

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, in replying to a speech addressed to him on the 15th August on the occasion of his fête, said: "My presence at Bayonne to-day is a fact which I am proud to acknowledge. It proves that France, calm and happy, no longer entertains those fears which oblige the head of the state to be constantly armed, on the *qui vive* in his capital. It proves that France may carry on a war afar off without any interruption in the free and regular course of its internal life."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has granted, on the occasion of the fête, 2,582 pardons or reductions of punishment.

GERMANY.

A communication from Vienna, dated August 11, states that the Austrian Cabinet had dispatched a note to St. Petersburg, demanding of Russia the following guarantees, as a basis for the re-establishment of peace, viz.:—

1.—The immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia; 2.—The voluntary surrender of Russia's protectorate over these Principalities and Servia; 3.—Ample securities for the future free navigation of the Sulina mouths of the Danube; 4.—A new and more satisfactory arrangement with respect to the patronage hitherto exercised by Russia over the orthodox church in Turkey; 5.—A revision of the treaty of 1841.

The object of the Emperor Nicholas is to detach Austria from the Western Powers, and the all-important question now is, whether he is likely to effect this. No pains have been spared to get up reliable information on this subject, and the following is the result of my inquiries. It has not failed to produce an agreeable impression on the Imperial Government that the order for the complete evacuation of the Principalities has been given. The first step has now been taken towards the settlement of the Oriental difference, but as long as the Western Powers demand nothing unreasonable there is no cause to suppose that Austria will secede from a coalition the object of which is the restoration of peace on an equitable and durable basis. The *status quo ante* is, of course, entirely out of the question, and there is reason to believe that no great difference of opinion exists between Austria, Turkey, and the Western Powers in respect to the principal conditions of the future treaty of peace. Before France and England will consent to renew negotiations or agree to an armistice, the Emperor of Russia must have pledged himself to accept three or four fundamental conditions, such, for instance, as the following:—

1.—The free navigation of the Danube. 2.—The Black Sea to be open to all nations. 3.—Russia to renounce all claim to an exclusive protectorate in the Danubian Principalities and over the Greek Christians subject to the Porte. On these three points the Porte, the Western Powers, and Austria are said to agree, but there are others on which some difference of opinion prevails. In regard to the question of indemnification, the opinion of the Turks and Russians is very nearly the same. They both aver that this country has nearly as valid a claim on Russia as France and England. "Austria," says they, "has raised a powerful army, which has looked on while the Russians and Turks have been fighting.—The armaments of the allies have been on a grand scale, and one of the most costly description, but neither England nor France has until now performed a single feat of arms worthy of mention." It is now rumored that the Austrians will not occupy either of the Principalities; but it is possible that a small corps will enter Moldavia.

SAXONY.—The late king is succeeded by his brother, who is a Catholic, while the people are Protestant; the present king is fortunately a zealous member of his Church, and is likely to take an active part in the rising that is now being got up by the Catholic episcopacy in Baden and Bavaria.

The Prussian Government insists that the negotiations between the Western Powers and Austria should be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refuses.

ITALY.

PROTECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.—On July 30th Cardinal Roberti entered on the office of Protector of the Institute of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, vacant by the death of Cardinal Lambruschini.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 5th August publishes a notification from Government, containing the sentence of death passed on five prisoners by the permanent Court-martial, and a verdict of acquittal in favor of another. It was curiously believed in Parma on Saturday last that all the five condemned had been executed, but the *Gazette* concludes its official notice by saying—

"This sentence having been submitted for the supreme ratification was fully confirmed, commencing, however, by special grace, the punishment of death to that of 20 years' incarceration in one of the forts of the State, in the case of Enrico Barilla, in consideration of his sincere penitence."

Another protestation against these constant revolts excited by Mazzini has appeared from one of his former and one of his most effective supporters—Garibaldi. When he first arrived in Genoa, some months ago, every effort was made by the Mazzinian party there to induce Garibaldi to lend his name to their conspiracies, but he was deaf to all their entreaties, as he had been to the same kind of arguments in America and England, and when the absurd affair of arazana took place last May, with which it was favored by the reactionists to identify his name, he the Piedmontese Government such satisfactory signs of his entire disapproval of such proceedings it did not hesitate to allow him to visit his

friends, and remain as long as he pleased in the country.

SPAIN.

