

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In the political world all is quiet; but the Exchange was violently agitated, as if there was no confidence in the pacific tidings from the East. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Times tells a good yarn about a hatter in that city. The Thatcher of heads received an order from a well dressed, gentlemanly-looking fellow, for twenty-five hats of a peculiar shape, and liking the cut of them he made a twenty-sixth, for himself. A few days after the hats had been delivered, as per order, the "chapelier" sported his new title on the "Champs Elysees. He had not been long on the ground before he perceived several individuals hatted like himself, and presently one of them came up and informed him, in a confidential way, that it was "a good day for booty, and no brags about." Shortly afterward another of the party came up, and popped three watches, two purses and five handkerchiefs, into his hands, with a request that he would put them into his "deep," which is the "flash" for pocket. The hatter now felt that he had been manufacturing signals for pickpockets, and brim-full of indignation, hastened to a commissary of police, who crowned the romance of the adventure by causing the arrest of the band.

HOLLAND.

THE DUTCH PERSECUTION BILL.—M. Van Hall's law "on religious liberty" was voted in the Second Chamber of the States-General on the 19th ultimo. The numbers were—For, 41; against, 27; majority for the government, 14. The Chamber afterwards adjourned.

After considerable discussion and several divisions on the 22nd ult., Article 1 was adopted by 52 to 16, as follows:—

"To all religious creeds full and entire liberty is and remains secured, for the regulation of all that regards their worship and the exercise of that worship among themselves."

An amendment by M. Van Rappard, tending to give more precision to the wording of the second paragraph, was also adopted by the ministry. Art. 1 thus modified, was afterwards adopted by a majority of 41 to 27. The next day, Aug. 23, the discussion was continued.

Art. 2 of the law is thus conceived:—

"Foreigners are not permitted to discharge the functions of public worship without having first obtained our authority to that effect." An amendment of M. Godefroi to insert the words "This authorisation will be refused except in the interest of order and of public tranquillity," was carried by 56 against 12 votes. An amendment of M. Eloret, that the first paragraph of the article should be read as follows:—

"Foreigners can accept no Ecclesiastical function without having previously obtained our assent to that effect," was also carried by 45 against 23 votes.

Art. 3 was voted by 42 against 26. It is as follows:—

"The recognised titles of the functionaries of public worship confer no right, rank, or privilege in their civil relations."

Art. 4 was accepted without discussion by 43 against 25 votes. It is thus conceived:—"The names of provinces or of communes employed by religious communities to designate an Ecclesiastical province or jurisdiction are considered but as Ecclesiastical provinces, without any other (civil) consequence."

Art. 5 gave rise to a long and animated discussion, not yet finished. It was agitated whether it contained a retrospective power relative to the decision of the government as to the place of residence already described; if the notes which have been exchanged between the preceding and the present cabinet with the court of Rome should be considered as establishing a convention; and if, in consequence, paragraph 2 of Art. 5 should be considered as making an infraction of that convention. The two questions were resolved in the affirmative by MM. Akerlaken, Van der Heuvel, Van Eck, Thorbecke, Van Wintershoven, and Dommer; and the negative sense by MM. Van Reede, Van der Brugghe, Van Rappard, Van Golstein, Godefroi, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Schimmelpenninck.

The law was immediately transmitted to the First Chamber, and its examination in sections will commence with the least possible delay.

The Catholic party has commenced to agitate anew in many of the principal towns and communes, and petitions against the law are now being signed for presentation to the First Chamber.

ROME.

Correspondents from Rome, of the 20th ult., in the Uniers, says:—

"The Giornale di Roma has spoken of the discovery of a certain number of the emissaries of secret societies. It appears that on the very day of the Festival of the Assumption, the rest of the principal members of the band was discovered, when they were arrested and their papers were seized.—It is said that they intended to take advantage of the fetes in the evening in honor of Napoleon III., given by the French, to excite a commotion, assassinate as many soldiers and officers as they should find in an isolated state, murder some Priests and dignitaries of the Church and of the government, and plunder the coffers of the state and those of private individuals; in a word, to kill and pillage, according to the good traditions of the demagogues. Such is at least, we repeat, the plan which opinion assigns to the secretaries. But this plan was baffled the night preceding the festival. About forty conspirators are at present in the hands of justice. Most of them are persons who were employed under the Mazzinian re-

