Shakspeare is seriously invalidated. But, as veracious chroniclers of passing events, we must put on record the fact that an early opposition was manifested.

Dr. JOHN M. BLAKE called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. JAMES G. BERRET as the President. The vote was taken, and, the motion having been announced to be carried, a voice in the crowd called for a "division." "Fellow-citizens," said Col. Berret, stepping forward to assume the duties of the presidency, "there are no divisions when Democrats are assembled in council." He then acknowledged in pertinent language his grateful acknowledgments for the compliment which had been paid to him, and said that the reasons which had actuated the friends of our glorious institutions in calling together that assemblage on that occasion would be fully set forth by the distinguished gentlemen who were present to address them, and therefore it would be a useless consumption of their time for him to detain them from the vindication of the principles of the Democratic party of this country with which they would be edified. He again returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and threw himself on their indulgence to aid him in the discharge of his unusual duties.

Three lusty cheers having been given for Col. Berret, Daniel Ratcliffe, Esq., proposed to complete the organization of the meeting by the appointment of the following officers:

Vice Presidents—John W. Maury, Phil. Barton Key, Daniel Ratcliffe, Jonah D. Hoover, A. G. Allen, A. O. P. Nicholson, Col. William Selden, Zeph. Jones, Wm. H. Hope, Wm. Orme, Jerome Digges, Capt. Henry B. Tyler, Dearborn Johnson, Dr. A. W. Miller, James McGuire, John D. Clark, Samuel Drury.

Secretaries—F. McNerhany, A. G. Southall, C. W. C. Dunnington, Thomas J. Fisher, Mich. W. Clusky.

The motion was declared to be carried, although there were many stentorian "noes," which were repeated as Mr. Ratcliffe's motion was put for the appointment of a committee of nine, whose duty was prescribed to be to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee on Resolutions was thus organized by the President: "Daniel Ratcliffe, Jonah D. Hoover, Charles S. Wallach, William C. Reddall, Thomas J. Galt, Henry S. Davis, Peter Hepburn, Lemuel Gaddis, William Morgan."

During their absence another wave was added to the mighty waters: a procession, with music, arrived and intermingled with the ocean, and the Marine Band, on the platform, greeted them with the popular air "Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe."

Mr. RATCLIFFE then presented himself and said: The committee that was instructed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of this meeting have performed that duty and are now ready to report; and I hold in my hand the resolutions which the committee have instructed me to submit.

FRANCIS MCNERHANY, Esq. proceeded to read the resolutions:

"Whereas the Democratic party has ever maintained and cherished, in all their purity and integrity, those great constitutional truths upon which are based the glorious institutions under which we live; and whereas a secret political organization has recently sprung up in our midst whose creed is antagonistic to the Declaration of Independence, violative of the Constitution, repugnant to the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, and at war with the principles and policy of the Democratic party: Therefore"—

[The reference to the secret political organization was received by the outer circle of spectators with discordant cries.]

"1. *Resolved*, That as the authors of the Declaration of Independence made it one of the foremost reasons for shaking off allegiance to the King of Great Britain, that he has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither; and as the Constitution expressly guaranties the free exercise of religious opinions, so we, as Democrats, [louder,] being willing to take these time-honored instruments for our guide, and to abide by them as the offspring of liberty and the surest pledges of protection for life and property, will resist to the utmost any attempts to trample them under foot, [laughter,] or to blacken the fair character which our country has justly acquired as the home of the free and an asylum for the oppressed of the earth. [Cheers.]

"2. *Resolved*, That to combat and counteract the bold and treasonable designs of those calling themselves 'Know-Nothings,' [derisive cheers and laughter,] it is the duty of every true Democrat, as well as of every patriotic Whig, to unite heart and hand in one common struggle in defence of the Constitution as it is, and in sustaining the great principles of civil and religious liberty guarantied by its provisions; we therefore pledge ourselves not to act in political fellowship with any man or set of men engaged in the nefarious attempt to deprive any portion of our fellow-citizens of their rights and privileges; but, discarding all past differences and looking only to the future, we extend the right hand of fellowship to all, of whatever political antecedents, who avow themselves friends of the Constitution and of the sacred principles ingrafted upon it by the sages and heroes of the Revolution—stamped with their endorsement and sealed with their blood. In this contest we shall neither cease nor rest until victory perch on our banners, or until the Constitution of our country, trampled in the dust by the power of its adversaries, shall become a by-word and scorn to the nations of the earth."