We have great reason to fear that the Government which has been established at Madrid within the last fortnight, under the presidency of the Duke of Victory, does not possess the qualifications or the means to perform these essential duties.

The existence of the State, of the Monarchy, and of society itself is in jeopardy, and the fall of the late abominable Government has left the country in the most perilous position in which it has ever yet been placed.—*Times*.

Queen Christina is a State prisoner at the Escorial. The Junta and populace will not allow her to fly to France. They insist on her being brought to trial, and the Ministers have acceded to this demand.

The decree for the convocation of the Constituent Cortes has been published. It contains the declaration that the dynastic question cannot be made a subject of discussion therein. There will be but one Chamber.

We have already said that the juntas of Valladolid and of Burgos had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The junta of Valencia has just adopted a measure which shows that the Spanish revolutionists do not intend to limit themselves to the expulsion of the Religious Orders; it has pronounced the suppression of the Diocesan Seminary.—*Univers*.

BALTIC.

Letters from Bomersund give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its wall was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses. The English loss was one, the French, trilling.

The bombardment lasted from 5 a.m., of the 15th, to 2 p.m. the following day.

One of the forts, the Zee, was blown up after it had capitulated; but whether by the Russians or the French, remains as yet uncertain.

The *Moniteur* says that the Aland Islands will be retained possession of, as of immense importance for the ensuing campaign.

CRONSTADT AND THE GALVANIC BATTERY.—A correspondent of the *Sun* proposes to attack Cronstadt with a galvanic battery, an arm of some novelty in war, and as yet but little used in warlike operations; but possibly (according to the magnitude of the operation) more likely to effect the fall of those places than all the artillery of Europe. I would respectfully submit, he says, that an experiment be tried on Cronstadt as a first essay, 4,000 or 5,000 tons of gunpowder being put on board as many vessels as would carry that quantity. The vessels should be sent, with a favorable wind or tide, close up under the walls of Cronstadt, the galvanic apparatus being in each vessel, and the operator at a respectful distance from his mines (the vessels.) Let him make the connection of the galvanic wires good, and explode the mass. Nothing human could withstand the shock within three or four miles of the position. The effect would certainly be terrific. I should think it would disturb the *status quo* of Cronstadt, and dispel any pleasing dreams of the Czar in St. Petersburg respecting the impregnability of the fortress; for, if it did not shake the place to its centre, it would render it easy to carry it by a *coup de main* before the garrison, if it survived, could recover its self-possession.

EASTERN WAR.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated that accounts have reached Paris announcing that the expeditionary troops have landed in Perekop, the Isthmus which joins the Crimea to the mainland. The probability of such an event was spoken of some days ago as the best means for intercepting the communication of the Russians with the Crimea.

The Anglo-French forces, under Generals Brown and Canrobert, including Turkish troops, amount to 90,000 men. The Russians count 94,000, viz., garrison of Sebastopol, 24,000; troops guarding the coast, 40,000; and two separate corps of 15,000 men each, stationed in the interior of the peninsula, 30,000; total 94,000. These two statements are authentic.

At Sebastopol, the object of all these preparations, the garrison are making great exertions in strengthening the fortifications, and strong bodies of troops have arrived there from the interior of Russia. The Crown Prince Constantine will visit Sebastopol in the winter, in the capacity of Grand Admiral, to inspect the fleet stationed there.

At Sebastopol active and energetic preparations are being made upon all accessible points on the coast to oppose the landing of troops. All roads (and there are but few) are mined at given places, entrenched, intersected, impeded with abatis, and flanked with redoubts. The inhabitants, it is added, are ordered to quit their dwellings upon the first signal, and to retire before the cordon of Cossacks directed to sweep them, their cattle, and their moveables, into the interior.

The Russians have informed the Austrian Government that they shall cross the Pruth in five places, and march at once into the interior, instead of remaining on the frontiers. The meaning of this is, that the troops will be directed at once against the allies in the Crimea.

