"own proposals." But, as the Emperor of Russia is of a contrary opinion, and as *The Times* thinks it must undoubtedly true, that the Czar's "proceedings in this "dispute deserve *no consideration whatever*." *The Times* comes to the conclusion that, as Russia will not yield to the reasonable conditions of Turkey, Turkey must yield to the unreasonable conditions of Russia, and that "a state which is yet so impotent as to require Euro-"pean protection at every menace of aggression from "without or insurrection from within, *must at least so* "*so far pay the penalty of its weakness as to receive* "*aid indispensable to its existence on the terms least ouer-*"*ous to its supporters*." The four Powers, of course, must join Russia against Turkey, because Turkey is supposed to want their aid in order to resist Russia.—Turkey must "pay the penalty for its weakness," in having had recourse to the four great Powers she is obliged by treaties to appeal to.

"There is no alternative. Either the laws of England have to be exercised in their penal rigor upon "the persons of four traitors, (Aberdeen, Clarendon, "Palmerston, and Russell), or the Czar of Russia com-"mands the world." Such declamation as this uttered in *The Morning Advertiser*, by D. Urquhart, is good for nothing. Who is to judge the four traitors? Parliament. Who forms that Parliament? The representatives of the Stockjobbers, the Millocrats, and the Aristocrats. And what foreign policy do these representatives represent? That of the *paix partout et toujours*. And who execute their ideas of foreign policy? The identical four men to be condemned by them as traitors, according to the simple-minded *Morning Advertiser*. One thing must be evident at least, that it is the Stockjobbers, and the Peacemongering Bourgeoisie, represented in the Government by the Oligarchy, who surrender Europe to Russia, and that in order to resist the encroachments of the Czar, we must, above all, overthrow the inglorious Empire of those mean, cringing and infamous adorers of the *veau d'or*.

Immediately after the arrival of the Vienna note at Constantinople, the Ottoman Porte called 80,000 men of the Redifs under arms. According to a telegraphic dispatch dated Constantinople, Sept. 5, the Turkish Ministry had resolved, after a conference held at the house of the Grand Vizier, to maintain their last note at the hazard of war. The enthusiasm of the Mussulman population has reached its highest pitch. The Sultan, having reviewed the Egyptian troops, and being received with deafening acclamations, was, after the review, lifted from his horse by the multitude and carried in triumph through the streets of Stambul. He has reiterated to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia his order to quiet the principalities. As the Russian subjects resident at Constantinople have been convicted of intriguing against the Turkish Government, Reschid Pacha has given a warning to the Russian Consul on their behalf. A Constantinople journal states that the Israelite community at Constantinople has offered to the Sultan a million of piasters in order to contribute to the expenses occasioned by the military preparations of the Empire. The Smyrna Israelites are said to have come to a similar resolution. A letter in the *Vienna Press* informs us that several Boyards have been arrested at Galatz because they had entered into a secret correspondence with Omar Pacha informing him of all details with regard to the state of the Russian army in the Principalities. A letter of Omar Pacha has been found inviting these Boyards to enlist as many foreigners as possible.

Prince Menchikoff had arrived at Vienna on the 13th instant, accompanied by a Secretary, and as the bearer of a new manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, addressed to the European Powers, and explaining his reasons for rejecting the Turkish modifications. The Emperor himself will arrive at Olmütz on the 21st instant, accompanied by Count Nesselrode and by Baron de Meyendorff. The King of Prussia whom he had summoned by the Prince de Lieven to the Olmütz Conference, has refused to make his appearance on the ground that, under existing circumstances, such a step on his part would have too much *éclat*. A Russian corps d'armée 30,000 strong is stationed now at Krajowo on the frontiers of Bulgaria. Until now there have existed only eight army commissariats in the Russian Empire. A regular ninth commissariat has just been established at Bucharest—a sure indication that the Russians do not think of evacuating the Principalities.

On the 15th of Sept. the Bank of England raised its rates of interest to 4 1-2 per cent. The Money article in to-day's *Times* tells us that "The measure is re-"garded with general satisfaction." In the same article, however, we find it stated that, "At about 2 P. M. "business at the Stock Exchange was in fact almost "wholly suspended, and when the announcement was "made, shortly afterward, of the advance to 4 1-2 per "cent., prices declined to 95 for money and 95 1-8 to "1-4 for the 13th of Oct. A general opinion pre-"vailed, that if the advance had been to 5 instead of "4 1-2 per cent., the effect on the market would pos-"sibly have been less unfavorable, since the public "would then have considered the probability of any "further action to have ceased. * * * * * In "the Railway market a severe relapse occurred, after "the breaking up of the Bank Court, and prices of all "kinds left off with a very unsettled appearance." The writer in *The Times* congratulates the Bank Directors on their following up the policy of the Peel Act. "In proportion as the circulation diminished "from the drain of gold, the Directors have asked a "higher price for the use of what remained, and have "thus allowed the Bank Charter Act of Sir R. Peel "that *free course*, by which alone its soundness can be "demonstrated, and which was prevented by the in-"fatuated proceedings of the Directors in 1847." Now I have shown in a former letter that the infatuation of the Directors in 1849 consisted precisely in their close adherence to the Peel Act, the "free "course" of which had to be interrupted by Government, in order to save the Banking Department from the necessity of stopping payment. We read in *The Globe*:

