pires seem wonderfully to assimilate in their weakness, their incapacity and their arrogance. Obliged to flee from Rome, Pius ere this would hardly we fear be able to escape the massacre intended for him by his revolting subjects were he left to himself for a moment. In the meantime, the troops whom he has subsidized, or who are sent to give him a meagre protection, sap the foundations of the Popedom by the drains on the exchequer.

Again the cholera is amongst us and again we are found unprepared. In Newcastle alone are 15,000 families destitute of any accommodation nature demands so imperatively. This is a country town, and has country health and air compared to this vast metropolis, whence, if once fairly lodged, this frightful epidemic shows us by experience we can only hope for his evacuation but by a holocaust of our thousands. We have had one inquest in particular exhibiting a degree of culpable remissness of inspection on the part of the authorities which only those in office can understand. One William Heckie inhaled daily the exhalations of a knacker's yard, catgut makers, and bone boilers. We hear of this because he died of cholera. Its familiar rival, typhus, carries off with as none knows how many undisturbed.

W. R. M.

Our German Correspondence.

BADEN BADEN, Sept. 17, 1853.

Our Diplomatic Relations with the Smaller States of Germany—The Salaries of our Representatives—The German Sentiment in Regard to the Oriental Question.

The opinion given by you in the HERALD of 24th August last, on the rights of citizens abroad, comes to the point, and ought to be made part of the instructions of our representatives abroad. Where our abuses have been permitted to remain unrectified, without proper satisfaction being given to our citizens, it has, in nine out of ten cases, been the fault of our representative. Even if the interior States of the European continent, and in particular the numerous German ones, do not permit our government to enforce the rights due to our citizens by means of the cannon of our wooden walls, still the respect which our people in general command will at all times be sufficient to prevent and correct abuses committed on our citizens if we have only the right kind of representatives—those who, neither asking nor submitting to anything wrong, will personally insure that consideration which we as a powerful nation have a right to expect from all governments, no matter how remote the name may be from the gunshots of our ships of war. The doctrine of rotation in office, although at home the main pillar of our institutions, ought, therefore, not always be carried out with the foreign appointments, particularly in those countries where we cannot go with our vessels, but where the moral influence of our minister, charge or consul, must be the chief lever.

We cannot be represented by ministers and charges at the many European internal courts; Germany alone has thirty-four sovereign States, of which in two only we have diplomatic representatives, and in all the other ones consuls have to take care of our national interests. The great majority of these States, like many others in the world, do not afford an income sufficient to secure representatives a living. In most cases the income will barely defray the expenses pertaining to the office, thus making most of our consulates in the interior mere posts of honor, to which the rule of rotation can only be applied at the expense of usefulness. For such consuls it will always take some years to acquire, by personal consideration, that standing necessary to afford protection to our citizens coming within their district. Such a personal consideration the consul can only acquire if he is able to live sufficiently independent, and in a way to have social intercourse with those classes composing in his district the government officials. In Germany, for example, he has no means of engaging in business or trade without leaving at once all official influence. The German governments have even two distinctions for representatives, the one for rich consuls as are not engaged in any kind of business; the other for such as are subjected, like their own subjects, to all their local laws and regulations, and enjoy no official consideration whatever.

Our consuls, to be able to fulfil the object for which they are appointed, must be independent gentlemen. Of all the consulates in the interior of Germany only the two at Aix la Chapelle and Leipsic yield a sufficient income to live on. The one at Hamburg is valued at about $1,000 a year; at Bremen, $1,500; those at Augsburg, Manheim, Nuremberg, at $200 each; the one at Frankfort, at $300; and the two at Sonnenberg and Hesse at $100 each, per annum. At Hamburg and Bremen merchant's clerks are paid better, and at all the other places the income will not pay for house rent. Still, as in the case with Manheim and Stuttgardt, political men will be rewarded with such consulates, who accept them, as many do, under the delusion of being able to make something out of them, in which they will be sorely disappointed. And at the same time the dignity of the office will have suffered, and with it all our citizens who may come that way. As long as we have not salaried consols so long will it be difficult for our government to remedy this evil. It will be far better not to have in so many places consuls, than to have such ones, who, according to our notions, may be as honorable as possible, but will not be considered so in Germany if they do not come up to the society of the States for which they are appointed.

