

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—One of the curates of a populous parish in Dublin having, it is believed without due consideration on the subject, affixed his signature to the protest against Bishop Gobat, has had his license withdrawn by the Archbishop of Dublin. This mark of ecclesiastical censure has caused great regret to the friends and parishioners of the Rev. gentleman; for a more efficient or zealous clergyman could not be pointed to within the whole range of the diocese, and it is to be hoped that some explanation will be afforded which may induce his metropolitan to reconsider his decision in the matter. It is reported that the correspondence which has passed between his grace and the offending curate will be shortly laid before the public. The whole affair has created very considerable interest in Dublin.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.—It is stated in the Times that 9,000,000 quarters of wheat are more than is absolutely required for one year's consumption of this country, and that the quantity of wheat on hand, when the harvest of 1853 commenced, coupled with the importations we have had and the amount of yield of our harvest, would be almost sufficient, if foreign aid were to cease, to carry us over till next harvest. The consumption being stated at 18,000,000 quarters per annum, is a wicked fallacy.

Sir Robert Peel has consented to deliver a lecture in five or six towns of the midland district in aid of the fund being raised to employ a paid lecturer in connection with the Midland Union of Mechanics' Institutes.

SUPPLY OF FOOD.—In consequence of the extensive failure of the last harvest in Europe, attention is very generally directed to the supply of food. Our own journals, and the journals of France, Belgium and Germany, teem with articles on the subject. Almost every Government of Europe, which has hitherto maintained protective laws, has either suspended or abrogated them, or adopted some measure to increase the supply of food.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Rear-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, has been appointed to succeed his uncle, Rear Admiral Fanshawe, C. B., as superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, the latter having been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour as commander-in-chief in the West Indies.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The telegraphic despatch purporting that Bucharest was in flames, and the Russian Army in retreat, is proved to have been without foundation. Taking up the narrative of the campaign from its commencement, it appears that the Turks crossed the Danube in force at Widdin and Turtukai; that they threw detachments on to the left bank at two or three intermediate points, and perhaps did the same at Hirsowa or Bra'low, lower down the stream. At Giurgevo their attempt failed.—One only of their positions on the left bank was attacked by the Russians—that, namely, at Ottenitza. Here—as is now well ascertained—they repulsed assault after assault in a series of severe engagements between the 4th and 11th of this month: up to that date the Turks had been successful everywhere: had repulsed the enemy repeatedly at the island opposite Giurgevo, and with great slaughter at Ottenitza, and were believed to be in a condition to march upon Bucharest. In this emergency, however, Prince Gortschakoff was able by concentrating his forces midway between Bucharest and the Danube, to overthrow the assailants immediately in his front. Their opportunity was then gone, and the Turks prudently repassed to their own side of the river, effecting a voluntary retreat in good order and without loss. The altered position of the two armies leaves Prince Gortschakoff without any assailant on his side the Danube immediately in front of him; secures at the same time the base of his operations; and clears his communications with Moldavia and Bessarabia, so that he can receive whatever amount of reinforcements the Czar may be able to send him. The left wing of the Ottoman army, under Ismail Pacha, however, which was the first to cross the Danube at Widdin, still retains its position on the left bank at Kalafat, and may be said to occupy little Wallachia. It was expected that the Russians would make an attack upon Kalafat as soon as Osten-Sacken's corps and the remainder of that of Luiders could be brought up to guard the approaches to Bucharest. From the Pruth to the Wallachian capital, however, is a long march, especially for an army corps which cannot travel without an immense train of waggons.

It is stated that the French Government has proposed a bold and decided course of policy—nothing less than a treaty of pacification with this country, which would, of course, be open to the adhesion of the other

Great Powers, for the purpose of imposing terms of peace upon the Belligerents, and endeavouring to terminate the war. Two precedents are quoted in favour of this plan: the first, the treaty of London, concluded on July 6th, 1827, between Great Britain, Russia and France, for the pacification of Greece; and the second the Quadruple Treaty of July, 1810, by which Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia agreed to impose terms of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. In each of these cases the intervention was successful; and it is contended that, either by a direct arrangement between the parties concerned, or by a conference of the Great Powers to be held in London and Paris, means may be devised for terminating hostilities. Meanwhile, ships of war, both from the French and British fleets, are reported to have entered the Black Sea, where they will defend the Turkish coast from invasion.

The Turkish Government has sent to the Black Sea a naval division, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig, in order to protect the coast against a *coup de main* on the part of the Russians. The Turco-Egyptian squadron keeps a strict watch on the coast of the Black Sea, from Trobizond to Redout-Kaleh, in which district the army of Abdi Pacha is operating. On the 17th, the whole of the Turco-Egyptian fleet was to enter the Black Sea, with orders to attack the Russians wherever they might be found.

Kalafat will now be the central point of interest.—Letters from Krajova of the 10th instant state that the Russians have concentrated a large force in and around that town. Their outposts are close to Kalafat, where frequent skirmishes took place. Ismail Pacha's headquarters were at Kalafat, which Omer Pacha has been instructed to hold if possible; while, at the same time, he has been ordered to abstain from further operations during the winter. There are rumours of the taking of Krajova by the Ottoman troops, after a smart engagement between the troops of Ismail Pacha and the corps of the Russian General Fischbaek. Krajova is situated on the left bank of the Selyl, at a short distance from Kalafat. It has a fortified castle in a most advantageous position; and which, though in bad condition, might be made available for defence. Omer Pacha was expected to establish *en échelon* along the left bank of the Danube a corps of 40,000 men, and to fortify himself in the strongest possible manner in the triangle comprised between Kalafat, Krajova, and Naraert, and thus secure his communications between both banks, and have a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.—The inclemency of the season, and the rise of the Danube, which becomes altogether impassable in early winter from drifting blocks of ice, may suspend for a time the hostilities of the Turkish and Russian armies. But we have little doubt that there is on both sides considerable eagerness to carry on the war; and, should the Danube be completely frozen over, as will probably be the case a few weeks hence, we are by no means satisfied of the impossibility of a winter campaign, especially to troops accustomed to brave the severity of the Russian winter.

