THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1849.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

INTERESTING TRIAL.—Our weekly, which will be issued at noon to day, will contain a full account of the evidence in the case of John S. Bosley, editor of the Fayette Whig, charged with robbing the Uniontown Post Office.

Not having been able to supply the demand for dailies, we will issue an extra number of weeklies.

For sale at the Gazette office, with or without wrappers. Price five cents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—We have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence of the President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company with Messrs. McCandless and McClure, the legal advisers and agents of the Company in this city, from which we learn that Allegheny County Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, have been forwarded to the Directors, and $100,000 more will soon follow. The proceeds of these bonds will be spent in purchasing of rail road iron, 4,000 tons of which have been already negotiated, for the Western division.

We learn, also, from the letters of the President that the Board is anxious to put the whole Western division under contract at as early a day as possible, and are only waiting now for the means. The remainder of the Allegheny county Bonds will be devoted to this purpose, and the Directors confidently hope to receive some additional aid from the capitalists of Pittsburgh, to assist in the early completion of this great work.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give up our columns, to day, principally to the details of the news brought by the Niagara, in relation to the difficulty between the Emperor Nicholas and the Turkish Government, in regard to the Hungarian refugees. Our readers will find these details of intense interest, and will be led as much to admire the manly and noble determination of the Porte, as to detest the haughty and unfounded demand of Nicholas, and despise the contemptible and savage meanness of Austria.

We incline to the opinion that the firmness of the Porte, backed by the English and French Governments will accomplish the safety of the Hungarian refugees, *without war*. The Russian Bear will growl terribly, and perhaps show his teeth, but he will hardly venture upon a general European war, in a cause condemned by the whole Christian world.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.—Those interested will see, by a notice appended to the advertisement, that the time of opening bids for Indian Goods, by the Department of the Interior, has been extended to the first of December, and that the regulation forbidding extracts to be taken from the contracts of former years, has been rescinded. The time for the delivery of the goods has been extended to the first of June, 1850.

SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Yesterday we gave an account from the New London Chronicle, stating that Captain Chapel, of the American bark McLellan, heard, while lying in an indentation of Baffin's Bay, on the 1st of August, from the natives of the coast, that two large ships were lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, where they have been fast for four seasons, and that the officers and crew were well.

The late arrival from England also brings intelligence that Capt. Parker, of the English vessel the Tenelove, while at Davis' Straits, also learned from the natives that four vessels had been seen lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, by the natives in March last.

Intelligence coming from such different sources, and coinciding so exactly, gives cheering hopes of the safety and ultimate deliverance of the intrepid Franklin and his crew.

THE CLIFF MINE.—Over 750 tons of Copper—says the Cleveland Herald—have been landed at this port, this season, from the Cliff Mine. The agent, Col. M'Knight, expects to make up the amount to one thousand tons by the close of the season.

THE CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Journal gives the Convention vote in fifty nine counties, which stands:

For Convention,	55,091
Against it,	10,598

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The mails by the Niagara do not change the general tone of the news, as transmitted by telegraph, and people are quite ready to have the budget by the next ship to see which course our neighbors across the water mean to take in relation to the quarrel between Turkey and Russia. The feeling here is, that England and France will get entangled, and the result has been to enhance the value of our public securities, for the result of such a quarrel would jeopard the debt of both nations, and, at all events, during the war, would depreciate their value to the owners.

A private letter from California, enables me to give some facts from thence, which may not be uninteresting to the printers and those connected with the press. To commence,—no labor is more abundant than that of printers, and the monthly pay ranges from $25 to $250, with and without board; those boarded by the employer sleeping at the office and working from sun to sun. The owners of the presses are making fortunes, and the profits of the Pacific News reaches $2,000 per week, nor will you wonder at it, when you are told that a job of two hundred fools cap cirons, costs two hundred dollars, and the printing of fifty cards, *for a friend*, was rewarded by $12, or half price. As many papers as the press can get off are sold at twenty five cents each, and an ocean of job work refused at the rates here given. These are facts, but not all, and it is but honor to say that the one who writes this letter also says that the time for a fortune has passed, and the Atlantic coast the true place to seek wealth.—The large gold stories only are told and the troubles of the poor fellows who have returned from the mines keep out of sight. The thing is overdone, and he who leaves for the gold regions now will go on a fool's errand.