According, indeed, to statements which there is no cause to doubt, the 131 battalions, comprising General Gortschakoff's army, will not recross the Pruth with more than an average of 450 effective bayonets each, or a general total of 59,000 in round numbers. This shows a difference of 72,000 between that cypher and the normal strength on paper, and a real difference or loss of infantry *hors de combat* of 45,800 men, that is, allowing each battalion to have mustered 800 effectives at the commencement

of the invasion. A third of these will probably be restored to their duties, so that the total infantry to be deducted as dead, crippled, and invalided will be about 30,000.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 2nd ult.:—

"An opinion gains ground; that Sebastopol is the destination of the combined armies and fleets, but the strength of that fortress, increased even since the beginning of the war by the unceasing endeavors of the enemy, seems to demand a siege longer than can be prudently attempted at so late a season; at least, those who oppose the belief that such an enterprise will be attempted this year ground their arguments on the short time that will be left for such an operation before the commencement of the storms and cold of November. The army may be thrown into the Crimea before the conclusion of the present month, after which they will have a term of eight or nine weeks before they will be compelled to discontinue their operations. The whole question resolves itself into the possibility of conquering the stronghold within the time given. Military engineers declare that no place is really impregnable, and that the whole is a matter of time, skill, and numbers; but competent authorities seem to declare that this place, if properly defended, will be able to hold out for a long term.

The recent visit of Sir G. Browne to the entrance of the harbor seems to indicate the direction of the efforts of the allies to this quarter; but the greatness of the enterprise still leads many to consider that it will not be attempted, and to conclude that the destination of the assembled troops is to Odessa or even to Anapa. The officers are already thinking about winter quarters, which, it is said, the Bulgarian plains will not furnish. The troops may be sent back to the barracks of Stamboul and Scutari, or distributed among the towns of the interior, but some have spoken of Anapa as a place defended against the winds, and likely to afford shelter to, at least, a part of the forces. This seems, indeed, to be the only use to which the place could be turned, if it be true that it enjoys these advantages; while the capture of Odessa would cripple the resources of the enemy, and that of Sebastopol perhaps bring him to terms.

A speedy blow is necessary to keep up our reputation here, for that of the Russians is recovering from the disaster of Silistria.

The following letter is from a Protestant officer of the light division of the British army in Turkey:—

Moestir, two miles from Pravadi, July 27th.

"We had suddenly to decamp from Devna on account of an outbreak of cholera. I am happy to say the change has proved beneficial. The unhealthiness of the Devna plain, from the large lake and swamp there, is believed to have been the great cause of the outbreak; while the men, previously weakened by indifferent diet, the heat of the climate, noxious exhalations in camp, from too long a stay in one spot, and other circumstances, were thus rendered very susceptible to its influence. The whole neighborhood of the lake, which extends from Varna to Devna, proved very fatal to the Russians when they were here. If the supplies sent out from England had been more efficiently distributed, we should have been in better trim than we are to meet any epidemic. Judging from the accounts we have of the march of the French from Gallipoli to Adrianople, their commissariat contrived to be always a day in advance of the army, and arrangements were made so that abundant supplies were procurable by the troops at the ends of their march. Though we have come so short a distance, and at such long intervals, our commissariat always arrives after us, so defective and ill-arranged are their means of transport. I was thinking to-day of a conversation I had with—a few days before I left England, comparing Protestant Clergymen with Catholic Priests. In a marquee close to my tent is Mr.—, the Catholic Priest, a well-informed and well-selected man, most indefatigable and attentive. There were two deaths in hospital to-day, both Protestants. The Clergyman never came near them. I have never seen him visit the sick yet; and the hospital sergeant, who is always at the hospital, says he has not been there but once since we landed at Varna. On the other hand, no Catholic has died in hospital without the Priest being with him for some time before his death. He is a constant visitor of the sick there, and he is always trying to find out where sickness is. The fact is, our Clergymen are so superior in position, education, habits of life, and feeling, that they have not the same sympathy with the soldiers that the Catholic Priests seem to have. This is to be regretted, for the influence of our Church is much lessened by it among the men. I have witnessed the same fact in every station I have yet been in, and now find it as true as ever in camp life."

AUSTRALIA.

Letters from Western Australia, dated the 14th of May, entirely dissipate the accounts of gold discoveries in that colony. According to previous advices, great excitement prevailed on the subject, and prospecting parties were in course of organisation.—All that is now said about it is, "The gold farce is over, and not an ounce has been found."

ALARMING STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN TURKEY.

(From the London Daily News.)