"It is highly improbable that the causes which have produced our present prosperity will continue to operate in the same proportion. Unhealthy results have already appeared in Manchester, where some of the largest firms have been compelled to limit their amount of production. . . . . All departments of the Stock Exchange continue in a very depressed state. The Railway market is in a complete state of panic. . . . . The efflux of gold to the Continent continues, and nearly half a million of money goes over to St. Petersburg in a day or two by steamer. . . . . One object of its (the Bank's) husbanding its resources of specie is probably a desire to assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the seven or eight millions which he will require to pay off the South Sea stockholders and other dissentients."

The Morning Post of the 13th inst. reports from Manchester:

"The market for cloth and yarn is dull, and the prices of all descriptions of manufactures are barely supported. The absence of demand from almost every foreign market and the anticipated money pressure at home, have mainly contributed to a state of things which is most anomalous, when contrasted with the accounts of prosperity generally current."

The same journal, of the 15th inst., winds up a leading article on the collecting elements of the approaching crisis in the following terms:

"We warn the commercial world that we are at a phase in which care and steady consideration are eminently requisite in the conception and conduct of enterprise. Our financial position, besides, is one which, in our view, is full of dangers even more serious and more difficult of avoidance than our commercial."

From the combined statements of *The Globe* and *Morning Post*, it follows that while the demand is declining on the one hand, the supply, on the other, has been overdone. Manufacturers will attempt to cover their retreat by falling back on the quarrel existing with their workmen. The trade reporter in yesterday's *Morning Chronicle* writes from Manchester:

"Manufactures are becoming greatly indifferent about entering into engagements, from the persuasion that an extensive, if not *universal stoppage of mills* must take place before any settlement of the wages question can be effected. On this subject there have been conferences among employers in various parts of the districts within the last few days; and it is evident that the exorbitant clamors set up by the operatives, together with the wild attempts at dictation, are forcing the millowners into a general combination for self-defence."

We read in the money article of *The Times*:

"Masters are forming Unions for self-defense, in all the districts. At Ashton, Staley Bridge, Hyde, and Glossop, nearly 100 firms have placed their names to a deed of Union within the last few days. At Preston the masters have entered into heavy bonds to each other to resist the operatives by closing their mills for three months."

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles reports that wheat has again advanced by 2 frs. 25 cent. per hectolitre. The augmentation of the interest on treasury bonds, announced in *The Moniteur*, produced a most unfavorable impression at the Bourse; that measure being generally considered as a sign that the Government is in want of money. A loan was spoken of which the Government would be obliged to contract. The Minister of Finance has sent a circular to a vast number of landed proprietors, asking them to pay six months taxes in advance, as a mark of gratitude for the great benefits which the present Government had conferred on them, and for the additional value which it had imparted to property. "This," remarks *The Observer*, "is the beginning of the end."

Having dwelt in a former letter on the vital importance of railways for India, I think fit to give now the latest news which has been published with regard to the progress and prospects of the intended network. The first Indian railway was the line now in operation between Bombay and Tannah. Another line is now to be carried from Calcutta to Russulchal on the Ganges, a distance of 189 miles, and then to proceed along the right bank of the river to Patna, Benares and Allahabad. From Allahabad it will be conducted across the Doab to Agra and thence to Delhi, traversing in this manner a space of 1,100 miles. It is contemplated to establish steam ferry-boats across the Soane and Tumona, and that the Calcutta line will finally proceed from Delhi to Lahore. In Madras a railway is to be commenced forthwith, which, running 70 miles due west, will branch off into two arms—one pursuing the Ghauts and terminating at Calicut, the other being carried on by Bellary and Poonah to Bombay. This skeleton of the chain of railways will be completed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the preliminary surveys for which are now proceeding under the sanction of the Court of Directors. This line will pass from Bombay by Baroda to Agra, where it will meet the great trunk railway from Calcutta to Delhi, and by its means Bombay, the Capital of Western India, and the best port of communication with Europe, for all Hindostan will be put in communication with Calcutta on the one hand, and with the Punjaub and the north-western provinces on the other. The promoters of this scheme intend also to throw out branches into the great cotton district of the interior. In the meantime, measures are in progress for extending the electric telegraph throughout the whole of the peninsula of India.

KARL MARX.

