SPAIN. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, SEPT. 4. Home politics have of late caused the dangers to subtle sand, which makes its way everywhere. The Cuba from American aggression to be almost lost whole day long a dusty haze hangs over the sight of here, but Mr. Pierre Soulé's recent proceed- | parched city. Since the revolution of July the ings and departure have served as a reminder. I police of the streets has been utterly neglected, and have reason to believe that the Spanish Government | the state of Madrid has been disgraceful to a | when an advance of the Russians towards our camp set considers the affair of the Black Warrior as virtu- civilized country, and to the authorities who ought everybody in motion, and myselfamong the rest. This was ally settled. Mr. Soulé, indeed, admitted as much to attend to it. A principal nuisance is that of on Friday last. On came the hostile battalions in verbally, but on being asked to make a written beggars, not a few of whom are of the class of clever formidable and imposing order across the plain which and official communication on the subject, he impostors occasionally shown up at London and separates the two camps, their artillery, infantry, postponed doing so, and went away leaving Paris police-offices. One can hardly walk a hundred and cavalry being clearly distinguishable as they it undone. But there can be scarcely a rea- yards without being assailed by persevering mendi- rapidly advanced. On reaching the mid distance between sonable doubt that the disagreeable affair has cants, and having disgusting deformities and muti- their own and the Turkish outposts, they halted, been settled between Senor Cueto and the Ameri- lations thrust under his very nose. With dismal in seeming expectation that their apparent offer of battle can Government; and even if it had not been | whine or hoarse invocations of countless saints, these | would be accepted by the Mushir; but, this being declined, would greatly facilitate its amicable adjustment.

piratical expeditions, of the nature of that which so | mode. Sellers of newspapers, hardware, handkersignally failed under Lopez, are alone to be appretifiable enterprises, I can inform you that the pestering the passengers. Melon merchants shoot Espartero-O'Donnell Government is without uneasi- | cartloads of their cholera-promoting commodity ness. It considers the island in a state of perfect | wherever they think best. The whole of the shady defence, and is quite tranquil as to the result of the side of the Puerta del Sol is crowded from early attempts that may be made by the "Lone Star" | morning till long past midday with gossips, mining association, or any other bucaniering band at gamblers, and idlers of every kind, through whose whose preparations President Pierce may connive, unyielding mass one progresses at the rate of 100 or have connived. It knows the island to be well | yards in 10 minutes, unless one prefers the garrisoned, and believes the spirit of its inhabitants | desperate alternative of rushing into to be generally good. Of this latter point there sun and under the wheels of the numerous can be few better judges than General O'Donnell, and ill-driven vehicles that here cross each other who so long commanded in Cuba. The troops at | from half a dozen of the busiest streets in the town, present there are upwards of 20,000 infantry, 1,000 | Add to these disagreeables odours of various kind cavalry, and five or six batteries of artillery. The | none of which, assuredly, have their origin in the infantry are among the best in the Spanish | Spice Islands, and you will have a pretty correct | army, and the whole force is composed of idea of Madrid in September, 1854. Its condition men inured to the climate. Of the 6,000 is an invitation to cholera. ago, only 4,000 went, owing to the events that | curious statement and letter: have since occurred here. Those 4,000 were sent to Porto Rico, whence a like number were trans- | we call our readers' attention, is written from Irun. ferred to Cuba, that no part of the garrison of the larger island might risk being incapacitated by the effects of change of climate from taking the field if required. Besides the five or six batteries of field artillery, I mentioned some months back, when first the Black Warrior question arose, that in the course of last year a large number of Paixhans guns were sent out to strengthen the batteries of the island. These, I am assured on excellent authority, are fully armed, and the fortifications in good! repair. Then, by far the greater part, indeed nearly the whole, of the Spanish naval forces is at present at Cuba. Without entering upon the question as to what chance this fleet would have against that of the United States, it is hardly permitted to doubt that it would be able to render an excellent account of any piratical force that the Filibustero party could get together (including even the much-bragged of "Grapeshot"), and with which it had the fortune to fall in.

There can be no doubt that, if the Americans snc ceeded in landing in Cuba, they would be joined? some of the inhabitants, but the best information am able here to obtain induces me to disbelieve that the some would be many. There are about 60,000 Spaniards in the island, the majority whom have gone thither with a view to acquiring fortunes, and with the intention of returning to Spain. It is clear that every consideration combines to induce these men to resist invaders, and that strong bodies of volunteers well acquainted with the country would turn out, determined to fight to the last in defence of their property and prospects. Among the white men born in the island there are doubtless Annexionists, and also malcontents who. without being particularly anxious to become citizens of the United States, would like to be rid of Spanish ' rule. But I am assured that the numbers of those thus disposed are inconsiderable, and, moreover Spanish Creoles are a pacific, indolent race, deficient | Ministry." in energy and daring, and it is likely that the Americans would find among them more well-

wishers than active allies. not enforce its laws and proclamations, and that, | lished the following document:too, when, as we are informed (and the refusal of ' the \$10,000,000 to the President seems to confirm remainder of the nation at defiance, and prosecute, | initials. by means differing in no way (excepting in the greater magnitude of the enterprise) from those employed by the daring pirates, the Blackbeards and the Kidds, who formerly infested the Spanish main and lurked in West Indian creeks and inlets, -if this be the case, the United States will become a public nuisance, and other nations will be compelled to combine to check her encroachments. The inordinate self-conceit of the Americans seems to blind them to this. The rifle-shots from behind the cotton-bags at New Orleans, although they killed Pakenham and repulsed his men, had, perhaps, for America's own sake, been better never fired. That affair, and some other trifling successes during the short war, have largely contributed to inflate our brethren across the water with an exaggerated idea of their own importance and invincibility. What is | wheat is an anomaly apparently not confined to the now passing in eastern and northern Europe might, ' The single word "steam" should suffice to remind | On Wednesday evening appearances were ported across the Atlantic. It would be deeply | gregated, and the police had great difficulty to be deplored that such an expedition should | preserving order. Many of the shops belonging + ever become necessary; but it is impossible | the most obnoxious of the craft were much damager' such humiliation and damage suffice to deter the pletely restored. Americans from the course they are pursuing with respect to Cuba? The statistics I have given prove that nearly the whole of the Spanish navy, and at least one-fourth of the whole effective force of the Spanish army, are now required for the protection of Cuba, while the revenue drawn from the island by the mother country is enormously diminished? the expenses of warlike preparations, and trade is injured by a state of anxiety and doubtful security. which otherwise, I fear, must yet for a considerable time stand over.