You have ever been ready to defend and to hold up our national honor and the interests of our citizens. You ought to use your influence so that whenever new appointments are made for consulates in Germany only such men will receive them as will be able and willing to protect by their personal standing and interests in that country.

Present events carry out your views of August 24 that the Oriental question is by no means settled. The Turks have once more regained courage; over 200,000 men are under arms, and it is said the Russian Czar finds himself in a fix, being disappointed in regard to the sentiments of the Turkish population. The Greeks he had expected would declare for him, but they have done just the contrary, preferring the Turkish rule to his; and without their co-operation he knows he cannot succeed. It is the general belief here that he will manœuvre to keep the question undecided under the hope and expectation of tiring the Turks out, whose Asiatic troops are accustomed to disband as soon as winter approaches.

The Czar has ordered the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King to a personal conference at Olmutz, in Austria, where it is expected he will try and persuade them to act with him in concert; at least to assure himself of their neutrality, in order of being thereby enabled to withdraw all his troops from their frontiers and employ them next spring with his armies in Moldavia and the other Principality.

The German papers do not get tired of abusing our country. They continually mention a collective note which the continental governments were about addressing to our government in regard to what they call the "American encroachings." They speak, also, of the opposition of the Russian government to our Japan expedition. All these tirades show the fear they have of us and the malignity the bear us.

The season at this place is fast closing; most of our people have left it. I expect to address you soon from the more congenial climate of Italy.

H. HOWARD.

The Turkish Question.

UNCHANGED POSITION OF AFFAIRS—THE VIENNA CONFERENCE REASSEMBLED—CHANCES OF A COLLISION—DIVISION IN THE SULTAN'S CABINET—THE TROOPS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES—AFFAIRS OF SERVIA—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS UPON THE DIFFICULTY—AN AMERICAN OFFICER JOINING THE CAMP—BIRTH OF A MUSSULMAN PRINCE, ETC.

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 September 12, stating that the members of the conference had reassembled, and that the best understanding subsisted between them; 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 these troops is such as to destroy, in a great measure, the control which every government should possess over its soldiers. The force under Omer Pasha is constituted mainly of wild and ferocious tribes of Asia, who have swarmed across the Straits in defence 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 despatch may bring us intelligence that the arbitration of Europe has become superfluous.

It transpires that on the 4th ult., on learning the Czar's rejection of the Turkish modifications, the Conference at Vienna hastily assembled and immediately despatched a courier to Constantinople, bearing intelligence of the rejection, together with a private despatch 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 were 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 despatches which left Marseilles in the British war steamer Triton, only on the 17th inst., and as the Triton is not expected at Constantinople before the 25th, and allowing the Divan two or three days, at the least, to weigh their resolution, it will be seen that we cannot learn the result before the second or third week in October.

The Paris *Pays* states that the French government entertains confident hope that the difference between Russia and Turkey will be arranged without recourse to arms. The *Patrie* adds that the new memorandum of the Russian cabinet is very moderate in tone—that the Czar is yet willing to accept the original note of the four Powers, and will not, under any circumstances commence hostilities.

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 remarks:—"The view which those few person whose judgment is still unbiassed 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 writes thus:—"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 fleet 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 Pasha, Minister of War, and Reschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were then in open opposition, and mutually accused each other of being the instigation of these placards. Reschid accused Mehemet of writing those that call for war under any circumstances, and Mehemet retorted that Reschid writes those that call for peace at any cost. The opinion at 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 eleven war steamers, for Varna. These Egyptians are described as a fine body of men, mostly old soldiers, and in perfect discipline.

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

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 Redshid.

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

The Jews at Constantinople had made a voluntary offer of a million of piastres towards 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 had been born to the Sultan. The infant Mussulman has received the name of Amurath Eldin.

LATEST STATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

[From the London Times, Sept. 20.]

The Turkish question has plainly become a question of words. The Czar preferred certain demands upon the Sultan, touching a species of protectorate which he might be authorized to exercise with regard to the Greek Christian subjects of the Porte. The Sultan rejected these demands, as involving concessions incompatible with the sovereign independence of his own government, on which the Czar, to enforce compliance, forcibly possessed himself of the Danubian principalities as a "material guarantee" for the surrender he required. These proceedings brought the other Powers of Europe on the scene. England and France despatched their fleets to the mouth of the Dardanelles, and their representatives immediately met those of Austria and Prussia in conference at Vienna. All these movements were made exclusively, as between the contending parties, in the interest of Turkey. The peace of Europe and the preservation of political equilibrium, were, of course, objects of paramount importance; but, as regarded the respective claims of Turkey and Russia, the intervention of the great Powers could have no views which were not favorable to the former. Not only could there be no desire of coercing the Ottoman government, but there was no occasion for such action. If Russia had any rights, she was unquestionably competent to enforce them herself, and might have been left to the management of her own affairs.

