

From the London Times, May 23.

### The Present Position of Turkish Affairs.

The last intelligence which has reached us from Constantinople is less satisfactory than that which had preceded it, or than that which we had reason to anticipate. The question of the Holy Place has, indeed, been adjusted without any great difficulty; for, as we have constantly asserted, the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia were not of an exclusive character, and the French government itself admits that the claims of the Latin Church to certain privileges at these shrines have not been interfered with. Louis Napoleon, therefore, lays claim on very easy conditions to a display of firmness, when in truth, none of his claims were directly assailed. But no sooner was the firmness signed which was to terminate this part of Prince Menschikoff's mission, than other demands were put forward by the ambassador of a more questionable character. For some days previously the Russian envoy had withdrawn from the society of his colleagues under pretence of indisposition, and despatches had been forwarded to him from Odessa which were supposed to contain fresh instructions. Immediately afterwards the Port was apprized that the Russian government required of it the conclusion of a separate treaty or convention, by which the matter of the Holy Places, and the relations of the Emperor of Russia with the members of the Greek Church throughout the Ottoman dominions, should be placed under the sanction of a precise diplomatic engagement. This demand was made on the 5th of May, and it was accompanied by a species of threat, that if it were not complied with in the course of a few very days the mission of Prince Menschikoff would be at an end. Another steamer has subsequently arrived at Trieste with intelligence from Constantinople that the Prince had given the Porte a week to deliberate on his proposal.

It is possible that this demand is not itself of a very novel or aggressive character, for the Russian government has repeatedly protested that its sole object is to maintain rights which have long been recognized as belonging to the Greek Church, and a treaty signed between Russia and the Porte in 1774 contains an express promise of protection to the Christian religion and the churches of the East, especially to that Greek Church in the quarter of Galata, which the Russian government was there authorized to erect. But neither that treaty, nor any other with which we are acquainted, contains any recognition of the religious supremacy now contended for by Russia over the Greek population of the Ottoman empire, and the Porte appears at all times to have felt that to deal with foreign power in reference to its Greek subjects was to concede rights which no foreign State could exercise with impunity over so large and important a part of its own population. As to the precise extent of the pretensions now put forward by the Russian envoy we must wait for more complete information; but it is probable they amount to no more than the rights already enjoyed by the other Christians in communion, and long recognised by the Turks themselves. The change consists in the admission of Russia to be a contracting party on so grave a subject of internal policy. The Porte, however, is in no condition to offer any serious resistance, and accordingly news was received last night at the Russian legation in Paris that Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum had been accepted.

In the midst of the doubts excited by the spectacle of a great empire so ill prepared to defend itself against violence or against intrigue, one principle is at least definite, precise, and secure. The great powers may treat these questions in safety as long as they are determined to treat them as common and to regulate them by the general interest; but, when any one of them attempts to steal a march upon the rest of Europe, the consequences are unpleasant, and may become dangerous. France, Austria, and Russia have successively tried this mischievous game within the last few months, and they now see the result. The menaces of M. de Lavallette, and the concessions extorted by Count Leveningen, have furnished Russia with a motive and pretext for a separate convention with herself on a subject of peculiar interest to the Christian subjects of the Turkish empire. We have repeatedly expressed our opinion that the time will come, and is perhaps not far distant, when the strength of that Christian population will overpower the authority of a barbaric State, which has steadily declined since its nearer contact with civilization. We do not fear the consequences of such an event, if it arises either from exclusively internal causes, or from the united action of the great powers; but it is of essential interest to the peace of the world, and the security of many countries, that the signal for such a change should not be given by any single State, and that this formidable weapon should not be wielded by any single hand. By according to the collective vote of July, 1859, and to the treaties of 1840 and 1841, Russia appeared to have renounced the selfish policy which led to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi; and in all her recent communications to the other courts, she has uniformly insisted on her own faithful adherence to those conditions. We have given the Emperor of Russia credit for good faith and veracity in making those declarations. We have held it in the highest degree improbable that he should be prepared to place the nations of Europe in serious danger of hostilities, in order to pursue any visionary scheme of settling the future condition of the East without their assent, and contrary to their interests. The moral contradiction which would imply short-sightedness of policy would have seemed to us to outweigh all the facts, exaggerated by fear, on which some of our contemporaries have built up conclusions different from our own. The British government showed no disposition