Deferred at 18 95.

On the faith of a letter from Barcelona a Madrid very bad. From Seville the reports are much more | Montebello are encamped ashore; they have suffered much | favourable. As yet I have heard of no cases from cholera. in Madrid, nor do I believe there have been any, and there seems a probability of rain, which would be a great blessing, especially if it came down in the torrents by which Madrid is sometimes thoroughly washed. Probably no capital in Europe needs washing at this present moment more than that of Spain. The streets have not been watered since the last shower, which was a good many weeks

by the two or three water-carts that used to lay its dust for the evening promenade. The construction and demolition of the barricades of the 18th and 19th of July and 28th of August have caused an immense accumulation of dust in all the streets, and the least breeze suffices to raise clouds of a defeat. post of Captain-General of the Island of Cuba staircases of clubs and public buildings, and cumber the footpaths, not too wide in Madrid. No pretext existing, therefore, for open war, | Then, out-of-door commerce has become a prevalent | chiefs, and various other merchandise, abound . With respect to such illegal and unjus- | the most frequented thoroughfares, impeding and

ordered to Cuba about three months | From to-day's Tribuno I extract the following

"The letter we insert below, and to the contents of which "We, too, have heard that the Count of San Luis was !

married at the French embassy, on the 25th of August, to the widow of Alvarez, and that on the morning of the 26th he left Madrid in the dress of a soldier of Senor Garrigo's escort. On reaching the Campo de Guardias, it appears that he changed his dress and got into the carriage in which was Senor Gonzales, ambassador to England. This affair too serious to pass unnoticed, and we desire to know if the statement be incorrect. Here is the letter:— "Irun, August 30.—The day before yesterday there

passed through here the Count of San Luis, of happy memory, under the name of Don N. Souza, and in company with Don Antonio Gonzales, and a commandant of the Civil Guard. At the bridge of Behobia this latter turned , back. It appears that at Tolosa they all dined at the same ' table, but acted as if they did not know each other. The vehicle in which they came was the diligence of the North; Gonzales in the coupe, Sartorius in the rotunda, having with him two other persons well armed with pistols, who riturned from this place to Madrid. At Madrid Senor Lujan was present when Sartorius got into the vehicle.

Viva la Moralidad!" This last statement, concerning Senor Lujan, the present Minister of Public Works, is extremely improbable, and it is difficult to believe that Genera' Garrigo and Senor Gonzales have lent themselves to further the escape of Sartorius. It is probable that some of the Government journals will take up

In number 67 of the Iberia, which came out on Sunday, the following paragraph was printed:--"In the secret accounts of the Ministry of the Interior we have been told that the following item appears:— "Subvention to the C. P., 10,000 reals monthly?"

"Who can this gentleman be? What are the services he , has rendered to the polacos? "The old press may know this, because it has lived a

long time; we were born during the last agonies of the late This manifest allusion to the Clamor Publico pro-

oldest and most respectable of the Madrid journals, | superstitions objection. Zarif Pasha had made a won-It is certainly hard upon Spain that she should be | who proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior, put to constant and heavy expense by the conduct | where, in their presence and that of the Minister c of a Power that professes to be at peace with her. | the Department, the secret service accounts were There must be something very faulty in the organ- | examined and the cashier interrogated as to what he ization of the United States' Government if it can- | knew on the subject. This morning the papers pub "MINISTRY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM.

"Don Manuel Gomez, Under Secretary of the Ministry of the truth of that information), a large majority of the Government of the kingdom, certifies, that having the population of the States is opposed to the an- examined the books and records of the accounts of reserved nexation of Cuba. If things be so arranged in the expenses, called 'secret,' of this Ministry, in no part of them ' great American republic that an unprincipled is to be found the item Subvention to the C. P., 10,000 minority may set law, right, and the wishes of the reals monthly.' Nor is there any other with the said

"In evidence of which, by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Government, and at the request of Don Fernando Corradi, Don José Rua Figueroa, and other editors of the old established journals still existing, I deliver

"Madrid, Sept. 3. "MANUEL GOMEZ." I am informed that Senor Corradi, proprietor and editor of the Clamor Publico, is about to bring an ' action for defamation against the Iberia. The Three per Cents. were done at 35, and the Deferred at 18 75.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 10.

The high price of bread and the low price of United Kingdom. Serious disturbances, originating one would think, make them reflect on the great | in the firmness of the bakers to maintain prices, occhanges that have occurred during the last 40 years. | curred in Brussels in the early part of the week. them that the same fleets and armies which now threatening that the first legion of the Civic check, and probably soon will humble the Colossus | Guard was called out, and remained under of the North, might with equal facility be trans- arms during the night. Immense crowds connot to foresee the possibility that when the the fronts, &c., being smashed with paving stones Eastern question is disposed of there may be a and other heavy missiles. However, the energy Western question to settle. Looking at things in a | and prudence displayed by the Burgomaster prepractical light, and putting aside the fictitious vented any serious result. A proclamation was prestige which America owes, in great part, to issued by the Burgomaster on Thursday, forbidding American boasting, what could the United States do | more than five persons to assemble together in any to prevent a combined English and French fleet one place in the public streets, and ordering the from steaming across the ocean, destroying or seiz- cabarets and other places of public resort to be ing her navy, and capturing and garrisoning some | closed at half-past 11 p.m. The orders were geneof her seaboard cities? Should not the possibility of | rally obeyed, and on Friday tranquillity was com-

