

EUROPE AT REST.

There seems at the present moment to be little in the record of passing events in any of the nations of Europe to challenge particular attention or call for special comment. For the time being, the surface of society exhibits everywhere an appearance of perfect tranquillity. The inhabitants of this broad quarter of the globe, busily engaged in the genial labors of the harvest, seem to have consented, whilst the sun still shines, to merge all other considerations in the one great aim of gathering in and securing the bountiful fruits of the earth which a beneficent Providence has afforded them; and thus we find, that whilst this labor is in progress, the hum of discontent, even in Italy and Spain, is hushed, and conflict between liberty and oppression for the time suspended.

How long this peaceful state of things may continue is more than any human being can venture to foretell; but it can hardly be expected, that the bitter feelings lately aroused in the bosoms of the oppressed people of the Italian peninsula will not again break forth with renewed acrimony against the tyranny of Naples, of Rome, and of Austria, and that too at no distant day. Whenever this occurs, the danger of a collision between the principal Powers of Europe will again present itself, and all our songs of peace may once more be suddenly changed into the deadly blast of war.

For the moment, however, everything over the whole face of Europe wears the air of complete tranquillity. In England and France, rulers, statesmen, heroes, legislators, and politicians of all ranks and creeds appear to be solely bent upon the one endeavor of discovering how the time may be passed in the utmost repose and ease. London and Paris no longer boast the presence of a Court. The streets of both capitals are empty. The sea breeze of Biarritz and the mountain air of Balmoral have courted the two Sovereigns of the mighty West from their several seats of empire, and led them to seek in the comparative solitude of those secluded portions of their kingdoms a needful rest from the toils of government. So also with the statesmen of both countries: few remain at their post. Relaxation is the general order of the day; and none are found to resist it. Our heroes, it is true, continue to have some work cut out for them in the shape of banquets and feasts; but as for our unhappy politicians, they are absolutely reduced to the pitiable extremity of having nothing whatever to do, and, what is even more deplorable, nothing whatever to say. As an evidence of the condition to which a once numerous and flourishing body of this class is now reduced, it is only necessary to observe, that for the last fortnight, the leading topic of discussion in the principal organs of the press devoted to their interests has been an investigation of the problem as to whether they have any existence or not. "Do we exist?" has been the anxious enquiry of the Conservative press for some time past. "Is there such a thing as a Conservative party in these kingdoms?" The inquiry has been good-naturedly taken up and repeated for them by their brethren of a more liberal order, until every corner of the kingdom has rung with its echoes; but no satisfactory reply has yet been afforded; so that at this very moment there are some two or three hundred gentlemen, ordinarily ranging themselves on the opposition side of the House of Commons, who are left in a state of the most perplexing uncertainty and doubt as to whether they can lay claim to the dignity of having any political existence at all. This goes far to argue, that the people of this country are at the present moment all pretty much of one mind upon political affairs, it is but fair to draw the further argument, that they are all pretty well off and contented with the circumstances which surround them. The same may be said generally of France. It is true that in that country, the popular voice is not allowed to find any expression in the press; but as far as we can judge from the testimony of English correspondents resident in Paris, and in many of the provinces, the prevalent feeling in every quarter of France is one of almost universal contentment.

Prussia has been somewhat suddenly startled from the profound lethargy of the

repose in which it has lately been the ambition of her King, to steep her, by the announcement, that the might and majesty of her maritime flag, even when floating from the mast-head of a ship of war, commanded by one of her Princes of the blood royal, has been impudently set at naught, and subjected to a downright defeat by a saucy band of Moorish pirates. All the press of Prussia has been busy for the last three weeks in repeating the tale of Prince Adalbert's mishap with the Riff pirates, and terrible have been the denunciations launched against the audacious rovers. The King of Prussia has made up his mind to avenge the outrage committed on his flag, and to sweep the robbers and assassins from the face of the earth; to which end he has, what? Fitted out a couple of frigates and half-a-dozen gun-boats, and despatched them to the Mediterranean, with orders to settle all accounts between him and the impertinent gentlemen of the Riff coast? No such thing. The King of Prussia does not avenge himself in that common-place manner. He does not undertake the task himself, but petitions others to undertake it for him! Instead of instantly fitting out such a naval expedition as would suffice for the punishment of the piratical horde, by whom his flag had been insulted, he goes a-begging to England, to France, and, as it is said, even to Russia, and petitions them to "whip" the pirates for him. Can the dignity of a Monarch, assuming to associate himself amongst the great Powers of Europe, fall lower than this? To capture and hang a pirate who has fired upon his flag and murdered his subjects, the King of Prussia must needs have the alliance and active co-operation of all the maritime powers of Europe! Wonderful to say, his own subjects appear to be completely indifferent to the whole affair, and to be rather inclined to forget it than to avenge it. Such is the melancholy prostration of national and manly spirit to which the truckling policy of the King has reduced the once high-mettled people of Prussia.