[Laughter and cheering, intermingled with cat-calls and "a tiger," greeted every sentiment of this and the following resolutions:]

"3. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse and warmly reiterate the republican sentiments embraced in the eighth resolution of the Democratic national platform, adopted at Baltimore in June, 1852, that 'the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute-books.'

"4. *Resolved*, That we repose entire confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the administration of President Pierce, [bah, laughter, and jeers;] that we highly approve of its domestic and foreign policy; its firmness in meeting Democratic issues and its fidelity in sustaining Democratic measures; and that the Democracy confidently look to it to purge the various Departments of the Government [good, laughter, cat-calls] of those recipients of Executive favor who have placed themselves in antagonism to the Constitution of the United States by secretly swearing to subvert its provisions, and who are *known* to be connected with the 'Know-Nothing' organization. [Cheers.]

"5. *Resolved*, That the Washington Union and other journals, here and elsewhere, which have so ably and energetically opposed the treasonable movements of the 'Know-Nothing' faction, have entitled themselves to the warmest thanks and deserve the generous support of the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the country. [Cheers and counter-cheers.]

"*Resolved*, That, with a view to carry into effect the intentions and purposes of this meeting, it is expedient and proper to organize an association of the true friends of the Constitution, to be called *The Washington Democratic Association*, the object of which shall be to secure to every citizen the peaceful enjoyment of his constitutional rights, by strenuously endeavoring to prevent the spread of the moral treason which is prevailing in the body-politic, and by preparing to combat 'Know-Nothingism' in every form in which it may present itself, whether in local and municipal matters or in the approaching Presidential contest; and that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a plan of organization and report it to a subsequent meeting." [Prolonged cheering.]

The PRESIDENT. Fellow-citizens, the resolutions which have just been read are now before you, and now the question is upon the adoption of those resolutions. Those who are in favor of them say "Aye." [The ayes were given.] Those on the contrary say "No." [The "noes" responded energetically.] They are adopted. [Cheers.]

I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia.

Mr. FLORENCE presented himself, and was welcomed by reiterated cheers, which were intermingled with confused cries and protracted disturbance.

The PRESIDENT. I hope this meeting will come to order. [Continued disorder.] If there are those present who do not sympathise with the objects of this meeting, it seems to me proper that they should retire, [laughter,] or demean themselves as become gentlemen, that those citizens of Washington who have convened this meeting may peaceably participate in its proceedings. [Protracted noise and confusion.]

Mr. FLORENCE at length essayed to speak: Fellow-citizens, the venerated Sage of the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson, said that we stand upon—["Water," vociferated a brawny spectator*]—the immutable principles of justice.

Explosive laughter, cheers, hootings, and denunciations forbade a continuation of the honorable gentleman's speech for many minutes. He stood serenely viewing the turbulent spirits below, with his hand laid expressively on the dearly-cherished and well-preserved banner which the Sage of the Hermitage presented to the Democracy of the Sixth Ward, on which is inscribed how securely public liberty is maintained in the guardianship of Democrats. He looked "more in sorrow than in anger;" but human endurance may not continue forever, and "Why do not some of you take those people away?" was the passionate expression of a momentary excitement. It was received by the parties that it indicated with scornings and many "tigers."

Mr. RATCLIFFE, with indignant defiance, asked in thunder tones: Where are the gentlemen of Washington? [Laughter.] Where are the harmonious, respectable Know-Nothings of Washington? [Jeers.] Where is the courtesy of Know-Nothingism? [Bahs.] Where its love of freedom, free institutions, and free speech? Shame upon you. We are not to be made to quail by the roaring of a lion, much less by the braying of an ass. [Applause, cheers, and tumultuous sounds.] The time was when we did not require a Mayor to preserve the peace at our meetings. Here is a stranger presented to the American people of Washington to address a public meeting, and the clamorous Know-Nothings of this city disturb the public peace and refuse to hear him speak. Whence did you get this? It could not have come from your patriotic fathers of '76, who fought for liberty, but from the Abolitionists of the North, who are known to our Government. Quit my sight. Your faces are dirty and your hands unwashed. [Undescribable noises.] You'll hear from me again. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT. Let me make one more appeal to you as men, as gentlemen, as citizens of Washington. [Undiminished turbulence.] Fellow-citizens, hear us patiently. [Oh! get out.] It never occurred before in this city that a meeting could not be held peaceably. [Except at Copp's Saloon.] Shall it be said that in the Federal city we are not tolerant of free speech? [I've no objection.] I hope Col. Florence will be permitted to be heard, and it is not too much to expect that those who do not sympathise with this meeting will withdraw. I hope they will withdraw. [Cheers, badinage, and tumult.]