The Queen was still in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, where she had been recreated by a meeting of the clans of the Duff, Forbes and Farquharson Highlanders, all clad in kilts, and commanded by their respective Lairds or Chiefs. Prince Albert, we read, had been making himself useful as a fireman, in extinguishing the accidental configration of a cottage at Balmoral. Her Most Gracious Majesty was herself on the ground, "giving orders" to put out the flames. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred undertook to carry buckets, and before such a royal attack the fire was rapidly annihilated. No insurance—in fact, no damage done.

There is a great scarcity of news in the English papers. The editorials are also wholly full of the Eastern question, of which we have given details above.

Cholera continues to prevail in the seaports and larger cities of England. At Newcastle upon Tyne, (exclusive of Gateshead) 101 deaths were reported on the 16th, and 105 on the 17th. Government had sent a physician, Dr. Sutherland, as Commissioner under the Provincial Interment Act, to close the more crowded of the burial grounds. An hospital had been opened, and bedsteads supplied from the barracks. A number of the senior medical students had been sent from the University of Edinburgh, to assist the medical men at Newcastle. At Gateshead, 36 deaths were reported; at Hexham, only 6; at North Shields, a few fatal cases; at South Shields, 4 or 5 deaths; Sunderland, 4 deaths. The first case is reported at Manchester. In London and Liverpool the disease does not appear to be spreading, or, at least, but slowly. In all cases the disease is of the Asiatic type.

For some time past *The London Times* has been waging a small war against the extortionate charges of English hotel keepers, as compared with the charges on the Continent of Europe and in America. Every one who has traveled in England can testify that *The Times* has the right side of the question; but it has waked up the hotel-keepers of London to call a public meeting, and pass resolutions "resenting the indignity" of *The Times* remarks. A copy of the resolutions is ordered to be suspended in the principal hotels throughout the kingdom, as a consolation to travelers.

The Duchess Katherine, of Russia, with her husband and suite, had left England for Ostend.

An unknown man shot himself in a house of ill fame in Dublin the other day. On his trunks was the name of Daniel H. Webster. He had abundance of fashionable clothing, and a large amount in gold. His age was about 35, of medium stature, slight make, sallow, brown hair, and supposed to be an American. Is such a citizen missing?

J. B. Gough was lecturing at Liverpool, on temperance.

G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, was achieving success at Drury Lane, in Mr. Boker's play of "The Betrothal."

Conflicting accounts have been circulated for some time past respecting the potato crop in Ireland. The following is from the Dublin correspondence of *The London Times*, under date of 17th inst:

"The last accounts of the condition of the potato crop, although not as satisfactory as could be desired, do not, upon the whole, furnish substantial ground for the gloomy predictions indulged in by the alarmists during the earlier part of the week. From Kilkenny, Carlow and Derry, the reports speak of the rapid progress of the fatal distemper; while from Sligo, where a few days since it was stated that the blight had committed fearful ravages, it is now said that the statement was put forth as mere supposition, and not from any "practical examination of the grounds for such a conclusion." Altogether, the belief continues to prevail that, owing to the great abundance of the produce, some loss can be safely sustained, and still never an average crop be preserved for consumption."

The Daily News of the 21st ult. contains an official announcement of the presence of Cholera in London.

A GHOST AT CHELSEA.—The neighborhood of the Fulham road has been in a state of extraordinary excitement from the rumor that a supernatural apparition had thrown several persons into fits. The following is the story: At No. 6 Pond terrace, College st., Chelsea, resides a family of the name of Ward. Ward's family consists of two sons, excavators, aged twenty five and twenty seven, and a daughter, aged seventeen. In the same house resides a family named Parsloe. On Thursday night, Emma Ward, upon going into her bedroom, saw the apparition and fainted away. Upon her brother James coming home he entered the same room, and was so terrified by the sight that he also fell into violent fits. The noise alarmed the lodgers, and Mrs. Parsloe, an elderly matron, opened the door, and she likewise went into fits at the sight of the specter. The eldest son, upon coming in and ascertaining how matters were, made up to the ghost and endeavored to clutch it; but, to his horror, although the specter stood before him, he could feel nothing substantial, and he straightway followed the example of the preceding ghost-seers. His fits, however, required several men to hold him down, and lasted hours. By this time hundreds of people were collected outside the house, and the policeman on the beat being informed that it was a ghost, most prudently deferred entering the house until he had a reinforcement. Having received the aid of three of his comrades in blue, an entry was made by bursting in the door. What they saw is not clearly known; but they audibly declared that they would not stay in the house for untold gold, and advised the inmates to leave the ghost in uninterrupted possession. Ward, sen., came in at this juncture and stayed the emigration. By this time the streets were impassable, and hundreds of people were outside the house as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. This brought up another reinforcement of the blues, and although they remained and searched the premises in every direction, the most horrible moans and noises continued. The doors kept opening and slamming to without any visible agency. The noises still continue, and a nomadic preacher was on the premises yesterday to exorcise the spirit. The description of the specter given by each of the witnesses is the same—a man with deathly features and snowy garments falling to the floor. [London Globe.