Another attempt has been made to start a weekly after the style of Punch. The specimen number made its debut to day, under the title of "The Bubble," nor could a better name have been chosen, for it is the weakest and most "soap sudsy" affair ever palmed off as a satirical newspaper. It has not a single claim to notice and will soon be shelved with "Yankee Doodle," and that other "Judy," who failed even to attain sufficient weight to sink. No where is there a wider field for the pen of satire than the United States, nor was there ever a class more ready to reward the art which shall show our crazy and weak points up; yet all the attempts have been failures.

The town continues full of strangers, and, among the rest, a good share from the "Iron City." There never was a time when, to strangers, the city bore a more pleasing face. The abstinence forced upon us by the cholera has been succeeded by a real carnival of amusements. The equipages are more numerous and elegant than ever, the attire of ladies never so gay and costly, nor people more eager to participate in any thing that promises to while away an hour than now.—Those who spend their summers in their villas on the Hudson and Long Island have returned, the rush of trade has abated, and one little month more will see the city in the full riot of winter amusement.

To morrow night, a very interesting service is to be performed upon the occasion of the departure of missionaries for Siam, under the auspices of the American Missionary Society. The place of the American Missionary Society. The party consists of Rev. D. Bradley, Prof. J. Silsby, and Dr. L. B. Lane, and families, who are to be stationed at Bangkok. There will also be present Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and Margree, one of the Amistad captives, destined for the Mendi Mission in Africa. The African has proved to be a man of much intelligence, and returns to his country capable of conferring upon it—upon his countrymen—benefits that almost make the capture of the Amistad crew, by the man stealers, a direct interposition of Providence, which, instead of a life of slavery, has given to the poor creatures education and the means of elevating their whole race. The Rev. Dr. Hold ch, secretary of the American Bible Society, is now in town, and officiates at the M. E. Church, in South street, where he attracts immense throngs.

Money continues plenty and a general improvement continues in the stock market. The shipment of specie causes no remark, and the basis for a wonder are not alarmed. All our city banks have made large dividends in the face of the low rate of interest for the past six months. For exchanges, the demand is moderate as is the supply. There was quite a panic in the cotton market yesterday, but to day the market is stiffer—not yesterday, but to day prices are no higher. Flour is rather firmer, but prices are no higher. Pork has fallen one shilling from the last quotations and is dull. Lard is in good request at 6½@ 6¾c for bbls. and 7½ for kegs. Cheese and Butter 6¾c for bbls. and 7½ for kegs. Cheese and Butter are in good demand at full prices. All kinds of grain are in good demand at full prices. Rice is a grocerie firm but not active. In Tobacco a good business at full prices. Tea is dull, and as the season advances, holders are anxious to realize at a reduction. G.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The British mail steamer Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, arrived last evening, having sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 6th, and from Halifax at 4 o'clock on the 17th. On the 9th and 10th we understand that she experienced a severe gale from the Northwest, during which she lost her cutwater, and received other damage; and on the 15th, when 24 hours out from Halifax, the lever attached to one of the engines broke, which rendered it useless. The same day she was boarded by the captain and engineer of the steamship Canada, hence for Halifax and Liverpool.

The Niagara anchored in quarantine last evening at 7 o'clock. Her passengers and mails were brought to the city by the steamer *Cinderella* Capt. Stillwell.

Our Telegraphic despatch, already published, gave a very clear and satisfactory summary of the leading items of intelligence by this arrival. The details, however, will be found highly interesting and important.

THE TURKISH RUPTURE WITH RUSSIA.