The King is suffering from indisposition, and it is ' uncertain whether His Majesty will meet the Emperor of the French at Tournay, where preparations on a large scale have been made for their reception.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Varna Bay, August 24:—We are very busy indeed here; working parties, carpenters, marines, and seamen are daily sent from the ships, and gang. ing and halting, they crept on over the plain, till the gray If the holders of the repudiated Spanish Coupons | boards and rafts for embarcation and disembarcation are | streaks of dawn, struggling over the mountains of Georgia, could prevail upon England and France to guarantee | constantly progressing; and there is no doubt we shall be | revealed a status quo as unlike as possible to the marching Cuba to its present rightful possessor, it would be all off at four or five days at the furthest. The French order of an army, and with it the still more unpleasant fact have already embarked their artillery. It is said their that the Russians were already awaiting us some few hunof our army were embarked yesterday and this morning. It | dred yards a-head. After half-an-hour's delay in bringing is hoped we shall start on the 29th; indeed, the French are | up and arranging the scattered columns, the army was again The Three per Cents. were done at 35, and the said to have stated that if the English are not ready by got into motion, and the first division, under the command that time the project must be given up; but all will no of Kherian Pasha, advanced to take up position in order of ably; the Britannia has lost about 150 men; nearly all her paper to-day gives details of the cholera in that Furious has lost 19 men, and here in the Bay are many city during the month of August, which, if cor- desultory cases. Colonel Trevelyan of the Guards died rect, show its ravages to have been terrible. The from cholera the night before last, and a captain of the letter gives the deaths on each successive day, ex- army this morning in a Bombay transport. There is no cluding the 28th and 31st, concerning which the doubt that the army is not what it was, owing to this which, on a previous occasion, the enemies' skirmishers writer had not obtained data. In the 29 days 3,826 persons had died. Considering that from one-half to two-thirds of the population had deal south side of Varna is very beautiful, and from the Russian right wing. The enemy had taken up an advente one-half to two-thirds of the population had fled | canvas dwellings one looks down upon the town and Bay of from the pest-ridden city and its environs, this Varna with all its shipping. In a few weeks you will have number is exceedingly large. By accounts received some stirring news of our proceedings. There are reports camp, and numbered in all 16 battalior to-day it appears that the deaths were diminishing that all the Sebastopol takers are to have the Legion of reserve further back towards the tents. to-day it appears that the deaths were diminishing, Honour, and also double pay for the year. We hear that the disease having lost some of its virulence, not the army in Asia has received a good licking, and that the only in Barcelona but in Alicante, where it has been | Russians were about entering Erzeroum. The crew of the

operations. This is the first instance of soldiers being employed in harvesting at Sunderland since the close of the and in little more than an hour drove the Muscovites from 6th, and at once despatched an aide-de-camp to recall the detached column. They accordingly hastened back on labour. It was then a common saying among the keelmen of the Turkish fire upon this point soon silenced it, and the back. Even the Prado, that misnamed meadow, work, "if we cannot get men, we can get solgers,"—Darwhere sand replaces grass, has of late been unvisited, lington and Stockton Times.

THE WAR IN ASIA. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARS, Aug. 7. I have at length to report a great battle and a shameful

My last letter, containing only an account of some recent skirmishes and fresh illustrations of Zarif Pasha's utter unfitness for the post which he here fills as Commander-in-Chief of the army, was more than half written so, the recent removal of General Pezuela from his gentry make their way everywhere, crouch on the after an hour or two's delay they slowly returned to their own tents, and we in the Turkish camp added another to our already numerous "imprecations loud and deep" at this seemingly fresh instance of Zarif Pasha's cowardice. The interruption, short as it had been, had put it out of my power to finish my half-written despatch and forward it in time for Monday morning's post from Erzeroum; and I, accordingly, breathed a supplemental "blessing" on the author of our disappointment. At that time, however, I knew not the special cause of the Turkish general's refusal to accept the proffered challenge; but a few hours later J and the rest of "the many," learnt that this time it had a justifying reason, and was to be followed forthwith by action

For the sake of completeness in my narrative of what followed, it is necessary to mention that on the 3d inst. an aide-de-camp arrived from Bagazid with the double intelligence of the defeat of 8,000 Turks under Selim Pasha (do not confound him with the commander of the same name on the coast of Circassia), by a superior force of 11,000 Russians, and of the advance of a body of the enemy 8,000 of news, I may mention that this defeat, which cost the Turks 1,800 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, resulted directly from the disobedience of the commander to certain explicit orders sent from this by Khourschid Pasha (Guyon) this news was of less moment than the reported advance already reached Toprak-kalé, and—what was of greatest , importance of all—was a portion of Bebutoff's army (our neighbours at Hadjivelekey), which was intended to attack us in the rear, while Bebutoff himself fell upon us in front with the remainder of his force. Here was startling news for Zarif Pasha and his fellow imbeciles. Their flurry and alarm were amusing to witness. What was to be done? The Mushir himself, unable to conceive a step in any direction, called together his Turkish generals and besought counsel; but their suggestive faculties were little clearer or more lively than his own. Pasha This propose! one thing, which Pasha That declared to be suicide and advised something else, which in its turn was overruled Pasha The other, who denounced both plans as certain to end in defeat, and yet was unable to suggest a third. Oxthodox advisers, therefore, failing to get him out of his difficulty, the Mushir at last was driven to the unwelcome necessity of falling back upon his dernier ressort-Guyon. This general had already seen at a glance the onl course suggested by the circumstances, and consequently counselled an immediate attack upon the now weakened

force of Bebutoff; and then, after its defeat, a similar course in reference to the column which was behind towards Erzeroum. Taken thus in turn, there could be no reasonable doubt as to the destruction of both. This was on the evening of the 3d. Guyon's plan was to make a night march that same night, and attack the Russians at dawn of the 4th. The nervous Commander-in-Chief, with a faint heart and sinking pulse, agreed to the proposal, but declared that its execution must be put off till the 6th, as the 4th and 5th were unlucky days in the Turkish calendar, being in the sign of the Ram or Crab, or some equally fatal and not to be thought of conjunction. It was voked a meeting of the editors of five or six of the | vain that General Guyon endeavoured to override this

derful concession in consenting to a fight at all; but the Ram and Crab were considerations not to be yielded to any amount of argument or persuasion Khourschid Pasha could call to his aid, and so the attack upon the Russians was finally fixed for the dawn of Sunday, the 6th. Friday, as already mentioned, the enemy appeared in the plain, but for the reasons now specified were allowed to exhibit themselves to no purpose.

