

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

It is said that much uneasiness exists at the Tuileries, respecting the state of the French army in the Crimea, which shows signs of discontent and impatience. But it is not only the state of our army before Sebastopol which exclusively occupies the attention of the allied Governments. There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna conferences, the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France. Queen Victoria is expected on the 16th at Calais. Orders have been sent to make suitable preparations to receive her. The Emperor left on Wednesday for the Pyrenees, to accompany the Empress to Paris. They, it is said, will proceed to Calais to meet the Queen. A rumor is current of a contemplated transfer of Dominica and St. Lucia to France, in exchange for the French colony of Chandernagore in the East Indies. The *Moniteur* of Sunday filled nearly five columns with names of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Crimea, whose gallant conduct before the enemy on the 17th and 18th rendered them deserving of the decoration of the military medal. In that long list, drummers, buglers, and indeed every class of soldiers, were included, and with a few brief lines attached to each name, making honorable mention of the particular acts by which they were distinguished. It is easy to fancy the pride with which all these men and their families in France will point to such testimonials, in which no distinction is made between the general commanding, and the lowest drummer under his orders.

**SUCCESS OF THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.**—The success of the New Loan surpasses all that the greatest optimists could expect. During the week that the subscription has been opened, the same eagerness has been always and everywhere visible. It is a universal movement, manifested with an equal energy at all points of the territory, testifying at once to the enthusiastic adhesion of the population to the Imperial policy, to the confidence of the country in the Government of its election, and to the wealth of France. This eagerness strikes all eyes, for every one has been able to see the compact and patient mass every day pressing around the Ministry of Finance and the mairies of Paris. The ardor has been such that at the doors of the places for subscription a kind of encampment was organized, presenting the most picturesque *coup d'œil*. The small subscribers posted themselves in the street from the morning, and remained there all night, in order to be the first to profit on the morrow by the opening of the bureaux. Twenty-four hours of watch and ward was thus to be undergone. Every one took the precaution of bringing stools, chairs, eatables and drinkables. Even the rain was not sufficient to slacken their earnestness, and the crowd was armed with umbrellas to protect themselves against the late copious showers. The passage of the streets has been absolutely impeded till the police were obliged to make special regulations for the occasion; one of which is that people are not to take their stations before the offices at an earlier hour than four o'clock in the morning. The crowds have been so great that many intending subscribers have given up the idea, conceiving that their trouble would be futile, for it was firmly believed that the small subscriptions of 50 francs of Rente would be quite sufficient to cover the loan.

The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 23:—"The enemy appears to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied as briskly, and with success. I have good news from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Osmont, who has taken measures to prevent any disorders at Kertch." Prince Gortschakoff writes on the evening of the 21st:—"The enemy's cannonade and bombardment is resumed at intervals. Our batteries reply with success. Nothing else new."

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 19th ult., contain sad accounts of the ravages of the cholera. At Granada, from the 27th June to the 14th ult., not fewer than 1,617 persons had died of it, and on the 15th, eighty-four more also died, but that number was less than on previous days. At Burgos it was very bad, and Colonel Gutierrez, commander of a column sent in pursuit of the rebels in the province of Toledo, had been carried off by it. The Government has ordered public prayers to be offered in all the churches for a cessation of the tribulations which afflict Spain. The two regiments of Gerona and the Constitution, sent from Madrid to Barcelona, had arrived at their destination in less time than the mail. Numerous arrests continued to be made among the working classes in that city. Many of those already in custody had been sent on board ship, and would, it was said, be conveyed to the Havana.

MADRID, July 18.—Monsieur Franchi went to the Escurial the day before yesterday, to take leave of the Queen, who requested him to perform mass, which he did, and a response was afterwards performed for the victims of cholera and popular fanaticism in 1834.

It appears that the negotiations entered into abroad by the Minister of Finance for a loan of 40,000,000 reals has succeeded; one-half is expected about the end of the month, and the other immediately after. The loan has been contracted at 8 per cent., and 3 per cent. stock at 20 is to be given for it. The

lenders are to pay half in specie and half in unpaid coupons of the present half-year. It is said that another negotiation for an advance of 25,000,000 reals (the real worth is 5 sous) is about to be concluded at Madrid. Measures have been taken for commencing the works of the Northern Railway. Perfect order continues to prevail at Barcelona. The Government is decided to apply the law in all its rigor to the workmen of that city who took part in the murders committed. At Valencia some of the chiefs of the Democratic party have been arrested, owing, it is supposed, to their having been concerned in getting up the strike of the workmen at Barcelona.