The most interesting item of intelligence by this arrival is that which relates to the difficulty which has arisen between Turkey and Russia, growing out of the demand of the latter for the surrender of the Hungarian fugitives who have sought safety in the dominions of the former. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Sept. 12th from Constantinople, states that an aide decamp of the Emperor Nicholas, the Prince Radzivill, had arrived there from Warsaw. The day of his arrival, he, in company with M. de Titoff, the Russian Minister, had an interview with the Grand Vizier. On the following day Prince Radzivil had an audience of the Sultan, to whom he delivered an autograph letter from the Emperor, containing a demand that the Polish refugees now in Turkey should be given up, and recommending that the Hungarian refugees should be abandoned to the Austrians. This letter is written in very strong terms, and it is said that it intimates that Austria, if the Sultan refuses, will give the Czar full liberty to do what he pleases in the matter. The Czar insists that the Polish refugees shall be given up to him, and the Hungarian refugees to the Austrians. He employs no argument in support of his demand, but he says that if his wishes be not instantly complied with he will take hostile measures against Turkey. He requires a short and explicit answer—yes or no. The Polish and Hungarian refugees are at present at Widdin, and the Emperor says in his letter that the escape of a single one of these men from the place where they now are he will consider a *casus belli*. The Grand Council met almost daily since the arrival of Prince Radzivil.

It seems that the following article exists in a treaty between Russia and Turkey, and that upon it the former power bases her demand:—

"TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE OTTOMAN PORTE, SIGNED AT KUTSHUK-KAIDARJI ON THE 21ST OF JULY, 1774.

"ART. 2. If after the conclusion of this peace and exchange of ratifications, any subject of the two empires having committed a capital crime, or having been guilty of disobedience or treason, should want to hide themselves or seek an asylum with one of the two Powers, they shall not be received there under any pretext whatever, but shall be delivered up on the instant or at least driven out of the states of the Power where they have taken refuge, in order that such malefactors may not on any occasion any coolness of friendship or any useless contestation between the two empires; with the exception of those only who shall embrace the Christian religion in the empire of Russia, or the Mahometan religion in the Ottoman empire. In like manner, if any of the subjects of the two empires, as well Christian as Mahometan, having committed any crime or misdemeanor for any motive whatever, should pass from one empire to the other, they shall be at once delivered up when claimed."

The Paris Journal des Debats contains letters from Constantinople, giving details of the discussions in the Turkish Councils referred to above.—We make the following extracts:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.

"On the day after his arrival, Prince Radzivil was received by the Sultan, but the audience was one of mere ceremony. Two days after the Council assembled. The sitting was very stormy one—opinions were divided—but the great majority, among whom were all the most influential members, and particularly the Grand Vizier, the Seraskier, and the Sheikul-islam, were in favor of refusing the extradition. The dragomans of Austria and Russia are every day bearing the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding a positive answer. On Saturday a conference took place at Baltaliman, between the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Russia and Austria, and Prince Radzivil, which lasted a long time. Arguments on both sides were exhausted, when M. de Titoff rose and said, "Well, then, it is a refusal." "No," replied the Grand Vizier, "only we beg the Emperor since our conscience will not allow us to give there men up, to confide them to our custody, and the Sultan pledges himself to guard them faithfully, so that they can never be of any danger for the tranquillity of the Emperor's States." The conference was then broken up, and an answer to the above effect handed to the Ministers of Russia and Austria. To day Prince Radzivil had an audience of leave. There is talk of sending a Turkish functionary on an extraordinary mission, with letters from the Sultan for the Emperor of Russia and Austria."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.

