FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The British mail steamer Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at New York on Friday evening, having sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 6th, and from Halifax at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the 17th. We make up, from the northern papers, the following important and highly interesting details of the foreign intelligence brought by her:

From English papers to October 6, by the Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5—EVENING.—By the steamer just arrived from Havre, we learn that the sales of cotton yesterday at that port received a considerable impetus from the New York advices per the Niagara, via Liverpool, and that a rise of from 1f. to 1f. 50c. took place, the sales amounting to 1,528 bales; still, however, the market was anything but steady.

Consols are a little firmer, and close at 92⅞ to 92½ for money, and 92½ to ⅞ for the account. Exchequer bills 39s. to 42s.

The hop-growers have been requesting the chancellor of the exchequer to postpone the hop duty of 1848, payable this month, until the same date next year, the distress amongst the hop-growers having disabled them from the duty until they receive payment for the hops of this year's growth. The chancellor did not promise compliance, but said he would consult his colleagues.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.—The mail for Brazil and Buenos Ayres, which leaves London this day, will take out a distinct intimation that the intentions of the French government with reference to a fresh expedition into the river Plate had been overstated; that no military armament is now contemplated at Brest; and that the superior officer who succeeds Admiral Lepredour in the river Plate will sail in command of a squadron of fresh vessels merely to relieve the ships and crews which have already served their full time on that station, and are recalled. We rejoice to find that this expedition is disavowed or abandoned.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Since Saturday night (Sept. 29th) the equinoctial gales have set in along the north and northeast coast with unusual severity, considering the early period of the season. The casualties among the shipping, especially those in the coasting trade, have not only been exceedingly numerous, but in several instances involved the loss of all on board. Between Seaton Carew and Hartlepool the damage occasioned in the course of Sunday was enormous. No fewer than fifteen vessels were driven ashore. Two of them afterwards sunk, and the others became perfect wrecks. From Shields we hear that three vessels are announced to have been lost to the north of the Marsden Rocks. Further northward fragments of wrecked vessels, and several bodies have been cast up. In the vicinity of Redcar four distressing losses happened. In two instances every unfortunate creature belonging to the vessels met with a watery grave. Off Sunderland, Middlesborough, Whitby, and other places along this part of the coast, great mischief was caused. Between the upper part of the coast of Durham, and nearly as far as Yarmouth, as many as fourteen vessels are reported to be ashore. Several have gone to pieces, and should the gale not have moderated, it is doubtful whether the remainder of the vessels could be got off. At present it is difficult to conjecture the aggregate amount of property lost.

[*Morning Chronicle.*

News of Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5.

The following gratifying communication from the Secretary to the Admiralty, has been made public, from which it will be seen that no doubt is entertained in the highest official quarters as to the authenticity of the intelligence received by the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:

"ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the Truelove, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

"From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe.

"This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message to the Admiralty since received from the mayor of Hull, where the Truelove arrived last night."

We have now to lay before our readers the following interesting details, which have reached us this day. It will be seen that the letter of our Hull correspondent announces the important fact that the ships of the two expeditions were in daily communication with each other:

PILOT OFFICE, Hull, Oct. 4, 1849.

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:

SIR: I have no small gratification in being able to forward what I believe to be an authentic account of Captain Franklin and his companions. The Truelove, Parker, arrived here last night from Davis's Straits, bringing a plan which Capt. Kerr of the Superior received from an Esquimaux, describing the ships under Franklin to be beset on the north side of Barrow's Straits, and Sir J. Ross's ships on the south side; he also states that on the 30th March, this year, he (the native) *was on board* Franklin's ships, and that a daily communication was maintained between the respective commanders. The plan is drawn by lead pencil, and is a very creditable production. Thomas Ward, esq., the owner of the Truelove, will by this mail forward the plan and other information to the Lords of the Admiralty, to whom he has already forwarded a telegraphic communication. Sincerely hoping and believing that this information is based on a sound foundation, I am, sir, yours, obediently,

DALE BROWN.

The following is the communication referred to by Mr. Brown, which was received at the Admiralty this morning:

HULL, Oct. 4, 1849.

