NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853. There are, among the good people of this com-mercial country, a rather considerable number who do not regard the discovery of gold in California, Australia, and other places as an advantage. This party attributes the rise in price of almost all articles of consumption to this discovery; and also the les of consumption to this discovery; and also the high rate of interest, the scarcity of money, the abstraction of labor from agriculture and manufactures, and the introduction of a spirit of adventure, speculation, and commercial gambling among the hundreds of thousands of previously plodding painstaking men who are now toiling in the "diggings' or assisting in the various avocations connected with gold mines. Commerce is disturbed and distracted from its regular channels, say these people labor diverted from its legitimate pursuits, and good morals and all the best interests of society endangered by a reckless pursuit after wealth, which is to be pounced upon by a lucky hit, irrespective of industry, perseverance, or good conduct. This is certainly an extreme view of the case; nevertheless it is entertained by many enlightened and good men. Then there are the ci-devant protectionist party, which asserts that if England has not been ruined by free-trade she has only escaped that ruin through the aid of the newly-discovered gold mines. We cannot afford time to controvert statements which have only assertion for their basis. We do not believe that England has been either saved from ruin or is about to be ruined by the influx of gold.

Whatever theories we may hold as to the currency, or as to political economy in general, it is quite clear, we think, that there are such things as crises and panics in the commercial, political, and social world, when capital is scarce, confidence shaken, and business of all kinds in a confused and disjointed condition. It will also be admitted that there are periods of a directly opposite character, when money is abundant, credit firm and secure, and industry and judgment steadily pursuing their track along all the well-trodden and distinctly-marked thoroughfares of commerce and employment. It is not always very easy to perceive what causes have led to these oppo site conditions; probably no general rule has been or can be enunciated; for, if it could, business of every kind would cease to be speculative or adventurous, and would be pursued by an established system, a thing by no means to be desired, for it would deaden energy, depress inquiry, and stultify much that at present gives an impulse to all the higher powers of our nature and aids the great -cause of human progress.

The discovery of Australian gold has, we think, been made in a time half-way, if we may so speak, between the two extremes of commercial transition. The year 1851 was one in which this country was beginning, for the first time, truly to recover the tone and strength which had been so deeply impaired by the terrible crisis of 1847. The savings of the country were beginning to accumulate, and the loanable and disposable capital to augment; and at the same time the tendency of commerce was rather to restricted ventures and limited undertakings than to the bold and vast enterprises in which, at the extreme point of its prosperity, it is accustomed to indulge. The natural effect, according to preceding experience, of this augmentation of the resources of the country would have been an increase of trade, a multiplication of transactions, more "inquiry," to speak technically, and a generally brisker deman 1. These are, as may be assumed, (since it has often been proved in theory, and is rendered familiar in practice, to men of business, by daily experience,) the consequences of a well-supplied money market, whose influences, by innumerable subtle ramifications, extend into all descriptions of business and reach into every part of the country. The gold discoveries began their operations during this state of things. Gold was for the first time, in any large quantities, imported into the country. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England rose to 22,000,000 sterling, and the rate of Bank interest gold remained in the Bank; yet the best practical men coincide with the most influential theorists in opinion that by so doing, and producing an increased plentifulby the influx of the new gold. The export trade to Australia, though beginning to be brisk, was, in comparison with its recent and present magnitude, altogether triffing. Much of the gold, it is probable, remained to be paid for, conducted, in a far greater degree than it is at present, therefore substracted far less even in proportion than it the brokers in Lombard street. It is therefore, we think, in its official machinery. very probable that the increase of demand, and the briskness of trade which have resulted in the present advanced prices, have to a certain extent been produced by the tent, been brought about by the accumulated savings and augmented capital of the country.

It is curious to observe how remarkably this position contrasts with the present state of things. We are now in the opposite crisis, when money is scarce and dear and mercantile confidence rather declining. At this moment extent, the debtor of the country. The colony has at this tity of capital than it has sent into it. The loanable capital of England is materially reduced by the commerce with Australia, notwithstanding the millions of gold which the latter has transmitted. The rate of interest which was at first depressed has now risen to a great extent, and is still rising higher and higher. The demands for the outward trade are now greater than the immediate returns of the homeward. In the same manner, though operating reversely, if our view be correct, as in the summer of 1852, the available funds received from were greater than those withdrawn by the commerce of England with her southeastern colonies.

No doubt the gold discoveries have been in a consider able degree, and in a remarkable manner, the stimulus to a new industry, and, by affording a vent and an employment to more capital than they have introduced among us, have caused the rate of interest to advance. There is also no doubt that these discoveries have been the proximate cause of the advanced price of many articles of consumption. They have also directed capital and enterprise into hew channels; they have probably induced unwise and ruinous speculation, and have led many men to become diggers for gold who had better have remained at home; but to saddle the gold regions of the earth, now for the first time yielding up their rich contents, with all the consequences which man's folly, or ignorance, or meddles with, is like attributing the crime of forgery to the art of writing, and taxing the discovery of printing with all the immorality and profaneness which has issued from the press.