It is perfectly plain from these proceedings that the demands of Russia were thought unjustifiable by the other great Powers, and that they interposed for the direct purpose of protecting Turkey against a coercion with which she was menaced. If the case, indeed, were not clear from its very nature, all the requisite elucidation would be supplied by the notes which have been published on the subject. The governments of France and England have declared with the utmost distinctness, and in language as strong as diplomatic proprieties allow, that the Russian demands were absolutely incompatible with the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Czar was such an infraction of public law as constituted a just cause of war. These being the facts, and this being the known opinion of the mediators, the four Powers in conference drew up a note which they conceived to obviate all the hazards impending. Whether the terms of this document were liable to misconstruction may be a question of itself, but two points are unimpeachably clear—first, that the four Powers intended to maintain the territorial and administrative rights of the Porte; and, next, that in the event of dispute they would have been bound by this intention.

It was this circumstance which imparted an injudicious character to the modifications which the Porte attempted to supply. It is highly probable that these modifications expressed nothing beyond what the conference had already proposed to itself in framing its original note; indeed, we may assume as much from the assent which was given to the Turkish suggestions. By the adoption, or at any rate the approval of these suggestions, the four Powers practically identified these views with their own, and thus furnished an additional proof, if any could be needed, of their true concern for the interests of the Porte. But it must be evident that all the securities which Turkey could really obtain were already comprised in the note of the conference, for her security depended upon the resolutions of the four Powers, and these resolutions had been put on record by themselves. Let us take the extreme case of supposing that after the acceptance, pure and simple, of the original Vienna note, the Czar should, at some time or other, have availed himself of those opportunities with which this note, as distinguished from the propositions of the Porte itself, is thought to have provided him. He would then have interfered in the internal administration of the Ottoman dominions to the prejudice of the Sultan's sovereignty. The Sultan would have protested, and a case would have arisen for the application of the adjustment of 1853—that is to say, the parties to the note, or the four great Powers, would have been called upon to say whether they did or did not intend by this instrument that the Czar should exercise the particular authority he had assumed. If they did not, they would have interposed in discharge of their own guarantee in the sense they themselves affixed to it; so that the note, whether ambiguous or not, would have been, at any rate, sufficiently perspicuous for its proper purpose. The ambiguity, if any, would merely have misled the Emperor of Russia, and would neither have damaged Turkey nor disarmed the four Powers.

It is thus as clear as facts can make it, that the question between the two notes, one of which was accepted by Russia and the other refused, is a question of words only, for the intent and spirit of the instruments, according to the views of the conference, were in both cases identical. The four Powers showed by their approval of the Turkish modifications that they believed them to coincide with their own proposals. The Emperor of Russia, in rejecting them, demurred, not unreasonably, to the position assumed by the Porte; but, in so far as he objects to their substance, or, in other words, to the security which they provide against his own aggressions, he objects to the note of the conference also. The four Powers in conference did not make a division of the Ottoman supremacy, and allot a certain portion, but no more, to the Emperor of Russia; they designed to preserve this inviolate for the Sultan, and directed their adjustments and compromises to such punctilios of national or imperial "honor" as no reasonable men would wish to see disregarded. It may be, and in fact is, most undoubtedly true, that the Czar's proceedings in this dispute deserve no consideration whatever. It is equally true that the combined action of the other Powers could inflict a certain amount of chastisement upon himself and his subjects, and thus, perhaps, in some degree dispense with the necessities of diplomatic forbearance. But we appeal to the plain sense and right feeling of the British people in asking whether it would not be the height of wickedness or folly to invoke the evils of a general war for the sake of such views, when the true and substantial objects of intervention could be secured without disturbance of peace. By according to the government of Russia a certain respect, which it may not, indeed, directly merit, but which is rarely withheld in the intercourses of States with each other, the Turkish territory may be cleared of its invaders, and the Turkish sovereignty preserved; whereas hostilities would not only produce consequences which no man can foresee, but would, in the end, prove infallibly destructive to the very dominion which they were designed to protect. The interests of Europe and the principles of justice require that the Emperor of Russia should be arrested in his designs upon Ottoman territory and Ottoman rights, but if these results can be obtained without the cost of war, by the simple aids of moderation and forbearance, it would be the excess of folly to adopt a contrary course. It is true enough that the theoretical claims of Turkish sovereignty would justify a more uncompromising policy; but, in point of fact, it is impossible to demand for the Turkish government an absolute recognition of pretensions so wholly incommensurate with its actual power. A State which, though pretending to imperial dominion, and claiming sovereign authority over three quarters of the globe, is yet so impotent as to require European protection at every menace of aggression from without or insurrection from within, must at least so far pay the penalty of its weakness as to receive the aid indispensable to its existence on the terms least onerous to its supporters. About the true substance and meaning of the Vienna note, as curbing the ambition of Russia by the concert of Europe, there must be no obscurity; but, if the world can be saved from war and its consequences by verbal concessions on non-essential points, it is not likely that the common sense of Englishmen will be found to disapprove the conclusion.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 2, 1853.