The Cortes during their present session have, in addition to the bases of the new Constitution, discussed and voted not fewer than 91 laws. It is positive that a marriage, which has long been on the tapis, between Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, and the Infante Amalia de Bourbon, daughter of Don Francisco de Paula, has been definitely resolved on. The Prince has been for some days in Madrid.

## ITALY.

The London correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, under date of the 20th ultimo, thus speaks of certain rumoured revolutionary schemes for the restoration of the Murat-Napoleon dynasty to the throne of Naples:—

Prince Murat, the late loafer of Elizabethtown, N. J., now Grand Master of the Free Masons of France and Italy, is trying to infuse Carbonarism into Masonry, with the view of expelling the Bourbons from Naples. He calls them usurpers, and endeavors to make use of their tyranny to rouse the people to establish a branch of the Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy.

## AUSTRIA.

The effective of the Austrian army now stands at about 400,000 men. Next spring—unless the ordinary course be departed from—there will be a new levy throughout the monarchy. The army is just now severely tried by disease. The deaths in the military hospitals are one in thirty-two. The cholera was raging at Lemberg when the Emperor was lately there. One officer—Col. Wussin—died within a few hours after receiving the approbation of his sovereign. Provisions in Austria are rather advancing in price, although the harvest promises to be an average one.

## RUSSIA.

An ordinance has been issued by the authorities of the Grand Duchy of Finland forbidding foreigners who may happen to be there from leaving the country till the war is over. Ingress to Finland is also forbidden to foreigners, with the sole exception of those who may be engaged in the importation by sea of salt and other necessaries of life. This class of foreigners may leave when they like. A letter from Prince Dolgorouki announces that the Russian Government has added Libau, Windau, Wasa, and Torneo, to the number of places whither flags of truce may be sent in the Gulf of Finland. Letters received from St. Petersburg, which speak of the Emperor and of his restless activity in the discharge of his military and diplomatic business, make no mention of the ill state of health various journals describe him to be suffering from. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"To the owners of numerous serfs, the blockade of the Baltic is most sensitively felt. The want of raw sugar, and of raw cotton more particularly, has brought them to a stand-still. The noble proprietors of so much human life stock, now become all but valueless to them, make a virtue of necessity, and parade their patriotism in parting with their superfluous serfs for the purposes of the militia; the dissatisfaction with the war and the aggressive policy of Russia are patent among these large landed proprietors, even although they belong to a man to the old Russian party. Remarks such as the following are quoted as being frequent in men's mouths: 'We can't hold out against this blockade another year;' 'What is imported by land carriage is next to nothing;' &c. The St. Petersburg Gas Company can give us no more gas, from the total want of coals, all the stocks of which have everywhere been laid under embargo by the Government for the purposes of the military works; and, the large iron-foundry and machine works at Katharinenhoff, have been stopped in consequence. The liberality of the Government in throwing open the coal-fields on the state domains to anybody who likes to work them will, under these circumstances, excite neither surprise nor admiration."

**CHOLERA.**—On the 17th there were as many as 312 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

## TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has reached Constantinople, his object, it is said, being to resign his command.

General Muravieff has suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars. His object was to attack Erzeroum, which he hoped to find in an unprepared condition, and to induce the Turkish army to accept battle in the open field.

Preparations were making for a permanent blockade of the mouths of the Danube. There will be permanent encampments on the Danube and at Constantinople until peace shall be restored.

Exclusive of the four millions sterling guaranteed by the Governments of England and France, the Porte has decided on contracting a loan of twenty-five millions of piastres at Constantinople. Several wealthy Armenian bankers have already made advantageous offers, which are to be accepted.

On the first of September next, it is proposed to adopt one of the civilized modes of increasing the revenue, by the institution of a new tax which was held in contempt, as being tedious and expensive in the collection, we believe it will be rendered obligatory on every one to use stamped paper for all public and private documents involving responsibility, with the exception of certain title deeds and legal

affidavits, on which the tax will not be raised. This measure does not interfere with foreigners in their dealings among themselves; but will affect the natives, and will not be popular among merchants and traders.

## ENGLAND'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

(From the *Times*, July 20.)

If misgivings should be entertained in any quarters as to the real capacity of this country to maintain on foot a force proportioned to its own position as a State and the demands of the war in which it is engaged, a simple reference to facts perfectly well authenticated ought to be absolutely conclusive. In the year 1813 we had been at war 20 years, with little or no interval of peace, and had been exposed to all the exhaustion contingent on such a struggle. The population of Great Britain in the year 1811 had been 12,596,803. Out of this population we raised for the said year of 1813 140,000 sailors and marines and 237,000 regular soldiers, besides which we kept in arms 53,000 regular militia, and could further rely upon the services of 288,000 local militia and 65,000 yeomanry cavalry. The total sum of these numbers is 813,000. Now, in the year 1851, when the last census was taken, the population of Great Britain was 21,121,967, so that, allowing for increase since that time, we have probably a population at the present moment not much less than double that of 1813.—The rest of the problem we may safely leave our readers to work out for themselves.

