WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

Our readers are aware of the dissensions which sprung up in the ranks of the Democratic party of the State of New York soon after the Federal offices in that State had been distributed by the new Administration, and of the consequent disaffection of one of the wings, which alleged a disregard of their own claims to preference, and the conferring of an undue portion of the spoils upon their adversaries.

We certainly do not regard this party quarrel as a public misfortune, and shall not affect a regret which we do not feel. On the contrary, we are convinced that the country and its true interests will gain just in proportion as the strength and influence of the New York factionists suffer decline, from whatever cause. The quarrel, moreover, which has now broken out can command neither respect nor sympathy out of their own pale, as it is evidently a mercenary one; for it is very certain if there had been no offices to bestow there would have been no falling out among the allies. The quarrel is the more disreputable inasmuch as the treaty of peace formed at Baltimore professed to have in view only "principle." The sequel proves that it *was* principle, but only that sordid kind spoken of by the South Carolinian, the "cohesive principle of public plunder." We know of nothing as disreputable in the history of party quarrels, unless we might cite the squabble which arose and raged in Virginia in the month of March between party leaders in different sections of the State, accusing each other of having obtained for their respective sections (in Virginia the *party* is a unit) an undue proportion of the crumbs of office.

All the factions of Democracy, from Maine to Texas, came up to the Baltimore Convention, and, laying their arms on its altar, swore to each other "eternal friendship;" that is, a friendship long enough to defeat the Whigs and get possession of the Government. By a united effort they elected a gentleman to the Presidency more honorable than those who put him up; for they wanted a tool, and he, though he may be the President of a party, refuses to be the President of a faction; and now that neither one nor the other can monopolize the spoils, those who claim all, denounce their allies; fly to the arms which they so lately laid on the sacred Baltimore platform, and threaten open rebellion. This is party principle and the morality of faction. Lest we may be accused of speaking too lightly of the honesty of Democratic coalitions, we quote the following passage from a late speech of Governor DICKINSON, descriptive of the party negotiation of 1849, as we presume that what can with truth be said of its character in 1849 may be applied to it four years later:

> "In 1849 these same men [Van Buren Barnburners] professed themselves anxious for what they called the 'union' of the Democratic party. A great many good men, a considerable number of bad men, and certainly many weak men, seconded their efforts to bring it about. I never called it a 'union.' I always denounced it as a coalition of the leaders for the sake of the spoils. It certainly was not a union of the masses. It was so far removed, indeed, that the coalition might have had the smallpox without infecting the masses. It was an unholy bargain, commenced in corruption, and I foresaw that it would end in evil. It was not that I did not desire harmony. I was strongly in favor of a healthy union upon great and sound principles; but when I saw an attempt made to abolitionize the Democratic party, I knew that with the prime movers in that attempt there could be no peace. It was not that I was personally hostile to any man or to any set of men; no true Democrat *can* be personally hostile to any individual who has differed with him on certain points when he comes back and repents; but I saw that their professions were insincere, and I declined to trust them. The Spanish have a proverb, 'beware of a reconciled enemy;' and it is a good one in politics as in private life. The coalition was formed; and I saw that it was made up of party leaders who had agreed upon union only as a means by which they could secure an equal share of the offices. I recommended to my Democratic friends to have nothing to do with the bargain, but if they wished to enter into such an arrangement, to get —— and —— [two Whigs] to run the party by contract, and to give them half the offices. And now what has been the result of the coalition? From that time to the present Baltimore resolutions have had to be written so as to read both ways, lest they should tread on any individual's toes. And thus will it ever be when two parties endeavor to act together when they cannot agree in principles. It is basely dishonest—shamefully hypocritical."

The late truce and this renewed feud in the New York party resembles the reconciliation of the Scotch laird on his death-bed with his ancient enemy: he shook hands and forgave him, but added, "remember, if I get well this is to go for nothing."

It was not our intention, however, to write a homily on New York politics or party divisions, but simply to introduce the subjoined articles, with a view to keep our readers advised of the progress and varying phases of the New York party war. It may be proper to state that the gentlemen whose letters are given below belong to the party of the *Union Compromise* Democrats, called formerly *Hunkers*, now *Hard-Shells*, or *Terrified*; their adversaries, whom they allege to have been too much favored by the President, are the *Free-soil Van Buren* Democrats, formerly called *Barnburners*, now *Soft Shells*, and *Unterrified*. We believe this to be a correct classification; but New York party nomenclature, ever changing as it is, requires some study to keep pace with it, and we are not sure about our accuracy. It is but fair to give the Administration the benefit of the remarks of the *Union* in reply to Messrs. O'CONOR and BRONSON.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION OF SEPTEMBER 27.