Mr. Robert Owen has received special intelligence respecting the above apparition. He has written to *The Morning Post*: "SIR; at 4 o'clock to day I had, by appointment with the spirits of President Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, a *seance* of importance for an hour and a half, and afterward at 6 o'clock, also by appointment, with His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, for an hour, after which I inquired if any other spirit was present, and Shelley, the poet, an old friend of mine, announced his presence and willingness to answer any questions, and the inclosed conversation occurred. I asked if it should be published, and he replied, 'Yes, and in *The Morning Post*.' He also wished myself and the two mediums who were present to accompany him to see this spirit to-morrow at 5 o'clock. It will, I think, interest the public.—Yours truly, ROBERT OWEN." "I inquired of the spirit of Shelley if the ghost in Pond terrace is a spirit from the spirit world, and he says that he is. I asked of what family? The spirit of Shelley replied, 'Of the family of *Ward*.' I then asked, 'Do you know what the spirit wishes?' 'Yes; to make mediums.' 'In what way?' 'Because we want to convince them that spirits wish to communicate with their earthly friends.' 'From what sphere is this spirit?' 'From the fourth sphere.' All this was obtained by the alphabet.—R. O." A correspondent writing to a contemporary states the facts of the case as follows: "In the house No. 6 Pond terrace, there lived a young man of the name of James Ward, who is subject to fits, which, when he is attacked, bring on certain delusions, and hence the report. This was the first fit he had for the last four years. The only constables who visited the room where the man in question was lying were Acting Sergeant Wright, 39 B, and Constable Rice, 248 B, who state that they never saw anything but the unfortunate sufferer." The landlord of the house confirms this statement.

The Spanish Government is noted for its swindling transaction with the British—72 millions sterling being owing to British bondholders. These precious moralists are equally brilliant on the subject of religious liberty. They have at last consented to allow a Protestant burial place outside Madrid, but with the condition that there is to be neither parade nor ceremonial in burying a damnable heretic, whose misfortune is to belong to a nation which redeemed them from the brutal sway of Napoleon, and which they rob in turn. *The London Punch* is very happy, as follows, alluding to the recent refusal of the Spaniards to allow a certain English corpse to be buried on shore, except at low water mark, which circumstance led to a Diplomatic Correspondence, and the final institution of the Protestant cemetery:

LINES ON THE BURIAL OF A BRITISH PROTESTANT IN SPAIN.

NOT a knell gave out any funeral note,
As his corpse to the shingles we hurried;
And below water mark we had bare leave got
That our countryman's bones should be buried.

We buried him, dog-like, on that mean site,
The tide on the point of turning,
At the wretched Spaniards' bigot spite
With contempt intensely burning.

No use in coffin enclosing his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud that bound him!
For he lay where he scarce would remain long at rest,
With the ocean washing round him.

None at all were the prayers we read:
And we felt more of rage than sorrow,
As we thought on the brutes who insult us when dead
And don't pay us alive what they borrow.

We thought as we hollowed his shelly bed,
And stretched down his pebbly pillow,
That the crabs and the lobsters would creep o'er his head,
And we wish our fleets on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of our spirit as gone!
Our guns might to atoms have brayed them.
Yet we've let the rascals in this way go on
Treating those very Britons who made them.

But half of our shameful job was done,
When the waves roared the hour of retiring,
And we knew we the distance should have to run,
To divert a rabble admiring.

Sharply and quickly we laid him down,
Mid the jeers of the monks, young and hoary,
And we said, unless Spain is compelled to atone,
All a humbug is Old England's glory!

FRANCE.

There is no news worth reporting. Some talk was current respecting a loan, but it is admitted that the Government would not attempt such a measure at present, unless under the strongest necessity. The utmost extent that would be done in the way of raising money, would probably be to receive twenty-five millions from the Bank of France, to make up the funds required for payment of the half year's interest on the 3 per cents.

The Emperor and Empress were in Paris. They had attended the inauguration of the circus erected for amusement of the troops in camp at Satory.

Mr. Barringer, ex Minister to Madrid, had arrived at Paris on his way home.

An Imperial decree reduces the import duty on caoutchouc in French vessels to 5f. per 100 kilogrammes, and in foreign ships to 10f. for 100 kilogrammes.

The greatest activity prevailed in the marine department. When the present equipments at the Navy Yards are completed, France will have afloat a more powerful Navy than at any former period of her history. Before a year she will have, according to present arrangements, fifty ships of the line and fifty frigates, and most of them with auxiliary steam. The sum voted for the Navy Yards the present year is 25,000,000 francs.

M. Mires' *crédit foncier* scheme has collapsed. He has received official notice to return the deposits.

An accident occurred, 18th, on the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, near Poictiers, by which five persons were killed and several wounded. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was in the cars, but escaped unhurt.

