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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1853.

For Congress:
FIRST DISTRICT:
THOS. G. MACKEY.
SECOND DISTRICT:
T. G. HUNT.
STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.
For State Treasurer:
J. N. HAWTHORN.
For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. King, of St. Landry.
For Superintendent of Public Education.
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.
SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FERRET.
CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Hammond.
Second do Thomas C. Poole.
Third do C. A. Lafonta.
Fourth do J. M. Hopkins.
Fifth do Samuel G. Rich.

ASSESSORS
First District—John Wolfe.
Second do E. Chevalier.
Third do C. H. Fuget.
Fourth do Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashow.
Second do Lafayette Loyal.
Third do T. A. Sublet.
Fourth do Samuel Galpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—E. U. Galmaise.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Coupe.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Dubonne.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Bisbel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Laville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS.
WM. S. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS.
JAMES DRUMMOND.
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.
Third Representative District:
R. J. RANDEY.
GERARD STITH.
C. E. WHEAT.
JAMES H. SWINGFIELD.
R. A. FOUTS.
N. E. BAILEY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON.
F. A. LUMSDEN.
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
B. DIONICK.
FREDERICK BUISSON.
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA INFOUSE.
HENRY ST. PAUL.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STAES.
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS.
P. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAUDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES.
S. W. THOMPSON.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WHIG REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

We place at the head of our column the names of the Whig candidates for Representatives, chosen at the meetings in the several Districts, Wednesday night. Large numbers attended these assemblages and participated in the proceedings. The result of the interest generally manifested on the occasion is apparent in the excellent selections which have been made. Rarely have the Whigs chosen abler or more popular candidates. With such an array of good men and true, it is difficult for us to be beaten by the adversary. We can only be defeated by supineness or dissention, and from the present aspect of the canvass, neither of those barriers to success is to be apprehended.

The Whig party is now in a position to secure a signal triumph in November. Let it consolidate its strength, organize and discipline its legions, maintain unbroken harmony, and unrelaxing vigilance, and victory is certain. It will not do, however, for the Whigs to contend their opponents are over-sanguine and confident prove as fatal as an unconquerable apathy. The Democratic party is always to be feared—even when it appears to be shattered into fragments by hopeless discord. That party, as experience has often demonstrated, possesses within itself a power of cohesion that is rarely overcome, it is formidable at all times, and though at the present juncture, its integrity appears threatened by manifold dissentious and embarrassments, he who looks beneath the surface of things, must perceive influences at work conservating ceaselessly to reunite schisms, to heal intestine feuds, and to rally the entire party to the support of the ticket.

The election of a United States Senator will devolve upon the next Legislature. The overpowering majority of a seat in the Senate constitutes the grand object of the political aspirations of the Hon. John Slidell. The first step towards the accomplishment of his hopes will be to secure a Democratic majority in the General Assembly of Louisiana. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Slidell when we venture the assertion, that he will not spare any effort, or hesitate at any sacrifice that may tend to the furtherance of this darling aim of his ambition. The city of New Orleans, this year, elects 18 members of the Legislature—viz: 2 Senators and 16 Representatives—nearly one-fourth of the whole number. The vote here will almost beyond a paradventure determine the result in the State. Give the Whigs a majority of the city members, and they control the Legislature. Let Locofocoism triumph in New Orleans, and it inevitably commands the Legislative department of the State. Here then will be the battle, for here alone is the political complexion of affairs uncertain enough to enable that party to prevail which is best organized, most active and most united. The advantages with which the Whigs commence the contest are that they are unanimous, and have put a powerful ticket in nomination, while Democracy is discordant, and has in most instances, started feeble candidates. But these advantages are somewhat counterbalanced by the invincible energy, the boundless resources, the perfect test and politic sagacity of John Slidell. The Whigs are therefore required not merely to do battle against the hosts of Democracy, but against their most dangerous and redoubtable leader.

Let the Whigs therefore prepare at once for the canvass. Forewarned is forearmed. If from this time forth they devote their energies to the support of the great cause in which they are engaged, they cannot be defeated.

THE EPIDEMIC OVER.