In Russia all other considerations are, of course, giving way to the one all-absorbing ceremony of the Coronation. Nothing that Rheims or Westminster has ever been able to boast can equal in grandeur, richness, and tediousness what is preparing for the sight-seers at Moscow on the present occasion. It will require no mean powers of generalship to organize the multitudinous processions, to get the hundreds of officials into the Cathedral and out of it again, and even, it would seem, to feed and lodge, with due attention, the thousands of distinguished personages who will be gathered in the ancient Muscovite capital from every region of the West and East. The Coronation of a Russian Czar must not be regarded in the same light as the investiture of a Western Sovereign. The words "by the Grace of God," which in England are construed by modern notions into a mere pious phrase, have, in a country like Russia, their original meaning. The authority of the Sovereign is supposed to be directly derived from on High; he receives his commission from Heaven, through the Church, and is answerable to no human tribunal for the exercise of his power. The coronation and its accompanying consecration are the rites by which the appointment to govern the Muscovite world is legitimately conferred. Until the Emperor is covered with the actual material crown and anointed with the holy oil he exercises merely a provisional jurisdiction. He is the designated but not the installed Viceroy of Heaven. Hence the officers of State, the chief prelates of the Church, the ambassadors of foreign Powers, are assembled to witness a ceremony which has to the empire a practical reality. Muscovite custom requires that each corporation, each profession, each province, each regiment of the army, should be represented on the great day. If the assembled functionaries were only such personages as the masters, the grand masters, and the arch-masters of the ceremonies, the whole would lose much of its significance. But each tribe of the Asiatics has its representative among the spectators of the rite. The chiefs of the peasants of the State domains, one for each Government, are there; the ancients of the guilds of traders, the foreign merchants, the magistrates, the section of the

Council of Manufactures, the officials of the Custom-house, take a part in the ceremony. The board of Mines, the Chamber of Finance, the Commissariat, the University, the Post-office, the Department of Theatres, with a number of other bodies equally share in the great solemnity. Hence the all-absorbing character of the ceremonial—and hence the mightiness of the preparations which have been made for its celebration.

In the other Kingdoms and States of Europe, nothing remarkable presents itself.—*News of the World.*

TURKISH REFORMS.

(From the News of the World.)

The last intelligence which reaches us from Constantinople is not altogether satisfactory. There can be no doubt whatever, that the Sultan and his Ministers are sincerely bent on improving the condition of the country by the prompt application of the new law; the Hatti Honyayiuom has already been promulgated wherever it was prudent and possible to do so; and several Greek churches are already in the course of construction. But the great difficulty displays itself in persuading the old Turkish party to accept with sincerity the new order of things.

It appears that the executive in Turkey consists generally and chiefly of a class of gendarmes, principally Albanians and Rediffs, who, during the war, and in the absence of the regular army, were charged with the guardianship of domestic affairs, and particularly to put down brigandage. Now, it so happens, that this force has no more interest in entirely extirpating the brigands, than the professed rat-catcher would have in effecting the complete annihilation of vermin. No rats—no rat-catcher; no brigands—no Turkish force to put them down. Robbery is said to be certainly on the increase throughout the Ottoman Empire, and it is plain that there will be no remedy for this unless the regular army is employed to enforce law and clear the country of the lawless.

It has been proved in Greece, that the regular army is useless for this purpose, and the same may be said of Turkey. There can be no doubt that the majority of the Turkish Ministry, with the Sultan, are sincere in their endeavors to apply reforms; but they are grievously obstructed in the execution of the good work by prejudices and personal interests of certain personages not far removed from the Sultan himself, who persist in clinging to the old state of things with the most obstinate tenacity. It is to be regretted, that this party has latterly received a sort of covert support from some of the members of the French Embassy. As the object of England and France is to improve the internal condition and elevate the external rank of Turkey, by placing in the administration of her affairs, men superior to corruption, and sincerely desirous of applying wholesome and necessary reforms—nothing can be more injurious or more fatal to the end in view than that a contrary policy should find the slightest countenance in any official quarter to which the direct influence of France or England may extend. The good effects of the war depend on the ability of the Western Powers to renovate the Turkish Empire—to make it national and thoroughly well governed within itself, and thereby to render it proof against any intrigue of Russia in future. This can only be done by England and France using their legitimate influence to surround the Sultan with honest men; and if they steadfastly persist in that course, there can be little or no doubt of their ultimately succeeding, since we are assured, that the present Sovereign of Turkey is really disposed to listen to

their counsel and advice, and to choose honest men and able advisers, who shall be more devoted to the welfare of the State than the sordid advancement of their own personal interest.

