

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

OCT. 13.—Twenty-seven French and foreign Archbishops and Bishops and their Cardinals were present at Amiens at the removal of the relics of St. Theodosia. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached the sermon on the occasion.

Contradicting the statements of various foreign journals, the *Patrie* asserts that France does not intend increasing the forces at Rome.

## HOLLAND.

The Minister of Public Worship in Holland has notified to the Royal Commissioners in the provinces the receipt, by the government, of an official communication from the Pope, giving notice of the erection in the kingdom, by his Holiness, of an archbishopric and four bishoprics, and of the nomination of an Archbishop and four Bishops. The commissioners, in accordance with the new law on religious liberty, will, consequently, be enabled to communicate officially with the above-mentioned dignitaries, provided that the family names of the Prelates be joined to their Ecclesiastical titles.

## PRUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA IN BERLIN.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on October 7th:—“With the return of autumn, almost wintry weather, the cholera has relaxed much of its virulence here. The number of fresh cases daily is now below fifteen. The highest amount of daily cases has been forty-six in a population of 430,000; this is higher than it ever was before in any former visitation. The total number of cases since the first week in August, when the epidemic first showed itself, is 1,151, of which 740 have died.

“Along the shores of the Baltic also the disease appears to be relenting. In Copenhagen it is just declared extinct; of 7,525 cases 4,083 have been fatal. In Stockholm, which was last afflicted, the culminating point seems just to have been reached—out of 4,078 cases, 2,424 ended with death. In Petersburg also the cases show a gradual decrease.

## AUSTRIA.

Austria continues to augment her forces on the Turkish frontier, and the supposition revives, that in the event of hostilities, she will attempt to occupy Servia, which territory is dissected towards Russia.

## ROME.

The ceremony of the beatification of Father Bobola, of the Society of Jesus, martyr, was fixed for Sunday, October 30. M. Mattei, a wine-merchant, had been arrested, together with M. Dallabetta, a sculptor, M. Zarloff, an officer of the National Guard, and at least 20 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Pontifical army, who, it is said, are compromised in the conspiracy of the 15th of August. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Eternal City, and it was reported that the French garrison is about to receive a reinforcement of 6,000 men.

## ITALY.

Numerous arrests were recently made in the Venetian Provinces, and the prisoners were taken to Verona. Four persons supposed to be revolutionary agents, were arrested at Inspruck, with forty thousand florins in their possession.

Turin papers mention the discovery of Mazzini plots at Sarzana to invade Piedmont. Miss Cunningham has been liberated from prison at Florence.

Giardini, condemned to death at Naples for his share in the revolution on the 4th, had escaped to Turin, after four years concealment.

Naples is threatened with scarcity, and the Government contemplates buying grain.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, dated the 27th ult., announce that the Sultan had signed the declaration of war against Russia as agreed to by the Divan on the 1st. The Sultan issued a spirited proclamation, in which he appealed to the people's loyalty, spirit, and independence; secondly, an appeal was addressed to the governments of England and France, and an official demand was made for the passage of the fleets to Constantinople. It is added, that the Sultan at once despatched a confidential officer to Omar Pasha with a large sum of money for the troops, and at the same time with orders to commence hostilities should the Danubian provinces not be evacuated in fifteen days.

In case of a refusal to quit, the instructions are, to give the Russians all the annoyance in his powers—burning their ships and boats in the Danube, interrupting their communications, &c. He is, however, specially directed on no account to cross the Danube without further orders.

It is stated that the combined fleets have entered the Dardanelles. According to the despatches brought by the Fury the Sultan has appealed to the moral, and, if necessary, the material support of England and France, by demanding the presence of the fleets at Constantinople: he has also requested the Ambassadors of foreign Governments, to notice that he desired to settle the existing difficulties with Russia peaceably; but as his ancestors had gained their Empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it—“Sword in hand.”