A most startling series of statements will be found in our letter from the camp of Monastir. The charge is flatly made that, in addition to being kept in that state of inaction which begets despondency and disease, the men are half starved. No wonder that "a general gloom prevails," in spite of orders to the bands to play "lively marches." Who can enjoy

music or be lively with a stomach but half-filled, and that with Bulgarian beef? Marching and counter-marching before breakfast with empty stomachs, and breathing an atmosphere far from the healthiest, cannot fail to tell in very deadly fashion on the gallant fellows who left our shores, as it were but the other day, cheering and cheered, and on the way, as it seemed, to fight in a good cause, instead of famish in an aguish camp. Well may the authorities of the army in Turkey object to the presence of any correspondent but one in the Russian interest. Here is a picture for Englishmen to contemplate:—

"It may sound strange, and it may appear incredible to people at home, but still it is a fact, that the troops out here in Bulgaria are half-starving. I am fully aware that such a statement will appear monstrous to those who recollect the statements (and very correct ones, too) of the liberal provision made for the necessities and comforts of the soldiers. The people of England have read, and rejoiced in reading, that the Oriental expedition had been provided for with an almost paternal care by the country; that care had been taken, not only that the rations of the soldiers were good and plentiful, but that the smaller necessities and even the luxuries of life should accompany them on their march, and be retailed to them at cost price by the commissariat. Rice, coffee, tea and sugar, ale and porter, were to be sent in the rear of the army; our soldiers in Turkey were to have all the creature comforts to which they had been accustomed in England at prices considerably lower than the average of English prices, and the nation to fight and bleed for which they were sent out marked its gratitude beforehand by making a liberal provision for the wants and comforts of its defenders. It is a well known fact that enormous stores for the use of the army were bought at the public expense and sent out to Turkey, but it is not less a fact that the troops have had little benefit, if any, from those stores—that they were late at Gallipoli, irregular at Scutari, wanting at Varna, and utterly absent from the day the troops left for Aladdin and Devna. The commissariat was unwilling or unable, or both, to send stores to the distance of twenty miles from the depots, and yet the nation had willed it that those stores should follow the army on its march across whole provinces; and most assuredly the gentlemen of the commissariat are appointed and paid, not for any special merits of their own, but simply for the purpose of forwarding and distributing those stores."

The effects of such commissariat arrangements are most melancholy on the health and efficiency of the army.

"Whatever provision may have been made for the food of the troops, I believe there is not a single man—not a general-officer—in the camp at Monastir who will dare to assert that the rations served out to the men are sufficient for their maintenance.

"A soldier's daily ration of one pound of this meat, minus the sinews, skin, bones, and other articles unfit for consumption, reduces itself to about one-third of a pound of dry, tough beef, which can be swallowed by dint of hard chewing, and which may be nutritious to a certain extent. But it is not too much to say that the troops have for the last two months mainly subsisted on their 1½ pound of bread, and the meagre soup which hard boiling has extracted from the beef aforesaid. The bread has been good since the soldiers took the baking of it in hand.—This is a mercy, for Heaven knows to what state they would have been reduced if the bread, too, had been bad. No vegetables, not even dried ones, are included in the soldier's rations."

It is evident enough what the results of all this must be.

"In England we are accustomed to see our soldiers full of robust health—here the men are bronzed with exposure to the sun and air, but they have got thin, and the muscles of their legs and arms are in an alarming state of softness. I felt the arms and legs of many, and I was quite startled by their leanness, and the unhealthy relaxed condition of muscles. The generality of the men complain not of hunger, but of want of appetite. They cannot eat their food, feel weak, and are unable to move."

Bad arrangements on the part of those in command led to all this. With weakened frames the soldiers are unable to brave the consequences of an atmosphere charged with malaria; and cholera enters upon the scene.

"When the army left Scutari for Varna, and when it became known that spots for encampment had been selected on the banks of the Dewna lake, some of the physicians of Pera, men who know the country, told me that the military authorities had pitched almost on the worst locality that could be found in this part of Bulgaria. I was informed that the exhalations from the Dewna lake and its marshy meadows are pregnant with disease, and that low fever and dysentery are always to be found in the villages—few and far between—in this part of the country.—I thought it my duty at the time to report to you this opinion, as coming from men competent to judge, whose hopes and wishes were all for the good of our troops and the success of our arms. I know that both Lord de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan were informed of the danger to which the troops were exposed in the encampments which had been selected for them. But it would appear that it is a rule in this war that no opinion shall be listened to and no advice taken. Experience is to be bought, no matter at what price; and in the present instance the commanders of the army believed in the unhealthiness of the Dewna district only when the plague had broken out and the men under their charge were dying around them.

"The disease which has broken out among our troops is cholera in its most malignant form. It has attacked all the regiments; but chiefly those who