It cannot, however, be any matter for surprise that even with these resources the numbers of a British army in any particular field should be comparatively small, for the truth is, that if our means are really vast, the area over which we distribute them is almost unbounded. Either as soldiers, or merchants, or colonists, or traders, we are to be found in every quarter of the globe. With respect even to the special and limited point of military duties, see how extensive is our range. In Europe we are at Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands. In Asia the draught upon our levies is enormous. Our troops have to sustain the attacks of climate or enemies at Aden and Peshawar, in Pegu and at Hongkong. In Africa we encounter the Caffres in the south, and we have found out a new enemy in the north. No fewer than 72 men, who, if they were not all of British blood, were serving in the British uniform and under the British flag, fell in a conflict with the natives of some barbarous village, the very situation of which it would be a puzzle to trace. All this while, over and above the demands of North America, there are the fevers of the Caribbean Sea at work upon our West Indian garrisons, and now the treasures of Australia put in their claim for a red coated guard. Who can wonder that, with such calls upon our army, the force disposable for general and concerted action should not, especially at the commencement of a war, be found very large?

It should be remembered, too, that at almost all the points thus enumerated, and indeed at many others, there exist attractions of greater or less strength, which are perpetually withdrawing from our population men not actually soldiers, but of a military age. As merchants, as adventurers, or in some one of a thousand capacities, Englishmen find themselves everywhere, and men who in other States would necessarily become soldiers, and even among ourselves might perhaps do so but for such attractions, find themselves released from the ordinary inducements to the profession of arms. Our avenues to employment and competence, our engagements, our transactions, and our facilities are all nearly infinite. Not many years ago it was calculated that voluntary emigration alone carried away from this country something like an average of 1,000 persons a-day; and yet such was then the public confidence in our resources—so decided at that time were the popular views on the subject, that it was conceived a matter rather for congratulation than otherwise that we should be thus lessening our population by some 360,000 a-year.

We think these remarks must be acknowledged as conclusive both with respect to the real strength of our resources and in explanation of any difficulties which may be encountered before the organization of these resources is complete. But there are not wanting other considerations tending to still more favorable deductions. In the last war we were under the necessity of keeping a large force at home for the protection of our own territory—an obligation from which we are now so free that we can even spare some of the Militia for foreign garrison service. In those times, too, we had formidable enemies to deal with in India, whereas the whole of that empire is now so well regulated, so securely bounded, and so pacifically disposed, that some of our troops there have been liberated for service nearer home. Perhaps it might be thought more prudent to keep on the safe side in this respect, but at any rate India occasions us neither distraction nor alarm. Moreover, great as has been our advance in material wealth and strength, this progress has been practically doubled by our proficiency in mechanical and natural science. Of that knowledge which is truly power we have amassed by our energies and perseverance a very large store. Steam is now the mighty instrument of success, and steam is peculiarly under the command of Englishmen. We have coal, iron, manufactures, and artificers of a quality which cannot be surpassed, and we have unbounded means of bringing all these resources into play. Above all, we have France for an ally. France, with its population of soldiers, its military skill, and its physical science, now stands by our side instead of in our front, and such an advantage it is almost impossible to over-rate.

Lastly, it is advisable to recollect that all estimates on such a subject are essentially comparative, and if we institute a comparison between our enemy's position and our own we shall find much cause for satisfaction and none for misgiving. As far as facts can be ascertained in such a case, there is every reason to believe that the Russian Government, which began the contest with powerful and well-organized forces, amassed and arrayed for this very contingency, has already felt the pressure and exhaustion of war. As we showed the other day in our remarks upon Mr. Seymour's book, the limits of age within which in Russia military service could be exacted have been considerably extended, exemptions formerly subsisting have been revoked, and the burden arising both from the diminution of labourers and the increasing numbers of those thrown upon them for sustenance, in the absence of their own protectors, has become serious in the extreme. We, on the other hand, after starting from a peace establishment, and resolutely weathering all the dangers and difficulties arising from