Accordingly, on the evening of the 5th it became known in the camp that the Mushir had at length "screwed his courage to the sticking place," and that sunrise on the following morning would witness a trial of strength between the two armies. He himself rode through the camp personally to communicate his intention and encourage the men, who heard the news gladly. Ammunition was distributed, on the backs of mules, from the magazine to the various regiments; arms were individually "looked to," and little , groups were assembled at all points in eager and seemingly confident discussion of the probable result of the coming fight. At the evening parade, the cries of "Long live the Sultan" were given with such a strength of lung as the hills around Hadjivelekey had never echoed to before, and the men retired to their tents to eat their—to many their last—pilaff in spirits of uproarious satisfaction with the morrow's prospect. Khourschid Pasha's plan was, that the army should march an hour or so after sunset, so as to have the , benefit of the moonlight en route, and be ready to make the attack at early dawn. The importance of this was forcibly impressed upon the Mushir, but his evil genius—or, in plainer phrase, his stupidity could not sufficiently perceive it to secure his attention to it, and the appointed hour came, but brought no order for the troops to move. This was

blunder No. 1, and its fruits will be seen in the sequel. For anovelty during the last fortnight, the night was calm and cloudless, and the moon clear and softly beautiful as any ever painted by Salvator Rosa. On this side the frontier, stretched out the long and wide array of the Turkish white and green tents, several isolated and grasscovered mountains in the plain which leads on to Kars, and , at the base of one of them the partially visible encampment of the foe. In the distance beyond lay the white towers of Gumri, vaguely discernible in the moonlight, while behind, and on either side of them rose the snow-capped hills of Georgia in sharp and prominent relief against the unclouded sky. Without the remotest attempt at fine writing or picturesque description, I may soberly say that I have seldom looked upon a finer panorama of moon-lit scenery than was this, the quiet surface of which was so soon to be disturbed

and clouded by the death-dealing thunders of a battle. Instead of an hour after sunset, it was midnight before the troops began their march from the camp, the first consequences of which late start being constant stumbles of the Artillery and Cavalry into the frequent ruts and holes which heneycomb the first portion of the line of march horses fell, men shouted, and for a considerable time all was confusion and disorder. Torches were at length procured, and by their dim and flickering guidance more than 35,000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, felt their way, confusedly and with difficulty, on towards the foe. Alternately marchbattle. I should have mentioned that the avant-garde, consisting of a detached corps of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of irregular cavalry, and one mountain battery, had been despatched earlier in the night to take possession of the heights which command the Russian camp, and from posted, in threatening and effective contiguity to the Russian right wing. The enemy had taken up an advantatageous position on a sloping eminence to the right of their camp, and numbered in all 16 battalions, with four of r

A Turkish battery of the left wing opened the ball, and after a few rounds of shot from it, which were speedily answered by the Russians, to try the range of the guns, the cannonade soon became general. For nearly half an hour THE SWORD V. SICKLE.—The harvest is approach—the Russian firing was execrable; nearly every shell | tention as yet of advancing upon this. Prisoners and de-

give way. I may as well remark here that neither as yet,, would have hardly shown a braver front to 12,000. The, nor up to the end of the action, did the party who held the disgrace of the defeat is too entire to receive any qualifica-

the hurry of flight), in most comical alarm at having unwit- | plan. Count de Melfray, who was present as first aide-de-, sudden terror blanching every feature, from his forehead to post he now holds. But, whether it do or not, J and expected movement of the enemy; but "wise in his | safely beyond the reach of Russian metal. When he had | Government. Russia may be repulsed on the Danube and suffered the predicted consequence of a defeat. But | now advanced, but too late to regain the lost ground; the | likely to see an early or satisfactory termination; bravery could now prevent the catastrophe of a defeat. | demand of the ambassadors would suffice to make this Having disposed of the first division, the Russians threw army do good service to the general cause, by rescuing i' to the entire strength of the enemy, in it, as in the other | post would secure its efficiency and successful action.

> the battle of Kurakderé (the name of the village nearest the chief of the staff. Had Guyon been in command of this scene of action) fought and lost. With a vivid impression | army since the end of spring, not a Russian official wo of the whole engagement, from the first cannonshot to the | now have foot-room on Georgian soil. But Zarif Pasha has last straggling discharges of musketry, I can use no language too strong to express my reprobation of the conduct of nearly four-fifths of the Turkish officers present. accounting for the defeat of an army numbering nearly | wounded, and 8,000 missing, of which last 2,000 are pri-40,000 men of all arms by a hostile force of less than one half that number, it is not sufficient to say that the management of the whole battle on the side of the Turks was a | manded in the left wing of the 1st division, and of whom series of blunders from first to last; strategical errors might | (regardless of the de mortuis nil nisi bonum) truth compels have protracted the engagement, and have added to the cost | the remark that no greater coward fell that day. Mussa of a victory, but downright cowardice alone—which no | Pasha is wounded, as are several of the European and Cirgeneralship could have redeemed—gave the day to the cassian officers, all of whom (with one or two exceptions, Russians. One arm, and one only, behaved well—the artil. | from whom much was not to be expected) distinguished lery—which, with its commander, Tahir Pasha, acted | themselves highly. Tahir Pasha, already mentioned, was worthily of any army in Europe. Of the whole 40 bat- the only Turkish officer who behaved mally well. He has talions of infantry two regiments—the 5th Anatolian and | been deservedly decorated; as has also Hussein Bey, a Cir-4th Desardet—alone stood their ground and resisted cavalry. | cassian officer of the 5th regiment of Anatolia, and five Three successive times did three squadrons of Russian | others of minor rank. Of the Europeans three—all dragoous bear down upon these exceptionally brave regi- whom belong to the staff—are proposed for a similar distincments with a force before which many better disciplined | tion, Rufan Bey (Gortcriminski, who was shot through the troops would have yielded without effecting an opening in | neck), Emir Bey (Baron Schwartzenburg, who acted a distheir ranks; and it was only after a fourth charge, sup. | tinguished part in the Hungarian war), and Nevris Bey ported by the fire of a field-piece, that they gave way, (Major Bonfante, an American-Italian). when only 250 of the first and 400 of the second escaped death from the Russian sabres. Than the conbe worse, except that of the entire cavalry, would have disgraced the rawest Bashi-Bazouks. If such, however, was the conduct of the men, that, as I have said, of the great majority of the superior officers was still more infamous. An hour after the action began, there was hardly a Bunbashi (major) or Murallai (colonel) to be seen; almost to a man they had deserted their regiments, and fled back to the camp to secure their baggage and send it off to Kars. Battalion upon battalion, and squadron upon squadron, were thus left without leaders-a status quo, among others, which mainly contributed to the general confusion and ultimate defeat. In Europe the reward of such conduct is left town for the all-absorbing Northern gathering, and understood and certain enough; but here it has merely | the amount of speculation was therefore on a very limited excited some short-lived and fruitless remark. These, how- | scale. ever, have been the causes of defeat; the plan of the battle (by Kurschid Pasha) was admirable, but the