Mr. J. D. CLARKE, a Justice of the Peace, presented himself, but the wand of the enchanter was without potency, and the functionary of peace was not able to still the tumult. His venerable head did not meet with veneration, and with some warmth he said: "I have said something of Know-Nothingism, but nothing that is not justified by the blackguardism of this night. I have not a friend among the Know-Nothings, and I never will have. I hate the name of them. I hate the man who does not hate them. They have shown their character to be just where I placed it. My father fought for the country, and I have lived to a long period. I shall not continue here much longer. [Bye, bye, old fel.] I have been a politician for fifty years, but I never saw a man that would show his face and say that he was for the alien and sedition law. It is most abominable. [Laughter.] Here, in the city of Washington, the capital of the Union, fellows are combined who are afraid to show their faces. [Water.] Yes, you may well call for water. [Laughter.] Why is it that you have not water? Do you suppose that decent men will vote you water? It is not my fault. Do you suppose that Washington will be able to get a dollar while it is under such influence? I heard you were coming to-night. You are not all citizens of Washington. I knew you were coming from Alexandria. We know you and the infamous principles you profess. I have not long to live in this world, but, while I do, I will continue to fight the Tories. [Water! water!] Here is a gentleman, a member of Congress, [water]—and by crying for water you are insulting the Representatives of the nation—here is a gentleman from Philadelphia come to address this meeting, and you Know-Nothings insult him. I have nothing to ask of Know-Nothings. I know there are many who have been wheedled into Know-Nothingism; I am sorry for them. You are a pretty set. [The venerable gentleman retired, and the ebullitions of laughter for a moment ceased.]

Mr. FLORENCE, who had stood during these scenes like patience on a monument, again attempted to speak, but he was assailed by groans and exclamations and derisive cheers, intermingled with angry expressions, such as "This is the work of those infamous fellows, the Know-Nothings; why, they would cut the throats of their own mothers; proceed, Colonel; let us have your speech; they are a disgrace to Washington." But no progress could be made. Col. FLORENCE remained in a state of readiness, and a voice considerately asked somebody to give him a little "water," to which a responsive voice entreated that they would give him a "brandy smash." Three cheers were called for and given for Mr. Conrad, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. J. D. CLARKE again exclaimed: You are violating the law—[oh, crickey]—you are violating the law. [Laughter.] Where is your Mayor? [Fast asleep.] Where is your police? [On duty.] Where are your watchmen? [Sleeping in doorways.] Yes, where are your Mayor, watchmen, and police while you are violating the laws of Washington? [Cheers, and groans, and laughter.]

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Fellow-citizens—[Take your hat off.] Who is it that asks me to take my hat off? If it is a gentleman, I will; but if it's a blackguard Know-Nothing, I'll be damned if I do. [Explosive laughter.]

Mr. J. D. CLARKE. Mr. President, I move that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to send a police force to preserve peace.

The motion was carried, and the committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. D. Clarke, Z. Jones, Charles Soran, Charles Stewart, William Thomas, Dr. Miller, and John Queen.

During all these tumultuous proceedings Col. FLORENCE, with marvellous equanimity of temper, preserved his position. He was like the steamship Atlantic whose last voyage is described by Lieut. Bartlett, in the course of which she was buffeted by storms, for though her engines worked beautifully six turns per minute, in twenty-four hours she did not make a mile. The Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Kentucky, the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the Hon. JAS. S. GREEN, of Missouri, lately returned from his mission to Bogota, with others, were in the back ground ready to be called upon; but an adjournment became inevitable.

The storm was irresistible. The elements were such as the summons called for—they came as the wind comes when forests are bended; and, with a renowned necromancer, the callers cried avaunt to the spirits which they had raised. They came as the waves come when navies are stranded, and all that remained was a wreck.

Mr. CLARKE may remember the Mrs. Partington who is immortalized by Sir Sidney Smith. The waves of the Atlantic rose and rolled along the beach, threatening her sea-side cottage. As they came surging along, she trundled her mop, and, with pattens on her feet, vainly attempted to beat back the waters. She toiled, but still they receded not; and at length she was compelled to admit that, though good at a puddle, she was no match for the ocean in its anger.