SIR: I had the satisfaction of making a short communication this morning by telegraph relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition. I have now to forward for the inspection of their lordships the Admiralty chart of Baffin's Bay, &c., which Captain Parker, of the Truelove, has put into my hands, together with his remarks, which will, perhaps, convey better information than any lengthened detail of mine; and a rough sketch made by an Esquimaux, given to Captain Kerr, of the Chieftain, who handed it over to Parker.

It appears that the Chieftain and other ships got to Pond's Bay a day or two before the Truelove; immediately they reached that place, some of the natives went on board, and *without questioning*, the man drew the sketch, and by signs and in words of his own language, understood by the masters of the whalers, stated that two of the ships had been frozen up for four years on the west side of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the other two had been frozen up on the east side for one year—that the two ships which had been there the longest had tried to get beyond Cape Rennall, but not being able, had come into Prince Regent's Inlet to winter, where the ice had not broken up since—that he and his companions had been on board all the four ships in March last, and they were then all safe. After receiving this account from the master of the Chieftain, Mr. Parker turned his attention to the endeavor to reach Prince Regent's Inlet, or at any rate to examine Lancaster Sound, for the purpose of giving such information as might be obtainable of the state of the country, &c., and of using his utmost efforts to carry out the instructions of their lordships. He accordingly left his fishing-ground, off Scott's Bay, and proceeded north on the 22d July, on the passage to Lancaster Sound; and having met with the Advice, Captain Penny, off Dundee, (with whom he was on friendly terms,) agreed to accompany him. At that time both the ships were well fished, the Truelove having 145 tons of oil on board, and the Advice 140 tons; but the masters judged (and rightly, too) that although the risk was great with such valuable cargoes on board, they would be disgraced if the attempt were not made to render all the assistance which they were capable of doing.

On the 5th August they got as far as Croker's Bay, where they were stopped by a solid body of ice, stretching across the straits to Admiralty inlet; and no water being visible to westward, they were compelled to return, coming close in with the edge of the ice; and on the 8th of August, Mr. Parker landed a cask of preserved meats, and 30 bags of coals (which had been sent on board by Lady Franklin) upon Cape Hay, deposited the letters, cylinders, &c., according to the instructions of their lordships; and having erected a high pole to attract the attention of the ships or boats which might pass at a future time, they made the best of their way back to the fishing ground, which they reached on the 17th August.

I trust their lordships will consider that this attempt to reach the expeditions may be worthy of favorable consideration, and be disposed to recommend some compensation for the risk run and the loss of time occasioned thereby. But this is a point which the present is not a fitting time to urge; and I merely allude to it, lest it might be imagined that any future application was an afterthought not worthy of notice.

The innumerable interruptions arising from the anxious inquiries of the public generally on the subject which has so long interested them, must be my apology for any errors or omissions which I may have made; and all that I would venture to add is the expression of my earnest hopes that this information, however imperfect, may ultimately lead to the adoption of such steps as may extricate those brave men from a state of danger and difficulty.

If their lordships wish for further information, or to submit specific questions, my humble endeavors shall be used to obtain correct answers; and if they would prefer that Mr. Parker should attend in London, he is ready to do so, on receiving orders to that effect.

I am respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS WARD, owner of the Truelove.

No trace was seen of the Investigator's launch, neither did there appear any reason to doubt the correctness of the statement made by the Esquimaux, that the upper part of Lancaster Sound was a solid mass of ice.

On the 8th August, which was a clear day, Mr. Parker landed upon high ground at Cape Hay, with his telescope, to see if anything could be discovered of the North Star; but no ship of any description was visible in Lancaster Sound, except the advice.

Captain HAMILTON, R. N., Admiralty, London.

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 September 12 from Constantinople, states that an aid-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas, the Prince Radzivil, 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 its tone has given great offence to the Sultan. 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 has 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-Kaimarji, on the 21st of July, 1774.