It is the general opinion that the French and English will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if the Turks are defeated, will prevent the Russians from marching on Adrianople

or Constantinople. With this view the protecting force might occupy strong positions between Rassoava, on the Danube, and Kestudge, on the Black Sea; but perhaps may occupy Rodosta, on the Sea of Marmora, or Rutchant.

Omar Pasha on the 9th ult., formally summoned Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory. If he refers to his government, Omar Pasha will allow fifteen days for that purpose; but if Russia definitely refuses, he will commence at once; but in the meantime, will not cross the Danube. This would delay operations until the 24th.

Prince Gortschakoff is on the banks of the Danube inspecting the troops, and it was reported, had in effect annexed the Principalities, having formally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menchikoff will in future administer the government. The remaining Russian officials had left Turkey.

Letters from the Russian camp lead us to suppose that Russia is meditating a winter campaign, as she calculates on the speedy disorganisation of the Ottoman army, on insurrections and troubles of every kind, and even on a revolution; and, above all, on the impossibility of the Anglo-French squadron doing anything. Her intention was to march on Adrianople, and thence towards the Dardanelles. This plan is not new—it was the same in 1829. General Rott, arriving with his corps *d'armée* at Adrianople, sent instantly General Muchanov, with a brigade of cavalry and artillery, to Enos and Saros and was himself to follow with the whole of his division if the negotiations had not begun.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 6.—The American squadron under Commodore Perry, reached Japan on the 8th of July and left again on the 17th. It was well received, but the opening of Japan was postponed to the spring of 1854.

“The rebellion in China continued to progress, and Peking was expected to fall soon, and with it the Hien-foung dynasty.”

## THOUGHTS ON A WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(From the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*.)

Even though France were to decline joining Great Britain in her refusal to force the acceptance of the Vienna note on the Divan, yet that refusal on the part of Great Britain alone suffices to change the aspect of the Oriental question. It is not now likely that Turkey will be induced to retract her modifications of the note. This being the case, a war between Russia and Turkey is by no means improbable. Though in its decline, still the Moslem is strong enough to produce a fanaticism which the Government will find it difficult to resist, for this fanaticism holds forth promises of rapine and murder.

The question is what the result of hostilities would be for Europe. A partial answer to that question may be suggested by a review of the armies of the two Powers.

The Hungarian campaign has enabled us to judge of the condition of the Russian army, and ascertain its fitness for the purposes of war. That army has made much progress since the Polish campaign. The various corps are completely manned and mounted; the materials are excellent. Their world-famed stubbornness is undiminished. They are now more able in manœuvring. The Don Cossacks alone are not what they used to be.

The faults of the Russian army may be enumerated under the following heads:—They are awkward in the commissariat and victualling departments; they have an objection to quick and daring movements; their outpost service is still neglected; and they keep their troops too much concentrated.

To judge of the Turkish army is much more difficult. The regular troops of the two corps which are usually quartered in and around Constantinople consist of fine men, well dressed and armed; the artillery has good marksmen and drivers; the infantry manœuvres tolerably well; but the cavalry consists of the worst horsemen that can be found. The provincial corps—of which two are stationed at the Danube and the Balkan, while two are in Syria and Mesopotamia—are said to be far worse. Since the battle of Nisib they have never taken the field, except against the Druses and the Montenegrins, and in either case their conduct was not very creditable.

No one has ever thought of praising the Egyptian auxiliaries. It is difficult to say whether the Redifs are regular or irregular troops. They want discipline. The corps of irregulars are chiefly composed of Albanians—bold fellows, indeed, but robbers.

Of the Turkish Generals the world knows nothing. Omar Pasha's name alone is known beyond the confines of Turkey, and even he has never done anything to warrant his military reputation. He appears, however, to be aware of the fact that since the days of Belgrade and Salankemen the Turks fight well only when protected by walls. He is prepared to act on the defensive, and relies on his fortresses and entrenched camps.