to give ear to reports that might have warranted suspicion, or to adopt measures that would have implied distrust; and the Emperor of Russia gave his own personal honor in a pointed and peculiar manner, as the pledge of that confidence to which he aspired, and which was not withheld from him. That is a consideration of far higher importance to a sovereign who claims so high a rank among the rulers of mankind than the paltry results of Prince Menschikoff's mission. No one could express more forcibly than the Russian cabinet its consciousness of the danger of separate interference, by the pains it took to disclaim such intentions; and since those assurances were publicly accepted and made known to the world by the British Foreign Minister in his place in Parliament, we have a right to expect and to require that nothing shall have been insisted on at Constantinople which does not strictly fall within the limits of Prince Menschikoff's mission. The statements current in the East, the alarm spread throughout the European provinces of Turkey, and the rumors of massacres and risings at Constantinople and elsewhere, have probably been disseminated by the artificers of one party as much as by the fears of another. No event of serious consequence has occurred, and it is but the vague anticipation of a danger which keeps the world in suspense. To avert that danger the effectual remedy is the firm union of the great powers; and if that union were unhappily destroyed by the selfish pretensions of any one of them, it would impair our hopes of dealing on sounder and more equitable principles with the emergencies which, in the present wretched condition of Turkey, may easily arise.

From the Sacramento Union, April 29.

### SACRAMENTO SALMON FISHERIES.

The fishing interest in the Sacramento at this point is increasing and expanding with astonishing rapidity from year to year and from month to month. The water of the river must be alive with salmon, or such numbers caught daily would sensibly reduce their numbers. But experienced fishermen inform us, while the run lasts, so countless is the number that no matter how many are employed in the business, or how many are taken daily, no diminution can be perceived. Even the "rules" between this and the coast range are reported to be filled with salmon.

The run this year is said to be greater than ever before known at this season, the heaviest runs hitherto having been experienced in June and July. The extraordinary run of the present time is expected to continue for something like three weeks. The fish seem to run in immense schools, with some weeks intervening between the appearances of each school, during which the numbers taken are light as compared with the quantity taken during a time like the present.

No account is kept of the number engaged in fishing, or of the amount caught, and all statements relative thereto are made from estimates obtained from those who have experience in the business, and probably approximate correctness.

These estimates give the number of men employed now in taking fish in the Sacramento at about six hundred; the number of fish taken daily, on an average, at two thousand—their average weight seventeen pounds, making thirty-four thousand pounds per day. Two cents per pound, which is probably more than the present average price by the quantity, would give a daily income to those employed of \$680—not very high pay. Either the number of men engaged in the business, we imagine, must be overestimated, or the number of fish caught under estimated.

It requires two men to man a boat, which would give three hundred boats for six hundred men. Two thousand fish a day would give each man a fraction over three as his share. We presume few are fishing who do not catch a good many more than that number. We saw a boat load, the product of the previous night, consisting of sixty-six salmon, weighed yesterday morning. They averaged a fraction over seventeen pounds, and gave thirty-three as the number caught by each man, instead of three as estimated above.

Say the six hundred fishermen man on an average two hundred boats a night; the average number caught by each boat put at twenty, and the sum total would be four thousand fish, instead of two thousand as estimated. Our impression is that the latter comes nearer the mark than the former, as a good many of the fishermen send their fish directly to San Francisco; others take them to different points for salting.

Large numbers are salted down daily; several firms and individuals being extensively engaged in this branch of the trade.

The fish are put down in hogheads which average, when filled, about eight hundred pounds. From one to three thousand pounds are put down daily by those engaged in salting. An acquaintance has filled sixty-five hogheads this season.

The most of those engaged in salting live on the Washington side of the river, and salt their fish there.

Including those engaged, in salting, catching, and selling, probably the fish business furnishes employment for a thousand men.

The salmon fish is found in no other waters in such vast multitudes as are met in the rivers emptying into the Pacific. On the Atlantic side leading the fish feature is the run of shad in the spring; on the Pacific side, salmon ascend our rivers at all seasons, in numbers beyond all computation. In California and Oregon our rivers are alive with them; the great number taken by fishermen are but a drop from the bucket. Above this, on the coast side, tribes of Indians use no other food.

In the course of a few years, salmon fishing will extend itself to all the prominent rivers in the State. Catching and cur-

ing salmon will then have become a systemized business; the fish consumption will then have extended itself generally over the State, and more than likely become, in the mean time, an important article of export.

From the New York Times.

### AWFUL BIOT IN MONTREAL.

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We are decidedly in favor of sending temperance men, and none but temperance men, both in precept and practice, to the Legislature. We would do it now, and always hereafter. But at the same time, as temperance men solely, we would send no man there, and hence, we now take occasion to express our dissent in the most unequivocal terms, to the proposition of our county Temperance Society, to hold a Convention and nominate a candidate for the Legislature. Such a course will produce no good fruits to any interest, and is much more likely to injure than to benefit the cause of temperance.

We are ready to say much more on this subject when ever it is necessary, and only desire now that our Democratic friends throughout the county may give the subject their candid consideration.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

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*The School-Mate*, for the present month, commences a new series. We have heretofore recommended this work to public favor. It is, in our opinion, a really valuable production, and where read by school boys and girls, would not fail to be a valuable auxiliary in the way of educating youth. It is published in New York, by George Pratt, at one dollar per year for a single copy; but a considerable reduction made to clubs, particularly the schools.

