

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DISMISSAL OF M. DE PERSIGNY.

The man who, after the *Coup d'Etat*, was most dreaded in France—whose looming and sinister reputation overshadowed the throne, of whom it was said and sung, singly and in chorus, by the Reds, that his genius alone had planned the Empire; and that Louis Napoleon was but his brainless puppet—was civilly dismissed the other day, to coddle his health and plant cabbages on the estate he had purchased with the dowry of his wife, the grand-daughter of Marshal Ney.

Two years ago this event would have sent the Funds tumbling down, as a Revolution darkening the air. To-day it passes unnoticed, or as a theme of congratulation that the Emperor (no matter who has the name) being always his own Minister, there is no fear of a change of men being followed by a change of policy in the Government.

A dozen of surprises float through Paris on the subject, but the reason generally accepted, and probably spread by the Emperor himself, is that M. de Persigny, man of *esprit*, subtle and skilful gambler in political combinations and manœuvres, is totally destitute of administrative capacity. A clever clerk, lately promoted, was the true *chef* in his department. Since his absence, the internal affairs have fallen into utter confusion, and Louis Napoleon, above all a man of order, abruptly took them out of de Persigny's hands.

The *Morning Herald* says:—

We have now arrived at the most momentous crisis ever known since 1815. We are on the brink of a precipice—a dishonorable and hollow peace; and we consider the retirement of M. de Persigny as a most ill-omened sign of this calamity and humiliation.

"I see it stated in a London journal," says a correspondent, "that the Empress of the French is positively *enroute*. Only yesterday a gentleman whose official position is such that, if so gratifying a piece of news were true, he would be one of the first to hear of it, said:—'The Empress, notwithstanding the affectionate attentions of the Emperor, is very *triste* at not being in a state so much desired.'—Speaking of the character of the Empress, he said: 'I have studied it for months, and no man can have better means of judging. France does not contain a kinder-hearted woman, nor one of more good sense. It is not surprising that the Emperor should be so warmly attached to her, for every day brings forth some new display of good feelings.'"

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the news of the retreat of the Russians is far from being received with the satisfaction that awaited it eight or ten months ago. It is anticipated that the eastern question is assuming a phase quite as critical as before. For some time to come the conduct of Austria will be watched with anxiety. It is alleged that Austria, in assuming to herself the position of mediatrix, appears as much disposed to stand by Russia against the just vengeance of the Allied Powers. If the rumor be true that Austria will not allow any other power to occupy the Principalities excepting herself, Russia can carry the whole of her army into the Crimea or the Caucasus, or which ever point may be attacked.

GERMAN POWERS.

The smaller German states have sent in their complete adhesion to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The *Debats* publishes a long article on the interview of the two Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia at Tetschen, in which it gives some curious information on the important resolutions adopted during the conference which took place.

An express demand is made upon the Emperor Nicholas that he should order the immediate and absolute evacuation of the principalities by his army, and engage himself to terminate peacefully his difference with Turkey, by means of a conference of the four powers, which would thus become a conference of six. If the Emperor made these two concessions, and if he executed them without delay or reserve, Austria and Prussia would engage to serve as intermediaries at Paris, London, and Constantinople to obtain for him an honorable peace. These conclusions do not differ from those of the note of the 2nd of June, with this exception, that Russia is no longer allowed to fix the period of the evacuation, and that Prussia and Austria are more explicit in their offers of mediation, and their engagements to procure for Russia an honorable peace. The *Debats* then goes on to say:—

"If the answer should be a refusal, everything is prepared at Vienna as well as at Berlin to commence the war, and to commence it on a grand scale. Austria will take the initiative, leaving to Prussia the care of covering her frontiers against all exterior aggression, and of guaranteeing her against all internal troubles, should any occur."

We are assured that an Austrian army of at least 180,000 men will enter the principalities the very day the refusal of the Emperor Nicholas is known in Vienna, and that that refusal is considered irrevocable. Prussia is ready on her side. She has already commenced the mobilisation of her army. That army is immense. The lists of the Ministry of War prove that she can have an effective force of more than 500,000 men. For the present, so great a number will not be collected; but Austria has assured herself that in certain foreign circumstances, Prussia will place the whole of that force at her disposal. Prussia will not make direct war against Russia; she will merely assist Austria, so as to allow the latter the free disposal of all her forces, and to direct them against Russia. This expedient was contrived because the King of Prussia was unwilling that his

troops should meet those of his brother-in-law in the field of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Independent Belge*, who, it is alleged, derives information from the Russian embassy, states that the official reply of the Czar is not expected at Vienna before the 2nd or 3rd of July.