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 Focktchany to Jassy.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6, 1853.

Prince Gortschakoff is about to proceed to the frontier, to inspect the corps of the General who is marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to pass the winter in the Principalities.

In Bulgaria, the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold, and in the Principalities, too, the Russians will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards have been arrested for keeping up a secret correspondence with Omer Pasha, whom they informed of the movements of the Russian army.

SEMLIN, Sept. 9.

The Turks are actively arming on the Servian frontier. A number of cavalry posts have been established on the Turkish bank of the river from Silestria to Jestow. Gunboats, too, have been stationed on various points.

From Belgrade, September 4th, it is announced that Redschid Pasha 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, being 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.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7, 1853.

The position of affairs remain unchanged. 15,000 troops from Egypt have been shipped off to Varna, whence they will proceed to Shumla. The Turks are still full of enthusiasm.

VIENNA, Sept. 16, 1853.

Baron Mayenderff has left the Austrian capital for Warsaw, to receive the Czar, whom he will accompany to Olmutz.

Lord Westmoreland, too, will leave for Olmutz on the 23d, and will remain till the 27th inst.

Mr. Jackson, the new American Minister, has arrived at Vienna, with Mr. Davenport, his Secretary of Legation. He will settle the Kossta affair, and deliver his credentials to the Emperor at Olmutz.

England.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN SCOTLAND—PRINCE ALBERT AT THE HEAD OF A FIRE COMPANY—ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY FIREMEN—THE QUEEN "CHIEF ENGINEER"—PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA—THE DEATHS—AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE—INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE LONDON BONIFACES—SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED AMERICAN IN IRELAND—THE CROPS, ETC., ETC.

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 conflagration 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 speedily 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.

"An American in London," whose name, or whose benevolent act we regret not to know, has the following acknowledgement addressed to him through the advertising columns of the *Times*:—

S. E. C. begs to express his fervent gratitude to "an American in London" for the benefaction conveyed through the kind editor of the *Times*. It will be gratifying to such a benefactor to learn that he has removed one especial load. To receive is, unquestionably, a blessing. May God prove to him that it is more blessed to give.

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 travelled 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 travellers.

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 intemperance.

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

Conflicting accounts have been circulated for some time past respecting the potatoe crop in Ireland. The following is from the Dublin correspondence of the London *Times* under date of the 17th inst.:—"The last accounts of the condition of the potatoe crop, although not as satisfactory as could be desired, do not, upon the whole, furnish substantial grounds 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 nearly an average crop be preserved for consumption."

Cholera continues to prevail in the seaports and larger cities of England. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (exclusive of Gateshead,) 101 deaths were reported on 16th, and 105 on 17th ult. 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 Edinburg, to assist the medical men at Newcastle. At Gateshead thirty-six deaths were reported. At Hexham, only six. At North Shields a few fatal cases; at South Shields four or five deaths; Sunderland four 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.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The General Board of Health has officially announced "a third visitation of epidemic cholera," and ordered a general cleansing of cities, towns and villages. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 19th ultimo, there were 91 deaths by cholera, and 9 by diarrhœa; at Gateshead, 22 by cholera, 5 by diarhœa. In London, during the week ending Sept. 17, there were 16 deaths by the former disease, and 131 by the latter. Isolated cases had occurred at Woolwich, Greenwich, and various other places. On the subject of the appearance of the epidemic at Newcastle, the American Consul at Leeds has addressed the following letter to the Collector of this port:

(COPY.)