We have long been in the habit of congratulating ourselves upon the prosperity of this our native country, nor do we yet see cause to cease doing so. Prosperity so general, so universal, was scarcely ever before known in any country. As an Englishman, we have relished it extremely. The contrast between the seven years preceding 1847 and the seven years which will soon have succeeded to it is as remarkable as any immediate contrast of popular condition can well be. When we look at Ireland, now complaining of a deficiency of labor and a consequent rise of wages, we can scarcely conceive how such a transition from the evils of adversity to the evils of prosperity can have been brought about. The same process, in a smaller degree, has gone forward in England. This prosperity has now lasted long enough to show us that it brings its own cares and trials, and that we must not hope to escape from trouble and anxie-

affairs. We have some few troubles at present, and, ROTTERDAN and other places in HOLLAND. Many of the without croaking, we may, we fear, announce further troubles ahead. The difficulty about money is, we apneed not, we think, cause more than a passing anxiety. We think differently, however, of the state of the labor market. We are desirous that in the struggle between capital and labor, if either party have an advantage, that it should be in favor of the latter; but we fear that the operatives think the labor portion of capital is inexhaustible. There is a point at which the amount paid for labor must stop; if it goes further, it trespasses upon the fair profits of the grower of the raw material, and upon those of the owner of the capital. Strikes have been the order of the day, and in most cases wages have risen. Some firms now pay from £5,000 to £10,000 a year more in wages; and by doing so they have cut off all profit upon their capital and their skill. The demand for increased wages continues. The consequence is that mills are closing, some at Preston for three months, others for an indefinite time. And now the first snow has dropped upon the hill-tops, the harvest is deficient, the potatocrop very short, and prices of all consumable articles must be high through the winter. The cholera is spreading through the length and breadth of the land; rumors of war have almost turned into realities; more is felt than is expressed at present about the scarcity of coal; andbut we will not add another item to the catalogue of our anxieties immediately connected with the new prosperity of England.

We will examine a little in detail our catalogue of anxieties; and, first, as respects the barvest. We have lately had much intercourse with agriculturists, and we are sorry to find that in one of the principal corn-growing districts of the kingdom the prevailing impression is that the quantity of land planted last year with wheat was only about four-fifths of the average extent of late years and that upon the diminished surface of land planted the where produced is not more than two-thirds of an average crop. If these data be correct, then the produce of the harvest is only eight-fifteenths of an average, or little more than one-half. A truly melancholy calculation, when it is remembered that many of the continental nations, particularly France, are also deficient, and that war may probably increase the difficulties and the expense of procuring supplies from more distant countries. Wheat has advanced full 5s. per quarter during the week, and further advance is confidently calculated upon. New wheat has fetched 80s. the quarter, and flour is quoted at 70s. per sack. American flour is 3s. per barrel higher than on this day week. The accounts from Ireland respecting the potato-crop are not so satisfactory as they were a few weeks ago.

In politics, the Eastern question is now the all-engrossing topic; and it cannot be denied that in the present posture of affairs war appears to be imminent. It is certain that detachments from the English and French fleets have passed the Dardanelles. The avowed object of their doing so is the protection of foreign residents at Constantinople from any outbreak of the people, who are incensed both at the Sultan and the English and French Ministers for not going to war with Russia. This proceeding is very differently commented upon by the daily papers. The Liverpool Mercury says:

" If we could afford to jest on a serious subject it would be amusing to relate how frightened our bellicose friends are at the spirit they have been so industriously invoking. For months we have only listened to their valiant words, and been condemned as cowards if we did not set them to martial music. And now, when they hear that English and French ships have entered the Dardanelles, they are prostrated, consols run down like quicksilver, and the most forward to impeach the Ministry are frantic that they have lost a grievance. Passion is panic-struck, and party is powerless. But in the good heart of England there is no fear; confident in our right, proud of the forbearance we have shown: sure of the might of fell to one and three-quarters per cent., although the | wait the issue of war as patiently as we have striven to

Amidst this gloomy review of present national affairs it is gratifying to find that the returns of the Poor Law ness in the discount market, it had a far more powerful Board are very satisfactory. The decrease in the numand rapid effect than if it had been doled out to the com- ber of paupers in the receipt of poor-law relief during atteinte * * * les immunités et privilèges accordés l'Egmunity in coin. At this period there is every reason to the year which ended 1st July, 1853, was in England and believe that the loanable capital of the country had been | Wales 56,532 persons. The decrease in able-bodied pa materially increased, as theorists supposed it would be, pers was 17,062; and on the 1st July last there were ral principle laid down in the twelfth article, coincided only 1,084 adult males in the receipt of relief on account of the want of work.

A new stamp act comes into operation on the 10th of next month, which directs a uniform penny receipt stamp Australia being at the time, we suppose, a considerable for all payments amounting to two pounds and upwards, creditor of England. The colonial trade was at that time and also upon all checks drawn upon bankers payable either to order or on demand to bearer. It is expected with the private capital of the English merchant, and | that this measure will be much more productive to Government than the former ad valorem rate of stamp duty; does at present from the disposable funds of the Bank or at all events, it will be more simple and less expensive

There is very little news from France. The bread crisis still continues. The bakers are to be reimbursed for the losses which they sustain by the Governmental interferstimulus of the new gold thrown into the country. But ence in the price of bread once a fortnight. This loss tives for compliance cannot be extended to the new alterwe think that these effects have, to at least an equal ex- is calculated to amount to £200 per day. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is said to have sent a circular to all the French foreign Ministers and diplomatic agents in Europe, stating that France and England cannot accept the pretensions of Russia, or the interpretations placed by her upon the Vienna note. The Emperor and Empress were at Boulogne on Tuesday, and were received in a very en-Australia, so far from being the creditor, is, to a very large thusinstic manner. In the afternoon their Majesties left for Amiens. The only news from Spain is that the new time abstracted from the mother land a much larger quan- Ministers have entered upon the duties of their respec tive offices. There is not any news from Italy. The latest news from Constantinople is, that the pro-

cession of the Bairam, which it was feared would give occasion to a popular demonstration, went off in perfect tranquillity. A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Constantinople under date of the 15th instant, says: "I am assured that peace will be maintained. It was only vesterday that Lord DE REDCLIFFE spoke at a diplomatic dinner to the same effect." Greece is becoming bellicose, and expresses its astonishment and painful regret that the Ponte should have withdrawn the exequatur from the Greek Consul-General in Wallachia. Greece says she will first complain to Turkey, and afterwards do justice to herself should it become necessary.