A Catholic paper, published at Cologne, the *Volkshalle*, states that the Baden Government has descended to the meanness of intercepting all letters addressed to the Archbishop of Freiburg; and the *Univers* mentions that every device which a wicked malignity could suggest is resorted to for the purpose of intimidating the clergy, and preventing them from performing their duties. Absolute silence is imposed upon the Catholic newspapers, whilst an unbridled license is allowed to the Protestant and revolutionary journals to write what they like, and publish what they please.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday evening says—"I learn from Parma that one of the assassins of the Judge Gabbri has been arrested. A public functionary of Pontremoli, whose deposition could cast some light upon the assassination of the Duke of Parma, has been mortally wounded by the blow of a stiletto."

The latest intelligence from Rome informs us that Count de Leningen, Envoy of the Grand Duchy of Baden, was about to take his departure, convinced of the extent of the indignation to which the inexcusable conduct of his government had given rise, when M. Brunner arrived bearing the explications of this government on the subject of the arrest of Mgr. the Archbishop of Freiburg. The arrival of the new envoy suspended the departure of Count Leningen and M. Turban, his secretary; but the object of these negotiations is fully understood, and it is believed that they will be signally disappointed in their expectations. Evidently the minister of the Grand Duke does not intend to yield any of his pretensions, and it is believed that the real object is to induce the Holy See to sanction his destructive encroachments on the episcopal authority and the rights of the Church, and that it was with the view of facilitating these negotiations that the recent open persecutions has been resorted to.

It is also reported that Count de Pralormo, Sardinian Minister at Rome, has demanded his recall, being unwilling to occupy any longer the painful position of representing at the Holy See a government whose object appears to be the consummation of schismatic disunion.

The ecclesiastical world always expects important measures to follow the consistory of the 19th of June. Though not yet officially announced, it is believed that his Eminence Cardinal Morichini has been appointed Bishop of Jesi, in the Pontifical States, vacant by the translation of his Eminence Cardinal Corsi to the Archiepiscopal See of Pisa. It also appears that Civita Vecchia will form a separate bishopric, and that its territory will be increased by the addition of the See of Corneto, which, for this purpose, will be detached from that of Montefiascone. The bishop of these Sees, his Eminence Cardinal Clarelli-Paracciana, will, it is said, be transferred to Rome, where his Holiness intends to employ this distinguished divine in the general government of the Church.

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

Letters from the Danube mention that the Russian army, retreating from the Principalities, leaves in the hospitals a great number of sick and wounded, who are unable to follow the army. The most formal orders have been given by the Turkish authorities to respect them, and to deliver passports to the Russian medical men who should remain behind to attend the sick. During the whole of the siege of Silistria the Turks afforded the Russians every facility to bury their dead, and to render military honors to the generals and officers who fell in the different engagements.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Shumla states that the auxiliary troops in concert with the fleet, and under the personal command of Marshal St. Arnaud, are certainly to undertake an expedition against the Crimea.—200 transports are being prepared at Varna and at Baltschick.

A correspondent of the *Times* thus speculates upon the future operation of the Allied forces in the Black Sea:—

"Unless the enemy leaves Sebastopol, it is difficult to see what can be done in that quarter except to watch the harbors closely and distress the empire by the destruction of its maritime trade. Every means has been used to draw the Russians from the security of their batteries. First, the fleet approached, leaving behind two of the three deckers, which were stationed out of sight of the Russians, but sufficiently near to come to the assistance of the squadron in case of need. It was thought that the appearance of a diminished force would tempt the enemy to a sortie, but the Muscovite Admiral remained immovable. Next the fleet lay off, and two steamers went in close to the mouth of the harbor, but with no better success. A sailing frigate was next sent, which might inspire the hope of a capture with a short chase. All these expedients have been equally unavailing, and the Russian fleet is no doubt furnished with explicit instructions not to venture out except in case of some great misfortune befalling the allies. An attack on Sebastopol itself is, no doubt, impracticable, except with the assistance of a land force. The ships must enter singly into the narrow mouth of the harbor, where the fire of 800 pieces of cannon can be directed on each in turn. Naval officers say that even the smoke caused by so tremendous a fire would be sufficient to make the entrance

impossible, except to those who know the harbor well."

The official roll of the Russian army of the Danube shows a loss of 50,000 men since the crossing of the Pruth.

The revolution in Epirus may be considered as at an end, though in Thessaly it is not yet extinct.

THE BALTIC.

Fifty ships of war of the allied fleet are at anchor off the Island of Bruskar, in Baro Sound. It was expected that in a day or two a portion of the fleet would proceed up the Gulf of Finland, as far as the Island of Hogland, and make a demonstration off Cronstadt, but there was no prospect of active operations being undertaken.