cowardice of those with whom lay its execution would have

On regaining the camp after the battle I found the tents

rendered vain the strategy of Wellington himself.

left the other arms to bear the brunt of all.

already stripped, and nearly everybody's baggage either starting, or already gone to Kars. With some the instinct of personal safety had been stronger than a regard for their chattels, and they accordingly had already fled thither, leaving chibouques, carpets, and other personalties to take care of themselves. The cannonade had drawn the Kurds in crowds down from the neighbouring mountains, like vultures o carrion, and they were now making rapid appropriations on all hands. Having my own horses, however, I succeeded in bundling together as many of my movables as my servant had been able to protect, and fell into the rapid stream of the retreat, which, with Bashi-Bazouks, infantry, cavalry, artillery, baggage-mules, camels, and bullock-carts, packed with the wounded, formed as motley and scattered a host as ever figured on panoramic canvas. From Hadjivelekey to Kars, some 18 miles, it was one unbroken stream, hurrying in quick disorder from the dreaded pursuit of the victorious Giaours; soldiers without arms, stragglers with plunder, and horses without riders—on they hastened in noisy and jostling confusion, which could find no parallel but in some similar scene. But all this was nothing when compared battle had terminated, swarms of the flying Bashi-Bazouks had already arrived, and spread the news that the whole Turkish army was destroyed and the Russians in full march upon the devoted town. When I reached the place, therefore, I found the walls lined-not with soldiers, but women, in the wildest alarm and despair. Without yaschmacs, or face-coverings of any kind, they thronged the half-ruinous embrasures, and, with out-spread arms and dishevelled bair, uttered their apprehensive lamentations in key the female voice can compass. Inside the town matters were equally bad; there, again, women hurried in wild and wailing disorder through the narrow streets, asking every | house drains? one who seemed to be coming from the war, " Moscov bonlunour?" (where are the Russians); and, if the answer were discouraging, wringing their hands and crying, "Al-lah Al-lah!" Men were passing and repassing with most un-Turkish energy, hastening on sluggish bullocks or buffaloes with their "flitting," while the closely-veiled wife (or wives) and the children followed on a separate "araba" behind. These were "taking time by the forelock," and setting out for Erzeroum. In the bazaars all shops were closed and business suspended; the whole scene, indeed, was such as could only be witnessed under similar circum.

abated, as scouts have brought in word that Bebutoff has not yet moved his camp. The movement towards hours will have very considerably thinned the population of the town. The scattered and disorganized remains of the army are being reduced to order; and I hope to be able to give you, before closing this letter, a tolerably proximate report of the losses of and since yesterday.

To-day the public alarm seems to have in some degree

The Russians still remain at the frontier, and show no in. but precautions are taking in case of the malady reaching us. The heat, which for the last three months has been very great, is now diminishing the morphises and evenings and evenings and evenings and evenings and evenings are fresh to the formulation of the fermion of the fe