"Yesterday, after the *ultimatum* handed to the Porte by the Russian and Austrian Ministers, General Aupick decided on detaining the Telemaque steam packet for twenty four hours, in order to announce the result of that step to his Government. I take advantage of this circumstance to add some details to those I sent you yesterday. It was only this evening that the reply of the Divan to the *ultimatum* was made known. This morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the French and English Ministers a note, in which he put the following questions to them:—"Do the treaties of Kutahud-Kaimarji and of Passarovitz give to Russia and Austria the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees? 2. Would the refusal of the Sultan to deliver them up be considered an infraction of those treaties? 3. Could the Powers in consequence of such refusal declare war against the Porte? 4. In the event of the two Powers declaring war, would England and France support Turkey with an armed force? 5. Are the refugees claimed by Russia the subjects of that Power? 6. In case the refusal of the Porte should only cause a rupture of relations between the Divan and the Ministers of the two demanding Powers, and a state of coolness more or less prolonged of those two Powers towards Turkey, would France and England interfere to re-establish the relations on their former footing? Sooner after the receipt of this communication the French and English Ambassadors had a conference and decided on replying by a collective note, which was delivered in the course of the day to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The reply, if I am well informed, is as follows:—On the first question—No; the treaties alluded to do not confer the right on Austria and Russia. On the second question—No; the refusal of the Porte would not be an infraction of the treaties. On the third question—It cannot be admitted that such a refusal could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration, if it took place, would be unjustifiable. On the fourth question—The two Ambassadors cannot guarantee the co-operation of the armed forces of England and France without receiving special instructions. On the fifth question—It is possible that some of the refugees claimed by Russia may still be subjects of that Power; but for the generality of them, it is incontestable that the refugees whose extradition is demanded are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question—Yes; France and England will actively interfere with Russia and Austria to re-establish good relations between these two Powers and the Porte." There can be no doubt in my opinion, but that this note will powerfully contribute to strengthen the Turkish Government in its determination; that the *ultimatum* will be rejected, and there will result a rupture of relations between the Russian and Austrian Ministers and the Divan; but a declaration of war for such a motive will appear such an odious act that we can barely admit its possibility. There is, however, every thing to be dreaded on the part of a power such as Russia, and Europe will do well to be on its guard."

The following extracts from the correspondence of the London Times, contain further intelligence of marked interest concerning this important affair:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.

Prince Radzivil, the Czar's aid-de-camp, does not return to his imperial master till to morrow. He was to have left Constantinople to day, but he delayed his departure in the hopes that the Turkish Government would reconsider their determination not to gratify the Emperor Nicholas' thirst for vengeance upon the unhappy refugees. Prince Radzivil has not hesitated to say openly that it is the intention of the Czar to have every one of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives now in Turkey hanged the instant they fall into his hands; and after this unblushing avowal he has the hardihood to insist upon the extradition of his intended victims. The whole Turkish nation protests against being made participators in such a murderous policy. The Grand Council with one voice have *determined to resist the demands of Russia and to defy her threat*. The Sultan has approved of their resolution, and in this His Majesty is supported by the Sheik-ul-Islaem, or chief of the religion, and the whole corps of Ulehas. The Sheik-ul-Islaem said that, to give up these poor refugees would be a violation of one of the first principles of the Mussulman religion, which ordains that the followers of Mahomet shall give hospitality and protection to all who are in misfortune, without distinction of creed or country. In the interview which Prince Radzivil had with the Sultan, his Majesty did not disguise the indignation he felt at the demand of the Czar and at the overbearing tone in which it was made. As to Austria, she has sunk into complete insignificance; her name is not even mentioned in the present negotiations.

It is well for the Porte and for the honor of England that we have such a representative here at present as Sir Stradford Canning. No ambassador has ever enjoyed such high personal consideration with the Sul an and his Government. His nation with the Sul an and his Government. His nation throughout Europe is identical with unflinching probity and a stern hatred of every thing like injustice or cruelty. This, joined to his great reputation as an able diplomatist, has caused him to be appealed to not only by the Porte in the present difficult question, but also by those of his colleagues in the diplomatic body who share his indignation against the outrageous conduct of Russia. I know from good authority that *the Sultan has quoted Sir Stradford Canning's words in support of the just and honorable position* adopted by him and his Ministers in the question of extradition; and it certainly must give increased confidence to His Majesty and his advisers, to know that their conduct meets with the warm approbation of certainly the most upright, if not the ablest diplomatist in Europe.

SEPTEMBER 17.