The Aigle, war steamer, 400 horse power, was launched at Cherbourg on the 17th.

So large a number of seamen had been raised by the recent conscription, that there were assembled at Cherbourg more than sufficient men to complete the complement of the fleet, and orders had been given to stop the levy, for the present.

From the *Herault* we have accounts that the grape disease has again appeared in the vineyards of the Department, especially at Montpellier and its vicinity.

The *Moniteur* publishes the new Postal Convention between France and the Roman States. The postage on a single letter is now one franc, prepaid or not. The *Union* states that the single letter postage between France and England, will soon be reduced 25 centimes, instead of one franc as at present.

The Grain trade remained in an unsettled state.

Paris, Sept. 18—The reports of the Grain market point to a general rise, but in Lorraine and Alsace the prices had experienced a decline. The sum which the Municipality of Paris will have to pay the bakers for the artificially low prices at which they have been ordered to sell bread is estimated at nearly $8,000 per day. This loss is to be refunded to the Municipality, by allowing the bakers at some future time to extend their charges beyond the scale prescribed by the usual regulations. The directors of the hospitals of Paris had just concluded a contract for a supply of 100,000 kilogrammes of first quality flour, at the rate of 87f. 65c. ℔ sack of 157 kilogrammes; also 70,000 kilogrammes second quality flour, at 79f. 11c. ℔ 157 kilog.

Advices from Lyons report a reaction in the Silk market, a decline having occurred to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent. The cause is not mentioned, but is presumed to be simply from apprehensions as to the state of the Paris Money market. The quantity daily "conditioned" still, however, continued beyond an average. Letters from Rouen state that the market for manufactures had exhibited symptoms of returning activity, but no important alteration in prices.

The Sugar manufacturers of France had petitioned the Emperor to equalize the duty on homemade and colonial sugars.

A letter from Toulon, 16th, mentioned that large shipments of Breadstuffs were due at that city next month and month of November.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1853.

The immense throng of our countrymen in Europe this year fills all the hotels everywhere to overflowing, and I suppose there is not an enterprise which offers a greater chance of profit than a *Hotel* on a grand and improved plan at Liverpool, London and Paris.

In my opinion there is not a city in the United States which possesses a hotel that has paid, or can ever pay, the profit which these would pay. The simple fact is, that the houses now in existence in these three large cities are the same as they were twenty-five years ago, before steamships and railways were known, and are now no better kept than they were then. Show this to our friends Coleman & Stetson. W. B. D.

SPAIN.

From Madrid rumors are rife of another Ministerial crisis, and correspondence states that the propriety of deposing Queen Isabella was freely canvassed in private political circles. This seems doubtful.

M. Calderon de la Barca was to reach Madrid Sept. 17. The Minister of Marine was not to be appointed before his arrival.

HOLLAND.

The States General of Holland were opened at the Hague on Monday, 19th, by the King, who made the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN: Again, after a short recess, I see myself in the midst of you. With pleasure I address myself to the representatives of the people, who give me the most decided and cordial proofs of fidelity and attachment. Now that you are going to recommence your ordinary labors, I may repeat the assurance that I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with the other Powers. During the past month I have received proofs of interest which I highly appreciate.

"The pacific policy followed by Government, gives it every opportunity not to neglect anything for the extension of free commercial relations between the Netherlands and other States.

"The naval and military forces shall continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, so far as their limited means admit. Our naval forces are seen in various seas, thus aiding to establish our relations, and to protect our national flag and navigation. Experience shows more and more the necessity of extending the maneuvers and exercise of the army, on the one hand, by keeping the militia a longer time under arms, and, on the other, by uniting the forces together. The position of the Colonies, and the Government possessions in the other parts of the world, is generally satisfactory. The tranquillity of the interior of the Island of Sumatra has been disturbed, but it has been restored by trifling efforts on the part of our forces. In the same way, we may trust that an end will soon be put to the renewed troubles of the Chinese in Borneo.

"I deplore the frightful ravages caused by the earthquakes and the action of the sea in the Malacca Islands. From the measures taken by the Government, and the assistance of the public, this calamity has been considerably lessened.

"The great works undertaken for the improvement of our principal rivers continue to be actively carried on. The present results are highly satisfactory. Agriculture, manufactures, and industry are in a favorable condition. The spirit of enterprise develops itself more and more among the people, inducing them to give their attention to various new enterprises, by which the communications by sea and land will be much augmented, and which will give to agriculture new territories to cultivate.

"Where the general interest requires it, the efforts of the people are supported by the Government.

"The works for connecting the Netherlands with the neighboring States extend more and more. The railways already conceded approach completion. Applications for new concessions are encouraged as far as possible. The electro-magnetic telegraph lines are increased and continually improved. The lately completed line to England, undertaken by private individuals, is of the highest interest for our commerce.