summit of the hill fire a shot; early in the engagement the | tion from this. The Mushir has determined to await the | Turkish officer who commanded became non est, and Major | enemy under the walls and behind the fieldworks of Kars. | Tevis (an American serving in the Ottoman army), next in | Nearly 7,000 men have this morning commenced increasing | command, urged them in vain to make a movement upon | and strengthening the latter, and, as it is not likely that the | the enemy's rear, as was intended. Had this party acted with | Russian general, with his present small force, will attack so energy at the outset of the battle, the result might have been | strong a position, present expectations here are that he will very different; as it was, they were merely safe spectators of | either await reinforcements, or, as was done in 1828, fall | the storm which raged in front and on either side below | back upon the Erzeroum side of the town, and establish a | blockade. As this would effectually cut off Zarif Pasha | Up to this point success went steadily on the side of the | from supplies, he would then be shut up to the alternative | Turks. The right wing of the enemy was driven back, and of fighting another battle, or of retreating on Batoum, the fiery tide rolled past the front of the mountains to where | and forming a junction with Selim Pasha, leaving Kars | the minor conflict of musketry and lance was being waged | for the present to o ther holders. I venture to predict that | between their left and the right of the Turks, close upon | this latter course will be the one adopted, if the army conthe Georgian border. Here the balance turned, Resul | tinues under its present command. Before pausing in my Pasha (mentioned in a previous letter from Erzeroum in | letter yesterday, I might have mentioned a characteristic increase in the amount of the sum total. terms of confidence, which his present conduct has belied) step which was even then begun by the Commander- morning, took every one by surprise, as it was thought being the first to set the example of flight. While opposed | in-Chief, and which he has completed to-day. Imme- | the two vacant lieutenancies would have been purchased by only by Russian infantry or cavalry, he and his Arabs stood | diately after finding himself safe in Kars, he called a the two oldest ensigns; but there are obvious reasons why firm enough, but on the first shot of cannon they turned and | private gathering of all the Turkish Pashas, and procured | the usual course should have been departed from in the fled with an energy truly "worthy of a better cause" than | their signatures to a petition to the Seraskier against Genepresent instance by the appointment of two lieutenants cowardice. Unpursued by a single Russian, they ran till | ral Guyon. This document averathat with him alone rests | far out of reach of shot or shell, and, except by the con- | the blame of the defeat; as, but for him, the Mushir would tagion of their example, had no further influence upon the | not have hazarded an engagement. Now, I happen to fortune of the day. The "force of example," however, | know, from more authentic sources than one, that not once, soon showed itself, and the regular cavalry, as on nearly | but several times, during the two days preceding the battle, every previous occasion, proved themselves no braver than | he took to himself the credit of the energetic step which was the Bashi-Bazouks. Noticing the first symptoms of their | then in prospect, and spoke confidently of his beating the | wavering, Kurschid Pasha (chief of the staff) ordered one division of the enemy first, and then falling back Vely Pasha, who commanded the right wing of the second | and exterminating the other. When his own incapacity in | division, to advance to the support of the first; but, the field, and the cowardice of his officers, however, have led personal jealousy being operative even then, he refused to | to a different result, he conveniently seeks to shift the do so without a direct order from the Commander in Chief. | blame to the shoulders of a general .to whom his jealousy Now, this latter person, being "nowhere," was not to be would not even intrust a command during the action. It is found till after a delay of nearly an hour, when he | well, however, that another correspondent of the Seraskier | gallopped into sight, bareheaded (having lost his fez in | witnessed the battle, and acknowledges the excellence of its | tingly strayed within range of a Russian gun in another | camp to the Mushir, will give the Porte his version of the part of the field. I happened to be passing the spot at the | matter too; and if jealousy and partisanship be not as strong upon Erzeroum. With reference to the former piece time that a shell passed over the staff and burst some active in Constantinople as they are in Kars, it is to be 12 or 15 yards off, and I can, in all soberness, testify to the | hoped that this effort of falsehood will not ward off from ludicrous effect upon the Generalissimo's nerves. With Zarif Pasha his long since deserved removal from the his chin, he roared "Al-lah!" and dug the spurs into his would again venture to suggest that the state of affairs The latter general had directed Selim Pasha to stand horse's side till the animal jumped from the ground as if at this important point of the seat of war calls for entirely on the defensive till the occurrence of a specified | attacked by a whole battery of electric eels, nor halted till some practical attention on the part of our own own conceit," the Turk—like many others of his fellows— | sufficiently recovered from the effects of this fright, the | but so long as she balances those reverses by triumphs in set at nought Guyon's instructions, attacked the Russians | necessary order was given to the second division, which | Asia Minor, to my humble understanding, the war is not first was already in full retreat, pursued by two regiments | the fight is no longer Turkey's, but the Allies', so it strikes upon Erzeroum, which was soon confirmed by the arrival of of Russian dragoons, and no efforts of the Mushir could stop me they should not shut their eyes to a state of things here spies and scouts, who affirmed that the hostile division had | them. Kurschid Pasha succeeded in arresting the flight | which can only continue to bear fruit in solid advantages to of four battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and | the Czar. That they have done so thus far, can only be | a battery of artillery, and with these returned to the explained on the supposition of ignorance of the actual charge. The cavalry, however, again fled, but with the | facts; but now that a commissioned informant will show up infantry and artillery he drove the enemy from the heights, | things and men as they are, I, for one, earnestly trust that which they had already taken from Vely Pasha, and held | Downing-street and the Tuileries will no longer leave Asia them to the last. But no efforts of individual skill or | Minor to the mercy of intriguants and imbeciles. One firm their whole force on the second, which, though its infantry | from the worse than feebleness which now rules it, and and artillery fought well, was barely able to maintain its | placing at its head a general whose character would ground and cover the retreat. Though numerically equal | command its respect, and whose thorough fitness for the division, the cavalry proved cowards almost to a man, and | a commander is on the spot; and the Emperor Nicholas has

> held that post, and the consequence is—what it is. I have now merely to add that the returns, completed yesterday evening, represent the loss as 1,200 killed, 1,800 soners, and the remainder (chiefly redifs) deserters. Among the killed is one pasha (Hassan Pasha), who com-

good reason to rejoice that Turkish jealousy and Polish i

Such are the incidents of a defeat which has again—for the present, and some time to come—thrown the Kars army military prevision to foresee and predict. Unless one or other of them be given to it, before two months the Russians

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. TATTERSALL'S, MONDAY. But very few members were present, the majority having

An evident partiality was manifested for the Trapper, about whom 100 to 40 was taken in the course of the after-

Subjoined are the closing prices :--ST. LEGER. 7 to 4 agst Boiardo (take 2 to 1). 3 — 1 — The Trapper (taken)

- 1 - Acrobat (6 to 1 also taken). 10 — 1 — Autocrat (taken). 15 — 1 —— Ivan (taken). 15 — 1 — Dervish (offered). GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP. 4 to 1 agst Rabgill (taken).

DÖNCASŤER, MONDAY NIGHT. (BY ELECTRÍC TELEGRAPH.) CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Dirk Hatteraick is scratched DONCASTER RACES--THIS DAY. rirst race, at 1 p.m. Yorkshire Handicap, at 3.10 p.m.

Last race, at 4 35 p.m. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Champagne Stakes, at 4 10 p.m.