We publish below the letters of Messrs. BRONSON and O'CONOR, written in reply to invitations from the Committee of Arrangements to attend and address the ratification meeting held by the Democrats at Tammany Hall, in New York, on Friday evening last. These gentlemen have furnished copies of their letters to the New York Herald, from which paper we extract them. The fact that both of these gentlemen occupy highly responsible positions under the present Administration, as well as the fact that they enjoy deservedly high reputations for talents and devotion to Democratic principles, will attract to their letters more than ordinary attention. It will be seen that they take explicit and decided positions against the ticket nominated by the Union Democrats, and in favor of that put forth by the Hards. In their reasons for preferring the latter to the former ticket we see nothing different from the general grounds on which their friends at Syracuse declined to co-operate with their former political associates. The only difference that we discover is that there is a clearness and straightforwardness in stating their positions which gives to their letters an appearance of candor that does not characterize all the proceedings of their friends. These gentlemen cannot reconcile it to their consciences to continue longer the political connexion which has heretofore existed between them and the leaders of the Union Democrats.

They are unwilling, by co-operating with them, to concede that they are honest and sincere in abandoning their former erroneous positions and adopting the true political creed. It strikes us that there is a severity in this judgment which leaves no room for repentance or reformation. But neither of these gentlemen explain the reasons why they have selected this particular time for dissolving a connexion from which they are now enjoying high official honors and benefits. It is not shown that it would not have been more candid and consistent to have repudiated all association with the Union Democrats at the opening of some one of the political contests in which they have been associated for the last three years. It is not shown how their conscientious regard for sound Democratic principles permitted them to unite with those whom they now denounce, when they halted and faltered in placing themselves fully on the true platform; but now, at the very moment when they cease to halt and falter, the consciences of those gentlemen rebel against a further union with them. It is not shown why, when they were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the leaders of the Union Democrats in 1852 in support of General Pierce, they did not then announce to their leaders that after the election they would deem it inconsistent with their character as sound Democrats to recognise them as worthy of political fellowship. With all their acknowledged abilities, and with an apparent purpose to make clean breasts, these distinguished gentlemen have failed to clear away the mystery which hangs over their own political antecedents in these respects.

But there is another view of the positions taken by those two high official gentlemen which we are surprised did not strike them as worthy of consideration. The announcement of President Pierce's Cabinet was a distinct announcement of his policy in regard to the recognition of all as good Democrats who stood honestly on the Democratic creed promulgated at Baltimore. This policy was frankly and freely declared and acted upon by the President, and it was known to none better than to Collector Bronson and District Attorney O'Conor. It was known to them, also, that there was no State in the Union in which the carrying out of this policy would be more embarrassing than in New York. They knew more: they knew that the offices of Collector and District Attorney were tendered to them in pursuance and in furtherance of that distinctive policy which sought to obtain harmony by a ready recognition of an obliteration of all past schisms and divisions in the party. Knowing these things, and seeing how scrupulously conscientious these gentlemen now are, we are at a loss to comprehend how they brought their minds to an endorsement of the well-understood policy of the Administration by accepting the responsible positions tendered to them. We respectfully submit to their enlightened minds and consciences that in accepting these places, with their knowledge of the views and line of policy of the President, they virtually sanctioned that policy, and impressed upon him the pleasing conviction that he would have their influence and co-operation in giving success to his Administration. These distinguished gentlemen will never put in the plea of ignorance as to the views and purposes of the Executive, and in their letters they do not intimate that he has in the least degree swerved from his original purposes. The President is not likely to yield his opinions as to what duty to the great Democratic party of the country and obvious considerations of manhood and common honesty require at his hands. He will not disregard the clear and explicit expression of the united Democracy assembled at Baltimore in June, 1852, at the suggestion of any politician or combination of politicians in New York city or out of it. He will not overlook what took place in the glorious canvass that followed that convention. He cannot forget, if he would, that the Hon. Charles O'Conor and Gen. John A. Dix stood upon the same platform with their respective friends, and addressed the same audience at the great ratification meeting at Tammany Hall soon after the nomination, and the rejoicing on the part of our true friends consequent upon seeing those distinguished gentlemen together, and the indications of harmony upon principle that burst upon us from all parts of the Union, and gave unmistakeable prestige of the signal victory subsequently achieved, and the unprecedented majority of 28,000 Democratic votes in the Empire State. Whilst the President does not arrogate to himself the province of omniscience and claim to be the judge of men's hearts, he has imperatively demanded, as the condition of a bond of union, a frank declaration of fidelity to the Baltimore platform and the great principles of his Inaugural Address. What more as an honest man and a true patriot could he have done? In this entire policy he has yielded only to the united wisdom and united patriotism of the masses who called him to the head of the Government. He never will desert them or their principles, and we warn factious men that those masses will never desert him. But as we have uniformly taken the ground that it was not for us to look into the hearts of the Barnburners or Free-soilers who came forward with cheerfulness and distinctness upon the Baltimore platform, so we will not now assume to look into the hearts of the Collector and District Attorney, but present them, as they have presented themselves in their letters, without further comment.