The news from China, brought by the overland mail yesterday, agrees with all that has recently arrived from the same quarter. Success is still with the insurgents The Government of Pekin is in the greatest distress for the want of money. A scarcity of grain is beginning to be felt at Pekin, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in the hands of the rebels." The Imperialists have made another unsuccessful attempt to recapture Amoy, and from accounts received of the spiritless behavior of the Tartar troops it is now tolerably evident that "it is all up with the Mantone dynasty. "The last of a line of kings wickedness may cause to flow from every thing which he is toppling to his overthrow; his throne is undermined; his prestige is nearly gone; his exchequer empty his troops pusillanimous, and his star about to set."

SEPTEMBER 30 .- The news of this morning is very unimportant. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been feted, and Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE are being feted, in Scotland; the first by the old-fashioned Whigs, the second by the admirers of the late GEORGE CANNING, and the third by the friends of the moderate conservative party and the late Sir Robt. PEEL. Should Lord ABERDEEN visit Scotland be would be received as the representative of the liberal aristocrats.

"The classic Thane, Athenian ABERDEEN." Sir James Graham is in Ireland, where he is bailed as the representative of the Administration.

The only news from FRANCE is, that the Bairam have ing passed off at Constantinople without the slightest disturbance, it has become difficult to explain from any thing that is passing there why the English and French frigates forwarded by a special messenger to Constantinople.

There was a rumor in Paris that the This engerness and solicitude on the part of the green special messenger to Constantinople. Russian Ambassador had demanded his passports. The

dykes have given way, and extensive inundations ensued. The cholera has proved fatal in 134 cases out of 253 prehend, of no great or lasting consequence; we hold it which have occurred in Amsterdam. This disease has to be, under attending circumstances, a symptom rather entirely disappeared from Copenhagen. More deaths of national prosperity than the reverse. The new gold have ensued in Denmark during the year from the choleis absorbed as fast as it can be obtained, a process which | ra than were caused by the war between that country we rather think will continue until the vacuum is filled and Holstein. The Czar and his suite have arrived at in every civilized country, and therefore not likely to Olmutz, to which city the Vienna conference has also becease at present. The condition of the money market taken itself. Lord WESTMORELAND is there, and has dined with the Emperor. Letters from Vienna of the 24th

instant state that the Viennese public are directing their regards to Olmutz, earnestly wishing that some expedient may be found for maintaining peace, so that the army may be reduced and the treasury relieved of a heavy and long-sustained burden. The Ministers, it is said, are equally desirous of a similar result, as the need of a new loan is very urgent. Employers, too, especially agriculturists, complain, or rather are disposed to complain, that the army absorbs and wastes the productive forces of the country; in many places serious losses have been sustained through a deficiency of labor.

The ODESSA papers state that immense quantities of wheat continue to arrive at that port from the interior, and that, in consequence, prices have considerably abated. The magazines are not sufficient to contain the supplies. A very rigorous conscription for the army is going on throughout the Southern provinces of Russia. Parents are held responsible for the flight of their sons.

THE EASTERN QUESTION-MORE MANIFESTOES.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO OF RUSSIA.

In Count NESSELRODE'S despatch to Baron MEVENDORVE, dated September 7, he says, with regard to the alterations made in the Vienna Note by the Ottoman Porte, that he had made them the subject of special remark in another despatch." This despatch is published in the London Times, as translated from the Zoit, and is as follows:

Examination of the Three Alterations made by the Ottoman Porte in the Austrian Note.

1. In the Vienna Note it stands: "Si à toute époque es Empereurs de Russie ont temoigné leur active so tude pour le maintien des immunités et privilèges de l'Egise Orthodoxe Grecque dans l'empire Coman, les Sultans ne se sont jamais refusés à les consacrer de nouveau par des actes solennels."

This passage har been altered as follows: "Si à toute époque les Empereurs de Russie ont temoigné seur active sollicitude pour le culte et l'Eglise Orthodoxe Grecque, Sultans n'ont jamais cessé de veiller au maintien immunités et privilèges de ce culte et de cette eglise dans

'empire Ottoman, et de les consecrer de nouveau," &c.
The words "dans l'empire Ottoman," as well as "le maintien des immunités et privilèges," &c. are struck out and inserted further down, and applied exclusively in tion, went off in perfect tranquillity. Extensive precauconnexion with the Sultans. This crasure deprives the nutilated passage of all meaning, even of all sense, for no one calls in question the active solicitude of sovereigns of Russia for the faith which they themselves profess, and which is that also of their subjects. What was required to be recognised was, that from time immemorial as active colicitude had been shown by Russia for her coreligionists in Turkey, as well as for the maintenance of their religious immunities, and that the Ottoman Empire is resolved to have regard to this solicitude, and leave those privileges intact.