The present lull is therefore likely to be of short duration: and this circumstance is the strongest argument we can employ to urge upon the Governments of Europe engaged in the restoration of peace, the most strenuous exertions for that purpose, accompanied by a distinct and peremptory declaration of the course they are prepared to pursue for the accomplishment of that object.

FRANCE.

We hear from Vienna that on the 17th, the Duke of Nemours arrived on a visit to Frohsdorf, when the reconciliation between the head of the house of Bourbon and the sons of the late Louis Philippe was completed. The Duke of Bordeaux has since returned the visit of his Royal relative. A convention provides, it is said, that Count de Chambord is to be recognised as the legitimate heir to the Crown. In case of the Countess's death, he agrees not to marry again. If he dies childless, the Count de Paris is to be the successor to the present Pretender.

Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at the English Court, who has been absent for a few days from his post in London, is expected to bring back with him from Fontainebleau the proposals of Louis Napoleon, whether these be for increased activity on the part of the combined fleets, a disembarkation of troops on one or other shore of the Black Sea, or the execution of a secret treaty between France and England on the Eastern question.

The subject of the coronation of the Emperor is again mooted: and it is believed that, the ceremony

will be performed on the anniversary of the marriage, the 29th of January, by the Archbishop of Paris, who will have previously received a Cardinal's hat. The rumour also prevails in Paris of a projected marriage between the young King of Portugal and the daughter of the King of the Belgians, who is now in her fourteenth year.

The Prince Jerome, the last surviving brother of the Emperor Napoleon, gave a grand banquet at the Palais Royal on Thursday, to a large party, in celebration of his natal day, when he completed his seventy-ninth year.

The reduction of the duties upon coals and iron is another and most important step towards Free-trade. The Imperial decree has caused some jealousy in Belgium, the iron manufacturers of which have hitherto been favoured to the prejudice of those of Great Britain.

PORTUGAL.

We receive from Lisbon the melancholy intelligence that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal died in childbirth on the 18th, at noon. According to the laws of the Kingdom, the King-Consort will be Regent until the majority of her eldest son, Don Pedro, who has barely completed the sixteenth year of his age. The deceased Queen Donna Maria II. da Gloria, was only in her thirty-fourth year, being born on the 4th of April, 1819—a month before her Majesty Queen Victoria. She was the daughter of Don Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil (IV.) in the series of the Kings of Portugal.

ITALY.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.—A letter from Naples of the 14th inst., announces the discovery of the remains of an antique villa between Averno and Scasati, on the banks of the Sarno, at a depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth. The architecture, with the exception of the arcades, bears no resemblance to the buildings of Herculaneum and Pompeii.—The house, of which the front wall is partly rotted by the oozing of the waters of the Sarno, contains ten large rooms. There were found in it a male and female skeleton, that of a bird, and agricultural implements of bronze. During the last excavations made at Pompeii several human skeletons, and one of a dog, were discovered, pressed one upon the other. Two gold rings, ornamented with cameos, were found on the fingers of the left hand of one of the skeletons.—They have been deposited in the Bourbon Museum at Naples.

CURE FOR CANCER.—The *Augsburg Zeitung* announces that Dr. Landolfi, physician to the King of Naples and director of the principal hospital in that city, has discovered a cure for cancer even in its last stage—that he has effected an entire cure of a lady of rank and several other persons in Munich suffering from the disease, in presence of the most distinguished physicians of the city, and has left Munich for North Germany to attend a princess who is affected with the same dreadful malady. He will shortly, it is said, publish an account of his discovery.

DENMARK.

The Danish Popular Chamber has voted, after a long and stormy discussion, an article of the Conscription Act, declaring that the troops raised in Denmark should never form part of the German Federal Contingent. This resolution is in direct contradiction with the principle of the unity of the monarchy, which has lately been asserted at so great cost.

UNITED STATES.

By the lengthy statement, which we elsewhere publish, concerning the terrible mortality at sea on board the emigrant ships which arrived here during the last month, it will be seen that one thousand one hundred and forty-one persons died of cholera, out of thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two passengers.

No sooner has the cold weather fairly relieved the people of New Orleans from the yellow fever than the cholera made its appearance, and threatens to provoke almost as great a scourge as the former pernicious disease. One hundred and twenty-nine persons, mostly emigrants, died last week, and now we learn that one of the most distinguished physicians of that city expired Thursday morning. It is useless for the New Orleans papers to attempt to establish the belief that the health of their city is good in the face of those facts.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, from a long tour through Canada and the Southern States of America, has returned to this city, and occupies apartments at the Carlton House.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Martin Koszta arrived in this city on Thursday evening, from Boston, in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger, and after sojourning here for the night left in the Philadelphia 8½ o'clock train, en route for Washington.—*Ibid.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1853.

The interments during the last past week, in this city were 372, including 219 from cholera.