From the commencement of the present question the Turkish Government had refused to comply with the demands of the Emperor of Russia for the extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. But the Porte wished to do so in a manner least calculated to produce any unnecessary irritation. This mode of proceeding did not coincide, it seems, with the instructions which M. de Titoff had received from the Czar, and he therefore, in the afternoon of the 15th inst., made known to the Porte, that if within 30 hours from the date of his note the Turkish Government did not give a decisive answer to the demands of the Emperor, *he would suspend all diplomatic relations*. The Russian Minister at the same time, ordered Prince Radzivil to refuse the audience of leave which had been offered him by the Sultan.

Late last night the Porte communicated to the Russian and Austrain Embassies, *its final determination of rejecting the demands* of the Emperor for the extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees.

M de Tioff has in consequence, suspended relations with the Porte, and Prince Radzivil has taken his departure for St. Petersburgh.

The Times of the 5th, contains the following very interesting article, giving intelligence from Constantinople to the 19th of September:

We have received a long and interesting letter from Constantinople of the date of the 19th Sept. It appears that the final decision of the Ottoman Government, was communicated to M. de Titoff at the close of an extraordinary Council held at Kouroucheschme, in the house of the Seraskier, Mehemet Ali Pacha, late in the evening of the —th ult. It was intimated to the Russian Ambassador in a note couched in firm and dignified but moderate and conciliatory terms, that the Turkish Government, seeing no reason to depart from its previous resolution, persisted in its refusal to grant the extradition of the Hungarian refugees demanded by the Czar. The note summed up, in the strongest manner, all the reasons adduced by the Porte for the refusal. It especially insisted on the offer made in the first instance to remove the Hungarian refugees to the interior of the country, and to take every step to prevent the recurrence of disturbances in the sequel, both in the states of the Emperor of Austria and in those of the Czar of Russia.

This note was by no means satisfactory to the representatives of the two great powers, who had flattered themselves up to the last moment that the Ministry of the Sultan would be intimidated, and end by yielding to the menace of a rupture. The following day at 5 o'clock, A. M., Prince Radzivil, feeling extremely chagrined at the reception of his probable ultimatum by the Emperor, embarked at Bouyukdere on board a Russian steamer, which immediately started for Odessa. In the morning of the same day, M. de Titoff, on the Count de Sturmer officially notified to the Porte the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between their own Courts and that of the Sultan. This communication having been foreseen as a matter of course caused no surprise.

Ali Pacha contented himself by replying to the dragomans of the two legations, despatched with the note in question, that the Porte sincerely prayed that this interruption of friendly intercourse might be of very short duration, and that it hoped the Emperor of Russia, when better informed by the envoy of the Sultan respecting the real motives which had inspired its determination, would not impute to Turkey "as a crime" an opposition which was enjoined by humanity, by a regard to the national dignity, by the honor of the Sovereign, and by the most sacred duties of hospitality.

The selection, in the first instance, of Chekib Effendi as the Envoy Extraordinary to the Porte, appeared to excite a certain feeling of repugnance, the Porte determined to entrust the delicate mission to Fuad Effendi, at present Commissioner General in the Danubian principalities, and in order to prevent any further objections the appointment was kept secret till the last moment. It was only on the evening of the 16th that the Ministers of Russia and Austria were informed of the departure of a chamberlain of the palace for Bucharest with an autograph letter of the Sultan in reply to that of the Czar, with all the necessary instruction to Fuad Effendi, who was ordered to start, without delay, for St. Petersburg or Warsaw, for the purpose of seeing the Emperor himself.

It is feared that Fuad Effendi cannot reach the Imperial residence before the despatches of M. Titoff, or even before M. Radzivil—first, by reason of the existing ukase prohibiting the entrance of foreigners into the Russian dominions, unless specially authorized; and, secondly, because travellers from Turkey are subjected to a long quarantine at Odessa and elsewhere. Now, the reception of the Turkish envoy is not likely to be a favorable one, unless he can anticipate the Prince de Radzivil.

The loyalty of the Emperor of Austria and Russia is expected in 20 or 25 days—in a month at the latest; if, as it is thought, the Czar has quitted Warsaw. It is only then that an eclaircissement can take place.