Sir,—If Mr. Swain will kindly read the remarks in my | here in this city, with its mixed and varied population letter in The Times of the 7th inst. he will see that they | and its numerous masters, each of whom strives to assume refer more particularly to the overcrowded and badly ventias much authority as possible. Like a helpless vessel driftlated state of the houses in the neighbourhood of Little | ing on the ocean, am I thrown about in a sea of uncertainty Marlborough-street, where the cholera has been raging, than | betwixt the power and passion of contending parties, withto that street itself, although little can be said in its favour | out possessing a moment's rest or quietness. Every day in these respects. Mr. Swain, however, deserves credit for | brings with it something new, now of a satisfactory characthe improvements he has effected in his property, and Mr. | ter, then again the reverse. Death, captivity, safe return with the state of things at Kars itself. Even before the | Mayhew's extremely anxious and persevering efforts at all | home, are my visions by turns, and it is yet impossible to times to get rid of and improve the wretched habitations of | say which of the three will be my fate." Thus commences a the poor which abound in his district do him great praise. | letter of Dr. Barth, addressed to his father in Hamburg, Mr. Swain implies a doubt as to the situation of the great | which with others has just come to hand. The present plague-pit pointed out by me. It is where I stated—in fact, | letters from that indefatigable traveller were despatched I could show Mr. Swain where he might dig and find the | from Timbuctoo two months later than the last, namely, remains of hundreds of the victims of that dreadful visita- | about the middle of December, 1853, having reached the tion. There used to be a net-work of stagnant half-choked | Mediterranean shore by the tedious route of the caravans sewers in the streets, courts, and alleys about Peter-street, | through the desert. The best news they contain j Berwick-street, &c., where the disease has been most severe. | that Dr. Barth had regained his health, and that he was every of the locality the sooner they are rebuilt the better; at the obstacles and return safely to Europe. He had also the same time, might not the commissioners do still greater | great satisfaction, just before he despatched the present service by enforcing their powers to compel the owners of the houses to destroy the cesspools and reconstruct the I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AVERAGE ILLNESS AMONG THE LABOURING CLASSES. -Upon this subject Mr. Finlaison, in his second report upon Friendly Societies, affords some interesting information | Kowara as far as Timbuctoo, for which all possible which is worthy of a careful perusal by the managers of advantages and protection were held out. If but the those institutions. From the statistics furnished to him he | navigation of the river to Timbuctoo be found practicalculates the average number of days' illness per annum | cable, these people, who are masters of the middle course suffered by the population at different ages. At the age of | of the Kowara, would, in Dr. Barth's opinion, be sure to 45 he states that 99 out of the 100 benefit clubs close their | protect any English vessel that might proceed in that direcdoors to the admission of candidates, and we find that above | tion. At present, the market of Timbuctoo is supplied by that age the number of illnesses begin to increase. Between | two very tedious channels, one coming from the north, from 15 and 16, the average number of days per annum with the Barbary States, importing European manufactures, persons engaged in general labour is 61; between 16 and 26, such as guns and cutlery; the other from Nufi and other 46 and 51, 10½; between 51 and 56, 12¾; between 56 and not going up the river, but by a circuitous northerly route, 61, 161; between 61 and 66, 231; and between 66 and 71, also through the desert. The merchandise supplied by the Erzeroum, however, still continues brisk, and before 48 | 36 days. Mr. Finlaison adds, on an examination of the | latter channel consists mostly of fine black woollen and silk amount of sickness per annum recorded for the whole mass | robes, chiefly manufactured in Nufi (or Nyffi), of which of the male members of Friendly Societies, from the age of | alone 2,000 camel-loads, to the value of \$300,000 or \$400,000, 15 to that of 85, it may be premised that almost exactly five | are brought to Timbuctoo annually, and disposed of at a years' sickness is undergone by the man in the 70 years | great profit. Sugar is extremely in request. The common of time. But during the period of labour—that is, from the | medium for trading is salt, which is brought from Taodenni, commencement of the 16th year of age to the close of the a place in the desert north of Timbuctoo, and without 66th—there are in this 51 years but 78 weeks, or exactly one | which article the latter city would not exist. Provisions year and a half of sickness. Further, that in respect of this | are very cheap at Timbuctoo, particularly poultry and other period of labour, the sickness, during what may almost be animal food; 100 pigeons, for example, may be bought for

main body only at midnight of the 5th, a few at St. Louis; \$2,081,849 in ditto at New Orleans; hours before the battle. But, even had they not been \$1,701,821 in ditto at Philadelphia; \$500,000 in ditto at enemy, unable to resist the desolating shower of shot and | thus strengthened, I greatly incline to think that the cow- | San Francisco; and the remainder in the sub-treasuries and shell poured on them by the Turkish artillerists, began to ardice which induced 40,000 to succumb to less than 20,000 branch mints of the United States at other points.—Daily Alta California.

THE LATE COURTS-MARTIAL.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY NIGHT. The friends of Lieutenant Perry are about to petition Her Majesty the Queen, praying that she may be graciously pleased to order the entire proceedings of the late courtsmartial to be submitted to the consideration of the judges of the land, and that Her Majesty will then give her final and impartial decision on their view of the merits of the case. In the meantime, the subscription towards the "Defence and Testimonial Fund" proceeds most satisfactorily, and emphatically pronounces the verdict of the people to be diametrically opposed to that of the Horse Guards. A feeble attempt to turn the tide of public sympathy is being made in certain quarters, but it will have just as much effect as had Mrs. Partington's celebrated mop in staying the flow of the natural tide when it threatened to inundate that worthy lady's premises. Every post brings a large bundle of letters to the mayor, who acts as treasurer to the fund, and the next published list of subscriptions will show a considerable

from other regiments. Lieutenant Connell and Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. Herbert (brother of the Earl of Carnarvon), have, in all probability, passed through the ordeal of drawing" and bed-smashing, and will be free from such nnoyances in the 46th. The ensigns of the 46th will also be kept in statu quo; not one of them will get a step for the present, as all of them would have done had the two seniors purchased the vacant commissions, and two new ensigns been placed at the bottom of the list. Popular feeling in this town is greatly excited against the officers of the 46th. They are saluted with non mi recordo. and "I don't recollect," at every turning. As they go to drill, the women congregate at the corners of the little streets and lanes, and use still more abusive, if not more are extremely anxious to turn their backs on the Royal

expressive terms. No wonder, then, that the officersmany of whom were not at all mixed up with the affairborough. Yesterday afternoon two ballad hawkers arrived from London with a plentiful supply of papers—printed in the old Seven Dials' style—entitled "The Court-Martial at Windsor," With stentorian lungs they commenced singing the doggrel verses in Park-street, and were speedily surrounded by a crowd of customers. When the singers arrived near the Town-hall they were set upon by a party of soldiers, and only escaped a good thrashing by being taken under the protection of the police. They were subsequently ordered to desist from either singing or selling so offensive and irritating a production. It is greatly to be feared that if the regiment be not speedily removed serious disturbances will take place be-

tween the soldiers and the civilians, as the former now consider any disrespectful mention of the 46th reflects upon them selves as well as their officers. The other day a party of Eton tradesmen, boating it on the Thames near Swanbridge, called after some of the officers similarly engaged. The officers resented the insult, and ran their boat alongside that of the Etonians. A smart contest at splashing with oars then ensued, and for a time the officers had the advantage: but the leader of the tradesmen, chancing to find a scoop at the bottom of his boat, so completely damped the courage of the 46th that they were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. This afternoon, as Major Maxwell and Adjutant M'Alister were walking up the High-street of this town, a boy, named Simms, said to one of his companions, "Don't you remember?" The other boy replied, "I have no recollection whatever." The dialogue was overheard by Major Maxwell, who forthwith ordered a soldier to take the boy in custody and lodge him in the police-station. The order was obeyed, and, as the case will have to come before the magistrates, the breach will be still further widened between the soldiers and the townspeople.