Letter from Greene C. Bronson, Collector of the Port.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to address a meeting of the Democracy of the city at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, and to participate with you in "ratifying our State ticket"—meaning the ticket which was last nominated at the late Syracuse convention. Although it must be known to you that I am not in the habit of addressing political assemblies, candor requires me to add that I do not intend in any form to support the ticket. As a lover of honesty in politics, as well as in other things, and of good order in society, I cannot approve of nominations brought about by fraud and violence. Those who introduced convicts and bullies into our conventions for the purpose of controlling events must not expect that their proceedings will be sanctioned by me, whatever course may be pursued by others.

Although this is ground enough for declining your invitation, I will add that, if all the nominees were otherwise unexceptionable, they come before the public under the leadership of men who have been striving for the last two or three years to defeat the early completion of the public works; and after the shameless breach which we have witnessed of past pledges in relation to the canals, there can be no reasonable ground for hope that new promises will be performed.

The whole tenor of my life renders it unnecessary for me to make any professions of attachment to Democratic principles, or to the good old-fashioned Republican party which has stood by the country, the constitution, and the laws through all times and changes. And the fact that I accepted and still continue to hold office under the President makes it equally unnecessary for me, as an honest and honorable man, to say that his administration of the Government, in conformity with the principles announced in the Baltimore platform and his inaugural address, will at all times receive my cordial support.

You say of the "State administration" that it "must be sustained." I am at a loss to know what you intend to do by way of upholding the State officers; for they have so conducted public affairs for the past few years that not one of them (with the exception of Mr. Mather) was so much as mentioned for a nomination in either branch of the Convention. The only way in which you can sustain them is by perpetuating their policy in relation to the canals; and in my judgment nothing could be more injurious to the best interests of the city and State of New York.

I have deemed it proper, in these times of double dealing, to speak plainly, but without any intention of giving offence.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Messrs. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY and others, committee.

Letter from Charles O'Conor, Esq., the United States District Attorney.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your circular of the 19th instant, in which, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, you extend to me an invitation to address a meeting at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, desiring me to participate with you in ratifying your State ticket, "and cementing the bonds that unite the States of our Confederacy."

There are two State tickets before the public, nominated by two separate assemblies of professed Democrats, which were convened by the same authority, and held at the same time and place. Which of these tickets is entitled to his preference and support is a question now forced upon every Democrat in the State; and, as well by your letter of invitation as by the public announcement of my name among those invited to address the intended meeting, it is rendered incumbent upon me to state frankly, and at this early period, how, for my own personal government, I have resolved it.

At the ensuing and all future elections in which I may be allowed to participate I shall give my full support to that State ticket, by whatsoever name it may be called, which shall be most distinctly and reliably pledged to "cementing the bonds that unite the States of our Confederacy." All who know me will credit this avowal.

Although thus fully agreeing with the only principle taken notice of in your circular, I cannot advocate the election of what it calls your ticket. Judging the tickets before us by the names and known antecedents of the opposing candidates found upon them, or by the names and published observations of the leading members of the

Conventions by which those tickets were respectively nominated, no reasonable doubt can be entertained which of them is most devoted to preserving union and harmony between the States of this Confederacy. One of the conventions was uncontaminated by the presence of a single member ever known as an agitator of principles or practices tending in any degree, however slight, to disturb that union and harmony. The candidates put forth by it are equally free from reproach.

Turning to the contemplation of the other convention, I find that all its leaders were but recently engaged in a course of political agitation directly tending to discord between the Northern and Southern States. It has, indeed, presented a platform of principles unqualifiedly denouncing that political agitation as dangerous to the permanency of the Union and inadmissible among Democrats; but when it is considered that the leaders, with one unimpressive exception, expressly withheld assent to that platform, or repudiated it, the resolution adopting it is not, in my opinion, entitled to any confidence whatever. One of the candidates nominated by this body, who was himself a member of it, refused his assent to these very principles in the most emphatic manner as lately as the month of June, 1852. As far as is known to me, he still repudiates them. It is presumable that he fairly reflects the *animus* of the Convention which nominated him, and I know no reason for supposing that any of his associates on the ticket are in this respect unlike him.