The present turn given to the phrase is so much the less admissable, as in the following expression more is ascribed to the Sultan's than a solicitude for the Ortho dox worship. It is asserted that they have never ceased to watch over the preservation of these immunities and privileges, and to establish and confirm the same by soemn acts. But it is the very reverse of what is here asserted, which, as has of late years taken place more than once, and particularly in the case of the Holy Shrines, has compelled us to seek prevention for the future by stipulating for a more definite guarantee. If we allow ourselves to acknowledge that the Ottoman Government has never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the privileges of the Greek Church, what goes with the complaints that we have preferred against it? We should, by so doing, admit that we have no just ground for complaint: that the mission of Prince Menschikeff was uncalled for; that, in one word, the note that is here addressed to us is perfectly superfluous.

2. The omissions and additions of words, which are

here made with evident affectation, are clearly intended our strong arm, and full of trust in our leaders, we can to deprive the treaty of Kainardji of all force, while puting on the semblance of strengthening it.

In the original wording of the note, as drawn up in Vienna, it was said: "Fidèle à la lettre et à l'esprit des stipulation des traités de Kainardji et d'Adrianopol, relatives de la protection du culte Chrétien, le Sultan regarde comme étant de son honneur * * de preserver de toute lise Orthodoxe."

munities from the spirit of the treaty, i. c. from the gene with the view that we have put forward and still do put forward; for, in our opinion, the promise to protect a form of worship and its churches includes the maintenance of the immunities which they possess. These are two in separable things. This version, which originally was ap proved of at Vienna, has subsequently been subjected to an alteration in Paris and London, and, if we did not at the time make any objection to it, we did not omit to do so because we deceived ourselves as to the meaning of this alteration

We noticed well enough the distinction that was drawn between two points which, in our eyes, are inseparably connected with each other; but this distinction was glanced at in such a delicate manner that, in the spirit of concili ation, and in the desire to come as soon as possible to final solution, we could even accept this version, and thenceforward look on it as unchangeable. These moation which had been made in the same passage at Constantinople. The line of distinction has been drawn much too sharply for us to be able to accept it without denying every thing that we have said and written.

The mention of the treaty of Kainardji becomes superfluous, and its confirmation without an object, from the noment that the general principle ceases to be applied to the maintenance of the religious immunities of that form of worship. For this purpose it was that the words la lettre et l'esprit were suppressed. Without any necessity whatever, stress is laid on the fact that the protection of the Christian faith takes place at the hands of the Porte, as if we put forward any pretension ourselves to exercise this protection in the Sultan's States; and, as at the same time it is omitted to be recited that, according to the text of the treaty, this protection is a promise made by the Sultan, an obligation he has taken on himself, it would look as if it was intended to throw a doubt upon the right which we possess to watch over the punctual ent of this promise.

3. The alteration that has been made in this passage of the Austrian note is particularly inadmissible The Ottoman Government would by this only blind itself to allow the Orthodox Church to participate in such advantage as it accords to those other Christian com nities which are subjects of the Porte. But in case these ommunities-no matter whether Catholic or othershould not be composed of native Bayahs, but of foreign clergy or laity, (and this is the case with nearly all the nts, hospitals, seminaries, and bishoprice of the Latin form of worship in Turkey,) and as soon as it should please the Porte to grant to these establishments fresh religious advantages and privileges, the orthodox communities, according to the words which it is now endeav-

the right to intercede for them. The evil intentions of the Ministers of the Porte will be more evident if we take an example-a possible case Let us put a probable case—that the last inducted Patriarch at Jerusalem should receive certain privileges from the Porte which the Greek Patriarch does not enjoy Every reclamation on the part of the latter would the be rejected, because he is a subject of the Porte.

ored to introduce into the note, would not be entitled to

lay claim to similar advantages, nor would Russia have

The same objection would be made by the Ottoma Ministry with reference to the Catholic establishments in Palestine whenever subsequently, to the detriment of the native community, any new privilege should be conferred on them which is not mentioned in the last firman.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO FROM THE SULTAN.

The Turkish Government has also issued another maniesto, dated September 6th, of which the following is the official translation:

We have already notified to the nation that the Govrument of his Majesty the Sultan had protested in the sual form against the Russian invasion of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, and had at the same time submitted to the Great Powers a memorandum setting forth all the circumstances of this act.

More lately the Governments of England, France, Aus tria, and Prussia, with a sincere desire of conciliating the Governments in adverse position, drew up a projef arrangement, and submitted it to them simurtal The news of the acceptation by his Majesty the Emperior Russia reached Belgrade by telegraph, and thence wa

Powers is a mark of their well-known friendship toward

to maintain the principles of right, as regards the sove-reignty, independence, and integrity of the Ottoman Em-pire. It has been laid down that the text of the assurances contained in a note drawn up by the Porte at the time of Prince Menschikoff's departure from Constantinople, but which remained without effect in consequence of its rejection by the Russian embassy, was taken as the basis of the arrangement proposed by the Four Great Powers; and that the evacuation of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and the sending of an Ambassador to St. Peersburg was to follow its adoption. However, certain paragraphs therein have not been considered in conformi-y with the particular considerations of the Government of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as with the views of settlement which he has always entertained; and as his fajesty the Sultan has always acted with most scrupuous care and attention in this important question, in-rolving the maintenance of his sacred rights, it is surely also the duty of his faithful servants, and an obligation imposed by their functions, to act in a manner conforma-ble with his intentions. Hence it is solely with the vital object of preserving intact his rights and independence that such important preparations have been continued for