The committee appointed to wait on the Mayor proceeded on their mission, but their report is reserved for another meeting. Its purport cannot be anticipated except by analogy. During the recent Know-Nothing riots in New Orleans, which, in all human probability are not yet ended, a distinguished city functionary, whose predilections for peace are worthy of the stanchest Quaker communion, was sought for at a somewhat late hour of the night for the purpose of obtaining an order relative to the riot, and he was found in a state of happy obliviousness. The imminency of the danger was strongly represented to him, and his exertions were requested for the suppression of difficulties. The old gentleman bloomed out like a mammoth cactus, and informed his visiter that "there was no difficulty; only every body go to bed, and nobody would be killed; he had examined carefully; he had drank with both parties, and peaceabler citizens and b-b-better gentlemen could not be found. The shooting was only for fun. If any body attacks you, ask him to drink, and it'll be settled. Try it; I did." And he found it exceedingly sedative.

The meeting adjourned until three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

In pursuance of adjournment the Democrats of this city assembled on Friday afternoon. The meeting was organized in Carusi's Saloon, which was well filled with citizens, including many who did not favor the purpose for which it was convened.

The following brief sketch of its proceedings is from the pen of the Reporter for the National Intelligencer:

On taking the chair, Col. JAMES G. BERRET earnestly appealed to those present to maintain that order which became citizens of the National Metropolis, and then introduced—

The Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia, who briefly reviewed the principles attributed to "Know-Nothingism," and argued to prove that the objects of that association were in contravention of the Constitution of the United States and the principles of our forefathers. No new organization of parties, he contended, was necessary in this country, as the platform of the Democratic party was broad enough for all Americans.

The Hon. RICHARD H. STANTON, of Kentucky, followed. He also argued against the constitutionality of the doctrines advocated by the Know-Nothing party, declaring that this new organization was based upon the ruins of the defunct Whig party, and that it was the duty of all true Americans to join the Democracy in crushing Know-Nothingism in its infancy.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia, next took the stand, and eloquently and strongly denounced the new party. He reviewed the progress of our Union from its foundation, attributing its prosperous condition to Democratic principles, and earnestly called upon all who loved their country to join the Democracy in their efforts to put down this new association.

The Speakers were repeatedly applauded in the course of their remarks, and on several occasions the positions assumed by them were denied by portions of the auditors, but no serious interruption of the proceedings took place.

After Mr. CARRIGAN had concluded, a committee of seven gentlemen was appointed, in accordance with one of the resolutions passed at the last meeting, "to prepare a plan of organization" for "an association of the true friends of the Constitution, to be called *The Washington Democratic Association*, the object of which shall be to secure to every citizen the peaceful enjoyment of his constitutional rights, by strenuously endeavoring to prevent the spread of the moral treason which is prevailing in the body politic, and by preparing to combat 'Know-Nothingism' in every form in which it may present itself, whether in local and municipal matters or in the approaching Presidential contest."

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was loudly negatived by those present who were unfriendly to the meeting; but it was declared to be carried.

Some tumult succeeded this announcement, but, order having been restored, G. W. CUTTER, Esq. ascended the stand and replied to the arguments advanced by the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting. His remarks were favorably received and loudly cheered.

Capt. EDWARD C. CARRINGTON also addressed the meeting. He denied that the Native American party was formed for the purpose of preventing any man from worshipping his Creator according to the dictates of his conscience, and characterized as a slander upon this metropolis the intimation contained in the call for the Democratic meeting, that it had become necessary in this city to organize an association for the maintenance of civil and religious freedom.

Before Capt. CARRINGTON concluded, however, it was suggested that the citizens then present should be regularly organized; whereupon Mr. NOBLE D. LARNER was appointed President and several gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for the holding of a meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the City Hall. And the meeting adjourned.

* The cry of "water" probably had reference to a rumor (which may have been an idle one) that just preceding the late municipal election in this city Mr. FLORENCE said that if the Know-Nothings elected their candidate for Mayor he would never again vote one cent toward the improvement of Washington.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.—The steamer Arabia arrived at six o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 9th of August, four days later than by the last arrival.

From France and Britain there is no news. Mr. SOULE has left Madrid for France. The Spanish papers assert that he has left on account of the discovery of his share in the insurrection of the 28th of August.

At Liverpool cotton has declined one-eighth; flour has advanced one shilling; wheat has advanced three pence, and corn has declined six pence. Consols closed at 95¼. American stocks unchanged.