My choice between tickets thus presented is easily made. I adopt that which was made by a convention of sound, unquestioned, and unquestionable Democrats, whose platform is unquestionable in its terms, is admitted on all hands to have been adopted with sincerity, and corresponds with the political life and actions of its framers. I shall support, to the best of my ability, the ticket first nominated at Syracuse, and headed George W. Clinton for Secretary of State.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, CH. O'CONOR.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

The Hunker faction of the New York Democracy had a grand ratification meeting in New York city on Monday evening in the Park, at which they passed resolutions to support the ticket nominated by the State Convention of Hards at Syracuse, and renounced all alliance with the other faction. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, much more so than the ratification meeting of the Softs or Barnburners a few evenings previous. DANIEL S, DICKINSON, late United States Senator, was present, and delivered a long and able speech. He reviewed the whole difficulty, and was particularly violent against the Softs, declaring a union with them any longer to be disgraceful. Speeches were also made by GEO. W. CLINTON, JAS. T. BRADY, and others, in the same strain. The whole tenor of the meeting was defiant opposition to all connected with the Barnburners. They expressed great regard for President PIERCE, but none whatever for his Cabinet. The Collector of the Port and the United States District Attorney are openly and unequivocally out in favor of the Hunkers and their ticket.

Just as Mr. BRADY commenced his speech the platform gave way and fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, in consequence of the great crowd of persons upon it. Nine persons were injured severely, some of them very dangerously, viz: MICHAEL WALSH, member of Congress, injured internally and dangerously; T. P. St. John had a wound inflicted in the fleshy part of his leg by a splinter, which penetrated a depth of two or three inches; Mr. Kernan had his leg and arm badly injured; Thomas O'Connor, a boy, had his leg, arm, and back injured very severely; Philip Flood had his back and hip cut, and his body badly bruised; a German, named Myers, of Albany, was taken out insensible and conveyed to the hospital, injured internally; Edward Higgins, a boy, had his leg broken, so that the bone protruded through the skin, and his head and face cut and teeth knocked out; Michael Burns had his leg badly bruised and knee cut; Henry Kennedy, a boy, received several severe injuries. Other persons were hurt, but not badly.—*North Amer.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE left Washington on Tuesday afternoon to attend the interment of his son's remains. It is said that he proposes to remain at home with his family for ten or twelve days. A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, has been duly commissioned to act in Secretary MARCY's stead during his absence.

It has fallen to the lot of hardly any Administration to make a better appointment than that of the Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, (former Speaker of the House of Representatives,) as Governor of Oregon; and we are glad to see by the papers that he accepts the office.

HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, has been appointed Commercial Agent of the United States at Florence.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Journal of Commerce of Monday says:

"Capitalists will be very shy of the stock of any company that may be created for the purpose of making this road under the charter granted by the Legislature of New York, for the reason that each stockholder is made individually liable for all the debts of the company to the extent of his unpaid stock. Though the subscription to the capital stock opened in a brisk manner, the scheme is regarded with distrust in Wall street, and it will be difficult to raise the whole capital of a hundred millions, which must be actually and in good faith subscribed before the company proceed to their organization."

THE FINALE OF THE MAINE ELECTION.—The Bangor correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the recent election in Maine, predicts that the Whigs and Morrill-men elected to the House of Representatives will unite and send up to the Senate the names of Mr. CROSBY, the Whig candidate, and Mr. MORRILL, the Independent Democratic candidate, from which that body will have to select a Governor; and also that WM. PITT FESSENDEN, Whig, will be elected United States Senator.

THE FRESNEL LIGHT.—An interesting object at the Crystal Palace is said to be the Fresnel Light, set up by Capt. MEAD, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. It is a revolving or flashing light; about ten feet high and six in diameter, made in the shape of a twenty-four sided glass, terminating in a truncated cone or dome, and containing over one thousand lenses or prisms, nicely fitted together, and reflecting an immense body of light. Its cost in Paris was some seven or eight thousand dollars, and it is to be put up at Cape Hatteras.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—An interesting youth of about fifteen years of age recently died in California and bequeathed $235 towards the erection of the Washington Monument. This noble boy, early inspired with a profound admiration of the character of WASHINGTON, felt that he could not leave this world, in which his career had been so short, without bequeathing something out of his scanty earnings to honor the memory of the great Father of his Country. How noble, how generous, how patriotic, and worthy of imitation by those who are more blessed by fortune!

SALE OF ASHLAND.—This estate, belonging to HENRY CLAY, was sold at public sale one day last week, and was purchased by JAMES CLAY, his son, for $130 per acre. A number of gentlemen were present at the sale and were willing to pay over $200 per acre, but when it was known that the sons of Mr. Clay wished to have it, no bids were made except by James and Thomas Clay. It was struck off to James, and will be retained in the Clay family.

The New York Democracy seem to be hopelessly divided. The Hards have issued an address which reproaches the Softs with the Freesoilism of 1848, and with hiring bullies to overawe the State Convention. Thus far some ten newspapers in the State support the ticket nominated by the Hards, while seventy others support the Soft ticket.—*Baltimore Sun.*

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY.—On Saturday morning Mrs. Elicia Shubrick, daughter of the late Capt. Shubrick and niece of Commodore Shubrick, received the White Veil at St. Catherine's Convent, Houston street, at the hands of Rt. Rev. J. R. Bayly, Bishop elect of Newark.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE EUROPEAN QUESTION.