It gives us heartfelt satisfaction to announce upon the authority of the Board of Health, that no epidemic exists at present in New Orleans. At the meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution to this effect was adopted. New Orleans is now perfectly healthy, and our absent citizens, whether acclimated or not, may return to the city with perfect safety. This will be welcome news to large numbers of those sojourning elsewhere, and who are anxiously awaiting this assurance, in order to return to New Orleans and resume their occupations.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Delaware* for late St. Louis papers.

Mexican Gulf Railway Company.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that an extra train of cars will run beyond Lake Borgne on Sundays from the city to Lake Borgne. It is an improvement which will be only appreciated by the planters of St. Bernard and the citizens generally.

Americans in Australia.—A meeting of Americans was held at the Exchange Reading Rooms in Melbourne, on the 20th of June, to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and among those appointed on the committee were George Morton, Pennsylvania; F. Winslow Cobb, Delaware, N. Rogers, Jr., Maryland; J. H. Henry Whitin, South Carolina. The Fourth was, on its arrival, duly celebrated by a dinner, speeches, toasts, &c.

U. S. Steamer.—W. D. Porter, of the U. S. navy, has an interesting letter in the New York Post on ship building. He suggests that our steamers should have narrower paddles, of the trapezine shape, with the trapezoid base near the vessel's side. The propeller of a fast steamer, he says, are—first, length; second, fine entrance; third, light draft of water; fourth, narrow floats, and a few of them, and leverage.

Winter Clothing, Winter Season and Damaged Goods.—We call the attention of the Trade to the Sale of 800 Lots of Winter Clothing, Wigs Shirts and damaged Goods, which will take place this DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. S. Hanna's salesroom, No. 71 Chartres street. Winter goods at sale.

THE PERUVIAN OUTRAGE.

Partial and imperfect accounts have been published of the outrage committed at the Chincha Islands upon Captain McCrerren, of the American ship *Defiance*; but the complete narrative which we lay before our readers to day from the most credible and authentic sources, furnishes an example of cool, premeditated and tardy oppression, such in simple and open by retribution can alone explain. In perusal with endeavor to convince the most compliant that the language we have just used is mild and moderate in characterizing this deed of infamous atrocity. The insolence of Peru makes coming challenging. The spoliation of Lobatomas which might control our Government in view of the feebleness of the power which has dared to subject American citizens to the foulest indignity and mutilation, will give way to a universal outburst of indignation at the cowardly cruelty displayed towards our countrymen.

The following full, clear and impartial narrative from Captain Beatty of the ship *John Bunting*, detailing proceedings held at a meeting of the American ship-masters at Chincha Islands, to consider the course to be pursued in relation to the treatment from the Commandante at the Chincha Isles, upon the occasion of the American ship master calling on him for explanations. A committee was appointed to draw up a statement of the facts relating to the affair. The committee so appointed, reported as follows:

That on the 16th August present, they were informed by the ship *Defiance*, being lying near the guard ship, as usual with them, were arrested and taken on board the guard ship. The men being absent until a late hour, Capt. McCorrel dispatched his first officer in search of them; had he found them on board of the guard ship in same. The mate inquired the cause of their detention, and was told that the men had killed a *Prisoner*. He (the mate) asked what was the penalty, and was answered, a fine of *one dollar*; which fine he tendered to the Lieutenant, and stated to him that he wanted the men on board, as the ship was to be moved early in the morning, and he requested their return; the Lieutenant positively refused, and persisted in keeping them bound and chained to the deck. The mate returned to the ship, and informed Captain McCorrin of his success. After which Captain McCorrin, in company with Captain Beatty went on board the guard ship, and offered the Commandante any fine that the men might be required to the Prisoner, and demanded his men, which was again positively refused. Captain McCorrin then remonstrated, and was in consequence surrounded by an armed force, and sent under a guard on board his ship. On the following day the American ship masters called quietly upon the Commandante, on board of the guard ship, and finding him absent, Captain McCorrin deputized his sig. for him, soliciting an interview. After waiting a short time, (during which Captain McCorrin, Captain Beatty, and others, were amicably talking to the Lieutenant of the ship,) the Commandante came on board. An interview was requested in reference to the treatment of American seamen at the Chincha Islands; at the same time giving him to understand that the interview should be conducted in a gentlemanly and quiet manner. Instead of which he refused to hear the case. The committee that was appointed to hold the interview with them, flew in a violent passion, ordered his force, amounting to fifty, to stand under arms, and without any intimation, with fixed bayonets, drove the ship masters over the side, and while they were retiring in the boat, which were some distance from the side of the ship, they were ordered into the narrow gangway; and while waiting for their boats to take them off, they were there bayoneted and beaten with muskets, until some of them had to jump overboard to reach their boats, while others had severe wounds inflicted upon their persons, viz: Captains McCerren, Beatty, Burnham, Ellery, Hallet, Prabelow and others, the order being given to shoot soldiers in mutiny.