No soldier will contradict me when I assert that the Turkish army is not fit to fight pitched battles. The regulars might possibly defend fortresses and entrenchments, and the irregulars, if allowed to plunder, would do for short expeditions. Of course, I do not say that their army is not much better now than it was in 1828 and 1829. But pitched battles can only be fought by armies that have confidence in their officers and in themselves; and how is it possible that the battalions can have confidence in their officers, since those officers are mere drilling-masters? The regulars are, moreover, prone to commit excesses, and such troops are never to be relied on in battle.

As for the scene of the war, it presents the greatest difficulties to the provisioning of troops and the communications between the various corps. Wallachia and Bulgaria, indeed, are tolerably cultivated, but their stores suffice only for the wants of a few weeks. Thracia is a desert. The roads are bad at the best of seasons; from the commencement of autumn to the end of spring they are impassable. Military operations are possible only between May and October.—The remainder of the year it is impossible to march troops, especially artillery. The carriage of provisions by land is impossible; by sea it is difficult and dangerous.

It is mere nonsense to say that Russia protracted the negotiations to the commencement of winter for the

purpose of being safe from the operations of the fleets. In those provinces there is no making war in winter. Even the siege of the fortresses on the Danube would present enormous difficulties.

The Danube separates the two armies. The crossing it at any one point presents the greatest difficulties to the Russians. The Turks have the advantage of fortresses on the Danube, and the means of crossing the river at Widdin.

A war on a large scale is impossible before May. The Russian army is not equal to the exigencies of war by means of flying columns and detached corps (*gleiner krieg*). Attacks upon the fortresses and short expeditions might possibly give the Turks an opportunity of developing their military advantages. The peculiarities of the two armies make it the interest of the Russians to make war in a grand style. But, since such a war is impossible in winter, what on earth can induce them to commence hostilities before the proper times arrives? It is in their interest to wait, and their troops lose nothing by waiting; while the Turkish army, on the other hand, suffers from procrastination. Irregular troops, and troops prone to commit excesses cannot bear the trials of inactivity, even when punctually paid, which is not likely to be the case in the present instance. The Russians therefore will be quiet enough during the winter.

But there can be no doubt that it would be to the advantage of the Turks to commence the war at once, if they could but do so. It is, indeed, easier for them to cross the Danube than for the Russians, but they cannot engage in pitched battles; and, if they entered Wallachia, the Russians, choosing their own field, would meet them with large concentrated masses.—Besides, what with the badness of the roads and the want of provisions for the army, the Turks can as little advance into Wallachia as the Russians into Bulgaria and Thracia.

If, therefore, war be declared, or if events equal to a declaration of war should occur, the winter will probably pass without any serious engagement. A few skirmishes may possibly take place on the outposts; the Russians will take care of themselves in the Principalities, and the Turkish troops may possibly pass the time in killing and plundering the peasant population. When the time for making war arrives, the Turkish army will be in a state of thorough insubordination, and the Divan will be glad to have peace at any price; and, since the Russians are always moderate in their conditions, it is but too probable that a peace will be concluded of which the French scribes of Redschid Pasha will say that it is a triumph of the unconquerable perseverance of the virtuous and heroic Osmanlis.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURES AT LIVERPOOL ON THE SPIRIT.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered the first of a series of three lectures on “Natural Philosophy,” in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, on Monday evening. The audience was large and respectable.

Queen Victoria had returned to London, and all the Ministers had re-assembled. It was not her intention to summon Parliament, unless events became threatening.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in Leith, and that at least one person has been attacked with the malady in Edinburgh.

WAGES MOVEMENT.—At Padilam sixty employers have given notice that they intend closing their mills on the 25th instant, owing to a rumor prevailing of a contemplated demand by the men in their employ for an advance of wages. This has caused immense excitement in the neighborhood.

The cotton mills at Preston were to be temporarily closed by their owners, in order to starve their operatives into submission. The number of turn-outs in the manufacturing district will then number nearly 5000, who must soon be driven back by hunger to their work.