"In rejoicing at the great success of the magnificent enterprise of draining the Haarlem Lake, we may also be gratified at the successful sale of the redeemed land.

"So far as an opinion can be formed on the partial reports received, the harvest can only be reckoned an average one. Although the uneasiness caused lately by this state of things seems to have been somewhat exaggerated by some people, I have, however, taken measures to suppress the very trifling impediments which opposed the free importation of the principal articles of food.

"Commerce, navigation and ship-building are all prospering this year. These branches of the public welfare continue to increase. The finances of the country are in an equally desirable position. The hopes which we had of the favorable issue of the service of last year have not proved fallacious. We have every reason to expect that the present service will be also satisfactory. Unforeseen circumstances have prevented the entire completion of the laws for reducing taxation. New propositions for the reduction of the national debt will soon be submitted to your deliberation.

"The Session will, as I trust and as it is the serious desire of my Government that it should, afford the opportunity of settling important legislative questions.

"All our efforts will tend to one and the same end—to secure by every means in our power, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, the welfare of our dear country.

"I now declare the Session of our States-General to be opened.

"THE KING."

It is worthy of remark that the English papers call the transmission by telegraph of the above speech, containing not more than 800 words, "the greatest triumph that the telegraph has yet achieved!"

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Regalia are to be brought to Vienna, and lodged in the Treasury, called the Schatz Kammer, which is a collection of curiosities belonging to the State. All the jewels in the crown of St. Stephen are there—not one missing. We *here* heard some doubts thrown on the genuineness of the relics thus opportunely "found buried in *San East* of the Danube."

Great preparations were making at Olmütz for the reception of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia.

TURKEY.

The position of the Turkish question remains as to facts precisely where it did.

The only additional fact, if fact it is, is contained in private letters from Vienna, dated Sept. 12, stating that the members of the Conference had reassembled, that the best understanding subsisted between them, and that a fresh note had been prepared by them, which is couched in the most conciliatory language, and is calculated to be accepted by the contending parties. Meantime (says a London paper) it cannot be concealed that the course of events is rapidly tending to remove the case from the sphere of negotiation, and to plunge at least two States of Europe into all the calamities of war. The Turkish army is daily increasing in numerical strength, and the character of those troops is such as to destroy, in a great measure, the control which every Government should possess over its soldiers. The force under Omar Pacha is constituted mainly of wild and ferocious tribes of Asia, who have swarmed across the Straits in defense of their religion and in the hopes of battle; and it is doubtful whether they would endure what, to them, would be the disappointment of peace. Over these fierce and barbarous auxiliaries the Sultan himself exercises but little authority, and every dispatch may bring us intelligence that the arbitration of Europe has become superfluous.

The absence of any real information affords time to the politicians to express their opinions. We give a few of the most plausible:

"If Russia really intended war, her army in the Principalities would be 100,000 stronger than it is," says one London correspondent.

Another says: "The view which those few persons whose judgment is still unbiased take of the present state of things, may be told in a few words. Should the Russian Cabinet refuse to consent to all the modifications demanded by the Porte—as is the case—Austria will manage to induce the Russian Cabinet to propose alterations of so little real importance that they will be accepted by the Turkish Government."

Yet another:

"The only real difficulty in the way of continuing negotiations is the chance of a collision between the two armies, but, fortunately, the Danube runs between them, a broad enough guarantee of peace."

The *Oest Deutsche Post* says:

"Should Turkey remain obstinate, a war must inevitably ensue; and should the Russian armies triumph, the question of the East would be more complicated than ever. The Cabinets certainly have not lost sight of this fact, and therefore the negotiations will not be broken off, even if Russia reject the Turkish modifications."

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to demand that the Porte should accept the Vienna note pure and simple—a statement which *The London Times* emphatically contradicts. *The Daily News*, on the contrary, gives considerable prominence to the statement of the *Debats*, and uses it as the text of a leading article. The heads of the *Debats'* statement are, that the English Ambassador must insist on the Sultan accepting the original form of the note; that, if he will not do so, war will be at his own risk; if he does accept, the British fleets will put down any insurrection that may break out in Constantinople in consequence. It does not appear how far France is pledged to this line of policy.

On the 1st, the Sultan reviewed his fleet, amid the immense enthusiasm of the people. Anonymous placards still continued to call on the Turks to fight against the Russians for Liberty or Death. Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of War, and Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were now in opposition, and mutually accused each other of being the instigators of these placards. Redschid accused Mehemet of writing those that call for war under any circumstances, and Mehemet retorts that Redschid writes those that call for peace at any cost. The opinion of Constantinople was that if war break out, hostilities will first take place at Batoum, near the Caucasus. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men left on the 5th inst., on board 11 war-steamers for Varna. These Egyptians are described as a fine body of men, mostly old soldiers, and in perfect discipline.