On scanning our letters and newspapers received by the last steamer, and comparing the information they bring with what had been already given to our readers, we find nothing contradictory of the view of the Turco-Russian quarrel which the Intelligencer had presented editorially and in its Parisian correspondence. They were in hourly expectation in the French capital, at the moment of our last letter, of learning what reception had been given by the Czar to the modification which the Porte ventured to make to the note of settlement that issued from the Conference of Vienna; but the response of the Emperor had not reached Paris when the steamer left Liverpool.

As the *Moniteur* had officially declared that the amendments of the Sultan to that note were "without importance," none of the French journals were bold enough to maintain the contrary. Some of them were silent; but most of them, and especially the Government ones, with the facility of Polonius, swear that the modifications of the Sultan are "like a camel," or are "backed like a weasel," or "very like a whale," according as it may please the *Moniteur* to assert. As we have published the official Turkish note on the subject, our readers will have seen that in Constantinople and the Council of the Porte the modifications are deemed serious and of prime importance; and we should think that any intelligent unbiased person, who felt interest enough in the matter to examine the modifications, would perceive that they are so. We are not surprised, therefore, at the confidence so generally expressed abroad that the Czar, who said that the note of Vienna would be satisfactory to him if accepted "without change" by the Sultan, will now declare the amendments important. Such a declaration, and at the same time a withdrawal of his troops from the Danubian Principalities, as though the object of the occupation were attained, would indicate an infirmity of purpose on the part of the Russian potentate of which he has not hitherto evinced any disposition, and to which no display of force that has yet been made would seem sufficient to compel him.

That the *amendments* are not really as unimportant as is professed by the four mediating Powers seems to be countenanced by the extent of their anger against the Sultan, whose dignity and sovereignty were summarily disposed of without his concurrence in the Vienna note, for undertaking to exercise the independence of demanding modifications. If independent, he had a right to make them. If really unimportant and merely verbal, why such displeasure at them?

It strikes us that this exercise of independence by the Sultan has placed the protecting Powers—two of them at least—in an embarrassing position. They are doubtless both sincerely disinclined to a flagrant war in the East at the present moment; but they would both go to war rather than permit the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire and the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. They apprehended on the outset that the designs of the Czar had even that extent, and they made in concert the admonitory or minatory naval demonstration and the offer of protection to the Porte to prevent the realization of those designs. Satisfied as they now probably are that the Emperor of Russia does not, at present at least, meditate the territorial absorption or "annexation" of European Turkey, they are willing, rather than incur the evils and the expense of war, to allow the Czar to carry his ultimatum, although he will thus acquire really important and dangerous, though not decisive and final, advantages. They therefore agreed upon the note of Vienna, which bears about the same relation to the ultimatum of the Czar that twoscore does to forty; and they advised the Sultan to accept that note. But the Sultan, regarding the terms of the note in its original form as a grave infraction of his sovereignty, refuses to sign it; and knowing, as he must know, his inability to contend single-handed for his religion and his empire against Russia, he ventures to dare the power of the Czar, and provoke even his advance upon Constantinople in open hostility, relying upon this, that, in spite of their disinclination to war, England and France will, for their own interests' sake, come up to his support, rather than see Russia crush the Porte and monopolize Turkey. The Sultan counts that thus, by the arms of his allies, his independence and the integrity of his Empire will be both maintained. This is perhaps a sagacious and safe calculation on the part of the Sultan, and this view appears to us to furnish a clue to the motives and probabilities of the Russo-Turkish question.

We learn that much difficulty is to be apprehended in the effort to carry out the act of the last Congress enjoining on the Executive to open negotiations with the Indians west of the Missouri, with a view to an organization of a United States Territory there. The premature agitation of the subject by the whites on the frontier is said to have produced a very unfavorable feeling in the Indian mind, which may have the tendency to delay indefinitely the desirable measure of an organization of Nebraska.

The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts met at Fitchburg yesterday and nominated Judge WASHBURN as the Whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and THOMAS C. PLUNKETT for Lieutenant Governor.

By way of Halifax we have accounts from Bermuda to the 13th instant. The yellow fever was very fatal at St. George's. Lieut. Gov. WOODFORD and fifteen officers of the fifty-sixth regiment had died. Of two hundred convicts fifty had died, and only twenty-five had escaped the fever. Two-thirds of the sappers and miners were in the hospital. JOHN M. HOWDEN, the American Consul, had died.

