

like any monument of antiquity to an event of history.

The Government has just published the statutes of the Order of Glory, established in imitation of the European orders. There are five classes, of which the first class can contain fifty members, and the lowest class six thousand. The members may be chosen from persons in civil, military, or clerical occupations, and from foreigners. The Order, with its decoration, is intended as an honorary recompense for services rendered the Imperial Government.

Ever since the coldness produced between the Austrians and Turks on account of the Hungarian chiefs, the former cordial relations have not been resumed. No full Minister has been accredited by Austria at the Porte, and something is continually occurring to keep up the irritation. The standing difficulties are on the borders, and are connected with the Slavonian races there. Austria pretends that the Christians are greatly oppressed by the landed aristocracy, composed of Mussulmans, and the Turks that the Austrians foment a rebellious spirit, and induce their Christian subjects to emigrate to Austria. The last cause of irritation is the following incident: FAZLI PASHA was coming from Belgrade in Turkey to Constantinople. He went over to Semlin, which is an Austrian territory, to take passage in an Austrian steamboat of the Danube. He was followed by a blacksmith soon after, who claimed of the Austrian authorities that they should obtain for him his sister, ten years old, who he declared was kept as a slave, and forced to be a Mussulman, by this PASHA. The father and mother, Catholic Slavonians and subjects of the Porte, had died not long before, and the brother had become her legal guardian. The authorities yielded to his demand. The General in command told the PASHA of the facts, and asked him if he would give up the girl. The Pasha asked, "And if I should refuse, what would you do then?" "Then we should take her from you by force," was the uncompromising answer. He of course immediately gave her up, and now the Porte complains that the Austrians should make use of force against a respectable guest, who had trusted himself within her limits, and in reference to Turkish subjects, instead of making their complaints to the Porte. The Austrians in justification, plead that they are the protectors, in virtue of capitulations with the Porte, of the Catholic subjects of the Porte, and that if they should not avail themselves of such an occasion to protect a Catholic, they could never expect a better chance; and further, that slavery being forbidden on Austrian soil, the girl was free from the moment she entered Semlin.

The English agents for the two railroads to be constructed, are very sanguine in their belief that the Government is just on the point of giving each of them charters, one from Constantinople to Belgrade opposite Semlin, and the other from Luadeia, the continent of Seleucia, on the Mediterranean, to Belas on the Euphrates. When the road is finished, Northern India will be 1,500 miles nearer to England than it now is by the Isthmus of Suez, supposing that the travel should follow down the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. The old harbor of Seleucia can be made a harbor of forty-seven acres in extent, by only emptying out the sands that have filled in within the breakwater, which is twelve hundred feet long, and in perfect preservation. The firman which the English obtained in 1836 for steam navigation on the Euphrates, will serve them still. The Company offers the Government a large number of free shares, in exchange for the privilege of working the railroad.

The projected turnpike roads have failed hitherto to be made; the one from Trebizond to Persia stopped because, at the rate of cost for the first mile, it was likely to cost more than a railroad. The one from Broosa, only twenty miles long, has been stopped halfway, because that the agents of the Government, who received the funds from the Royal Treasury, employed them temporarily to buy silk as a speculation, and cannot pay the workmen.

The Governor-General of Smyrna and district, after having been in office there but a year, was made Governor-General of the Turkish islands of the Mediterranean, and now, within the same year, he is made Governor of the district of Broosa. Such frequent changes may be profitable to TRKALIL PASHA, but it is difficult to see how it can be for the interest of either the Sultan or his subjects.

FROM THE LEVANT.

Attempt to Kill the Shah of Persia—Cholera in Ooromiah—American Trade with Smyrna—Turkish Slave in Austria—Railroads to Euphrates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1852.

Letters from Persia dated Aug. 28, speak of a miraculous escape of the Shah from an attempt against his life, by four persons belonging to the fanatical religious sect of Babis. He was out hunting, and according to etiquette, his attendants remained at a respectful distance; suddenly four men held up petitions for him to receive, and when the Shah stopped his horse to read them, two of them seized his horse's bridle, and the other two fired their pistols at him. The Shah was wounded, but not mortally. Two of the men were cut to pieces on the spot by the enraged attendants. The other two, who only lost their hands, confessed that they wished to avenge the death of their chief, who had been executed by order of the sovereign.

About the same time, the Turkish Ambassador to Persia, on his way to Teheran, was attacked by brigands, who robbed him and his suite of everything they possessed. To obtain the robbers and their plunder, the Shah sent out a whole regiment from Teheran, and no wonder that they were successful in their enterprise. This Ambassador, Ahmed Effendi, is a veritable polyglott, equally fluent in speaking the European as the Oriental languages.

The cholera is occasioning the greatest alarm in Persia. The ravages at the last dates were chiefly in the district of Ooromiah, where several American families reside.

According to the returns from the Turkish Custom House in Smyrna, the imports there for 1851 amounted to \$5,200,000, and the exports for the same period amounted to \$6,700,000. The imports from America amounted to about \$500,000, of which about one-half was rum, coffee and cotton manufactures. The exports to America amounted to about \$700,000, and were chiefly dried fruits, opium and wool. Among the exported articles, of which little or none went to America, were *madder*, (of which England took near \$1,500,000 worth,) *emery*, a mine of which has been opened within five years; *acorns*, a species called *valony*, for tanning, and silk in *cocoons*.

The name of the Black Sea is associated in all minds in the East with the dangerous character of its navigation in the Winter. During the last Winter, I am informed by the Secretary of an Insurance Company of this city, five hundred persons lost their lives there by marine accidents, and four ships with their crews disappeared, and were never heard of. The premium for insurance is as high or higher for English vessels bound to the Black Sea, than for Greek or Turkish vessels. The Englishman trusts too much to his skill on the ocean, and ventures too much; and he is too often under the influence of brandy to approach the harborless coasts with the prudence and judgment that the more timorous Greeks shows. Besides, he does not invoke the tutelary saints invoked by both Mussulmans and Greek Christians, nor does he ornament the top of the beak of the prow of the ship with a fleece, as the native ships do. This custom of nailing a fleece on this upright timber in the bows, I imagine must be a relic of superstition from the days of the fable of the expedition of the Argonauts under Jason, to obtain the golden fleece. The sight gives a sort of substantiality to the story,