Art. 2. If after the conclusion of this peace and exchange of ratifications, any subjects 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 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 a 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 despatches of Austria and Russia are every day besieging 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 ministers 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 these men up, to confide them to our custody, and the Sultan pledges himself to guard them faithfully, so that there can never be 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 a talk of sending a Turkish functionary on an extraordinary mission, with letters from the Sultan for the Emperors 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 24 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 that *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 Kutshuk-Kaimarji and of Passarovich give the two powers, 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 two 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?" Soon 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 any 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 guaranty 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 be still 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 maintain the Porte in its former 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 would appear such an odious act that we can barely admit its possibility. There is, however, everything 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, September 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's 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 threats.* 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 Ulemas. 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 Stratford Canning. No ambassador has ever enjoyed such high personal consideration with the Sultan and his government. His name throughout Europe is identical with unflinching probity and a stern hatred of everything 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 Stratford 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 the 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 thirty 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 Austrian embassies its *final determination of rejecting the demand* of the Emperor for the extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees.

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

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 of September. It appears that the final decision of the Ottoman government was communicated to M. de Titoff at the close of an extraordinary cabinet council held at Kouroulesehleme, in the house of the Seraskier, Mehemet Ali Pacha, late in the evening of the 26th ult. It was intimated to the Russian ambassador, in a note couched in firm and dignified, but mild 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 most skilful manner, all the reasons adduced by the Porte in its various replies. 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, &c.

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 uneasy at the contemplation of his probable reception 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 and 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 Cherib Effendi as the envoy extraordinary to the Czar having appeared to excite a certain feeling of repugnance, the Porte determined to intrust 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 instructions 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 reply of the Emperors of Russia and Austria 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 have refused to give up a few unfortunate refugees who have confided in their honor; and they 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 actively 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 Finance has declared his ability 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 we are assured that even the mosques of the capital, whose wealth is enormous, 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 intends to remain in the Bosphorus, 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 in 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 an European war, by which he may largely profit in the southeast of Europe. Austria is regarded as a mere ignoble tool in his hands.

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 is feared, from the very menacing tone systematically employed by the agents of the Czar at Constantinople, that his Imperial Majesty will be induced—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 seems to prevail in the war 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 Proponis, 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 at this moment; and competent authorities affirm that both officers and seamen perfectly understand their duty.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing are going on from daylight till 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 Sebastopol 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 downwards 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 12 to 14 days, nor could the ships get through the straits to the Golden Horn in less than 3 or 4 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 Times of the 5th, in its second edition, has the following important paragraph from its Paris correspondent, dated

PARIS, October 4—p. m.

I believe I can assure you, on the best authority, that the French and English governments are decided in acting 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 rational 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, and acting 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 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 France to 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 anything 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 renders 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.

Hungary and Austria.

There is no news of importance from Hungary. Comorn surrendered on the 27th of September, and the regular occupation of the fortress was to take place on the 1st of October. Among the booty carried off by the Russians was a diadem pearl, for which 16,000 florins (£1,600) were offered to a common Russian soldier, but refused.

The correspondent of the Times has the following:

It is universally said that Georgey has been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was hanged by Georgey's order in the Danubian Island of Csepel. It is not positively known whether the insurgent chief fell in a duel or not. The account which I have heard is, that Count Zichy walked up to Georgey, who was sitting in a coffee-house, and shot him dead on the spot. I simply state the current report without in any way vouching for its correctness.

I shall probably soon have to inform you that the last Russian troops have left the Austrian territories, for it was understood that Gen. Grabbe, with his army corps, would bid farewell to his brethren in arms as soon as an imperial garrison was in possession of Comorn.

About 10,000 men, with the artillery which usually accompanies such a corps, will march at once from Italy to Vorarlberg. On their arrival the army of observation stationed there will amount to 21 infantry battalions, 12 squadrons of cavalry, and 11 batteries. The four brigades in Bohemia form an army of observation about 40,000 strong.

The Cologne Gazette affirms on the authority of Vienna letters of the 27th, that Kossuth and his companions were already safe on board a British man-of-war.

Spain.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th ult. The Queen of Portugal had conferred the grand cordon of the order of Christ on Messrs. Mon and Pidal. There was no truth in the report that M. Bravo Murillo was to retire from the cabinet. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had returned to Seville, where they intend to spend the winter.

General Narvaez was expected on the 29th, and had not, as asserted by an opposition journal, resigned the presidency of the council. A funeral service was celebrated on the 28th in the Royal Chapel, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Ferdinand VII.

The Papal States.