A Government Survey of the Northern Lakes is now in progress under the direction of Capt. JOHN MACOMB, assisted by Capt. Scammon and Lieuts. Reynolds, Mendell, and Rose. Already the bureau at Washington has published three maps of the results of their labors, one of which embraces the whole of Lake Erie, another the west end of the same Lake, and a third the harbors about the Bass Island group. These maps are very valuable, and a great demand for them already exists, so that the bureau has distributed gratuitously one thousand copies. The publication will be continued as data for them reaches Washington. The surveys have been very minutely made, and a vast amount of information has been obtained respecting the navigation of the Lakes. Capt. Macomb and his party are now engaged upon the strait of Mackinaw, which he hopes to be able to finish by the end of the current season.—*North American.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—The Northampton Courier says that *Manly Ransom*, a mulatto, was arrested in that town on Saturday for murdering his wife in Spencer, Worcester county, *two years ago.* He had been living there for nearly two years and a half, under the name of George Brown. He confesses the murder. A reward of two hundred dollars had been offered for his arrest by the Selectmen of Spencer. He has been committed to Worcester jail.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The following Table of Comparison, prepared at the Post Office Department, is interesting as showing that for the correspondence between Germany and the British North American Provinces, the British West Indies, Cuba, and Mexico, the United States and Prussian closed mail arrangement offers cheaper rates of communication than those charged on such correspondence when sent in the British mail.

Comparative Statement of the rates of postage on letters between the German-Austrian Postal Union and the following-named countries, first, when transmitted via the United States in the United States and Prussian closed mail in either direction, and, secondly, via England in the British mail:

Names of Countries.	In the United States and Prussian closed mail, via the U. S.; to be prepaid in Germany, whether the letter is sent from or received in that country.	In the British mail, via England.	
		Prepaym't optional.	Prepaym't compulsory.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Canada	35	45	
Do., via Halifax, when desired	35	41	
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, via the United States, when desired	30	45	
Do., via Halifax	30	41	
Newfoundland	30	41	
British Colonies and Possessions in the West Indies, viz.:			
Antigua	35	41	
Bahamas, (Nassau)	35	41	
Barbadoes	35	41	
Cariacou	35	41	
Demerara	35	41	
Dominica	35	41	
Essequibo	35	41	
Grenada	35	41	
Monserrat	35	41	
Nevis	35	41	
St. Kitt's	35	41	
St. Lucia	35	41	
St. Vincent	35	41	
Tobago	35	41	
Tortola	35	41	
Trinidad	35	41	
Belize	35	41	
Bermuda	35	41	
Berbice	35	45	
Jamaica, (except Kingston)	35	45	
Kingston	35	41	
Honduras	50	41	
West Indies, &c., (not British,) viz:			
Guadaloupe	59	–	47
Martinique	59	–	47
Haytl, (St. Domingo)	59	–	47
Porto Rico	59	–	47
St. Eustatius	59	–	47
St. Martin	59	–	47
St. Croix	59	–	41
St. John	59	–	41
St. Thomas	59	–	41
Cuba, via United States, when desired	35	–	46
Do., direct	—	–	43
Mexico	45	–	67
Central America, (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mosquito Coast)	59	–	67
Bogota, (New Grenada)	53	–	41
Bueneventura, do	53	–	41
Chagres, do	45	–	41
Panama do	45	–	41
Bolivia, (South America)	73	–	65
Chili do	73	–	65
Ecuador do	73	–	65
Peru do	57	–	65
Venezuela do	59	–	41
Sandwich Islands	30	–	33

On newspapers sent to or from any of the above-named countries in the Prussian closed mail, the postage, which must in all cases be collected in Germany, is as follows, viz: To or from the British North American Provinces and the Sandwich Islands, 6 cents each; to or from the British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Chagres, and Panama, 8 cents; to or from the West Indies, &c. (not British) and Central America, 12 cents; and to or from the West coast of South America, 14 cents. Of the rates on newspapers by the British mail we are not advised.

Our Charge at Rome.—Among the passengers who left New York on Saturday in the steamer for Europe we observe the name of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., who has been on a short and melancholy visit home, and now, we are glad to see, returns to a post which he has filled with so much honor to himself and advantage to his country and countrymen on several occasions which required character judgment, and firmness.

At every incident of importance connected with our foreign relations or domestic concerns a "public meeting" is held in New York, and speeches made and resolutions passed. We have never yet seen that these New York public meetings, speeches, and resolutions influence or control the opinions or actions of the people of the other States. They seem to be regarded generally as the effervesence of an easily-excited population, in many cases the contrivance of busy-bodies and politicians for their own selfish purposes. Those concerned seem to think that the huzzas of a Park meeting astonish the world. They are mistaken. They are more often the subject of ridicule than of serious consideration. The echo dies amidst the streets of New York, and disturbs no body out of that city.—*Alex. Gazette.*

For Liberia.—It was announced some time since that an expedition for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, would set sail from New York on the 15th of October. It now appears that the vessel will not sail until the fifth of November, and this delay is with a view to the accommodation of Messrs. Williams and Deputie, two intelligent colored men, who go out from Pennsylvania accompanied by between thirty and fifty others, also from that State. They take with them a steam engine and other machinery, besides a considerable amount of property of their own; and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society has loaned them $2,000 to aid them in their outfit. Over thirty other persons from various Northern States have also applied for a passage by the same vessel.