From Bucharest, Sept. 3—The march upon that city of the third corps of the Russian army, under the command of Gen. Osten Sacken, is confirmed. Four thousand Russians were on the road from Fockchany to Jassy. Sept. 6—Prince Gorchakoff was about to proceed to the frontier to inspect the corps now marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to winter in the Principalities. In Bulgaria, the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold, and the Russians too, will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards had been arrested by the Russians, on a charge of secretly corresponding with Omer Pacha, whom they informed of the Russian movements.

A report was prevalent that an attempt had been made to poison Omer Pacha.

Constantinople letters say that Lord Redcliffe's position was very unpleasant, under the present tone of Turkish feeling. He kept very retired, seeing few persons except the Minister Reschid.

One hundred and seventy houses had been destroyed by fire at Constantinople. At Eseizaar, Philopoli, a very destructive conflagration had likewise occurred.

The Jews of Constantinople had made a voluntary offer of a million of piastres toward the expense of the military operations. The Jews of Smyrna proposed to do likewise.

The Czar has added to his numerous titles that of "the "God fearing Sovereign," (*souverain craignant Dieu*,) which title is duly recorded in the new issue of the Imperial Almanac.

An American officer, name not mentioned, had gone to join the camp at Varna.

Another son has been born to the Sultan. The infant Mussulman has received the name of Amurath Eddin.

From Belgrade, September 4, it is announced that Redschid Pacha insisted on having a decisive statement from the Servian Charge d'Affaires as to the position Servia is prepared to take in case of war. The Charge replied that the Servians could not fight against the Russians, as members of the same religion, but that the Servian Government would promise to abstain from hostile movements against the Ottoman Porte. As no Commissioner will be sent into Servia it is presumed that this explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

From Semlin, September 9, accounts state that the Turks were actively arming on the Servian frontier. A number of cavalry posts had been established on the Turkish bank of the river, from Silestria to Jestow, and gun boats were stationed at various points. This confirms our surmise that the Russians will attempt to cross into Servia.

It transpires that on the 4th inst., on learning the Czar's rejection of the Turkish modifications, the Conference at Vienna hastily assembled, and immediately dispatched a Courier to Constantinople, bearing intelligence of the rejection, together with a private dispatch from the Conference to the Sultan, hoping to induce him to accept the original note. It was expected at Vienna that by dint of haste the favorable answer of the Sultan might be known to the meeting of Sovereigns at Olmutz about the 24th or 25th inst. This expectation was too hastily formed. There was reason to believe that the Divan will not act with any haste in the matter, but will await advice from London and Paris transmitted in dispatches, which left Marseilles in the British war steamer Triton only on 17th inst., and as the Triton is not expected to reach Constantinople before the 25th, and allowing the Divan two or three days, at the least, to weigh that resolution, it will be seen that we cannot learn the result before the second or third week in October.

EGYPT.

Alexandria dates are to Sept. 10. Matters were very quiet in Egypt. Owing to the critical position of affairs between Turkey and Russia, Abbas Pacha will not go to the coast of the Red Sea, as he had intended. Abbas is in a dangerous condition from fistula; two physicians had been sent for from Italy.

The troops had been all withdrawn from Syria, and recruits were still being levied to assist the Sultan. Abbas expects to double the contingent he has already sent to Constantinople.

Prices of all produce continued very high, and shipping was so much in demand that a number of Turkish and Arab vessels, of all sizes, and some of them of doubtful seaworthiness, had been chartered at remunerative rates of freight, to carry grain to Leghorn and Marseilles.

The Nile had risen to a good hight, so there is promise of an abundant crop.

RUSSIA.

We have received from Moscow afflicting details on the situation of the Catholics in Russia. It seems that the Greek schism reanimated all at once by the prospect which the affairs of the East open to its ambition, and excited by the incontestable movement which manifests itself in many souls toward the truth, redoubles its activity and ardor against the true Faithful.

We know that there is a popular saying which predicts the conversion of Russia at the period in which the pious Jesuit Bobola shall be placed in the number of the Saints by the Roman Church. It is possible that the recent process of canonization of that illustrious servant of God had yet more awakened the animosity of the schismatics. However that may be, a few months ago the Prior of the Convent of the Dominican Fathers of St. Petersburg—a much respected Religious—was arrested during the night by soldiers, and carried away, no one knows where. They did not permit him to bid farewell to his Religious, whom he was unable to see, with the exception of one only, appointed by the authorities to replace him. All his papers were seized. This severity has resulted from the Rev. Father having replied to a letter from Rome, in which they asked from him some details on the martyrdom of Bobola.

The Faithful are subjected to vexations of many kinds. Frequent communion is forbidden them; the spies had taken umbrage at it. At the confessional, it is with difficulty they can hurriedly obtain a few words.