public in 1849, and afterwards forced to leave Rome, but who contrived to get back there some weeks ago. They left Genoa with English or Piedmontese passports; and, landing between Civita Vecchia and Fiumicino, got into the city by means of the intelligence kept up there by the refugees of London and Turin, and concealed themselves with their accomplices. It is said that at their head is some great gun of the Mazzinian government. People even mention Saffi, one of the members of the republican triumvirate. Even Mazzini has been named, but men of that importance do not venture to put themselves in actual danger, and we cannot consequently believe in the truth of this rumor. We are of opinion that the real head of the expedition was a certain advocate named Patroni, well known at Rome for his participation in the revolution and crimes of 1848, and of whom all traces had been lost since 1849. It is said that when arrested he called on the gendarmes to respect the dignity of 'Vicar-General' of Mazzini. The good gendarmes had not in the least that deference for him which he conceived that he merited, and treated him simply as a demagogue. What is most deplorable in all this, is that he was seized in the house of a Priest, beneficiary of St. Lorenzo-in-Damaso. We have to add that this wretched Priest was formerly a Monk who was expelled from his order, and was notorious for professing the most ultra opinions. It was at his house, it appears, that the meetings were held, and it was he who kept the correspondence.

A certain number of manifestoes in manuscript, which were to have been posted up on the walls of Rome at the moment of the plot exploding, and a great quantity of revolutionary proclamations, were found in his drawers. It is even said that he had a clandestine press, but we think that assertion to be a mistake, because the proprietor of a public printing office was applied to by the conspirators, and at his place proofs of complicity were discovered, although he himself has, up to the present time, contrived to escape the search of the police."

The seizure of the papers of the sect has been of great use to the government in putting it in possession of all their designs. The Pontifical gendarmerie has shown itself excellently on this occasion, and has given all the desirable proofs of activity and devotion. Colonel Nardoni has acquired new titles to the regard of the government. Up to the present moment the two principal conspirators seized appear to be the Advocate Petroni and his friend, the Beneficiary of San Lorenzo. There are among the number grocers and bakers who have gained a fortune in serving Ecclesiastical establishments.

There is here an important question to be cleared up, it is that of the passports in the name of the English or Piedmontese authorities. The instructions of the conspiracy will doubtless clear up that point. If the passports are not forged documents, there will be explanations to demand of England and Piedmont. We prefer to believe, until better informed, that the miserable demagogues have themselves forged those papers.

How was the plot discovered? Here opinions are varied. Some say that it was by letters which came from Genoa. Others will have it that the most precise and detailed advices were sent by the French government, the police of which had seized the first threads of the plot, and that it was upon their information that the majority of the band were discovered and arrested. Lastly, others assure us that the Roman police was placed on the track by one of the conspirators, who, as they say in Rome, ha preso l'impunita, that is to say, engaged himself to reveal all under promise of impunity.

What was the object of the secretaries? Evidently they could not have entertained the notion of getting possession of Rome, overturning the government, and proclaiming the revolution. Their designs were neither so high nor so heroic. They wished simply to make a republican manifestation in the sense of that of Milan of last May, and to prove thus that demagoguery is not dead and buried. They wished above all to protest against the French occupation, and the support which the Emperor Napoleon gives to the Holy See.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that "Mazzini has, it appears, been forced to throw himself on the very lowest of the revolutionary bands, as he has been abandoned by the better parties. It was resolved to strike a desperate blow at Rome, no matter whether it eventually succeeded or not; and those who planned it were of course indifferent to the blood that might be shed in the struggle, or to the deluded persons who might be victims in a defeated plot. The Roman police were either badly informed or indifferent to the conspiracy, and it was the French police at Rome who pointed out the houses in which the returned refugees were staying when they were arrested, and urged their capture on the government."

TURKEY.

STATE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times writes:—"It is a disagreeable duty to record the state of feeling which exists in Constantinople at this moment. Whether deserving of it or otherwise, the English have come in for all the blame. The Turks complain that they have from the first been instigated to resistance, forced into ruinous expenses, always counting on the assistance of England, which sent her fleet to the Dardanelles, and now in their hour of need they are, as they say, basely deserted. They quote the prophecy of Napoleon, which has found its accomplishment in the fact that Europe having struggled to become republican is now content to remain Cossack. There are two bywords now in Constantinople—the Russian and the Englishman—and equally detested. We cut the more sorry figure. It is asserted that the Sultan intends declaring the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and

that these provinces shall form a confederation under the protection of the five great Powers.

August 19.—A meeting of the Grand Council had been announced for the 20th. On the demand of the Ambassadors the Council was convened two days earlier—on the 18th. The Patriarchs had been summoned to attend. This was an extraordinary measure. It was owing to the opinions expressed by the members of the Council that the Divan accepted the Vienna note.

Letters from Odessa of the 20th of August state that an extraordinary activity reigns in the grain market.