At the present moment we hear of combinations and strikes on all sides, in almost every branch of industry, and, as we are far from thinking that in this country the working man is, generally, too well paid for his strength, comfort, and condition, we are not sorry to find his prospects improving. But just now it so happens, and it can hardly be denied, there is a slight pause, ominous, possibly, a still longer one in our recent unexampled career of prosperity. Across Europe the grim phantom of war, with its attendant horrors—not the least of them, debt—is looming upon us. Australia, which was starved and stunted of everything last April, was overflowing with everything in June, and, from being the most wealthy, has suddenly become the cheapest city in the world. As for the home market, no one ever expects it to make up for a sudden check in the foreign. Hence there is no small probability of a depression, not indeed, as we trust, of a ruinous character, but enough to make it convenient to manufacturers that production be kept within compass.—*Times*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A discovery has recently been made at the Bank of England, which will cause, it is understood a great change to be speedily effected in the character and general appearance of the notes issued by that corporation. It has just been ascertained, that by means of photography facsimiles can be obtained, by a skilful operator, with the greatest facility; and that fraudulent copies of Bank-notes, thus obtained, would pass muster even with some of the most experienced judges.

THE BARNSTABLE BRIBERY COMMISSION.—In consequence of some remarks by the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Prendergast) before the breaking up of the commission, at the recent inquiry into the corrupt practices at elections for this borough, the Dissenting Ministers of the town announced last week special religious services “for humiliation, prayer, and exhortation, in reference to the recently manifested corruptions in this borough.” Meetings for prayer were accordingly held, and two of the Ministers afterwards delivered addresses on “moral purity.” It was proved before the commissioners that several professors of religion had taken Tory bribes of £6 a piece.

THE HERO OF THE LEANDER.—The man Black, who was discharged from her Majesty's ship *Leander*, 50, Captain King, on the plea of having come into a fortune of £60,000, turns out to have played off a successful trick upon the authorities and others, by which he succeeded in not only getting his discharge from the service, as before stated, but also in obtaining some ready cash, in anticipation of his newly-acquired wealth, and which he soon dissipated, leaving the persons whom he had promised to befriend out of his fortune to make the best they could of the hoax.—*Plymouth Mail*.

APPALLING SHIPWRECK.—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY PERSONS LOST.—Intelligence reached Liverpool on Friday of the total wreck of the emigrant ship *Annie Jane*, Captain Mason; from that port to Quebec. The unfortunate vessel sailed on the 9th ultimo, and meeting with some casualty in the Channel, she put back to Liverpool, and after fitting up, re-sailed with about three hundred and eighty passengers, and about thirty of a crew. About thirty-six hours after leaving the port she was entirely dismasted, and drifted as far as lat. 60 N. and on the night of the 28th she was totally lost on the Island of Barra. One hundred and two of the passengers and crew (including the captain) were saved, and the remainder drowned. Only three of the cabin passengers were saved. Captain and Mrs. Rose (passengers) were drowned, and their bodies washed ashore, as well as two hundred and thirty others. The ship went to pieces five minutes after she struck. The captain remained about the wreck, on part of the poop deck, for six hours after the casualty, endeavoring to save as many as possible. A letter from the Captain dated Barra, October 3rd, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of the islanders, who used their best endeavors to save the lives of those on board. The passengers were chiefly Irish emigrants.

The *Catholic Standard* informs us that, so great is the horror of Popery in Westminster Abbey, that the Protestant Chapter caused the Abbey to be closed on St. Edward's Day to prevent Catholics from visiting the Saint's shrine.

On the 18th of August last, there was a small army of 20,143 persons in the goals and houses of correction of England.—*Spectator*.