Meanwhile, the Turks are not at all uneasy on the subject. They cannot comprehend that war will be declared against them solely because they refused to give up a few unfortunate refugees who have confined in their honor; and accordingly rely on the support and sympathy of the whole of civilized Europe. The good Turks, however, are not blindly trusting to the chapter of accidents or to the decrees of destiny. They are busily preparing for all hazards. All the available troops have been ordered from the frontiers; the army of Roumelia, 40,000 strong, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at the first signal; and the provincial *redifs*, or local militia, have been embodied.

The castles of the Bosphorus are to be fortified; the greater part of the fleet is armed and equipped and can, in the course of a few hours, cast anchor at the mouth of the Black Sea, so as to defend the entrance of the Bosphorus. Nor does the Turkish Government appear to be wanting in what is expressively called the "sinews of war." It has plenty of ready money with which to commence war, and the Minister of Finances has declared his inability to place 40,000,000 at the disposal of the Minister of War, without delay. The Sultan has offered an equal sum from his private purse, and the mosques of the capital, anxious to avert the calamities, are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices to support the Government on a question which all pious Mussulmen regard as one of religious principle.

The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Islands of the Archipelago.

It only remains to be seen, concludes our correspondent, what attitude will be assumed by the Cabinets of London and Paris. The replies to the despatches of Sir Stratford Canning are awaited at Constantinople with the most intense anxiety. The interest, no less than the honor of England is involved in the issue of this affair; for it is shrewdly suspected in Turkey that the Czar is desirous of fomenting a European war, by which he may largely profit in the south-east of Europe. Austria is regarded as a mere ignoble tool in his hand.

A postscript to this letter states that a Russian corvette, stationed at Constantinople, was towed to Bouyudere, on the 18th, so as to be in a position to gain the Black Sea without obstacle.

Our correspondent, in another letter, dated Constantinople, the 19th ult., supplies further interesting information:

Since the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the allied Powers and the Sublime Porte, the consular business of Russia and Austria has been transacted by the Prussian Legation. It was ordered, from the very menacing tone systematically employed by the agents of the Czar at Constantinople, that His Imperial Majesty will be indeed-ed, if, indeed, he has not already determined to adopt "some violent measures" against Turkey. To the expression "violent measures" but one signification can be attached. The Sultan and his Ministers, adds our correspondent, seems to anticipate some such event, for the greatest activity prevails to put the Ville d'Ar Department. A large fleet of steamers has been collected in the waters of the Bosphorus, and in the Harbor of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance to the Black Sea and the Proponti, or sea of Marmora, there are 12 ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

It is allowed on all sides that no nation in Europe can exhibit a finer fleet of men-of-war, more competent officers to form that both officers and seamen perfectly understand their duty.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and review are going on from daylight until dusk, and the Seraskier, and the Pachas under his command, are constantly moving about to inspect the troops.

We regret to learn that a very bad feeling is manifesting itself amongst that degenerate race, the Greek population of Turkey. The prospect of a Russian invasion is hailed by the Greeks with delight, and it is disgusting to find that the kindness with which they have recently been treated by the Sultan has failed to eradicate their hereditary hatred of the Turks. A trifling incident, under such circumstances, speaks volumes. When the steamer which was to take back Prince Radzivil approached Therapia, with a Russian frigate in tow, the whole of the Greek population of the village crowded to the water side; and if there could be any doubt respecting the sentiments with which they are animated, it was soon dispelled by the enunciation of a triumphant exclamation, heard on all sides,—"We shall soon hear mass in the Mosque of Sancta Sophia."

Russian agents are busily engaged in fomenting this vile spirit. A serious quarrel recently broke out between some Bulgarians and Greeks of the Archipelago, and the disputants resolved to decide the question by a pitched battle near Pera.

The Greeks wished to make a national affair of the quarrel, and actually threatened to take the life of their own Consul on his refusal to sanction their bloody scheme. The "battle," thanks to the interference of the Turkish authorities, ended in smoke, but such demonstrations are rather serious in these times of excitement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.