Russia refuses the propositions of Austria, and retires behind the Pruth, there to await the course of events, whether hostile or peaceable.

A special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet has decided that this refusal is not a *casus belli* against Russia, and consequently Austria maintains her present position, awaiting the result of the allied attack upon Sebastopol.

New negotiations are in progress between Austria, Prussia, and the German States with a view to peace.

It is said that NICHOLAS is about to proclaim his third son Nicholas King of Poland.

Bomarsund has been destroyed and the troops re-embarked. There is nothing else from the Baltic.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The following is the text of the Austrian note conveying to Russia information of the *minimum* that the Western Powers propose to themselves to attain in the war with her:

"VIENNA, AUGUST 10, 1854.

"*To Graf Valentin Esterhazy, in St. Petersburgh:*

"In my despatch of July 9th I had the honor to inform you of the impression produced on the Imperial Cabinet by the communications with which Prince Gortschakoff was intrusted, as well as of our intention to turn to good account with the maritime Powers whatever elements these communications might contain that could possibly serve as a basis of negotiation for the attainment of peace.

"While we by no means concealed from ourselves the difficulties of our task, inasmuch as Russia's communications only imperfectly met the demands which we ourselves had been impelled to address to her, we have, nevertheless, felt ourselves called upon to represent to the maritime Powers in what spirit the Emperor, our august master, would wish to see these communications received, at the same time laying special stress on the extreme importance of the decisions to be arrived at by them.

"We reminded the Cabinets of Paris and London that the joint endeavors of the Powers ought to be invariably directed toward the attainment of a firm and durable peace. We expressed to them our opinion that certainly no Power ought to expose itself to the reproach of having neglected any means of putting an end to the evils of war, and we drew from that the conclusion that the maritime Powers would maturely and conscientiously weigh the question whether, in the contents of the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, there were not such germs of accommodation contained as that a definitive pacification might spring up from them.

"We have drawn the attention of France and England to the fact that Russia makes no objection to accede to the principles laid down in the Vienna protocol of April 9; in that she declares herself willing to respect the integrity of Turkey and prepared to evacuate the Principalities on first receiving fitting securities, as well as to co-operate in the consolidation of the rights of the Christians in Turkey by participating in the European guarantee under which, according to the view of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, these rights, including the religious privileges of the non-united Greek *ritus*, should be placed; that this threefold basis, according to the opinion of the Russian Court, might serve as a *point de depart* for peace negotiations, which would be preceded by a general suspension of hostilities; that, finally, though the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has not expressly mentioned a fourth point contained in the protocol of April 9, in virtue of which the Governments who signed the protocol bound themselves jointly to seek out the most fitting guarantees for connecting the further existence of Turkey with the general balance of power in Europe, it appears to us beyond doubt that the perfect and unreserved acceptance of the first three points must inevitably facilitate the solution of the question involved in the fourth.

"In this sense the Imperial Cabinet has exerted itself to procure for the above mentioned declarations of the Russian Court such a reception at the hands of the maritime Powers as that happy results might be expected from them.

"We have, however, been compelled to admit the fact that the first impression produced on the French and English Governments by the communication of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh did not come up to our expectations.

"Both in London and in Paris the continued stay of the Russian troops on Turkish territory seemed to deprive of its chief worth the Russian accession to the principles laid down in the protocol of April 9. The Cabinets of France and England persist in looking on the evacuation of the Principalities as the preliminary condition of every arrangement, and express their astonishment at the assertion of Count Nesselrode that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire would not be threatened by Russia as long as it is respected by the Powers that at this moment occupy the waters and the territories of the Sultan. These Cabinets repudiate energetically the analogy which the despatch of the Russian Chancellor of the Empire seems to be desirous of drawing between the presence of the allied troops, which were invited by the Sublime Porte and in virtue of a diplomatic document, the effects of which were to be determined by common consent, and the fact of the march of the Russian army into Ottoman territory.

"With regard to the religious part of the question, the Courts of Paris and London think they are compelled to assume that, according to the views of the Russian Government, the religious protection which it claims over the Greeks of the Oriental *ritus* must necessarily be based on an European guaranty, with reference to which they are unable to conceive how the independence and sovereignty of the Porte can subsist simultaneously with such a system. While the Courts of France and England declare the interest they take in the improvement of the condition of the Rayahs, they at the same time entertain the view that the reforms which ought to be introduced into the administrative system to which the latter are amenable must emanate from the initiative of the Ottoman Government, and that every extraneous influence must be exerted only in the form of wise counsels, and not by any intermeddling which might be founded on treaties that no State could sign without renouncing its independence.