A driver in Cincinnati has been fined twenty-five dollars for driving against a pedestrian who was crossing the street. The Judge ruled that at all regular street crossings pedestrians have the right of way, and that the law requires a driver to hold up when he sees a foot passenger crossing in front of his team.

The Health of Natchez.—A telegraphic despatch dated Natchez, (Miss.) September 21, says: "The fever is rapidly declining. There have been 270 deaths since the 5th of August. The population is 2,500. It is prevailing at all the coast towns from Vicksburg down. Caution all Southerners not to return South until the 20th of October."

FROM PENSACOLA.

Warrington, (Fla.) September 21, 1853.

The number of deaths here and in this vicinity since the commencement of the epidemic, some six weeks since, until this time, is eighty-three, and, as far as I can judge by the statements of the physicians, there have been some five hundred patients under treatment. These eighty-three deaths are what we have counted up; it may be we have omitted some, and the cases are over five hundred rather than under it.

They have the fever badly in Milton, I understand. In Pensacola there is now very little sickness, and here scarcely any at all, and we trust most sincerely that it is over with us, but will not feel secure until after frost.

The U. S. frigate *Columbia* appeared off the harbor yesterday, nineteen days from San Juan; officers and crew all well. The pilots had orders for the Captain not to come into the harbor, or even to communicate with the shore, unless absolutely necessary. The frigate accordingly sailed immediately for New York.

Sharp Shooting by a Midshipman.—During the recent cruise of the practising ship *Preble* an acting midshipman, named Perkins, from the Annapolis Naval School, fired a thirty-two pound shot twice in succession directly through the head of a barrel used as a target at a distance of from a half to three-quarters of a mile, shivering it to atoms. Few old veterans in the service could equal that.

MORTALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Monthly Register for September, edited by Dr. Axson, has an article on the mortality of the past year in New Orleans, from which we learn that the whole number of deaths from September, 1852, to August, 1853, was 14,689, including 3,438 children under ten years of age and 1,381 colored persons. Of this frightful aggregate, 6,705, or not far from one-half, perished from yellow fever. In every month of the year except March and April there were fatal cases of this disease: thus in September, 1852, the deaths from fever numbered 68, in October 221, in November 165, in December 17, in January, 1853, 1, in February 1, in May 1, in June 46, in July 1,387, in August 4,798. During the same period the admissions into the Charity Hospital were 16,834, discharges 13,514, deaths 3,386, births 176. Of the persons admitted, 15,027 were born in foreign countries, 1,564 were natives of the United States, and the birth-place of 129 was unknown.

LIBERIA.

Reliable accounts are coming to us of the prosperity of this African Republic, the first constitutional government which history records of that continent. The industrious emigrants are acquiring not only comfort and independence, but the means of elegant luxury. Dr. Lugenbeel, in his "Sketches of Liberia," gives this pleasant picture of Monrovia:

"The town is divided into lots of one-fourth of an acre, and most of the dwelling houses have a lot attached to each of them. Most of the lots and several of the streets are adorned with various tropical fruit trees; and some of the gardens present a handsome appearance. The houses are generally one story or a story and a half high, and some are two full stories. Many of them are substantially built of stone or brick; and some of the best houses are built partly of both these materials. The State-house is a large stone building which was erected in 1843. In the rear of this building is a substantial stone prison. There are three commodious stone houses for public worship in the town—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; nearly all of the professing christians in the place being attached to one of these religious denominations.

"At the base of the hill on which stands the principal dwelling houses there are several large stone buildings, which are occupied as stores and warehouses. The dwellings of many of the citizens of Monrovia are not only comfortably, but elegantly, and some of them richly furnished. Some of the residents of this little bustling metropolis live in the midst of their beautiful orange gardens in a style of ease and affluence which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. The population is about fifteen hundred, exclusive of native children and youths who reside in the families of citizens."

Hon. Thos. W. Newton, formerly a member of Congress from Arkansas, and a brother of Com. Newton, U. S. Navy, died suddenly on the 22d instant, in New York, from the rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain.