Contrary to the hopes of the Russianised Times and to the expectation of most persons in this country, the Turks have shown symptoms of independence and firmness which have created considerable alarm among the partisans of peace at any price. The Divan not only took ten days to consider the collective note of the Four Powers, which the Czar was only too happy to accept in a trice, but then refused to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement of the Eastern Question unless certain phrases were modified, certain propositions altered, and certain guarantees introduced. From the bitter tone of the Russian organ in animadverting upon this unexpected firmness of the Porte, as well as from certain malicious innuendos it throws out, it is clear that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is suspected of giving good counsel to the Divan and of opposing his well-earned influence with the Sultan and his Ministers to the pernicious policy of the Conference of Vienna. With its usual adroitness the Times, while lashing the British Ambassador, would wish to insinuate that it is the partisans of Russia that have caused the hitch and that its own cause of alarm is lest the Czar might avail himself of the delay and hesitation of the Sultan and recede from his engagement. There is a devilish cunning in that dodge which none but the Evil One could have supplied. The Czar revoke indeed! He could do so only on the presumption, suggested by his vile instrument, that France and England would leave Turkey in the lurch if the proposed settlement should happen to fall to the ground. An absurd hypothesis, for the French Emperor, it is well known, has been all along disposed to settle matters differently with Russia, and the British Government would not venture upon so suicidal a course. The English Minister, who would now desert Turkey and favor the Muscovite Pirate would be hauled from power in less than a week by the indignation of an outraged people. We most sincerely hope the Sultan will not give his consent to the terms of arrangement until Russia condones in some measure for her brigandage by withdrawing her forces from the Principalities.

CHINA.

Terrible accounts transpire of the cruelties committed by the insurgents Protestants at the taking of Nankin. It appears the Tartar garrison in that city, which consisted of certain families of hereditary Tartar "Banner-men," were 7,000 or 8,000 strong; and that the total number, of all ages and both sexes, could not have been less than from 20,000 to 30,000. It was expected that these Manchoes would fight desperately in self-defence. They were well armed and trained, and they well knew that "the Heavenly Prince" had openly declared that the first duty of his mission was the utter extermination not only of themselves, but also of their women and children; yet they did not strike a single blow in self-defence—they threw themselves on their faces, and imploring mercy in the most abject terms, submitted to be butchered like so many sheep. Only 100 escaped out of a population of more than 20,000; the rest, men, women, and children, were put to the sword.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE—WAR.

The position which the Czar of Russia took with respect to Turkey, when his first insolent demand was made, he has maintained despite of the combination against him of the four great Powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia. He has abided by his decision—and they, when not merely defied by proclamation, but provoked by the act of invasion upon the Danubian Principalities to measure their strength with the might of Russia, have not merely shrunk from the conflict, but have truckled from a truce and sued for peace, by submitting to the demands of the Czar. Had they not done this, then war would have been now begun.

War is avoided, or rather it is postponed for the moment. There is to be no mere war now; but there will be no peace for many years to come. The Palmerston policy has borne its fitting fruits in the degradation, not only of Turkey, but also of Protestant England, and Protestant Prussia, not less than of Catholic France, and Catholic Austria. The Palmerston policy overthrew two Catholic thrones, and has undermined every other: it has created discontent, fostered insurrection, fomented rebellion, and divided each Catholic state into two hostile camps; so that when barbarism and propagandism stand on the frontier of civilisation, the arms of sovereigns are paralysed, because they well know that if they remove their troops to repel the Greek barbarian proselytisers in their front, there will arise armies of rebels in their rear, whose war-cry will be—"the annihilation of Christianity, the destruction of property, the disruption of all the ties of family that now bind society together."

England, beyond all other powers is deeply interested in the pacific settlement of the Eastern Question; because her trade, her commerce, and the richest possessions of her great Empire are involved in the East—and the only power of earth that she has to dread there is Russia; and it is the Anglican Palmerston policy that has taken from her the means of disabling, at the most favorable opportunity, that power on earth which is most formidable to her.

The offer is made to Russia of a peace which strengthens the Czar in the East, and that degrades the pacificators. An inevitable necessity forces upon Europe this degradation. It is pregnant with many evil consequences, to which we intend to direct the attention of our readers in a future number. Its immediate effect is—No war now; its direct result is—No peace hereafter. On the borders of Europe are

eleven hundred thousand men in arms prepared for a crusade against liberty—the liberty of speech, of the press, of religion; prepared to force men to accept a form of Government in which the Czar will be the law-giver, law-maker, and law-dispenser—the judge, the jury, and the executioner—the head of the State and the head of religion, according to the Anglican principle, because the head of the State; and to have the absolute power to compel others to adopt his religion, or to suffer confiscation, banishment, and even death. Such is Russian Propagandism, now in arms on the frontiers of Christian civilisation; whilst, in the centre there are to be found Piedmont and Switzerland, the asylums and the camps of anarchy and infidelity, and prepared, on the first favorable opportunity, to send forth their emissaries with torch and dagger, to every Catholic State in Europe.