Advices from Rome of the 24th ult. state that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that city.

M. Blendoff, secretary of the Russian legation, and envoy extraordinary of Russia, and M. Galli, Minister of Finance, had arrived at Rome—the latter coming from Naples. The garrison of Ferrara had been reinforced by 800 Austrian soldiers.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 25th ult. publishes a decree, instituting in each province a board of censorship, to which all matters connected with the schools are to be referred. General Wimpffen had been succeeded in the civil and military government of Bologna by Count Thurn, governor of Parma. Seventeen Tuscans, who had formed part of Garibaldi's band, were removed from Bologna on the 26th to the Tuscan frontier. Eight other executions had taken place at Bologna.

Tuscany.

According to the Constitutionale of Florence of the 26th ultimo the Tuscan government had concluded a loan of 30,000,000, with the guarantee of Austria.

The Tuscan Monitor of the 26th ult. announces the arrival of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Schonbruun, on the 20th.

The Riforma of Lucca states, from Bologna, 25th ult., that assassinations are still going on in the vicinity of that town. A band of upwards of 40 men paid a visit lately to the curate of Sesto; while they were there a patrol of six men came up. The band fired upon them, killed one man, and wounded another. Such occurrences are said to be very frequent at present.

Venice.

The Venice Gazette of the 28th ult. announces that the cholera had completely disappeared in that city. Six vessels, with Neapolitan refugees on board, having been denied admission at Ancona and Pescara, and being in want of provisions, had returned to Venice. The Austrian governor would not allow them to land, but supplied them with provisions and passports, to enable them to navigate freely in the Mediterranean.

By a decree of General Gorskowski, civil and military governor of Venice, dated the 26th ult., the commerce and exportation of intellectual productions of every kind published at Venice and in the province from 22d March, 1848, to the 25th of August, 1849, and alluding in the least degree to the late political events, whether executed in print or lithography, in engraving, painting, sculpture, or coin, are prohibited. Printers, engravers, booksellers, and artists, possessing such articles intended for commerce, are bound to declare them within five days. The materials that have been employed to produce the said articles—such as lithographic stones, dies, &c.—are comprised in the prohibition. Transgressors to be judged by court martial, and condemned to fine and imprisonment.

The Venice Gazette of the 28th ult. announces the arrival there of the Neapolitan frigate Ruggero, for the purpose of taking on board the battery of artillery which General Pepe had taken to Venice against the orders of the King of Naples.

Later from India.

By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay, dated September the 1st, and Calcutta of the 20th August. The utmost tranquillity prevailed in the Punjaub, and nothing of the least public interest had occurred in our eastern Empire. The sentence on Moolraj had been commuted into transportation for life. It was believed that he would be sent to Singapore. The rains had been plentiful at Bombay, but scarce in the interior. It was generally reported that Sir Charles Napier would resign his appointment, and return to England in March next. Sir William Gomm, it was said, would succeed him.

The cholera had been very prevalent in Bombay, as well as at Poonah and in the Deccan generally.

Lord Falkland was expected in Bombay about the 14th. Sir Willoughby Cotton intended shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection through the southern division.

The Bombay market continued remarkably easy, and it was difficult to find profitable employment for capital. Government securities were not in great request.

The sales in cotton piece goods since the last mail left had been very large, as had also the arrivals of stocks from England, most of which had been taken off first hands.

France and the United States.

From the London Times.