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS, 15th Sept., 1853.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

SIR—I regret to inform you that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance at the port of Newcastle upon-Tyne, in a very virulent form, and appears within the last few days to have very much increased. By a return I have just had sent me from the office of the Deputy Superintendent Registrar of deaths, it appears that since the commencement of the disease one hundred and ninety-eight fatal cases have been reported. There is with the disease a very large amount of diarrhœa, which, if taken in time, is treated with success and prevented from passing into the cholera stage, or proving in itself fatal. The complaint is diffused in its two characters of diarrhœa and cholera pretty generally throughout the town, but is most decided and general in the low and confined and least cleanly parts of it.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY, Consul, U. S. A.

France.

MR. BARRINGER IN PARIS—NAVAL EXHIBITION OF FRANCE—THE REPORTED LOAN—DISEASE OF THE VINES AGAIN—A RAILROAD COLLISION—THE FLOUR TRADE, ETC., ETC.

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 Three per cents.

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

Mr. Barringer, ex-Minister of the United States at 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. per 100 kilogrammes.

The greatest activity prevailed in the marine department. When the present equipments of 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 auxilliary steam. The sum voted for the navy yards the present year is 25,000,000 francs.

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

An accident occurred 18th ult., 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 ult.

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 to twenty-five centimes, instead of one franc, as at present.

The grain trade remained in an unsettled state.

Advices from Lyons report a reaction in the silk market, a decline having occurred to the extent of two or three per cent. The cause is not mentioned, but it is presumed to be simply from apprehessions 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 home made and colonial sugars.

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

LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The reports of the grain markets 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 price at which they have been ordered to sell bread is estimated at nearly $8,000 a 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. per sack of 157 kilogrammes; also, 70,000 kilogrammes second quality flour, at 79f. 11c. per 157 kilogrammes.

PARIS, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

The news of the harvest in Brittany is favorable. The Brest paper, *l'Armoricain*, states that the fall in the price of corn has made considerable progress in the course of the last eight days.

The Prefect of the Haute Vienne has suspended the mayor of St. Brabant for promulgating a decree prohibiting the export of corn from his district.

The papers announce the death of General Voirol, who was Governor of Strasburg in 1836, when Louis Napoleon attempted to foment an insurrection in that town.

The Exchange, which was steady at the opening, declined in consequence of the fall in consols. The Three-per-Cents closed at 77f. 10c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half-per-Cents at 101f. 75c.

Austria.

THE REGALIA OF HUNGARY LODGED IN A STATE CURIOSITY SHOP—OLMUTZ PREPARATIONS FOR ROYALTY.

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 have heard some doubts thrown on the genuineness of the relics thus opportunely "found buried in an eyot of the Danube."

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

Spain.

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

Holland.

OPENING OF THE STATES GENERAL—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The States-General of Holland were opened at the Hague on Monday, 19th ult., 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 a 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 entertain the most friendly relations with the other Powers. During the past months 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 still 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 manœuvres and exercises 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, also, 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 earthquake 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 enterprize developes 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 shipbuilding 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.

This 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 eight hundred words, "The greatest triumph that the telegraph has yet achieved."

Australia.

The Isabella Blyth had arrived in England from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 9th of May, but the amount of gold she brought had not yet been ascertained.

The London Times of the 20th ult. says:—Australian accounts about a fortnight later than those previously received have been brought by the overland mail. The dates are Sydney, the 19th of June; Melbourne, the 19th of June; and Adelaide, the 6th of July; but the details given respecting the general course of affairs are very limited. According to a commercial circular published in the Sydney Herald of the 11th of June, goods were being offered freely. "Our importations," it is said, "continue heavy, and at the present rate of consumption far in excess of the demand." The later private letters also describe a tendency to decline, and buyers were apparently every day becoming less willing to operate. The productiveness of the gold fields of New South Wales had, however, considerably increased. The mines at the Ovens were likewise yielding largely, and new deposits were from time to time discovered. The prices of stocks and shares at Sydney remained steady. Gold was at 75s. per ounce; wool, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; oats, 12s. per bushel; hay, £24 per ton; and the rate of exchange on England, 2 premium.