It is supposed that the Russian Emperor will put his threats of war into execution. With the almost constant northerly wind, a fleet will reach the mouth of the Bosphorus from Sebastropol in 24 hours. Nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is, however, in the Golden Horn at present; all the ships fully equipped and ready for sea, and there is an army of 60,000 men concentrated about Constantinople. A current runs downward from the Black Sea, through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, at the rate of four or five miles an hour; and this, aided by a northerly wind, makes it a very tedious and difficult thing to get through these Straits, unless towed by steamers. This gives immense natural advantages to Russia, who, moreover, has in her favor her relative proximity to Constantinople. An English fleet could not reach the Dardanelles from Malta in less than 13 to 14 days, nor could the ships get through the Straits to the Golden Horn in less than three or four days.

With the fleet here at present, the Turks may be able to defend the entrance to the Bosphorus, but their army bears no proportion to the forces which the Emperor can in a few days march across the frontier.

The following able and emphatic editorial upon this subject from the Times will be read with interest:

From the London Times, Oct. 2nd

The issue of the Hungarian war has been followed by consequences for which we are wholly unprepared; and which threaten to disturb, if not the peace of Europe, at least the amicable relations of the Western Courts of Europe with that of St. Petersburg. There seems to be no reason for doubting that the Russian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has made a formal demand of the Porte for the surrender of the Hungarian revolutionists, who took refuge within its territories. There seems to be just as little reason for doubting that the demand has been rejected, and that the Russian Ambassador had received orders from his own Court to quit Constantinople immediately. Should these reports prove to be as well founded as we believe them to be, *a rupture between the Porte and the Court of St. Petersburg is at hand, which will very possibly terminate in a general European war*. On the course pursued by Russia on this occasion it is hardly necessary to dilate. There can be but one opinion upon it, whether it be regarded in its relation to the comity or equity of nations—it transgresses, it tramples on both. It violates the established rules by which the intercourse of civilized countries has been heretofore guided. It peril the peace of Europe while it violates its laws.

We can the more easily afford to speak this of Russian policy, because we have supported it in the recent Austrian dissensions. But the present case is a very different affair. She appears in a character, for which if there be precedent there is no justification. In the demand which she now makes upon the Turkish Court, Russia asserts a right of interference which has never yet been accorded to any nation. She actually seeks to extort from Turkey a violation of that which has always been considered a law binding on all civilized communities. The very admission of refugees into any State—whatever be their description—is a guarantee that the Sovereign of that State will extend to them the rights of native subjects. This generally understood law can be neutralized or modified only by special contract. "The Sovereign," says Vattel, "ought not to grant an entrance into his state for the purpose of drawing foreigners into a snare; as soon as he admits them, he engages to protect them as his own subjects, and to afford them perfect security as far as depends upon himself." (Book II. chap. 8.) If there has been any clause in a treaty either secret or avowed by which refugees are to be mutually given up by each of the contracting Powers, then this general law is specially abrogated. But, in the first place, these treaties, for the most part, refer, to felonious crimes, it is the interest of all civil societies to punish, and not to political misconduct, of which a foreign state can hardly be supposed to be a judge. In the second place, the law makes maturity a condition of the contract. So that, supposing a treaty to exist between Russia and Turkey, by which Turkey is bound to give up *Russian* refugees, the same treaty would compel Russia to surrender Turkish refugees to the demand of the Porte. If this be not the state of the case, and Turkey be bound to make concessions which she is not entitled to exact, then the position in which she stands to Russia is not that of an ally, but of a dependant.

This would be the case if the refugees who had crossed the Turkish frontier, and domiciled themselves on Turkish soil, were Russian subjects. But in what relation stand the Powers appear to each other, when the exiles whose bodies Russia demands are aliens, whose subjection she does not pretend to claim, and whose homage she has no right to enforce? If any power has a right to make this claim, it is Austria; and Austria could do it only by virtue of treaties. The Emperor of Russia has no more right to do so than the Emperor of China—unless it be on the faith of some clause in the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, or on the faith of the weakness and helplessness which suggested and dictated that strange compact.