*The Pennsylvania School Journal*, for June, is also at hand, filled with highly useful papers connected with our educational system. This work should be better encouraged than we believe it is, as the editor and publisher, both deserve great credit for the style in which their work always makes its appearance. It is published at Lancaster Pa., at \$1 per annum.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Washingtonians met in the Court House on Tuesday evening June 7th 1853, President, G. P. Gulich, in the chair.—Meeting opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read an adopted after which, Rev. Mr. Hamilton was called on and addressed the meeting, and was followed by a few remarks by Rev. Mr. Haughinberry.

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Resolved, That the *Crystal Fountain* be recommended to the friends of Temperance as an able advocate of the cause.

Resolved, That the services of E. W. Jackson, (State Agent) be secured for the Convention.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Clearfield Republican* and in the *Crystal Fountain*.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet in said Convention.

GEO. W. RHEEM, Jr. Sec'y.

What a singular fancy we have in paying the very best and the most to those who destroy us—generals; next those who cheat us—noisy politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers, musicians and clowns; and last, and least of all, those who really instruct and benefit us—the printer. Reader, isn't every word of this paragraph too true?

From the Washington Union.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

We are surprised that any misapprehension should exist in any quarter as to the policy of the administration in respect to the distribution of public patronage.—The President must have been totally blind if he had failed to see in the organization of the convention which nominated him the policy which it was his duty to pursue. In regard to questions outside of the cardinal principles of the democratic party, that convention was composed of the discordant elements, and its prominent success was achieved in excluding issues which had been forced into some of its sectional organizations, and of securing unity and harmony on a great national platform. In some of the local organizations the harmony of the party had been destroyed by the introduction of issues connected with slavery. These were absolutely repudiated by the National Convention, and a faithful acquiescence in the compromise measures as a final settlement of those issues was adopted as a fundamental feature in the national democratic organization.—Acquiescence in this final settlement was made the test of national democracy by the action of the convention, and its nominee placed himself cheerfully and firmly on this ground. His election, therefore, was tantamount to instructions that in the distribution of patronage he should regard all as national democrats who freely and faithfully adopt the platform. The practice of the President has been in strict conformity to this policy. No man has been appointed to office by him who does not stand upon the pledge of a faithful adherence to the compromise measures as a final adjustment of the slavery issues. It may be that the distribution of the offices amongst the different divisions of the party has not been in exact proportion to their relative numbers—such a result was necessarily impracticable. But that the great principle of recognizing none as democrats but those who stand upon the platform has been adhered to, we confidently assert.—The President has had no hesitancy in avowing this policy on all occasions, and in declaring, with emphatic distinctness, that he would unhesitatingly remove any man from office who should deny the nationality of the adjustment made by the compromise measures. The unity and harmony of the party were secured by the adoption of this policy in the States and in the National Convention, and the President could have pursued no other course for its preservation. How unreasonable, then, the complaints which are occasionally made when the Executive has found it necessary, in executing the policy so distinctly marked out by the party, to appoint men whose positions previous to the convention had been objectionable! We are not surprised that whigs should seek to produce distractions by such assaults, but we are surprised that any democrats should give countenance to their efforts to "divide and conquer."

It would be wise in those democrats who are inclined to indulge in a feeling of complaint because the President is alleged to have favored the wings rather than the centre column of the party, to pause and deliberate upon the injustice of such an intimation. General Pierce has never belonged to either wing, but always to the centre of the centre column. His sympathies and his inclinations would naturally carry him to that column to find objects of his favoritism, but his duty to the party required him to sacrifice this inclination, and to recognize as democrats all who have united upon the cardinal doctrines of the platform. Surely, then, it would be wise in our friends to exercise forbearance, and be a little backward in indulging in a censorious spirit. They should at least be thoroughly satisfied that injustice has been done before they give encouragement to the whigs by venting their complaints. It would be well, too, for democrats to consider whether the standard of their party patriotism may not be suspected to be too low, if the matter of distributing the offices should be made too ready a ground for censure. We glory in the democratic party because it is a party of principles; but if its members allow it to sink to a mere "spoils party," it will cease to deserve any higher respect than the whig party enjoys. The President has given office to no original enemy of the Compromise as a reward for his services; but in appointing such he has intended only to recognize them, whilst adhering to the platform as democrats.—Let it be borne always in mind that so soon as such cease to adhere to national principles they cease to be regarded as democrats. If the strength of our party is to be preserved at all, it can only be done by cultivating a spirit of conciliation, forbearance, and liberality amongst its members toward each other. The President has every motive to encourage this spirit; and he has a right to expect that his efforts shall be regarded at least with justice, if not with forbearance.

### THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., June 17, 1853.

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

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