It has been consequently communicated to the repre entatives of the Four Powers that the Porte's assent to the new project is impossible, and that the solution of the question depends absolutely on the admission of the Danubian Principalities, is in no respect a coun-

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has transmitted an autograph letter respecting the arrangement in ques-tion, and his Majesty the Sultan has forwarded an answer, explaining the real and positive state of things. Such being the actual position of the question, the aspect which it may hereafter assume will not be known till the arrival of an answer to these communications. The Porte, mean time, in waiting the result, will maintain, conformably with the resolutions unanimously

The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York on Saturday, with London papers of the 30th ultimo. spiritual vassals. If this should actually prove to be his They supply the details of the news brought to Halifax by the steamer Canada, whose mails have not yet been received. We make a few extracts:

This rumor, however, subsequently was modified to the fact that two English and two French steam frigates had entered the Straits at the request of the French and British | the better. Ambassadors, with the ostensible object of protecting the interests and persons of European residents in the event of an outbreak of the fanatical Turkish party. The accounts from Constantinople of the 15th September, however, stated that the procession of the Bairam, which it was thought would give occasion to a popular demonstrations were taken, and the garrison and police reinforced had waited on the Sultan, clamoring for instant war with Russia) had revoked their declarations to the people, in consequence of the arguments of the Scheik-ul-Islam. The greatest consternation prevailed among the Christian population, and it appears that it was the French Minister who first proposed to call to their assistance a portion of the allied flects.

Another unfavorable feature was the demands being pressed upon the Turkish Government by the Austrian embassy for indemnities for losses of property sustained by Austrian subjects on Turkish soil. These demands ness to their sovereign. The Sheick-ul-islam, having amounted to large sums, and would much complicate po-

The preparations for war were in the mean time noways delayed. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men. had marched for Varna. The Porte was also concentrat-ing an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Persia. Persian and Ottoman soldiers fraternise, and large numbers of refugees, Hungarian and Italian, had joined the army. The Russians also were pouring fresh troops into Southern Russia, and evidently preparing for a pro tracted campaign.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Olmutz, accompanied by Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Alexan ler. Nothing had yet transpired regarding the conferences to be held with the Emperor of Austria

In London an impression seemed to prevail that pe might yet be preserved. The season is getting too advanced into winter for hostilities of any extent to be commenced, and before the opening of a spring campaign many months will necessarily clapse, which may be turned to account by the diplomatists.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 30

We observe in the foreign journals a natural disposition to comment with some interest on the passage of the Dardanelles by detachments from the French and British squadrons. That this measure was not dictated by any ge in the immediate relations of Russia with the West ern Powers, and that it originated in the representations ddressed to their Ambassadors at Constantinople by the Turkish Government, is what our readers have already learnt; but it is not improbable that negotiations may be quickened as well as facilitated by the proceeding, and there will certainly be no inclination in this country to quarrel with so desirable a result. The case thus created derives its importance from the following transactions and considerations :

It had been a ruling maxim, first of Turkish and after wards of European policy, that the Dardanelles should be closed to foreign ships-of-war. In the first insurrection of Mehemet Ali against his nominal Sovereign, Rus sia had exerted herself with officiousness to send succors to the Sultan in his trouble; and, though much of this sympathy was superfluous, and all of it suspected, the Czar founded such claims upon his services that at the conclusion of the affair a special treaty was negotiated between Russia and the Porte, at the dictation of the former Power, to be valid for eight years. This was the fronty known as that of Unkiar Skelessi, and it provided that, in consideration of past emergencies and prospective need, there should be a defensive alliance between the two contracting parties. By virtue of this alliance Russia was to guaranty the Porte against the dangers apprehended from Egypt, and the Porte, in return, was t exempt Russia from regulations which closed the Dardanelles to all other Powers.

A few years afterwards Egypt was in rebellion again, but the task of intervention was assumed by the European Governments in common; for a time to the exclusion of France, which was thought to incline too much to the interests of the Pasha, but ultimately by general con-sent and co-operation. Accordingly, in 1841, arrange-ments were effected for the second time between Mehemet Ali and his Sovereign, and the position of the Porte towards Egypt and toward Europe was defined anew. the treaty then concluded the privileges of Russia disapthe treaty the Condanciles were again closed to foreign peared, and the Dardanciles were again closed to foreign flags of war of all nations alike. This is the treaty of 1841, the instrument now in force and action. Its stipu-lations provided that the Sultan should admit no foreign ships of war into the Dardanelles so long as the Otton Porte should be at peace.

We, of course, need not stop to remark that when foreign army crossed the Turkish frontier, for the avowed ice was exchanged for a state of war, and the Sultan ecame at liberty to open the Dardanelles to such vessels s he thought proper to-invite. Our object in recepituating these transactions is not to offer superfluous proof a self-evident conclusion, but to direct the reader's atention to the general instruction which the whole narraive conveys. Nothing could better illustrate the true osition of the "Ottoman Empire" and the real motives European policy. On the part of the Turks the closing f the Dardauelles was, of course, a rule of common prulence ; for here, in fact, lay the first fortifications of Constantinople. But, on the part of Europe, the principle was founded on jealousy alone. A vast Empire was in a state of virtual dissolution, and no Powers were disposed to permit any other Power to forestall them in the chances a scramble by establishing there any peculiar footing, influence, or prescription. Look at the motives at work in 1838. There could be no doubt that MEREMET ALI was able to eject the Ottoman dynasty and seat himself on the Turkish throne. Russin, however, was by no means inclined to see this substitution of vigor for decrepitude in the palace of Constantinople, and she interfered accordingly to "maintain" that particular Empire which gave the surest evidence of decay and the best prospects dissolution. But the European Governments could not ndure that a single Power, and that Power Russia, should monopolize all the opportunities of such an interention, and they claimed and obtained, therefore, a share n the operation In 1841 exactly the same scene was epeated, and with exactly the same motives at work.