The foregoing report is by the committee respectfully submitted.

Signed—Enoch Burnham, ship Janista; John Foster, ship North Carolina; Jesse W. Hopper, ship Cumberland; Samuel Meadnick, ship Argo; Robert McCorrin, Dallemore Chase, ship Hilary, Tornado; W. W. Pushelow, George Bay, ship A S Hallet, Panama; Edmund Beatty, John Bunting; W S Burgess, Whitehead; S Whitney, St Patrick; Thomas B. Bilsner, Herman; F A Stait, Manchester; Reuben Stamp, Rutler; Henry W Grover, Leopard; Samuel C Fabens, Sultana; Robert Bailey, Dunham, St Peter; J W Lawrance, Blanchard; W H Lunt, Bellon McGaw; J C Merryman, Margaret; Enoch Chase, Exchange; M Smith, Sharon; George Davis, Dakotah; C B Bearse, Rutin; George Scott, A Metcalf; H W Oxnard, Element; W D Prince, Kentucky; George W Grove, Pacificatio; Jesse H Chase, Dember; Jno W Cortelue, Dumbarton; J Gorham, Capitol; J R Compton, Hannah Thornton; F W Eliot, Thomas Perkins; D S Turner, Houston; N S Littlefield, Albion.

Making thirty-five American shipmasters who were heavily insulted by the Commandante at Chincha Islands, who says he is a bachelor.

We send a Committee of Three, with the President of the meeting, Enoch Burnham, to listen to our Minister, Mansfield Gry, Esq., to lay before him our grievances and to request the removal of the old tyrant of a Commandante; and they arrived on Sunday, the 4th, and beside with the Commandante, Commandante, but not until the old one had committed another outrage, that our government will have to take in hand.