A French correspondent informs us that there are, at the present moment, two bad signs of the times in connection with the affairs of Turkey—the arrival in Paris of a number of Greek crosses (decorations), and a number of Turkish shawls. "I hope," says he, "that the latter are only intended, according to Oriental custom, to hide from the world the charms of the fair sex. The present is the critical moment for the future of Turkey, which all Europe has an interest in keeping independent; that independence and power to resist the enemy, depends on domestic reforms; those reforms, again, rest on the united action of France and England in supporting the Sultan. The allied troops have left the domestic affairs of Turkey in the hands of a loyal Sovereign. There is much to accomplish—many difficulties, the most grave, viz., religious prejudices, to overcome. But there is material for the most happy results, if the Ambassadors of France and England work together for the welfare of Turkey, and the common interests of the nations they represent."

It is very earnestly to be hoped, that the Ambassadors will pursue this course; and that they will not permit any shortsighted rivalry between themselves to impede the progress of the great work of Turkish reformation, which the Western Powers have so deep an interest in seeing accomplished.

An extraordinary statement appears in the *Cologne Gazette*, which, indeed, might be treated with indifference were it not that the Paris journals honor it with a place in their columns—and it is this, that the Czar has promised to support King Bomba in his resistance to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, supported, as the latter are, in appearance at least, by Austria. There may be something in this statement, monstrously improbable as it looks. It may be the case, that the King of Naples is besotted enough to throw himself on the Czar for support, and that his agents are giving out the story, which has found its way to the banks of the Rhine. That King Bomba is as silly as he is tyrannical cannot be doubted, because folly is stamped on every act of his imbecile and reckless government. There is nothing, therefore, which exceeds the bounds of credibility in the assertion that he calculates on the support of Russia. He is, no doubt, offended with Austria for having pronounced in favor of the requisition of the Western Powers: and as he knows that Austria is not in good odour with the Czar, he thinks it easy to win the latter's favor and assistance. As showing Bomba's folly and stupid persistency in his pernicious course of conduct, the rumour of a Russian alliance with Naples is not unworthy of attention; but as regards Russia herself, it is hardly possible to give a shadow of credence to such an imputation on her confessedly astute understanding of political means for practical ends and objects.

A few days ago placards were affixed to the mansions of the Greppi, Traversa, and Poldi, in this city, on which were conspicuous and legible the mottoes, "Long live King Victor Emmanuel!" and "Long live Cavour!" Next morning, there was a great commotion among the police at the sight of these placards, and they ordered the owners of the respective houses to remove them at once. The latter declared, however, that as they had not affixed the placards to the walls of their houses, they did not think it was their business to take them down. The police were then obliged to perform the operation, which was done in a most imposing manner.

The *Independence* states, that strong barracks are being erected at Madrid, which will in fact be forts, intended to keep the people in order.

FLOUR JUST received York. 636 Barrels 300 Barrels Charlotte

SHIP PINE BOARDS Deals, Birch SHINGLES 100 pair August 11.

OATS, White, 1000 bushels August 11.

DYING JOHN M... and the P... extended to... his pri... dressing Bl... work in pro... will be done

Charlotte Georgetown White S... August 30

A MOST Public either in the Subscriber, offers at PR REAL ES... Village of... of Bedou... and the fr... erable exp... the Villag... stands Tr... and WA... Immedi... about 90... cultivation... splendid... BARN, a... Well, an... premises... side of... south to... and, as i... New Br... desirable... which, I... growth o... rear. T... in point... might be... of Samu... terminat... intendin... ted with... purchase... Also... Prince... 25, two... by £9... be sold... Terms... Eq., F... lotto... can be... May

THI... ward... For... States... and T... Shedi... every... For... chant... and e... For... two... For... ponds... day

Le... poste... Ge... N... leave... and... eight... Shes