mancipation of this Ottoman province would not only weaken the Ottoman Government, but strengthen the Greek element in the East, Russia decided on promoting the host, marked by the ringing of a bell, was telegraphit, and the other States concurred, lest she should gain ed to the most distant batallions, so that the whole army the advantage of promoting it alone. This intervention | might simultaneously join in this rite of the Roman Ca- on the Baltic.

favor, but in either case the results and the motive were precisely the same. When the work of decay could be forwarded the Ottoman Empire was "maintained in his integrity" by depriving it of a valuable province; when it required to be left undisturbed in its decline Members.

Divine service was followed by kirchen parade, when the were not. This is European policy in the East; a policy, be it observed, which Russia can always initiate and determine; for, by deciding upon interference herself, she can always bring the other Powers into the field of action in quest of their private perquisite. The closing of the nifest gusto. But, even apart from great personages, the Dardanelles against foreigners, by common consent, sim-ply means that all the States of Europe wish to debar had stood the battles and the breezes from Leipsic and every State in particular from getting any unfair advan-tage in the matter of the "Ottoman Empire." We sincerely trust that Europe may not be plunged

into war after the blessings of forty years' peace on this particular development of this interminable question; but we have our duties and must discharge them. Russia must be controlled in her encroachments. Of that necessity no European statesman entertains a doubt; but, as negotiation has hitherto been effectual, we hope the same result may be experienced once more. It is from this point of view that we regard the entrance of British and French vessels into the Dardanelles. The measure it-self, though in some sense a counterpoise to the invasion the question depends absolutely on the admission of the explanations given by the Sultan's Government, as well as on the solid and formal assurances demanded of the Four Great Powers. presence of the ships will strengthen the hands of the Turkish Government, and as it may be taken for evidence of earnestness on the part of the Western Powers we think it may promote an early settlement of the question. There can really be little reason, as we have recently shown, why this settlement should be delayed. At first sight it might not have been clear to what the Czar's pretensions tended, or what opinion was to be formed of their probable effects. At present, however, it

is plainly understood that he claims such a species of protectorate over the whole Greek Church in Turkey as would render many millions of the Sultan's subjects his timatum, we can scarcely suppose that France and England, or indeed any European Cabinets, are without some prepared conclusion upon the question so raised.
The British and French Governments have already de-

Great excitement prevailed in London on the subject of St. Parties of the Lastern affairs. On the 24th ultimo a perfect panie set croachment by Russia upon Turkey which they are not croachment by Russia upon Turkey which they are not in on the Stack Exchange, caused from the reports that prepared to allow, and, in evidence of their resolutions on this point, they have dispatched their fleets to the Turkish waters. Are the requirements in which Russia still persists, however colored or disguised, such as to bring them within this category? This, and this simply, is the question at issue, and the sooner it is resolved

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ULEMAS.

The Débats says : "We have received letters from Constantinople to the 15th, which were brought by the Nil. the telegraphic despatches do some details as to the proceedings of the Ulemas. It was in the rank of the muderis (professors) of this learned body that the idea of presenting a petition to the Sultan originated. It was signed by about sixty members, and a deputation of fifteen members presented it. The way was of it down the control of the processors of the processors of the sultan originated. It was a control of the sultan originated. It was been deputation of fifteen members presented it. The way was of it down to the Porte as to hold forth every prospect of acceptance. The question is therefore regarded as substantially terminated, and henceforth involving only a few forms which we may safely leave to the tact of the diplomatist, unless the Moslem fanaticism which Russia has so incautiously evoked should interpose a barrier. These assurances will take place with a view of the processors of the processors of the substantially terminated, and henceforth involving only a stantially terminated, and hencefore regarded as substantially terminated, and hencefore the stantially terminated, and hencefore the processor of the processor of the processor of the stantially terminated, and hencefore the stantially terminated, and hencefore the stantially terminated, and hencefore the processor of the stantially terminat crews of the ships in harbor were confined on board their vessels. Further accounts stated that the Ulemas (who against Russia, as the only means of protecting the honor of the throne and the independence of the empire; as the treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, says the writer, would be superfluous." "It appears that this step at first made a profound im

pression on the part of the Cabinet least disposed to expose themselves to the perils of war; but by degrees they perceived that the muderris were only the instruments of the war party, at the head of which were Mehemet Ali brother-in-law of the Sultan, and Mehemet Muterdjun, the intimate adviser of Mehemet Ali-two men to whor ness to their sovereign. The Sheick-ul-islam, having called the muderris to him, reproached them with their onduct, and blamed exceedingly a proceeding unexampled in the annals of the empire, and an encroachment on the rights of the Sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the spiritual power, it belongs to decide questions

within the range of his divine right. "The muderris protested that they were actuated by oure intentions; and, declaring that they were perfectly devoted to the Sultan, expressed great regret for what they had done, and declared that he who had urged them on was the hodya (preceptor) of Mehemet Ali. They persisted, however, in affirming that war was indispensable, being commanded alike by religion and by the interests of the empire. It was under the impression of this manifes. tation, which by no means had the alarming character attributed to it, that the ambassadors considered it neces-sary to call up parts of the fleets to protect the Sultan, the Christians, and the city from the consequences of ar agitation which might break out at any moment. The Porte at first was not much disposed to accept the offer of the ambassadors, but in the end consented."