The united Greeks have a great share in the fresh breaking out of these persecutions. The convents of that Order united to Catholicism have been emptied, and the Monks sent away in a mass to Gitomir, where at first they had found an existence tolerable enough; but very soon, being solicited to embrace the schism, and refusing to submit to it, they had to endure all sorts of bad treatment. Separated from one another, they have been shut up in Russian convents. There was among them a very learned and able theologian, whom the schismatic Bishop intended to convert. He caused him very frequently to be conducted before him, and to enter upon a discussion. On the replies of the Catholic Priest, the Bishop got into a rage, and cried, "Turn me this rascal out of doors!" They violently drove him away, and they recommenced the next day. This same Priest finds himself now, with two others, at the headquarters of the Government of Saratof; and, although there was a Catholic chapel recently erected there, he has neither the liberty to say mass, nor to exercise any function of the ministry.

Many Catholic priests are subjected to a punishment which is called *piete*, and which has replaced the *knout*. They give blows by thousands. A doctor assists at the execution, and it is he who, when the patient is nearly dead, causes the tortures to be suspended. They let the victim breathe, and sometimes even they carry him to the hospital, but in order to recommence until the sentence be completely executed. One of the priests thus martyred is dead, after having received more than nine thousand blows at different repetitions.

More than two hundred Polish families have been obliged to leave Odessa last year because they had brought up their sons in a Catholic academy there, and orders have been given to send those children to Moscow, Kieff, &c., in order to have them instructed in Russian, and without the assistance of one single priest.

A Russian lady made the pilgrimage of the Holy Land, and she there embraced the united Greek rite. On her return she was seized, maltreated and imprisoned.

In the midst of this renewal of persecution, the Catholic churches are multiplied. We have seen Russian monks astonished by the patience and virtue of the Catholic prisoners that were assigned to them to guard.

[Ami de la Religion.

INDIA.

The news from India is of little interest. Bombay dates were to July 30; Calcutta, Aug. 5.

In politics all was quiet. Table-turning was turning the heads—and hats—of the Anglo-Indians. The Burmese war, although announced to be over, was considered, in India, as little more than a suspension of the difficulty. As usual, the tribes on the Northern Frontier of India were troublesome.

CHINA.

The Governor of Shanghai had organized a fleet at Canton, with which to attempt the recovery of the mouth of the Grand Canal. Latest advices say the attempt was made, but totally without success. Amoy was in a state of much alarm: an Imperial force, 10,000 strong, having assembled, under arms, at Tong-wa, near Amoy, with intention to attack the city on June 19. British accounts say that the rebels were very much pressed for funds; and, beboring towns, they had commenced to extort sums of money from those reported to be wealthy.

side prohibiting the conveyance of rice to any of the neigh-

It was said that the alarm and disconcert caused by these proceedings on the part of the insurgents, added to their distrust of each other, rendered the opportunity a favorable one for the Imperialists to attempt the reduction of the city. The chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy issues his manifestoes as "Generalissimo of the "army of the restored dynasty of Ming," and, the *Friend of China* says it is confidently stated, that Tien-Teh is not a fabulous personage, but that he only waits for the revolution to extend, to come forward and take his position as Sovereign of the Empire.

Accounts from Ningpo extend to June 13. All was quiet there, but alarm was felt respecting insurrectionary movements in the neighborhood. Opium vessels, which heretofore had never been allowed to go up to the city, were now encouraged by the Mandarins to approach, and the present state of things rendered opium virtually a free article of commerce. At Shanghai, June 9, reports stated, on the contrary, that on account of the unsettled state of the interior, and consequent difficulty of transit, the demand for and price of opium were seriously diminishing.

The Taoutae of Shanghai was offering all the inducements he could to man his fleet by deserters from foreign ships. Among others he had enticed away nine of the crew of the British war steamer Salamander, in consequence of which the commander of the British war-steamer Hermes had notified the Taoutae that his fleet, now lying near Chin Kiang, would not be allowed to leave until these men were given up. Interpreter Meadows had been permitted by the Taoutae, to go up the Yang-tse-kiang, River, in search of deserters, and reports that the greatest apathy seemed to prevail in the Imperial camp, while the insurgents under Gen. Loo were all activity and enthusiasm.

Latest advices from Shanghai, July 11, state that the Insurgents were marching a large force to the West and North, and had taken one or two cities in those directions. It was concluded that it was their intention at once to proceed to Peking, but there was much uncertainty in all reports as to their movements. No important advantages had been recently gained by either party.

From Foochow, advices of June 29 reported the city in a state of riot and confusion, and martial law strictly enforced. A mob having collected to plunder the banks, the Tartar troops were called out, and several of the ringleaders were beheaded on the spot. This restored quietness, and a proclamation was subsequently issued giving liberty to kill any person found committing theft.

At Yen-ping-foo, there was fighting going on. All communication was stopped, and it was difficult to arrive at the truth of the flying