On Friday last there was a large congregation of shipmasters on board of the *Defiance*, to assist in getting her under weigh, as she was ready for sea, and it was unanimously for all to note that are not very busy, to send help to their mates that are leaving here, with no officer from each ship, to see that each vessel, each officer with a boat's crew. It was about 10 o'clock, the boats were sent to our ahead. I had been on board from as early hour in the morning helping McCorren to seal up sealed copy letters, and to settle some money matters between him and me, &c., which brought it to 11 A. M. Captain McCorren, being at half pay, (sick,) and I, as supervisor, had to act as pilot, so it is customary to have one of the captains to act as pilot while the captain of the ship officiates as the crew. It continued calm until about 4 P. M., when a light air set in, all sail was made, and with the assistance of the boats ahead, the ship began to move through the water. I then took the wheel, by Captain McCorren's request; I had not been there ten minutes, before one of the large guns was fired as a signal for anchor, as was the custom, and has been done by every ship having guns that has sailed from here, since I have lived here. The gun had not been discharged two minutes, when three armed boats from the Peruvian steamer of war, *Rimac*, hove in sight, bearing down for the *Defiance*, at the same instant I saw from the guard ship pushed off and joined those from the steamer, all of which were soon along side of the *Defiance*. The officers in the first boat came on board, and was received at the gangway by Captain McCorren, who asked him his business, he said he came to collect the port duties, and demanded the Ensign. Captain McCorren said him the fine. I had then left the wheel and came to the forward part of the boat where I could hear and see every thing that passed. The officer after talk but the money turned it over several times in his hand, when Captain McCorren inquired of him, if he stated the violenty of the ship for fifteen minutes he would have another $25 to collect, as he was going to fire the second gun.—When he finished he left the ship, the officer remained standing, as if uncertain what next to do, when Captain McCorren, smarting under the wounds and the indignity he had received on board the guard ship, asked him if he should fire the force to compel him to leave his ship. At the word *force*, the officer calls to his men to board the ship, and they immediately from sixteen to twenty-five men from the three boats boarded the ship, and then commenced the most outrageous assault that ever was committed on the American people. When *there* men of war got on deck, and found themselves among a few unarmed shipmasters, their valor knew no bounds—they became furious, the officers (of whom there were three) cast all command of themselves and of their men—they fired several pieces at random at inoffensive spectators, of whom we were all, as there was not one among us that was armed. The Peruvian Lieutenant's pistol went off once in the scuffle, and killed some of his own men, standing two feet from McCorren and me. Then commenced the war in earnest. The officer in the gangway was in some manner to the brutal and ridiculous outrage committed here. McCorren was struck on the head with the butt of a musket, and then with a bowieing knife, and he fell, and then four or three *marauers* seized hold of him and commenced rising his arms behind him, while another struck him in the face with the flat of his cutlass. Seeing which, I have a coil of rope on the quarter-deck hand, and running down from the top of the house, where I had quietly placed myself, got hold of the end of the rope, that hung his hands, and partly hoisted him, when the Lieutenant hailed and stopped his plant at my, the crew, whom I had left in the wheel, and in very good English gave me to understand that he would run me through if I attempted any further assistance to McCorren. During this time, there was firing in all directions, some shots taking effect in the boats near the ship, shooting a young man named Dillingham in the thigh, who was a spectator in a boat at some distance from the ship, and for the want of proper attendance will prove a very serious wound. After Captain McCorren was bound, they made a rope's end fast to him, hauled him over the side, and when half down, let him fall in the boat like a sheep. This was no sooner done than I spring to the gang way, caught the man rope, and slid myself down to the boat, and began cursing McCorren's barque adroit, with a more swollen as if to burst with the tightness of the cord that bound them. I succeeded in getting them partly adrift, when I was again threatened to be cleft in two with their battle axes. The boat that contained McCorren then pulled to the guard ship, where he was hauled up on deck, with his hands in his face, and left lying near the gangway until 8 P. M., and no doubt his friends allowed to see or have any conversation with him. His wounds had not been dressed until Monday. You will please convey the news to the owners of the *Defiance*, as also to my owners.

E. BEATTY.

P. S.—The *Defiance* has been abandoned to the Peruvian Government; the crew have fled away, forward and aft. I have been on board and taken my clothes and chronometer away. The mate has gone to Callao for assistance. The captain is now in irons on deck, fastened by the "feet to one of the guns, and has not been allowed from Lima allowed to see or speak to him, and then only when an officer is present.

P. S. No. 2.—The dotter reports McCorren to be in a very critical situation, and if he is not relieved from his irons, he will die in them. He lost three twelve bages, and yet I have tried everything in my power to get him off, but to no purpose, as the crew will not allow of it.

E. B.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

Death of a Steer Prophesier.—Joel Jones, Sentenced the celebrated Steer Prophesier, died in Trenton, Saturday morning, aged 70.

THE ARABS NEWS.

The steamship *Arabian*, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th September, arrived at New York on the 6th inst. The intelligence is full of interest.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From Constantinople, Sept. 2, it was stated that the protocol embodiment still prevailed. A publication was in contemplation and abolished a great number of enlargement, calling upon the Ministers, whose duty it is, to be responsible to the Sultan, and to the Porte. The Turks is increasing, powerful, and the Turks is well [illegible] Russia, is all except the fact that he is powerful and means to accomplish their position to act easily for the childish calculation of helper of war is a new expression, and it is a dangerous which [illegible] without dimension. For of these two problems only one is possible—either the observations which the Porte requires are in [illegible] it is very simple that we [illegible] Danube at this late season; and Omar Pasha's operations are mainly, if not entirely, on the defensive. It is to Asia that a collision is to be to be apprehended, as Turk the Turks are surrounded by a sympathising Mussulman population, have only to give the signal to raise beyond the standard of Islamism all the populations of Kurdistan, Lazistan, Daghistan, and sides of Caucasus.