The *Pays*, after speaking of the advance of Sir C. Napier towards Cronstadt, observes as follows:—

"This news is the more important as the last despatches from the English Admiral seemed to imply that decisive operations were impending. It is evident that the junction of the two fleets was the only thing waited for. That junction having now been accomplished, there is nothing to oppose their acting together with vigor, and we have every reason to believe that if the submission of the Czar does not arrest their onward course, before long a grand blow will be struck in the Baltic. It is not that nothing has been hitherto done; on the contrary, great results, material and moral, have been obtained. In the north, there is at present only one Russian port, namely, Archangel, that is not closed, and some persons recommended in the sitting of the English Parliament of the 23rd June to blockade it like the others. This blockade of all the maritime issues of Russian commerce has given a dreadful blow to the finances of the Czar, as the nature of the products of that country scarcely permit their being exported except by sea. By closing that way France and England have dried up the most evident source of the revenue of the empire, that of the customs, which are estimated at 120,000,000. In addition, as the interruption of a commercial movement of about 700,000,000 is the ruin of the country, that interruption has revived throughout the whole of Finland the old national hatred felt against Russia. Her inhabitants, in despair, curse the policy of violence which causes them so many misfortunes; and, should the success of our arms only respond to the hopes which are entertained, the Czar may find determined enemies in those brave inhabitants of Finland who have hitherto supplied seamen to all the Russian fleets."

In a letter from an officer of the *Odm*, dated Ore-ground Bay (on the coast of Sweden) 16th June, we find the following:—"There are four ships of us detached to this remote corner in the Gulf of Bothnia. On the 7th of June, the boats from the ship and the *Vulture*, with 112 of our people and eighty others, were sent under an officer of the *Vulture* to attack Gamla Karleby, in Finland, in 64 50 N.—They were surprised by a large body of troops, and when we were ordered to their aid with more boats from the ships five miles distant, we found three officers and three men killed, and seventeen more disabled, belonging to the ship. A large boat, with one officer, twenty-seven men, and a 24-pounder gun belonging to the *Vulture*, missing, captured, sunk or destroyed, besides a man killed, and three others wounded."

SWEDISH PERSECUTION.—Sweden is Protestant, being Lutheran by law. She therefore shows no favor to Evangelical and Baptist Missionaries. The *Christian Times* says:—

"By letters from Stockholm, we learn that the persecution in Sweden of Protestants by Protestants still continues. Between three and four hundred persons are under sentence of imprisonment, on bread and water, for twenty-eight days, for exclusively religious causes. From some unaccountable reason, these sentences have not yet been executed; but we can only suppose that the delay is attributable to the apprehension of indignation throughout Europe which the execution of such an atrocity would evoke."

This is only part of the story, however. The *Dublin Tablet* tells the rest, which is, that a number of converts to Catholicity are dealt with in a similar manner, only with still greater severity.

THE WAR—NEW ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

As we (*Tablet*) predicted three weeks ago, the Russian army of the Danube, on the approach of the allied forces, took the prudent course of placing that great river between it and its adversaries, and thus closing a campaign which, whatever may have been the actual losses incurred, will rank in military history as one of the least glorious carried on by the forces of any great nation in modern times. The armies of other great military powers have occasionally met with unexpected reverses. For instance, in the Hungarian insurrection, the disciplined troops of Austria were routed, and her highest officers out-generalled by an army composed one-half of mere militia, and a general who had risen in a single month from a subaltern rank to that of commander-in-chief. But in that case Austria was beaten by her own strength; by her own hussars, the pride and flower of her armies; and by a general who, though youthful and inexperienced, had learned his business as an Austrian officer. These circumstances, in addition to the well-known revolutionary energy, took away, in a great degree, the sting of that defeat, which subsequent victory also helped to eradicate. But in the present case Russia has encountered no enemy, but the weak and despised Turks; for three months, from 23d March, when her armies crossed the Danube into Bulgaria, to the 23d of June, when, as it is announced, the last of her battalions recrossed to the safer side of that river, she had the field all to herself, the allies showing no disposition to hasten their movements, and in this long interval the grand army of Russia operating against the forces of what twelve months ago would not have been reckoned a second-rate military power, has, with great effort, and immense loss, accomplished literally nothing. The siege of

Silistria, after nearly a month of bombarding, trenching, mining, and storming, has ended without even a single outwork of the fortress having fallen. To be sure, the place was defended with even more than Turkish obstinacy, with a deadly determination such as that which gave Napoleon at Acre the first repulse he ever encountered. Never was there a siege more fatal to generals than this of Silistria. Musa Pacha, the Turkish commander, and General Schilders, the acting commander of the besieging force, and the highest engineer officer in the Russian service, are reported dead, and amongst the wounded are the Russian commander-in-chief, Prince Paskiewitch, the conqueror of Persia and Poland, Prince Gortschakoff, and General Liders. Such casualties may be accidental, but they are accidents of a very unusual sort in the history of siege operations. Their meaning appears to be that the Russian army felt that defeat and disgrace awaited them, and thus even the most experienced generals grow reckless and prodigal of their lives.