A SUPPOSED CLUE TO THE FATE OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—It is currently reported at St. Petersburg that several bottles, hermetically sealed and air-tight, but not containing any memoranda to indicate their origin, have been picked up on the highest latitudes of the Siberian coast, and forwarded to the Russian Government, which has not only communicated the circumstances to her Majesty's envoy, but delivered to him several of these bottles. An impression has consequently arisen that these bottles belonged to Franklin's expedition; and it is hoped, feeble as these indices may be, that they may tend to throw some light upon the fate of our countrymen, by producing a search in a new direction corresponding with the set of currents that have thrown these bottles on the Siberian coast. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Queen's messenger, who embarked on Saturday at Constantinople, was charged to convey one of the bottles to the Admiralty, with divers memoranda relating to the subject, drawn up by, or communicated to, the British Legation at St. Petersburg.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle*.

THE LAW OF CHOLERA.—The inquiry which has been made into the mortality of cholera in England has in the most satisfactory manner shown that *enteris purpureus*, there is a close and constant relationship of the epidemic to elevation. It has been observed in a former paper in this series that there is a close connexion between the general health of this country and the distribution of cholera. Now, the tables of mortality in England show that, as a general rule, the mortality declines as we ascend rivers, and that the majority of healthy districts are at certain elevations above the sea.

The relation between the level of places and the strength of the cholera has been most carefully tested in the case of London, and the result has been the discovery of the mathematical correspondence between these two elements under consideration. The districts of London have been classified according to their elevation above the level of the Thames. They are divided into those the elevation of which is not on an average above 20 feet, and at this level the deaths from cholera were 102 in every 10,000. In the second group, at from 20 to 40 feet elevation, the deaths in the same number were reduced to 65. In the third group, from 40 to 60 feet high, the number sank to 34 in 10,000. In the fifth group, with an elevation of from 80 to 100 feet, the deaths were but 22 in 10,000. In a district 100 feet high the mortality was 17, while at Hampstead, about 350 feet above the level of the Thames the deaths were only 8, of which 1 resulted from infection brought from Wandsworth. It was found, on further examination of these facts, that the mortality from cholera on ground under 20 feet high being represented by 1, the relative mortality on each successive terrace is represented by one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, one-sixth, so that the mortality from cholera, at each successive elevation, is one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, one-sixth of the mortality in the terrace immediately below it. This may be the proper place in which to notice the case of the Jews in London, who, during the last invasion, enjoyed remarkable exemption from the epidemic. Their case attracted much attention at the time and subsequently. The fact, which is unquestionable, has been accounted for in the following manner, and is eminently suggestive:—

1. It is well known that, however poor the lower class of Jews may be, they never crowd more than one family into a room.
2. They are not, as a class, given to the abuse of intoxicating liquors.
3. They, in virtue of their religion, are particular in the food they eat. All shellfish is avoided. If any disease is found in a slaughtered animal, it is condemned, and not allowed to be sold for human food.
4. Sabbath rest is strictly enjoined by their religion.
5. They are unable from religious motives to enter our workhouses, and are relieved by the more wealthy of their own persuasion.
6. The Jewish festival of the Passover enjoins every Jew to have his house thoroughly cleansed annually, and the rooms of the lower classes are for the most part annually limewashed.—*Times*.

## A WOULD-BE MARTYR BAULKED!

The descendant of the apostate Priest and malignant Presbyter, John Knox, is, it appears, discharged from prison by order of the Tuscan Government. How cruel of the Grand Duke to deprive the interesting heroine of the garlands which Exeter Hall was preparing for the Scottish martyr! *Lydia Languish's* love for *Beverley* was almost frozen into hatred when her plans for an elopement were thwarted by Sir Anthony Absolute's consenting to his son's espousing the romantic lady in the common way of butchers and other tradesmen. Who knows but Miss Margaret Cunningham's devotion to the heterodox bible and Bunyans “Pilgrims progress” may cool down to zero now that she is baulked in her cherished hope of becoming the lioness of evangelical coteries? The *Times* of Thursday makes the following re-