In Constantinople, incendiary placards continue to be circulated. Several centenaries have also appeared against England. In one at those the Emperor of Russia is represented as breaking into Bonaparte Palace; Prince Albert rushes out to defend his house and family, but Lord Aberdeen holds his back, declaring the outrage not to be a common fall. The English names of the ships of war have also been modified into Prohibit Impossible, expressing anything but respect towards the English.

All sorts of alarming rumors were flying thick and fast. Among other very doubtful news that had been sent to Paris, was a report that a deputation of the Ulemas, or united bodies of priests, lawyers and men of letters had called on the Sultan either to declare war against Russia, or to abdicate the throne. The time allowed his answer, was on the feast of Kurban Bairam, on 14th. The Peace party, however, would be satisfied with a demonstration from the combined fleets, and the dismissal of the Minister of War. A general feeling prevailed at Constantinople, that the Sultan would make no further concession either to Russia or the Powers.

There is also a rumor that the dispute between the French and English Ministers at Constantinople has been revived, the French Minister insisting that the fleets should enter off to Constantinople, and Lord Redcliffe strongly objecting to any movement at present.

Besides all this, a new and important feature, though one not unforeseen, has arisen in the question. Austria begins, more positively than before, to show symptoms of Russian leaning. A dispatch from Vienna, 30th, received at Paris, states that "Austria does not altogether adhere to the proposition of the two Western Powers respecting a guarantee against any future interference on the part of Russia between the Porte and its subjects." And the Vienna correspondent of the *Times Bulletin*, under date of September 13th, states that a courier had been sent to M. de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, with the final instructions of his Court respecting the present difficulty. M. de Bruck is instructed to declare to the Porte, that in demanding its adhesion to the Vienna *note pure and simple*, he acts in strict conformity with the intention of his Government, as well with the personal inclination of the other powers. He is also instructed to declare that this is the last time that Austria will ask the Porte with its consent in its debate with Russia.

Confirming the preceding letters from Vienna, of the 13th, stated that the day, the report of the conference of the Four Powers not again in conference, when a proposition to draw up a note to the Porte, giving her both to take the expression respecting the force and meaning of the original Vienna note, as would remove his objections, was discussed. The report of the *Independence Belge* adds, that after this incident, the Ministers of France and England declared that, before all things, it was necessary to work with energy to induce the Porte to accept the first note. Instructions had been sent to Lord Redcliffe and M. de la Cour to that effect.

The Turkish Manifesto.

Paris correspondence states that the Sultan issued a manifesto, on 6th last, but owing to the excitement it became the publication was stopped after but a few copies had been printed. The following is stated to be the substance of this document, the original being full of the usual Oriental phrases:

"After the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, the Sublime Porte protested before the four powers, in conformity with its ancient custom. Some days before the departure of Prince Menschikoff for Constantinople, the Sublime Porte had frankly notified, which, in consequence of its not having been accepted by the Russian Ambassador, remained unexecuted. One of the terms of that note was the evacuation of the principalities, after which an Ambassador was to repair to St Petersburg. The Sublime Porte, acting with the view of bringing the two parties to dispute to an amicable arrangement, and with that object they framed a note, which was immediately communicated to them. That note was accepted by Russia in the same form in which it was drawn up, but it was afterwards altered by by the telegraph from Vienna as far as Belgrade, and the note by an extraordinary order. By that act the four great powers have acquire of their good will and their friendship for the maintenance of our integrity. The Vienna note, when examined with attention, showed some points which could not and were not to be admitted either by the Majesty the Sultan, who is bound to maintain the right of his ancestors in this grave question, or by his Ministers, who are bound by it.

For some months past, the Government of the Majesty has made great preparations with the object of maintaining its integrity, and such being the case, the note to which we have referred cannot be accepted; and we have to the pending question, it cannot accept other than the note modified by the Sublime Porte, and under the official guarantee of the Four Powers. It is in that point the solution tends, and of this all its Ambassadors have been informed.