Rhode Island.—The schemes of the radical Democrats in Rhode Island have signally failed. The Legislature has adjourned its special session without carrying out either of the two principal plans of action which were proposed, viz. the removal of the Judges (who are Whigs) and the modification of the Constitution in an irregular way. The Democrats carried their plans in the House, where they had a large majority, but failed in the Senate, though they had a clear majority of three there, through the independence and honesty of one or two of the members who refused to make an entire sacrifice of principle to party. "Two of the Senators," the Providence Journal says, "with an independence that does them credit, refused to vote for removing the Judges unless there was some good reason for it; two other demanded that at least one man of ability should be put upon the bench."

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Yacht North Star.—The steam yacht *North Star*, belonging to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, returned to that city on Friday last, after a successful and very remarkable pleasure excursion to Europe and Asia, with the owner and his family, together with a number of his friends. The ship was commanded by Capt. Eldridge, and to the liberal owner has been given by common consent the title of Commodore. She was absent from New York four months and three days, during which period she not only twice crossed the Atlantic, but traversed nearly the whole length of the German ocean, Baltic, Mediterranean, and Adriatic seas, visited the Bosphorus, the Baltic sea, and the coasts of Asia and Africa. During this remarkable cruise her owner and his guests were furnished with the opportunity of visiting several of the principal capitals and other cities of Europe, including London, St. Petersburgh, Paris, Florence, and Constantinople. She visited the ports of Southampton, Copenhagan, Havre, Gibraltar, Malaga, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, the Bay of Naples, Malta, the Bay of Besica, the Golden Horn, the Bay of Tangier, and the island of Madeira. Within the space of the last month of her voyage she visited each of the four continents of the globe, and completed her homeward voyage from thirty degrees of east to seventy of west longitude, having during the whole series of voyages met with no serious misadventure, and having within the period of four months steamed a distance of fifteen thousand miles. The "North Star" is a steamer of about two thousand tons, provided with powerful engines and four large boilers, only two of which she has had in use during the voyage.

Commander Ingraham.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, in a letter dated the 2d instant, says:

"Capt. Ingraham, of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, now at Spezzia, was serenaded a few nights since by a large company of Italians in boats, and received a complimentary address from them in commemoration of his conduct at Smyrna. The affair excited the attention of the foreign Consuls here, and the local police deemed it expedient to warn the parties to abstain in future from such demonstrations. It is manifestly inexpedient for our fleet, which enjoys the free use of the important naval depot at Spezzia through the favor of the Sardinian Government, to be the means of compromising it with its neighbors, who seek occasions for offence."

THE GREAT MATCH RACE AT RICHMOND.

On Tuesday the great match race took place over the Fairfield Course, between Mr. Belcher's Virginia horse, *Red-Eye*, and Mr. Bacon's South Carolina mare, *Nina*, two mile heats, for $10,000. The result was in favor of the South Carolina mare. At a quarter to 1 o'clock the horn was sounded for the horses to appear. They were brought to the Judges' stand, and equipped for the struggle. Their appearance gave a fresh impulse to betters. Bets were freely offered on the Virginia horse, and were reluctantly taken. The horse was evidently the favorite of the large company before starting. At 1 o'clock the riders were mounted, and the word given. The horse was entitled to the inside track, and took the lead in starting, followed closely by the mare. The horse kept the lead, with his opponent close in the rear, until they came to the quarter stretch in the second mile, when the mare made a dash at the horse, caught up, and won the heat by about three feet. The contest on the quarter stretch was the most exciting one we have ever witnessed on a race course. The mare, it was plain, had lain back too long, and was obliged finally to be "put to her trumps" to win the heat. The whip was applied to the horse to keep her in the rear; but the effort was unsuccessful. Just before they reached the judges' stand she passed him, and barely won the heat, as we have already remarked, by an extraordinary effort. This result gave increased confidence on the side of the mare; yet bets were still freely offered on the horse. The mare exhibited but little fatigue after running the heat—less, we thought, than was shown by the horse. After resting half an hour, the horn again sounded for the second heat. The riders again mounted and started even. Red-Eye soon took the lead and kept it, as he did in the first heat, until they reached the concluding half mile in the last round; when Nina, as in the first heat, came up, passed him, and won the heat, by more than a length. This, of course, decided this great match race in favor of Nina, the South Carolina mare. Time, 1st heat 3 min. 54½ sec. Second heat, 3 min. 48 sec. The time, it will be perceived, does not exhibit the best speed. The track, however, was very heavy, the sand in some places being very loose and deep.—*Enquirer.*

A Tragedy.—A terrible tragedy occurred a short distance from Shreveport (La.) on the 3d instant. An altercation occurred between Mr. Sidney Kerley and Mr. Thomas Given. It appears that Mr. Kerley fired a shot gun, loaded with shot, at Mr. Given, and inflicted a mortal wound; but before Mr. Given expired he fired a revolver several times at Mr. Kerley, which took effect, and he also expired in two and a half hours afterwards.