CELEBRATION OF A TURKISH FEAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15 .- The d fore yesterday the Mussulman sacrificial feast of the Kourban Bairam was ushered in by salvos of artillers from every Turkish man-of-war, and from the differen forts in the Bosphorous. At a very early hour in the morning the Sultan issued from his palace, clothed in his Imperial costume, having on his head a fez richly orna mented with diamonds, and surmounted by the white plumes of the egret. He was surrounded by all the dig-nitaries of the Empire, and followed by every grade of officer, civil and military, in their official uniform

The cortige passed between the files of soldiers to the sound of military music, and entered the mosque of Sultan Ahmet. After certain religious ceremonies the Sultan and his suite returned to the palace, where his Maesty took his seat on the throne. Each officer of the Empire within a certain rank prostrated himself to the earth and kissed the foot of his Sovereign, this homage being due to him as the Caliph and head of Islam

The feast of the Kourban Bairam continues four days, when the whole of the Mussulman population, in their gayest dress, indulge in feasting and merry-making. At the commencement of the feast the streets are choked with thousands of sheep, led by wild-looking armed Turcoman shepherds, who bring them to be sacrificed. Each head of a family is bound to sacrifice at least one, and thousands are distributed to the poor for this purpose.

THE MILITARY CONGRESS AT OLMUTZ

OLMUTZ, SEPTEMBER 25 .- The Emperor of Russia arrived at the station here last night at 6 o'clock, (the Emperor of Austria having gone to meet him as far as Prerau.) and at that hour the whole of the two Courts, with all the higher officers of the Austrian army, were assembied, and followed the Imperial cortegé into Olmutz ; the town, and particularly all the houses on the road to residence of the Archbishop, where the quarters of the sovereigns are, being illuminated and decorated with garlands and devices. In front of the palace stood the guard of honor, composed of medal-bearing veterans of the Austrian regiment of the Emperor Nicholas; and here took place one of those acts of fraternization which the Emperor of Russia employs with such consummate tact with a view to producing a favorable impression on the Austrians. When the first bars of the serenade were got through, the Emperor Nicholas placed himself at the head of the guard of honor, and, as he marched past, saluted the Emperor of Austria in the capacity of a comrade of the veterans and a holder of a regimental command under the sovereign of Austria. Loud applause llowed from the spectators as the Emperors publicly kissed each other, and then the Court dinner followed purpose of coercing the Turkish Government, a state of the two Emperors spending the evening together in undisturbed privacy, the Prince of Prussia and most of the generals having gone to the first commanded by General Count Clam Gallas, the second by General Schlick, the reserve under General Count Schaffgotsche, the artillery under General Hauslap, and the cavalry under General

Prince Lichtenstein. The staffs of the Emperors were brilliant beyond any thing I ever recollect in a pretty extensive experience of military demonstrations, comprising a great many Impe rial and Royal personages, and upwards of sixty genrals, headed by the hoary and respected Marshal Nugent. The Emperor of Austria wore a white uniform with the light-blue riband of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, and looked quite in the prime of youth. The Emperor Nicholas, who is gradually getting stouter as years roll over him, wore the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment: but, with his huge breastplate, martial air, and gigantic stature, has lost none of that imposing appearance which your readers know him to possess. He was accompanied by his sons, one of whom wore an Austrian colonel's uniform, and he was immediately at tended by Generals Adleberg, Grunwald, Schuraloff, Mir shilevitch, and Creutz.

The Imperial cortege, in which the scarlet uniform of Lord Westmoreland was prominent, then rode along the camp and down the columns to the field chapel, which was an altar covered with a tent, where several shaven priests stood to perform the functions of mass. Opposite o this was a tribune with red velvet cushions, and the Emperor of Austria heard mass, the Emperor of Rus-It was, in fact, this policy, and no other, which had sin being on his right hand kneeling, making the sign of hiefly determined the liberation of Greece. As the the cross, and, as far as I understood what I saw, joining in the divine service. The Prince of Prussia stood be hind as a spectator, but did not kneel. The elevation of

ty so long as we are in any way connected with human | recent equinoctial storms have done much mischief at | the Porte, and they have no doubt used all their efforts | was against the Sultan; the next was ostensibly in his | tholic Church, and, instead of an organ, the anthem was

Divine service was followed by kirchen parade, when the ALI, its intended regenerator, was turned back upon his heels. The Greeks were allowed to rebel; the Egyptians eral led his own corps d'armee, and each colonel his own

> The defile lasted three full hours, the Emperor of Aus-Gemappe to Temeswar were carried past, and as the sound of one fine band died away in the distance the trumpet-tones of another coming on awoke the echoes. A great white sea of tents was seen spread over miles of ountry, and the spectators from all parts of the Empire and of Germany crowded literally in myriads round the vast enclosed enciente, so that in the little town of Olmutz we have Melbourne prices and Melbourne secommodadation, the streets all night rattling with the fiacres of despair-stricken arrivals, unsuccessfully begging a shake down in the smallest public houses.