This is the solution of the problem. Russia is strong and the Porte is weak. Russia exacts with the view of obtaining a servile concession or provoking an unequal conflict. The answer of the Porte has been worthy of its former greatness. The immorality of Moslem shames the prodigacy of Christendom morals. The Hungarian refugees are beaten, vanquished men. As such, they are entitled to the pity of all nations. They are strangers, seeking the hospitality of a people with whom hospitality is an article of religious faith. As such, to abandon them would be an act of impiety as well as of inhumanity. The Porte will not surrender the exiles who have thrown themselves on her soil, even to the powerful Sovereign who can bring into the field 700,000 men. Stripped of nearly all her strength—with little but the traditions of her past splendor remaining—distracted from within and menaced from without—Turkey still clings firmly to the noblest article of her faith, and holds it lice a shield over the helpless and the humbled, the outcast of the Autocrat of the strongest empire in the world.

And the power which does this is the silly—the ancient silly of England. True, we have not always behaved to her either with the honesty or the affection of allies. There have been untoward events in our relations which we should take an opportunity of repairing. She is the ally also of France. France, too, has a reputation to repair. The two countries have blustered and declaimed about upholding the liberties and civilization of the world. The time has now come when these promises should be made good and these boastings justified. The question is, shall we, on behalf of ourselves and our liberty and acquiesce in an arrogant dictation which insults all the States of Europe? Having decided what is the proper course to take, shall we content ourselves with pedaling protests and peaceful remonstrances? Or, shall we, by our action hang the immediate fate of Turkey, and it may be the prospective destinies of India and of England herself.

The *Times* of the 5th, in its second edition, has also the following important paragraph from its Paris correspondent, dated

PARIS, Oct. 4, P. M.

"I believe I can assure you, on the best authority, that the French and English Governments are decided to stand together *to the last* in the affairs of Constantinople. I noticed a day or two ago the existence of a feeling here, not exactly of mistrust but of doubt, as to whether in the extreme case England would co-operate with France. This feeling did not arise, at least in the eyes of national and fair men, out of any belief of insincerity on the part of England; but it was doubted whether the English Government would be supported by public opinion in England in any measures showing a determination to resist to the last the pretensions of the Czar. The French Government naturally hesitated at the chance of being drawn into a quarrel with Russia, being then left alone to sustain it single-handed.—These fears, considering what is to be done at home, can scarcely be blamed. It is necessary to observe that the proceedings of the Peace Congress in England, and here in Paris, led parties here to suppose that, on no account, and in no cause, would the English people approve of their Government having recourse to extreme measures. The unanimous opinion of the press in England, however, and particularly that portion of it which is known to give faithful expression to public opinion, has removed all hesitation on that score.

It is now believed that though John Bull may have little objection to occupy his leisure hours, or to vary the monotony of commercial pursuits, by a little harmless theory, yet the old spirit of the Saxon is still alive as ever, and that it wants only some act of outrageous and manifest wrong on the part of a powerful despot against a weak and inoffensive neighbor to call forth the ancient energy of his character and his love of fair play. The French Government seem now convinced that England will be true to herself and to Europe in the last in this quarrel of injustice, and the instructions addressed to the French Minister at St. Petersburg are, I am told, not a whit less energetic than those which, I presume, have been addressed to the English Ambassador. There is reason, however, to hope that the affair will terminate otherwise than in a hostile manner, and that the Emperor of Russia will be convinced not only of the injustice of his pretensions in the present instance, but that it is his interest at this moment, as much as that of any other Sovereign, not to do any thing that would again throw Europe into confusion or war. The decided attitude of the two Governments of France and England will convince the Emperor that his pretensions will not be tolerated with impunity. The divided state of parties in France render her action more difficult; why, it is superfluous to say. But the existence of these difficulties will not, I believe, deter her in such a cause, or prevent her from joining frankly with a friendly Government in resistance to injustice.

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DIED,

On the 18th October, at his late residence in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, HENRY H. PETERSON, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

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