

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

THE designs of Russia in pushing Turkey to the wall are clearly perceived by those acquainted with the policy of the Empire. For many years the demolition of European Turkey has been the chief project which has engaged the attention of Muscovite statesmen and diplomats. The assumption by the Czar of the championship of the Christian cause in Bulgaria was the thinnest kind of a pretext, a slim veil of gauze to screen the movement for conquest. The successors of Peter the Great, who was the genius of the Romanoff dynasty, have endeavored to carry into effect the plans which he proposed for the aggrandisement and increase of the empire. To drive the Turks out of Europe, make the Black Sea a Russian lake, obtain a free outlet to the Mediterranean, establish a powerful fleet, bid defiance to Great Britain, and ultimately subjugate the rich countries of India, were among the schemes which agitated his powerful brain, and part of the legacy which he left to the nation at his death.

As a matter of interest to many of our readers, we insert here a portion of the will of Peter the Great, as it was published many years ago in the *London Times*:

I.—The Russian nation must be constantly on a war footing to keep the soldiers warlike and in good condition. No rest must be allowed except for the purpose of relieving state finances, recruiting the army, or biding the favorable moment for attack. By those means peace is made subservient to war, and war to peace, in the interest of aggrandisement and increasing prosperity of Russia.

II.—Every possible means must be used to invite from the most cultivated European States, commanders in war, and philosophers in peace, to enable the Russian nation to participate in the advantages of other countries without losing any of its own.

III.—No opportunity must be lost of taking part in the affairs and disputes of Europe, especially those of Germany, which, from its vicinity, is one of the most direct interest to us.

IV.—Poland must be divided by keeping up constant jealousies and confusions there. The authorities must be gained over with money, and the assemblies corrupted, so as to influence the election of the kings. We must get up a party of our own there, and Russian troops into the country, and let them sojourn there so long that they may ultimately find some pretext for remaining there forever. Should the neighboring States make difficulties, we must appease them for the moment by allowing them a share of the territory, until we can safely resume what we have thus given away.

V.—We must take away as much territory as possible from Sweden, and contrive that they shall attack us first, so as to give us a pretext for their subjugation. With this subject in view, we must keep Sweden in opposition to Denmark, and Denmark to Sweden, and sedulously foster their mutual jealousies.

VI.—The consorts of the Russian princes must always be chosen from among the German princesses, in order to multiply our family alliances with the Germans, and so unite our interest with theirs; and thus, by consolidating our influences in Germany, to cause it to attach itself spontaneously to our policy.

VII.—We must be careful to keep up our commercial alliance with England, for she is the power which has most need of our products for her navy, and at the same time may be of the greatest service to us in the development of our own. We must export wood and other articles in exchange for her gold, and establish permanent connections between her merchants and seamen and our own.

VIII.—We must keep steadily extending our frontiers—northward along the Baltic, and southward along the shores of the Black Sea.

IX.—We must progress as much as possible in the direction of "Constantinople and India." He who gets possession of these places is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke constant quarrels at one time with Turkey, and at another with Persia. We must establish wharfs and docks in the Euxine, and by degrees make ourselves masters of that sea as well as of the Baltic, which is a doubly important element in the success of our plan. We must hasten the downfall of Persia, rush on into the Persian Gulf, if possible, re-establish the ancient commercial intercourse with the Levant through Syria, and force our way into the Indies, which are the store-houses of the world. Once there, we can dispense with English gold.

X.—Moreover, we must take pains to establish and maintain an intimate union with Austria, apparently countenancing her schemes for future aggrandisement in Germany, and all the while secretly rousing the jealousy of the minor states against her. By this way we must bring it to pass that one or the other party will seek the aid of Russia; and thus we shall exercise a sort of protectorate over the country, which will pave the way for future supremacy.

XI.—We must make the House of Austria interested in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and we must neutralize its jealousy at the capture of Constantinople, either by pre-occupying it with a war with the old European States, or by allowing it a share of the spoil, which we afterwards resume at our leisure.

XII.—We must collect round our House, as round a centre, all the detached sections of Greeks which are scattered abroad in Hungary, Turkey, and South Poland. We must make them look to us for support, and then, by establishing beforehand a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall pave the way for universal sovereignty.

XIII.—When Sweden is ours, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered—when our armies are united, and the Euxine and Baltic are in the possession of our ships, then we must make separate and secret overtures, first to the court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the dominion of the world. If either of them accept our propositions, which is certain to happen if their ambition and self-interest are properly worked upon, we must make use of one to annihilate the other. This done we have only to destroy the remaining one by finding a pretext for a quarrel, the issue of which cannot be doubtful, as Russia will thus be already in the absolute possession of the East, and of the best part of Europe.