This is the condition of Christendom at the present moment. There will be no immediate collision of armies or of hostile fleets; but society is shaken to its very basis; and, we may rest assured that, though there will be no war now, there will be no peace hence-forth.—Weekly Telegraph.

UNITED STATES.

ERECTOR OF FOUR NEW DIOCESES IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.—NOMINATIONS OF BISHOPS FOR THE NEW SEES.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, has received the Bulls erecting Brooklyn, Long Island; Newark, New Jersey; Burlington, Vermont; and Portland, Maine, into Episcopal Sees, and naming to the See of Brooklyn the Very Rev. John Loughlin, Vicar General of New York; to the See of Newark, the Rev. J. R. Bayley, Secretary to the Archbishop of New York; to the See of Burlington, the Very Rev. L. de Gossbriand, Vicar General of Cleveland; and to the See of Portland the Very Rev. H. B. Coskery, Vicar General of Baltimore. The Bulls erecting Sees and naming Bishops in other Ecclesiastical Provinces will, we presume, be speedily published in their respective localities when we will complete the list of new appointments for the whole of the United States.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We are happy to announce that the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes is very much if not entirely recovered from the severe attack of inflammation on the chest from which he was suffering a week ago. We were reluctant to announce at the time that the Archbishop was for several days confined to his room.—Ib.

REV. DR. NEWMAN.—The Catholics of California have prepared a gold ring for Dr. Newman. It is described as "a large plain ring of great thickness, having the nugget in its original grotesque shape on the place where the brilliants of a ring are usually set." It weighs more than seventeen ounces and is valued at \$500. It bears the following inscription:—Reverend Admodum Doctor, J. H. Newman, Vero Fidei Defensori, Catholicis California.

DEATH OF REV. MR. ROSI.—In the Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer of a recent date, we find the following particulars of the melancholy death of Rev. Mr. Rosi, noticed in our last. The Rev. Mr. Rosi, a Catholic priest, called out on last Monday, on a ministerial visit, was drowned whilst crossing a small creek at Bantz mill, in Ste. Genevieve county. On account of the late heavy rains, the creek became swollen to an unusual extent; he was admonished of his danger, but not daunted at the peril, he boldly dashed in the foaming stream with the consciousness of perilling his own life for the sake of ministering to the wants of a dying man. He was the pastor of Little Canada, in St. Francois county, and his parishioners will have good cause to lament the unfortunate end of one of the kindest and most charitable ministers of the Gospel, that has yet made an appearance among them.—Shepherd of the Valley.

NEW ORLEANS.—We are happy to say that the number of deaths is daily diminishing. These last days it was below eighty, while two weeks ago it was, for some days, above two hundred and fifty. Nevertheless we maintain what we have already said, this diminution in the number of deaths is owing to a diminution in the number of subjects, rather than to an intrinsic decrease of the yellow fever; and we continue insisting on the necessity for all unacclimated persons to remain at a proper distance, or, if they be in the city, to be prudent and careful, and to continue using the precautions which have been suggested to them.—Catholic Messenger.

MOBILE.—It appears that yellow fever has been proportionately as severe in Mobile as in New Orleans.

DIVORCE AND RECONSIDERATION.—A resident of this city sued for a divorce from his wife in one of our courts last winter. It was granted, and the couple duly separated. He went to New Orleans and engaged in business, and she remained in this city among her friends. The yellow fever, which is driving so many people from New Orleans at present, induced, as we understand, the ex-husband to seek refuge in this city. He arrived a few days ago, and one hour after his arrival here witnessed the second marriage knot tied between himself and former wife. It was said to have been done more effectually than before, and both parties were confident that there would be no further need of untying it. Divorces are quite common, but such second marriages are of rare occurrence.—St. Louis Intelligence.

"One of the most highly educated ladies at Ballston Spa. has become a raving maniac. She has been for some months past what is termed a "medium," and though possessing more brains and a more finished education than any, or all of the other "mediums" at Ballston Spa. combined, yet her intellect has been the first to give way, and she has become a maniac through the cursed influence of so called "spiritualism." She is continually raving about "spirits," alleging that "evil spirits," have seized hold of her, and entreating her parents to cease believing in "spiritualism," &c., &c.

We find the above in some of the daily papers, and we insert it, chiefly to take occasion from it to express our conviction that the time is not distant when the spiritual powers of the Catholic Church will be invoked to exercise the subjects of these delusions, which, it is our decided opinion, are demoniacal. If the unfortunate lady above referred to desire once more to be in possession of her right mind, and to be freed from the evil spirit that moles her, she had better apply to the Right Rev. Bishop of Albany, who, if he finds reason to believe that there is demoniacal possession in the case, will appoint an exorcist to drive out the devil that troubles her. Perhaps some of our readers at Ballston will charitably draw the unhappy lady's attention to the subject, or to this paragraph.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.