This morning, at the Town-hall, Windsor, before the

Mayor (Mr. J. T. Bedborough), Mr. Alderman Snowden, and Mr. Alderman Berridge, a lad named Thomas Simms was charged with insulting Major Maxwell and Thus, after a struggle of four or five hours' duration, was | trigue have hitherto kept him in the background, as merely Adjutant M'Alister, of the 46th Regiment. The magistrates chamber was crowded, as also were the ante-room, the staircase, and the passages leading to the hall. Mr. Voules, who appeared for the defendant, asked whether the boy had been received as a prisoner at the police-station.—Superintendent Engar answered in the affirmative, but added that the defendant was bailed out.-Mr. Voules intimated that the question had been asked more with a view to ulterior proceedings than as bearing upon the present case.—Major Maxwell was then sworn and deposed as follows:—Yesterday afternoon I was in the High-street with Mr. M'Alister. I henrd the words, "You don't recollect, do you?" Mr. M'Alister turned round immediately; so did I. I saw a civilian run off at once down the street. Mr. M'Alister called to an orderly who was behind us to catch him. This was done; he was brought back and handed over to the police. The defendant is the person I allude to. I may as well state that my object is not to have the lad punished; on the contrary, I hope he may be discharged; but I and other officers have been so frequently insulted in this way of late by lads, that I thought this was a good opportunity of showing that such insults could not be offered with impunity. thought the magistrates might give the lad advice and admonition, which he would communicate to other lads. -- Mr. Voules said he was very much obliged to Major Maxwell, inasmuch as it rendered any defence of his client unnecessary. The offence charged was no offence in law; but he must say that whatever might have occurred in another place was nothing now, and gentlemen in the position of the complainants ought not to be annoyed. -Major Maxwell said it might be no offence against the law, but it was an offence against the feelings.—The Mayor said it was perfectly clear that the charge, as stated by Major Maxwell constituted no offence in law. The words used by the defendant might or might not apply to recent transactions, and the 1 back into a state of comparative nullity, and demonstrated, defendant must be discharged. He would add, however, beyond the possibility of dispute, the necessity of its being | that the magistrates would be most happy to put a stop to at once placed under a European commander, or having any annoyance which might be offered to the officers or the co-operative assistance of European troops. That its | soldiers in garrison; and he had already given strict orders continued existence as an army, to say nothing of its effici- to the police, if any disturbance arose, to take the ency against the enemy, depends upon one of these condi- parties into custody. Any person brought before him, tions is a fact which it requires no very strong force of | under such circumstances, would be bound over to keep the neace. He hoped the lad before them would bear this in mind, and warn his youthful companions that they should not, for the future, either by word or by deed, insult any person, whether officer or civilian.—Mr. Voul & concurred in all that had been said by the mayor, but added that he had been assured by the boy himself that the expression "I don't recollect, do you?" was addressed by him to another boy, and had no reference to recent proceedings .-The Mayor (addressing the audience) said, that the observations he had addressed to Simm applied to all present. It was highly desirable in every way that no disturbance should take place between the townspeople and the military. So far as the regiment was concerned, he must say that its conduct had been highly creditable. The men had acted in a most exemplary manner, setting a good example to civilians. He trusted that all present would remain quiet, and not allude in an offensive manner to anything that had recently taken place.—Major Maxwell and the Adjutant then retired, and the Court was speedily cleared.

> FIRE ON THE LONDON AND MORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.-A fire took place on Sunday morning at Wolverton, which has resulted in the entire destruction of the offices of the locomotive superintendent, Mr. M'Connell, together with various books and papers, the property of the company. The fire originated in the coffee-room appropriated to the engine-drivers and firemen, immediately under the offices in question, at about 20 minutes past 12 on Sunday morning, and, in consequence of there being no water, the flames continued until the entire building was settled. In digging out the ruins several chronometers and a considerable sum in gold were discovered. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. TIMBUCTOO AND ITS COMMERCE.—"I am still kept

If nothing has been done to them of late, for the health | possessed of the best spirits, still hoping to surmount all communication, to be joined by an effective Tuarick escort of 100 horsemen, who had come to see him safely through the territory occupied by their own and other friendly tribes, and which extends from Timbuctoo downward along the Kowara to regions already known to Europeans, and well disposed to European commerce and civilization. These Tuaricks and their neighbours had expressed their anxious desire to see English trade extended up the ; between 26 and 36, 7; between 41 and 46, 83; between | Koussa States lying near the lower course of the Kowara,

exactly half-a-year, or 1821 days, while it is 3621 days, or the rise in the lower course of the Kowara commencing as almost exactly one whole year, during the next ensuing 25 early as July. The doctor found the rise of the river at years of maturity.

Timbuctoo to exceed greatly that of the Nile. Dr. Barth Inst war, when it was a regular custom for the military to go harvesting. During the late war there was a great want it he ships, when the services of the soldiers in the barracks at Sunderland were daily required at that well-noid for the suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly onened in their support: but a brief concentration is suddenly one of the military to the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the advantageous position with the advantageous position which they occupied. Thus detached column. They accordingly hastened back on the brief column. They accordingly hastened back on the column. They accordingly hastened back on the brief co under sufficient protection by the end of the month in which he wrote (December last), and it is to be wished that he may not have been disappointed, and that he may have made his way back to Sakatu in safety, where he would be

sure to find himself among well-tried friends.

PHILLIPS., JOHN. "To The Editor Of The Times." Times, 12 Sept. 1854, p. 9. The Times Digital Archive, link. gale.com/apps/doc/CS151685932/TTDA?u=msu_main&sid=bookmark-TTDA. Accessed 11 Mar. 2024.