"The Cabinets of London and Paris finally have pointed out that the Russian document has avoided entering upon that portion of the protocol of April 9 which ought most to have fettered its attention, and which, according to the opinion of these Cabinets, was of pre-eminent importance, inasmuch as it implied the necessity of tranquillizing guarantees against a return of new acts of violence that threaten the equilibrium of power in Europe. The Governments of France and England consider the sacrifices they have already made to be too considerable, the object they have in view too important for them to let themselves be stayed before they attain the certainty that they will not have to begin the war again.

"On all these grounds the maritime Powers have thought themselves compelled at once to reject any proposition the object of which should be to promote an immediate cessation of hostilities on their part, and even hesitated to say any thing as to the conditions of a peace, inasmuch as the latter are dependant on too many contingencies for it to be possible to fix them now.

"On our urgent application, however, these Powers have at last consented, but with reservation of all modifications and additions that circumstances might make necessary, to state in terms the guarantees which seem to them indispensable for the restoration of peace in Europe and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe on a firm basis, on which occasion they have left it to us, if we consider it desirable, to communicate them to Russia in our own name.

"These guaranties are indicated in the identical notes, a copy of which is annexed, which the representatives of France and England have addressed to the Imperial Cabinet. They are the consequences of the principles laid down in the protocols, more particularly in that of April 9, and coincide with our own apprehension of these latter. The Imperial Cabinet thus sees in their acceptance on the part of the Russian Cabinet the only practical means of entering on the path of negotiation, and cannot do otherwise than recommend them most warmly for serious and mature deliberation.

"You will read this despatch to Count Nesselrode and give him a copy of it. At the same time you will put forth with emphasis all the arguments which advocate an unreserved acceptance of the fundamental principles on which alone we believe it is possible to set bounds to the horrors of war, which have already cost so many victims, and which will undoubtedly continue to spread and increase.

"In fact, it is in the sincere acceptance of these grounds, which Austria herself recognises as the necessary conditions of a firm peace, that she alone perceives a chance of arriving at a general understanding. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh acceded to the four guarantees spoken of above, it could reckon on our zeal to address to the maritime Powers the most serious representations for the purpose of prevailing on them to consent to negotiations being opened without delay on these bases, and an arrangement come to for a simultaneous suspension of hostilities.

"We again conjure the Imperial Court of Russia to apprehend in its immeasurable importance the decision it is about to take; and we hardly need to recommend to you, Herr Graf, to avail yourself of every means in your power to bring about a decision favorable to the interests of peace.

"As the extraordinary importance of the situation will give a criterion of the impatience with which we shall look forward to the answer which will be given you by the Russian Cabinet, I beg you to forward the same to us as speedily as possible, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity, &c. BUOL."

We do not find in our foreign papers the notes of which M. BUOL says a copy is annexed to this despatch, but we gather from other sources that the terms proposed include the abrogation of the treaties of Adrianople, &c. existing between Russia and Turkey, the discontinuance of the Russian protectorate, and the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea. It is stated that on the 13th of August the Court of Prussia addressed a similar communication to its Minister at St. Petersburgh.

The result of these final overtures by the German Powers is thus stated by telegraphic despatches from Berlin and Vienna:

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.—We are assured that General Count Benkendoff, who has arrived at Ischl from St. Petersburgh, has carried thither to the King the news that Russia replies by an absolute refusal to the last propositions of the Vienna Cabinet, supported by that of Berlin.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5.—The Russian note, beside the points already known, formally demands that Prussia shall act as a mediator for the renewal of negotiations on the basis of the propositions as interpreted and modified by Russia.

VIENNA, SEPT. 4.—On Friday evening Prince Gortschakoff received a despatch, which he delivered to Count Buol early on Saturday morning. The note contained an absolute rejection of the four conditions. The Emperor Nicholas would rather sacrifice his last soldier than accept such propositions. On Saturday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held.

It is not expected that Austria will declare war against Russia, but probably the army of occupation in Wallachia will be immediately raised from 30,000 to 100,000 men.

It is believed that the Austrian and Swedish Ministers will leave St. Petersburgh.

ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF CROTON WATER.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

Once in my life have I been drunk. It was a youthful inebriation; caused by partaking too freely of cider, made from apples, with worms in it. At present I am sober. Whether for the last four-and-twenty hours I have been so is the point requiring elucidation. If during that period I have been intoxicated, then the time has arrived when any person who wishes to have a regular "drunk" need only apply to the nearest hydrant. Heretofore I have supposed water to be a beverage innocent and harmless; but now—well, no matter; I will not anticipate. Listen, while I relate a "plain unvarnished tale."

I left my boarding-house in company with a friend, intending to witness the Shaksperian revival at Burton's—the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Before leaving the hotel, at his suggestion we partook of a potable, known, I think, as punch—whiskey punch. I watched attentively the preparation of this agreeable beverage, and I am certain that there entered into its composition a certain amount of water—Croton water, as I have every reason to believe; and I am also sure that in that treacherous draught I imbibed the first instalment of that villanous liquid which produced the diabolical state of facts I am about to describe; and also that the second and third of those ingenious inventions (both of which we drank on the spot) were as guilty, in this respect, as their "illustrious predecessor!" And I furthermore conscientiously state that *my* glass of brandy (one of a couple we ordered soon afterwards, and which, according to my invariable custom, should have been "*straight*") was surreptitiously diluted with the same delectable fluid by the malicious bar-keeper, for I remember experiencing a slight confusion on going out, and mistaking a topsail schooner for the Broadway theatre.

We immediately entered another saloon to procure the wherewith to steady our nerves, when we partook of two gin cocktails and a brandy smash individually, and I state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that our principal ingredient in each and every one of these compounds was water—Croton water—culpably introduced therein by some evil-disposed persons without my knowledge or consent. On leaving this saloon I noticed that my friend, although a single man, had, by some mysterious process of multiplication, become two. I kept fast hold of both, and, after doubling, with a great deal of difficulty, a great variety and number of corners, we reached Burton's. Tickets being mysteriously procured, we entered, and eventually procured seats. Finding, after prolonged trial, that it was impracticable to put my hat in my vest pocket, I placed it on the floor, and put both feet in it. The theatre, generally, seemed to be somewhat mixed up. The parquet, gallery, and dress circle were all one; and the stage was whirling round at a rate which must have been extremely inconvenient to the revolving actor.

At length, after a liberal allowance of overture, the curtain went up, and I was enabled, by the most unremitting attention, to concentrate the actors sufficiently to understand the performance. And many things which I hitherto deemed dramatically incorrect were presented to my wondering vision then and there. "Hippolyta" was dressed in knee-breeches and brogans, and "Titania" did not to me present a very fairy-like appearance in a fireman's red shirt and a three-cocked hat. "Oberon" was not so objectionable, being a gentleman in a talma and plaid pantaloons, though even he might have blacked his boots and omitted the spurs. And I fear I did not properly appreciate the rest of the fairies, who had their heads decorated with sunflowers and their hands full of onions.

At last the entertainment was concluded, and I remember consulting with my duplicated friend as to the feasibility of a return to Brooklyn to our boarding-house. On our journey thither we witnessed many strange things about which I desire information. In the first place, is it the custom, as a general thing, for the City Hall and Barnum's Museum to indulge in an animated contra dance up and down Broadway in the middle of the night, accompanied in their fantastic movements by the upper story of Stewart's and the Bible Society's building? For they certainly did on that eventful evening; and I feel called upon to enter my solemn protest against these nocturnal architectural saltatory exhibitions as unworthy the dignity of the Empire City. And I would with all humility suggest that if the stony goddess of Justice, whose appropriate place is on the top of the City Hall, will desert her responsible post, she might choose a more becoming amusement than sitting cross-legged on the top of a Houston street stage playing the jewsharp.

I am now convinced that Bowling Green fountain is not *permanently* located on the top of Trinity Church cross, but that it was on that memorable night my wondering eyes bore ample testimony. I am sufficiently well acquainted with the city to know that the Astor House should be found on the corner of Barclay street, but I am ready to take my oath that on that particular occasion it plied as an opposition ferry-boat between Whitehall street and Hamilton avenue. The last thing I distinctly recollect is trying to pay the fare for three on this novel craft with a single piece of money (which I now know to have been a Bungtown copper) and demanding two-and-sixpence change, which I didn't get.

In the morning I found myself in bed with my overcoat on, and afterwards discovered my boots under the pillow, my hat in the grate, with my pantaloons and hairbrush in it, my watch in the water-jug, and my latch-key in the bird-cage. I presume I had tried to write a letter to some one with my tooth-brush, as I found that article in my inkstand.