The accounts from Adelaide (South Australia) of the 6th of July state that the Charlotte Jane had sailed for London on the 2d, with 34,400 ounces of gold, valued at £137,600. The Madagascar had arrived at Melbourne in 88 days.

The London *Times* of September 19, says:—The following extract of a letter from Melbourne by the Marco Polo gives the latest account of the appearance of the import markets at that place, and although written long before the great tide of consignments from this country had set in, it contains indications of the necessity for exercising some degree of caution:—

This market is becoming very Californian in its character. Prices at the present time are unsteady. There has been a long run of enormous gains, often 200 or 300 per cent. Now, however, prices seem to be on the turn, although thus far it is not the question of a loss, but only of a less profit. Timber, provisions, fish in all shapes, spirits, and beer seem to have realized most, and continue to do so. America will supply us with provisions and lumber and much fish. Many American houses have commenced business here, and the ships are coming in fast. Some of the consignments of flour will bring losses. The arrivals have been heavy, and more are expected; besides which, the roads to the diggings are almost closed. When they are open, at the end of September or October, prices will improve. With regard to public works, there is a great talk about a railway to the beach, three miles from Melbourne, which is likely to be commenced shortly. Another line is to go to Williamstown, which may be called the Gravesend of Melbourne, and thence to Geelong; and a third is to go from Melbourne to the Mount Alexander diggings. The companies are established, and calls made. We have also a gas company, for which money has been raised, although no gas is yet forthcoming. Water works, sewers, and docks are likewise to be begun when the government engineer, for whom we have been waiting a year, comes out. It is scarcely credible, that although the population of this town is now fully 80,000, we have not a single sewer, nor a contractor to cart away the refuse. The system of lightering goods is also singularly mismanaged; and it is worth paying 20s. or 30s. a ton extra freight in England to bind the shipowner to land your goods at the wharf of Melbourne. Warehouses are much wanted, the rent now is 2s. per ton per week, and is likely to increase.

Japan.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE JAPAN EXPEDITION—COM. PERRY'S MOVEMENTS—SAILING OF THE FLEET FOR JAPAN—PLEASING DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND—KINDNESS OF THE COMMODORE TO THE NATIVES—LAND PURCHASED BY THE AMERICANS—THE RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT, ETC., ETC.

By the overland Indian mail, received in England, we learn that the United States expedition sailed from Loochoo on July 3, for Japan.

The announcement is thus made in the *Overland Register* of July 23:—Commodore Perry, with the steamers Susquehanna and Powhatan, and the ships of war Plymouth and Saratoga, left their anchorage on the coast of Loochoo, on the 3d inst., for Japan. The Powhatan is now on her way from Singapore, and the Vandalia frigate may be daily looked for here, when it is expected both vessels will immediately proceed to join the Commodore. The following interesting notice of a visit made to the island of Bonian we extract from the North China *Herald* of the 9th July:—

Information has reached us privately, that while the U. States fleet were in the neighborhood of Napican, (Napakiang?) the Susquehanna and Saratoga went on a cruise eastward, and touched at several beautiful islands, where they distributed live stock. They also touched at an island named Lonian. To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there. Amongst them were about eleven women. The Governor of the island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years. He has a family of several children, one of whom was drowned a few days before the Susquehanna touched there, in endeavoring to cross the bar.

The Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing about ten acres, for fifty dollars. It is in a good situation, on one of the best sites of the harbor, and is intended for a government coal depot. The island is mountainous, and the harbor excellent, having from eighteen to twenty fathoms of water at the anchorage. Shellfish, such as lobsters and crayfish, abound; and plenty of wild goats, plums, bananas, plantains, and other varieties of fruit, are abundant on the island.

The Russian frigate Pallas, and a Russian brig-of-war, immediately followed the American squadron.

India.

The news from India is of little interest. Bombay dates were to July 30th, Calcutta, August 8th.

In politics all was quiet. Table turning was turning the heads 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 of the northern frontier of India were troublesome.

China.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION—ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS—MANIFESTO OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF FROM AMOY DECLARES THE MING DYNASTY RESTORED—LATEST ADVICES FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES—THE FLAG OF AMERICA HAULED DOWN AT AMOY—TRADE, ETC.

The Governor of Shanghae had organized a fleet at Canton, with which to attempt the recovery of the mouths of the Grand Canal. Latest advices say the attempt was made, but totally without success. Amoy was in a state of much alarm, an Imperialist force, 10,000 strong, having assembled, under arms, at