XIV.—Should the improbable case happen of both refusing the propositions of Russia, then our policy will be to set one against the other, and make them tear each other to pieces. Russia must then watch for and seize the favorable moment, and pour her already assembled hosts into Germany, while two immense fleets laden with Asiatic hordes, and conveyed by the armed squadrons of the Euxine and the Baltic, set sail simultaneously from the Sea of Azoff and the harbor of Archangel. Sweeping along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they will overrun France on the one side, while Germany is overpowered on the other. When these countries are fully conquered, the rest of Europe must fall easily, and without a struggle under our yoke. Thus Europe can and must be subjugated.

Those who are familiar with the movements of Russia for the past one hundred and fifty years, can see, in all the intrigues and wars of the Empire the working out of the subtle suggestions of the great Peter, whose foresight, selfishness and ingenuity are equally remarkable. The tide of Napoleon's power was broken and thrown back by the rocks of Russian resistance and the bulwarks of Muscovite diplomacy. But the aid of the mightiest warrior of modern times was sought by the Czar Alexander, for the purpose of accomplishing the designs of his illustrious ancestor as declared in his will. During his cruel imprisonment on the Island of St. Helena, Bonaparte divulged the designs of Russia and the following are some of his revelations to a con-

fidential friend, General Barry O'Meara, of England.

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practiced towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, seeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years, Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions, reaching near Constantinople. The only hypothesis upon which England and France will ever form an alliance with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which is nothing, and 100,000 canaille, Cossacks and others, and England loses India."

Upon another occasion he said to O'Meara:

"I think that you will see that the Russians will either invade and take India, or enter Europe with 400,000 Cossacks and other inhabitants of the desert, and 200,000 real Russians. When Paul was so violent against you, he sent me for a plan to invade India. I sent him a plan, with instructions in detail. From a port in the Caspian Sea he was to march on to India. Russia must either fall or aggrandize herself."

In still another conversation O'Meara asked Napoleon if it was true that Alexander once intended to seize Turkey, to which Napoleon replied:

"All his thoughts are directed to the conquest of Turkey. We have had many discussions together about it. At first I was pleased with his proposals, because I thought it would enlighten the world to drive these brutes, the Turks, out of Europe. But when I reflected upon the consequences and saw what a tremendous weight of power it would give to Russia, in consequence of the number of Greeks in the Turkish dominions, who would virtually join the Russians, I refused to consent to it, especially as Alexander wanted to get Constantinople, which I would not allow, as it would have destroyed the equilibrium of power in Europe. I reflected that France would join Egypt, Syria and the islands, which would have been nothing in comparison with what Russia would have obtained. I considered that the barbarians of the North were already too powerful, and probably in the course of time would overwhelm all Europe, and I now think they will. Austria already trembles. Russia and Prussia united, Austria falls, and England cannot prevent it. France under the present family, is nothing, and the Austrians are so weak that they will be easily overpowered. They will offer little resistance to the Russians, who are brave and patient. Russia is the more formidable, because she can never disarm. In Russia, once a soldier always a soldier—barbarians, who one may say have no country, and to whom every country is better than the one that gave them birth."

Another case of rapid petrification has occurred. The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* gives particulars of the death of an old lady of sixty years, named Weiss, and the interment of the body on the farm of a relative twelve years ago. Recently the farm was sold, therefore the remains were removed and on opening the coffin the features remained unchanged and the body was found to be hard as a rock. It was perfect except the feet, and the mass of stone required six men to lift it. The petrified corpse was reinterred in the Lindenwood cemetery. Now let geologists and other "scientists" rise and explain.

THE FRUITS OF MORMONISM.

UNDER this title a pamphlet has just been published at the office of this paper, compiled by Elder A. M. Musser. We commend it to our friends everywhere. It contains a large amount of valuable information, statistical and otherwise, and important testimonies to the worth of the people of Utah and their institutions, collected from non-"Mormon" sources, also a brief summary of the chief points of our faith, our general aims, objects and desires.

This is a pamphlet which should be widely distributed. Every missionary ought to be supplied with copies, every public man in the country should be in possession of it. Those who desire to send to friends abroad something to correct the false reports which have been circulated so diligently by our enemies, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to do good afforded by this pamphlet. It is calculated to impress the public mind far more forcibly than statements made by members of our own Church. The character and standing of many of the writers who are quoted give weight to the evidence adduced, and their testimony is unimpeachable.

We consider this pamphlet of great value to our cause and people, and being concise, authentic, neatly arranged and clearly printed on fine paper, it is worthy of the support and patronage of the Latter-day Saints, and admirably suited to be a defender of the faith in every part of the civilized world. Read the advertisement and send in your orders.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

THE news from Europe is not very promising for peace. The Russians are evidently preparing to close in on Constantinople and Gallipoli, the latter being really the most important point for their purpose, and England has obtained Turkish permission to place four more iron clads in the Sea of Marmora.