Now, if Croton water interferes with my susceptible system in this unaccountable manner, what shall I drink? I would resort to milk, but I fear our city edition of the lacteal contains sufficient of the aqueous enemy to again upset my too delicate nerves. To you only can I come; and I exclaim, like Cæsar, when he too was afflicted with a superfluity of water, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" I submit the case to you. Relieve my anxiety if within your power. Hugely, yours,

Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

P. S. What would be the effect of brandy and water without any water and a little lemon? Q. K. P. D.

The Hon. JAMES M. COOK, State Comptroller, has addressed a letter to the State Prison Inspector, calling his attention to the alleged mismanagement of affairs at Sing Sing prison. It is stated that the cost of rations for the Sing Sing prison for the months of May, June, and July was $13,690, which is $4.43 per month for each convict in that prison, estimating their number at 1,030. At Auburn for the same time it was at the rate of $3.10 per month, estimating their number at 730, the total amount being $6,797.95. Mr. Cook says:

The Hon. ASA SPENCE has sent to the Governor of Maryland his resignation as Circuit Judge for the eighth judicial district, to take effect from the 30th of September instant. The district comprises the counties of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. It will become the duty of the Governor to appoint a successor to Judge Spence, to fill the office until the next general election for delegates, at which time an election must take place, according to the constitution, for a judge, who will hold the office for ten years.

WILD GAME.—Pheasants, partridges, quail, and prairie hens are said to be very abundant this fall in Western New York. A Rochester paper says: "Squirrels have multiplied and thrive in uncommon quantities. Pigeons crowd the woods, and game in its various sorts is easily procured."

SHEEP STORY.—The Springfield Republican tells, as if it were true, a story of seven sheep who strayed from a flock passing through the streets of that city into a jewelry store. A stalwart ram was at the head of the seven, who was instantly attracted by the sight of another bristling ram in the large mirror at the end of the store, and, lowering his head and taking a fair start, he plumped into his supposed rival. Judge, perhaps, his own and the storekeeper's astonishment at the crash that ensued. One of the four panes of which the mirror was composed, though a third of an inch thick, shivered to pieces under his well-directed blow. The shop dog here interposed and drove off the animals before they could do more mischief. The glass broken was three feet by four, and cost about $25. The owner of the sheep is liable for the damage, but who he is is not known.

The present year at Yale College opens well. One hundred and fifty-seven students have newly entered the different classes, of which one hundred and twenty-six are in the Freshman class.

WHERE IS MRS. PARTINGTON?—The Boston *Commonwealth* says that one of the candidates elected to Congress in Maine is a "Morrill Democrat," so called to distinguish him from Democrats who are *Immorrill!* Mrs. Partington must look to her honors.—*New York Post.*

HIRAM POWERS, THE SCULPTOR.—[EXTRACTS.]

BY S. YORKE ALLEE.

HIRAM, the son of STEPHEN POWERS, was born in 1807, at Woodstock, Vermont. His youth was passed, with his village companions, in the alternate labors of the farm and school-house.

In 1819 his father emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled on a farm about six miles from Cincinnati. On recovery from a two years' ague, Hiram went to live with his brother, a lawyer of Cincinnati, with whom he sojourned about a year, going to school, conning the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and now and then opening Coke upon Littleton.

His first enterprise was at the suggestion of the keeper of the chief hotel in Cincinnati. The landlord proposed the establishment of a Reading Room, appropriated an apartment in his tavern for that purpose, and promised Hiram a *decent support* if he would act as overseer thereof. Nothing could please the boy more; and he fell in with the scheme with all the enthusiasm of seventeen. This employment, to use his own words, "I was forced to leave, as my clothes and shoes were fast leaving me."

He then was taken into employment by Messrs. Keating & Bell, traders in flour, salt, &c., produce merchants, as such are termed in the West. With them he remained some time, and it was during this period that he modelled his first figures. In his moments of unobserved leisure he unheaded the firkins of butter, and, after sculpturing the ductile esculent into such horrid forms as gasping "loggerheads" and irate rattlesnakes, he would replace the cover and enjoy in his sleeve the inevitable astonishment of the customer.

The next transfer of Powers was to Mr. Luman Watson, who was engaged in a similar line of business. In a short time, however, Mr. Watson sold off his stock of produce and invested his capital in a clock and organ factory. During the recess Powers was sent on a collecting excursion through the country. On his return, a mutual attachment having already taken place between his employer and himself, he became a clock maker and organ builder.