## Arrival of the Steamer Arctic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

*The Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20th.—The steamer Arctic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Oct. 10th and 220 passengers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The London Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most considerable State Papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that it is morally certain that Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially. Hostilities on the Danube, and on the Shores of the Caspian are inevitable.

A Telegraph from Vienna, of the 17th, says that Gortschakoff had replied to the Turkish summons that he has no power to commence hostilities, make peace, or evacuate the Principalities. He therefore refuses to do either.

Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austria protection.

The Turks allow neutral ships on the Danube to the 25th inst., but no longer.

Austria and Prussia had recalled their subjects from the Turkish service.

The Turkish declaration of war has been published in full. It is temperate but high-spirited, and lays no embargo on Russian ships, fully protecting the rights of commerce.

When the Czar heard of the Turkish declaration of war he fell into a fury and swore he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

One Prussian had notified the Russian commander that if he did not leave the Principalities by the 25th he would commence hostilities.

It is not supposed that war will commence on the Danube, but in Georgia or on the Black Sea.

Old Gen. Paskiewitch takes the command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th of October, the combined fleets were observed preparing to advance to Sinope.

A battle was fought Sept. 27, between Omar Pacha, the Turkish Chief, and the Russians. After heavy loss on both sides, the former retired to their mountain strongholds.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political arrests were made at Paris on the night of the 16th. Among whom was M. Flocherot, Minister of Finance under the provisional Government.

There had been no shipment of troops, but great activity prevailed in the Navy Yards.

In Prussia and Austria give indications of keeping neutral in the coming war. French and English Diplomatic consulting that war will be confined to the Turkish frontier and not extended to Europe.

ITALY.—Italy was in a great excitement.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Commercial advices from India and China were comparatively favorable.

The Japan expedition had returned from Loochoo, and had a friendly reception. Commo. Perry had an interview with two Imperial Princes. He departed the 19th of July, and was to be present spring for a reply. The Americans and Japanese parted with mutual expressions of good will.

**The Porte's Declaration of War.**

The document in which the Sultan has conditionally declared war against Russia, is a calm, dignified and moderate one in view of the positions and antecedent actions of the two powers. If shows that while Russia has sought occasion for war, the Turkish Government, has done all it could in honor, to avert it. The declaration then concludes thus:

Since the Cabinet at St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the repeated efforts of the high powers have remained fruitless, since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its Empire—the Ottoman cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its Government, will employ just repraisals against a violation of its treaties which it considers as a *casus belli*.

It position, then, officially, that the Government of the Sublime Porte finds itself obliged to declare war; that it has given most precise instructions to its ex-ordinary Ambassador to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of this dispatch at the Russian head-quarters, an answer in the negative should be received.

Admiral Dundas had sent his wife home to England, out of the way of danger.

The Paris Bourse states that France and England have sent a joint note to Russia demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, as a preliminary measure, before they will enter on the negotiation which they are still willing to undertake.

The Turkish force in Bulgaria now numbers 110,000 men. The Russians have 80,000 on the Black Sea and in Georgia, where the Turks propose to commence hostilities, neither party wishing to cross the Danube this winter.

The Turkish declaration of war is said to have been made known by Omar Pacha to the Russian commander in a brief and soldier like letter, notifying him that on the 25th Oct., at latest, the state of war would commence.

A private dispatch states that when the Czar read the declaration of war, he fell into a fury, and declared that he retreated every concession he had made, and that nothing now remained for him but a war of extermination against the Turks.

**Japan—The United States Expedition.**

The following interesting account of the movements of the expedition is from the North China Mail, of August 11:

"The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in these waters—with the other vessels in tow, mooring with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable astonishment among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, rapidly dropped out of their way.

"As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shots or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not aimed at us in hostility. Several governmental boats immediately came off, and endeavored to get on board the vessel the usual polite visit to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was shifted off, in the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences.

A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the Susquehanna, but the sight of some wooden gratings sufficed them to cut. Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never after visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on.

The next morning, Yenamon, the governor of Uraga, and a noble of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to deliberate on the letter to Jedda, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings.

Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was distant from Jedda a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jedda, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and satisfactorily proved his rank, given to Commodore Perry that this appointment was made after the Council of Ministers, in the country who do not take a country paper, many of them merely because it has never been suggested to them that their *own* interests would be promoted by taking it. To this end, if, word or two, such in behalf of the "*Star*," by their neighbors, would bring us a large increase of patronage and enable us to improve and better our paper. Will our friends speak for us?

☞We have received from the publisher of the *Lady's Book*, a beautiful work, by DANIEL FULLER, being a familiar exposition of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and some of the political institutions established in accordance therewith. It is dedicated to Commodore Perry, received by the Prince Idzu, first Cooffer of the Empire, who was also accompanied by the Prince of Ino. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The Commodore stated, that in order to do the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days and return in a few months, to receive the reply.

On the following day Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total of 20 miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, and from the number of junks apparently going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage of the capital of Japan. The officers of the Susquehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed.

The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanor, and the governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese Manufactures.

A New Hampshire editor, while recklessly travelling, had his wallet abstracted from his pocket, while indulging in a short nap. The thief was so disgusted with the result of his exploit, that he returned the plunder by express, to the address written inside the wallet, with the following:

"You miserable skunk, hears your pock it book. I don't keep no sich. Fur a man dressed as well as you was, to go sneakin' round a sleepin' man in a gentleman every way qualified to give ample satisfaction in his profession. He also offers his services to instruct Choirs in the style and execution of Church music.

**New Subscribers.**

☞We have had the pleasure during the last few weeks, to enter on our subscription list, an unusual number of new names, unsolicited on our part, embracing some of the most substantial citizens of our town. For this token of appreciation of our labors we feel duly grateful, and shall leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the interest, so generously manifested in our behalf by kind friends. There are still a large number of Whig readers in the country who do not take a country paper, many of them merely because it has never been suggested to them that their own