It is barely possible that the congress of the Powers will meet and that a peace may be patched up with a new general treaty, defining the rights and positions of the belligerents and stating what may be and what may not be done by the several parties to the agreement. But it is extremely doubtful; and if the meeting takes place, the probabilities are small for a satisfactory settlement of the disputes involved. And should a decision be arrived at which can be signed by all the representatives, it is more than likely that the ink will scarcely be dry before the terms of the treaty will be broken. Russia is determined to carry out the traditional policy defined in the document which we published on Thursday last. And while the subjugation of Turkey and the extension and aggrandisement of the Empire are the fixed objects of Russian ambition, pretexts will not be wanting whenever the opportunity arises for riding over treaties and tearing up agreements. The following extract from a letter written by Hobart Pasha is a plain statement of the course of Russia towards her now humbled and helpless enemy:

No sooner had the Turks seriously taken in hand the work of reform, when they had promulgated new laws, when they had elected to their newly formed parliament representatives of all denominations and religions, when they had dethroned two Sultans as incapable, when they had dismissed many high officials for corruption, chosen their best men to govern in the Provinces, commenced a system of *gendarmerie*, invited foreigners to join their naval and military schools, &c., than Russia, fearful lest she might forfeit her long and sadly abused influence over her neighbor, puts her hand round her throat, crying, "Stop! No bad example, Mr. Turk; we shall have our people next asking for a constitution and reform. You are going too fast; we are going to force you to reform in our

own way, not in yours. We are going to do so by making you throw all your energies and spend all your means, not in the path of reform, but in self-defence. After that you are ruined, after your people are driven to desperation and excited to madness, then we will show you what to do. It may be that you will lose a province or so, but that matters not, never mind treaties. No answer! Fight you must."

If the Great Bear of the North is not chained up by the congress of the Powers but is permitted to continue its depredations, it will not be long before the British Lion will find itself in imminent danger. Now is Britain's time to strike. In keeping Russia back from her advance towards the south, England's security alone can be maintained. Let Russia once establish a powerful navy and control the Mediterranean by her maritime armaments, and Britain's sovereignty of the seas will be only a theme of song and story. Apropos of the possibilities of results arising from the present complications, we annex a singular production which was published several years ago as Disraeli's Dream. The efforts of the Premier to secure for his Sovereign the title of Empress of India gave a new interest to the article, and hence its reproduction. Our readers can take it for what it may seem to be worth:

I dreamed that I was prime minister of England, in a time of overwhelming disaster. I dreamed that another great conqueror like Napoleon had arisen, had overrun Europe, had defeated our fleets, had invaded England, and destroyed our armies. London was in his hands, his army was advancing in three columns towards the west, his fleet held the English channel and was sailing towards St. George's channel. The Queen was at Edinburgh, and we still had an army at Derby, a fleet in the Irish Sea, an immense body of unarmed vessels in harbor from the Mersey to the Clyde. I hastened to Liverpool and ordered the instant victualling and equipment of all these vessels. Then I rushed to the Queen: 'Madam,' said I, 'I have the honor to announce to you that England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, will certainly be overrun and prostrated by the invader, but the British Empire still survives. You must save the Empire—you alone can do it.' 'How can I save my kingdom, Mr. Disraeli?' the Queen asked. 'I hope you have no unworthy proposition—but no—you know how venerable the crown I wear is.' 'Madam,' I replied, 'I did not say save your kingdom, for that is lost already; I said save your empire. A fleet awaits you, an escort is ready; there is yet time. Go to India, and rearing your standard there, bid defiance to the world!' Her Majesty's eyes kindled. 'Let steps be instantly taken to forward our embarkation. We will sail at once.'

"I dreamed that we did so embark, and, though pursued and harassed, made good our voyage around the Cape of Good Hope to India. I dreamed that there we consolidated a great empire and defied the conqueror's utmost efforts. We built a fleet that drove his vessels from the Indian seas; we drilled and gave life to a great army; we formed alliances with the swarming Mongol tribes and procured their co-operation. The British empire in Calcutta was greater than the British empire in London had ever dreamed of being; so great, in fact, that the conqueror had to come from Europe and attempt to destroy us or be destroyed himself. He marched upon our frontiers, already extended far into Persia, and we marched to meet him. It was Asia once more advancing westward to the conquest of Europe coming eastward. There was a battle, the mightiest ever fought, somewhere upon the line of the Euphrates. We conquered, and 40 days later the Queen's standard waved over the minarets and domes of Constantinople. She was Empress of the Eastern Hemisphere.

"This was my dream. I do not pretend to give you any of the details of it, but I know, from the manner in which all the preliminary facts of it, and those which concern my own connection with the event, have been verified, that it was not a dream but a prophecy and a warning. I determined to heed it. I determined to become prime minister of England, because, in the event of the disaster, which