imperfect preparations, and gradually developing our resources with such success that no less than 30,000 recruits—all, of course, by voluntary enlistment—have been added to the army since the beginning of the year. In fact, when a short time ago attention had been publicly called to the difference between our forces in 1854 and our forces in 1814, it was only replied that the commencement of a war was naturally the time of our greatest weakness, and that, from the peculiarity of our institutions, we gathered strength as we went on; and this—though, perhaps, the rate of progress is not absolutely satisfactory—has certainly been the case. We have gained upon Russia in her own territories and in front of her strongest fortress. We have now in the Crimea a more numerous and effective army, a more powerful artillery, and a stronger force in every respect, than we had when we began the war, while Russia with all her legions, is driven back to evacuate position after position from sheer inability to maintain them. These are facts which should far overbalance any transient difficulties experienced in organizing the additional battalions we require;—all that is necessary is to turn the popular spirit and the national resources to good account by timely foresight and provision, to economize the lives of our soldiers by vigilance and care, and to second their exertions by the vigorous display of that mechanical science which makes one man worth many.

## WHAT CAN THEY BE DOING IN THE BALTIC?

The promised "hundred pennants" are now in the Baltic. The English have 85 vessels of war with 2,098 guns; the French 16 vessels of war with 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 23 line-of-battle ships with 1,553 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes with 544 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft with 21 guns—in all 101 vessels and 2,506 guns. What is to be done with this new "invincible armada?" At the close of last year's campaign Sir Charles Napier was ordered to "strike his flag and come ashore," with less courtesy than a private gentleman would use in dismissing a lazy valet. The reason assigned for this unprecedented course was, that Sir Charles had not accomplished all that might have been expected, or that he had been ordered to do, with the fleet under his command. Sir Charles had with him 19 ships-of-the-line, 12 frigates, 17 corvettes, eight smaller steamers, and an hospital ship. The combined naval force of the Allies now in the Baltic is nearly double that which was placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier—when the floating batteries arrive it will be rather more than double. The present Admiral has the advantage of all the soundings and reconnoissances of last year; and yet it cannot be said that more enterprise or activity has as yet been displayed in 1855 than was evinced in 1854. The coast blockade is not more strictly enforced. The desultory dashes at villages and telegraph stations along the coast are not more important or decisive than those of last year. We hear of no operation during the present campaign that can take rank with the destruction of Bomarsund, which was effected before this time last year. In 1854 we were told that nothing could be accomplished till late in the season, for want of land forces to co-operate with the ships. It is true that little or no use was made of the land forces after they were sent out; but in 1855 there is no appearance of preparations being made to send any. The few brief summer months of the Baltic are rapidly slipping away; is it intended that the campaign of 1855 in these waters shall, after all the boastful note of preparation we have heard, be as fruitless as that of 1854? Last year a fleet of half the strength of that which the Allies now maintain in these waters sufficed to keep Russia as anxious as she is now, and to induce her to armament of the present year has succeeded in doing. Are the resources of France and England so inexhaustible that money can be squandered on a surplussage of men, ships, and guns, maintained for mere ostentatious show and bravado? The war before Sebastopol is starved; there are not troops enough there to invest the fortress, and the weight of our battering trains barely equals that of the ordnance employed in the defence; and yet an expensive fleet is maintained in the Baltic, simply it would appear to show the Russians how many ships of war France and England can fit out. It is to be hoped that Parliament will not be allowed to separate without some explanation being demanded of Ministers on this head.

**THE ZOUAVES AND THE IRISH.**—The Paris correspondent of the *New York Courier & Enquirer* thus discourses, relative to the good feeling between the Zouaves and the British troops, and more particularly the Irish Regiments:—

"It was well observed by the *Times* a week or two since, that the *entente cordiale* of France and England was rendered unquestionable when announced by the wild shout of Zouave as he rushed down to the support of the British troops momentarily checked by the continuous volleys of their intrenched foes at the Alma (a service repeated by the Zouave to the full as opportunely afterwards at Inkermann.) On the other hand the regard of the Zouave was conquered by the unshrinking bravery of those whom he so nobly succoured. When, however, he found, alike, subsequently in the Irish soldier and the 'Jack,' his own kindred intrepidity, recklessness, and spirit of fun, the conquest of his affections was complete. He owned the soft impeachment and became wedded to them for life 'even in death.' This new-found love of the Zouave was rendered contagious to his fellow-soldiers of all arms, by the unintermitting gallantry of the objects of it until it became a mutual, steady, glowing flame, kindled and fed by reciprocal admiration and respect. The attack upon the Malakhoff by the French, and that of the Redan by the English on the 18th June, on the failure of which unworthy or disloyal snarlers would fain suggest jealousy and suspicion, furnished only new proofs of the sympathy