The new aspect of affairs produced by the Russian retreat, and the Austrian intervention, appears to cause a good deal of perplexity. Many persons fear that Austria may have secret and sinister motives for the part she is taking. The apprehension, however, is both unreasonable and unworthy. As far as the affair has gone Austria, considering the peculiar difficulties of her position, has disquietened Russian encroachment upon Turkey quite as effectively as England. In truth for all our boasting the sincerity of England, or at least of the English Government in the cause, may be doubted on far more rational grounds than that of Austria, which is more vitally interested in the defeat of Russian aggression than any other European power, excepting, of course, Turkey. And it is because the new phase of the war promises to bring to a decisive test the still doubtful sincerity of our Government that this may be looked on as the turning point of the war. If England carries on against Russia a real and not a sham war, the Union Jack and the Tricolor will float over the relics of Sebastopol before six weeks shall have passed, and the Russian Black Sea fleet will no longer exist.—*Tablet*.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—CHOLERA AMONG EMIGRANTS.

(Communicated to the *Patriot*.)

At four o'clock on Sunday last, just as a small congregation were assembling in the school-house, which is as yet, the only place of worship in the village of Windsor, the Railroad whistle shrieked, and a long train glided into the Station. An hour afterwards, two hundred and fifty Swedish emigrants were seen huddled together on the platform while the ferry-boat was carrying away the first class passengers to Detroit. It appeared that sickness, fearful sickness, was prevailing among these unfortunate people, and the authorities of Detroit would suffer none of them to land in that city. Fortunately, a Board of Health had been organized at Windsor; an old warehouse was converted into a temporary hospital; two women in the pangs of childbirth were accommodated at the Station, and the healthy were disposed of for the night as well as the circumstances would permit.

A melancholy sight was that hospital on the following bright summer morning. Four corpses (one had been buried the previous night), were lying there, the victims of cholera, in its most malignant form. About twenty more were suffering in different stages of the same awful disease, the old and the young, the strong and the weak, all stricken down suddenly. For some of the worst cases bedding had been provided, but the majority were lying on the bare rough boards, agonized by the pains of death. Five more were dead that evening and each day and each night has since that time added two or three to the number of the victims. Nor have the ravages of the disease been confined to them. On Tuesday two persons were seized and died before evening. One had been a jurymen at the coroner's inquest, which was held on the bodies of those who first died; the other had helped to dig their graves. Yesterday added four more to the fatal list. One was a young man whose untimely end excites universal regret. He was mate on one of the ferry boats; had been married but four or five months, and was pursuing his avocation apparently in perfect health the whole of Tuesday. We have just committed his body to the grave, and his funeral was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed. At five o'clock yesterday morning he was seized, at 4 o'clock in the evening he was a corpse. An hour afterwards Mr. Beeman, a highly respected citizen of Windsor, went to Sandwich to make arrangements for the funeral—this morning he too was among the dead. May the awful warning not be lost upon the living! And now for the part which the Great Western Railroad has played in the sad tragedy. It appears that these unfortunate emigrants were packed like so many head of cattle, for six common freight cars without ventilation, or any provision for their health and comfort. Instead of coming from Hamilton in eight or ten hours, they were kept more than two days on the road. And there is one fact of which I can obtain no explanation, and of which I conceive justice and humanity demand a thorough and stern investigation.

It appears that at a place called Baptists Creek, about half way between Catham and Windsor, the cars containing these emigrants were detached from the train which had brought them so far, and they were left standing there on the desolate marsh which borders Lake St. Clair. They were left standing there two and twenty hours; through the unhealthy exhalations of the damp night and the scorching heat of the noontide sun; in charge of a single youth, who could not understand a word of their language. They were left there, without food, without water to drink, except the foul slime of the stagnant ditches by the roadside. They were left there, the old and the young, the healthy and sick, and the dying within half an hour's drive of Windsor; no communication was held with them; no food was sent to them, no provision was made for their comfort or their wants. What wonder that, when at last they reached Windsor on that sorrowful Sunday afternoon, and were brought out of the pens in which they had been shut up, the by-standers turned away sick at heart! One poor woman had miscarried, and was literally wailing in her own blood; another was in the pangs of childbirth; and a man expired on the platform before he could be conveyed away. Justice and humanity demand that these facts should be investigated; and that this delay of two and twenty hours should be