On the same question, we have received a letter from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to which we have replied after the same manner to which we now express ourselves.

Such is the actual situation of the question, and as to the turn which it may take hereafter, is religious of a more recent date will inform us.

Awaiting the results which may take place, the Sublime Porte is anxious to maintain the feeling, with respect to its arrangements, which it once plea at this moment—and such is the decision of all."

The Russian Manifesto.

The Vienna *Post*, of the 16th ult., publishes a dispatch from Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff, at Vienna. The manifesto is dated, St. Petersburg, August 30, O. S., (September 7, N. S.), and is as follows:

"We have just received, together with your Excellency's reports of the 14th (26th) of August, the ultimatum which the Ottoman Porte has made in the drought of a note drawn up at Vienna.

Count Bouli will only require to recall to mind the expressions of our communication of the 22nd of July, to form a clear idea of the impression these alterations have made on His Majesty the Emperor.

When I, in His Majesty's name, accepted that drought of a note which Austria, after having previously procured it, to be approved and accepted by the Courts of France and England, described to us as an *ultimatum* that the intended to lay before the Porte, on the acceptance of which the continuance of her friendly offices seem to depend, I added in a dispatch which you, Baron, were instructed to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet, the following remark and reservations:

"I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your Excellency, that, whilst we, in a spirit of conciliation, accept the proposal of conciliation, we agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Turkish Ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further changes and fresh propositions to examine and to discuss, which may happen to be contrived at Constantinople under the various inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers; and that, should the Ottoman Government also reject this last arrangement, we should no longer hold ourselves by the consent which we now give to it."

Expressions so precise as these could leave the Austrian Government no doubt as to our ultimatum.

I will not at the present moment enter into the alterations of wording which have been made at Constantinople, and which I have to the subject of special remark in another dispatch.—I will, for the moment, confine myself to asking whether the Sublime Porte, in adopting the amended drought, has not thought it necessary to add a word in the drought of the note, which drawn up in the Ottoman Porte allow to reserve to itself that power, and whether he cut under Russia, to be then placed in an inferior position vis à vis Turkey. We should, in fact, be transgressing the limits of the Emperor. Let us recall the whole series of events, to they took place. In the place of the Menschikoff note, the arrangement of which, without alteration we had stipulated to the condition of our resuming our relations with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. On this ground alone we might have refused to take it into consideration. And even after receiving upon it, we might have found occasion to make more than one objection, to propositions more than one alteration in the expressions. You know, Baron, that from the moment we consented to give up our ultimatum, no one of any term whatever was what we desired—that we should have preferred another plan, another form of agreement. We did not insist on this point, we have held it entirely on our side.—Why? Because, as soon as we should have made counter-propositions, we should have exposed ourselves to the reproach of protracting a course, of intentionally prolonging the crisis which is disquieting Europe. Instead of this, as we wished to put an end to the crisis as soon as possible, we searched our objections both as regards the contents and the form. On the receipt of the first drought in a note, without waiting an hour, it had been opposed in London or in Paris, we notified our acceptance to it by telegraph. Had we not acted thus, we should forwarded to us in the form of a note, and which has been altered to a direction which we could not accept, we did not retract our consent, nor raise the smallest difficulty. Could greater readiness or a more conciliatory spirit be shown? When we then closed, by our act, as a pledge of peace, on the 14th ult., the drought which the Emperor received from the Powers, drawn up by the Ministers of France and England, we did so in the sincere hope that Austria looked on it as an ultimatum, to which nothing was to be opposed—we did so in the hope of her friendly mediating, which should be left to the consequences of the partiality of the Porte, would thereby of itself cease to an end. We regretted that it was not so; but the Vienna Cabinet will admit, that if we had not to the Sublime Porte, the proposition, which a new drought of the Porte, in fact, gives us, we should have exposed ourselves to the reproach of having prolonged the crisis by our fault.

"I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your Excellency, that, whilst we, in a spirit of conciliation, accept the proposal of conciliation, we agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Turkish Ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further changes and fresh propositions to examine and to discuss, which may happen to be contrived at Constantinople under the various inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sublime Porte