Further advices, received by the steamer Atlantic. state-

The Conferences between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz had ended, and the Czar has returned to Warsaw, whither the King of Prussia has gone to meet him, and the Emperor of Austria was to follow. New propositions were concerted at the Olmutz meeting, and particulars were sent to the English Government direct from thence. Stronger hopes of a pacific solution were therefore entertained in diplomatic circles.

The Conference at Vienna has been re-established between the Four Powers, and the thread of the negotiations has been resumed, giving the probability that a solution more prompt and peaceable than was expected

From Olmutz, September 29th, the Correspondence of a metropolitan paper says :

"The conferences between the two Powers have ended.
The Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol Schauenstein the most positive assurance that there is now and henceforth no question of any isolated action on the part of Russia, with a view to the subversion of the Ot Empire, and that the sole object of the Emperor Nichutas-is to terminate the whole affair with honor, and put an end to the suspense in the European money market as early as possible. For this purpose it is the anxious joint desire of the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh that, with the concurrence of the Governments of England, France, and Prussia, the collective action of the Vienna Conference should be renewed, and that its result should be a formula of assurance so perfectly satisfactory to the Porte as to hold forth every prospect of guaranty to Turkey beyond what already exists in the

Private accounts from Olmutz of the 28th say that this peaceable result of the Conference was mainly owing to the assurance given by Lord Westmoreland that the British Government would not insist on the Porte's accepting the Vienna Note without modifications; it would at least abstain from advice to the contrary; and that it would particularly guard against making any pledge of material support to the Sultan in case he should declare war against Russia; that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Russia would not consider the arrival in the Bosphorus of a few ships of war, such as those which have passed the Straits, as a violation of the treaty of 1841, provided the object of that demonstration was really to keep in check the fanatical party at Constantinople.

The semi-official "Austrian Correspondence" briefly announces the settlement thus: "A new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmutz, and will be forthwith offered for acceptance to the Porte." Vienna letters. of the 2d instant add that when the Conference proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a council of Ministers was held, to which the Ambassadors were invited. It was at this meeting that Lord Westmoreland made his proposition of a collective declaration, which was accepted. This declaration, the heads of which are mentioned above, is understood to be identical, or nearly so, with one proposed by the Earl of Clarendon upon the Czar's rejection of Redschid Pasha's modications.

On the morning of the 27th a Russian courier, with despatches, left Olmutz by a special train for St. Petersburgh. The Constitutionnel states that the French and British Governments had also sent couriers to St. Petersburgh with important despatches, which would arrive there on the 6th instant.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH CARINET

The Ministers who were in London, constituting a majority of the Cabinet, met on Monday, the 3d instant, at the Foreign Office, and held a long conference on the pre-sent position of Eastern affairs. The intelligence which was the immediate occasion of the meeting was, that on September 26th, a week later than last letters, the Grand ouncil, a body consisting of about one hundred and forty magnates of the Turkish Empire, had recommen the Sultan to make a declaration of war. The force of that recommendation and the probability of the Sultan acting upon it, as well as the particulars of the proceed-ing ascribed to the Grand Council, must remain matter of conjecture until the arrival of more definite information. More definite news from Constantinople was hourly looked for by the route of Marseilles. As the telegraphic announcement to hand was not very precise, and as in a matter of such moment it would be desirable to have a full meeting of the British Cabinet, some days would probably clapse before any fresh decision would be come to, the more so that nothing will be done without the accord of France, and that Lord Redcliffe's instructions include orders how to act in the event of a declaration of war either by Turkey or Russia. Lord Redeliffe is supposed to have disapproved of the step taken by the Grand Council, and would without fail do his best to delay furthe proceedings.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

"VIENNA, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3 .- The Divan at the Grand Council have resolved upon a declaration of war upon Russia; and, contrary to the advice of the Four Powers, the Sultan has signed the declaration of war. Report says that hostilities have already begun.'

The above despatch, telegraphed to an extra of the Chronicle, was known in Liverpool on Tuesday, but not fully credited. The mails to hand on Wednesday morning partly confirm it. The London Standard publishes the despatch without guaranty. The Globe says:

" In publishing the foregoing important intelligence we would merely state that, although our own information does not authorize us to corroborate the main fact of a declaration of war, it is of a nature to warrant us in placing every credit in the statement. That the Sultan had on the 27th convoked a Grand Council, consisting of 120 of the principal Ministers, Councillors, Pachas, and others; that the question of peace and war was submitted to them by him, and that they had decided in favor of the latter alternative-all this is beyond a doubt. Such being the case, our readers will see that all the probabilities are in favor of the correctness of the main fer ture of the intelligence."

Other accounts inform us that at the Grand Council depatches from Omer Pacha were read urgently counselling war before the winter should set in.

It was further stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk. The British funds materially declined, owing to the news from the East. Consols closed Tuesday, the 4th, at 901, at which business was reported.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

At latest accounts the Czar's rejection of the note was renerally known throughout Turkey, but no outbreak had occurred. Constantinople was perfectly tranquil. From the Principalities we have nothing but warlike Prince Gortschakoff had communicated to the commanding officers of the different corps of his army the order from the Minister of War to winter in the coun

Both armies continued to be on the alert. A Russian squadron of thirty sail was observed Sep-tember 17th about one hundred miles distant from Copenhagen. From St. Petersburgh, it is stated, September 24th, that the ships had been ordered back to Cro there to await orders. Another account says they are laid up in ordinary in consequence of the stormy weather