Another unpleasant and inopportune circumstance has just occurred in the relations of France with another portion of the American continent, which threatens to kindle a diplomatic quarrel with the United States. One of the strangest and most perilous consequences of the revolution of February, was that the duties of representing the French republic in foreign countries were suddenly thrust upon men utterly unqualified for such functions by education, station, or experience. The post of minister at Washington had been intended for M. de Circourt, a gentleman who united all these qualities in the highest degree, and who had consented, from personal friendship for M. de Lamartine, and from patriotic motives, to proceed to Berlin, in the first stormy days of the provisional government. Instead, however, of rewarding M. de Circourt's great services in Germany by the legation to the U. States, M. Lamartine allowed that position to be carried by some republican intrigue in favor of a man utterly unknown to fame, but who rejoices in the significant and captivating name of William Tell Poussin. It seems, however, that M. Poussin has contrived to leave a trace in diplomatic history before he could be superseded by a more suitable representative of the French nation. He was instructed to obtain from the American government some reparation or indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects in the course of the Mexican war; but he appears to have couched his demand in terms so unusual or unbecoming, that the American cabinet immediately answered it by sending him his passports. This correspondence has not yet reached us, and we know little of the merits of the case, or of the effect it may produce in Paris; but in New York it had occasioned a sudden and remarkable depression of the public securities, and apprehensions had been excited as to the consequences of such a blow aimed at a sister republic, which amounts to an interruption of diplomatic intercourse. The probability is that as the affront seems to have consisted in form rather than in substance, and as it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a serious intention of hostility, mutual explanations and the sacrifice of the diplomatist with the patriotic name will appease the wrath of these democracies.

SPIER'S New French Dictionary; 1 volume, 8vo. General French and English Dictionary, newly compiled from the French dictionaries of "the French Academy," Levesaux, Boiste, &c., and from the English dictionaries of Johnson, Webster, Richardson, &c.; giving the technical terms employed in the army and navy, the sciences, arts, manufactures, and trade, and many words not found in other dictionaries. For sale by

TAYLOR & MAURY,
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BOURRIENNE'S MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON, 1 vol. London

Porcelain Tower, or Stories of China, 1 volume, London, with engravings

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Oct. 18 Booksellers, near 9th street.

From the Utica Democrat.

A Daguerreotype of Taylorism.

The following sketch of Taylorism, presented by the Hon. Edward L. Keyes before the State convention of the free democracy of Massachusetts, is a life-like portraiture, in which all the features of the administration are rendered in the vividness and accuracy of sunlight:

I tell you, Mr. President, that the Taylor party—the administration at Washington—does not even promise any assistance against the extension of slavery, much less against the encroachments of the slave power. The Washington Republic, the Taylor organ at the seat of government, founded, and to a great extent supported by the patronage of the general government, says that the whigs everywhere, North as well as South, are in favor of withdrawing the slavery question from the arena of party politics. This is true. But suppose it was not so. Suppose the Taylor party should put on a northern whited sepulchre face. What then? It would not deceive us. It has fed us on falsehoods from the commencement. The whole series of its violated promises now hang like mill stones about its neck. General Taylor, we are told, would not seek to influence the action of Congress, yet he had been scarcely a week among the slave-pens of the capital, before his organ was called upon to excuse and justify his interference. The decisions of Congress he would obey in good faith. Yet his minions are at this moment engaged in establishing a government in California, directly in the face of a vote of Congress refusing him authority to do so. He would not proscribe, yet the bodies of fallen office-holders proscribed for their political opinions are piled in betacombs, all around us. In regard to the last, we do not so much complain of the act as of the violation of faith which led to it. Gen. Taylor must proscribe. The Taylor victory without proscription would be no victory. The Prætorian bands, the Swiss mercenaries, the Hessian flies, who dragged him from his camp-stool in Mexico, and floated him on one unbroken tide of falsehood to Washington, must be paid. The laborer is worthy of his hire. The Taylor administration is upheld by the grand central pillar of proscription. Remove that and it would sink—sink hopelessly where no fathom-line could reach it. But, as Lord Chatham once said, in reference to another administration laboring under embarrassments: "It is a condition wherein disgrace is prudence, and wherein it is necessary to be contemptible." It is but prudence in the Taylor party to court the disgrace of falsifying all its promises, and whenever it ceases to be contemptible its entire distinctive character will be gone.

Mr. President, we were accused on every stump during the late campaign, not only of being factionists, but office-seekers, desiring our own honor and profit. Where now are those incorruptible patriots, whose lips, moved by inspiration of their own mercenary hearts, gave utterance to these flaming falsehoods? Where are the C. Hammet Nortons, the Lawrences, the Charles W. Denisons, the Hudsons, the Lunts, the Woodmans, and the slave-holding Chandlers? Where is that brace of beauties, who, renouncing all other occupations, devoted themselves day and night—body and soul—to the cause of their suffering country, as secretaries of the Whig State Committee? Where is that Virgin