## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

-:o:-University Bill Thrown Out-Versailles, July 21 -The Senate has rejected, by a vote of 144 to 139. the Government bill restoring to the state the sole right of conferring University degrees. During the debate M. Dufaure urged the adoption of the bill. which would strengthen the Ministry in defending the interests of the Church in the Chamber of Deputies. The rejection of the measure would weaken the Government. The rejection was effected by an alliance of the Bonapartists with the Right, and has produced a sensation.

French papers announce the serious illnesss of Count Marchand, formerly first valet-de-chambre of the Emperor Napoleon I., whom he accompanied to St. Helena. In the Emperor's will, dated Longwood, April 24, 1821, (just eleven days before the death of the testator,) occurs the bequest:—" I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000f; the services that he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard." This was one of the handsomest legacies in the will. Thus "the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, the most virtuous man I have known," received but 100,000f,; Count Las Casas, Count Lavelette, and General Cambronne being legatees to the same amount severally. Many bequests besides that of Marchand were accompanied by conditions, or rather expressions of the Emperor's pleasure. The Abbe Vignali for instance was left 100,006f.; and "I desire," added Napoleon, " that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino." Baron Bignon came in likewise for 100,000f., and was "requested" to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. Mar- army has been organized into two chand, it should be added, was one of the executors, | mense the others being Count Montholon and Count Bertrand, the former of whom took two million francs and the latter half a million under the will. Count Marchand is now in his 86th year.

THE FELL RESULTS OF APOSTACY.—The Univers (Paris) has been reviewing the "Byzantian question" and tracing the evil results of the criminal mistakes and defections of the Latin races. At the conclusion of one of its articles it says:— Prussia rose out of a sacrilegious theft, and took shape under the bald and dirty wing of Voltaire, to negotiate the murder of Catholic Poland. The Pope pronounced anathema against those who would receive the Elector of Prusssia amidst the family of monarchs. But of what import were the terrors of the Papacy to the sovereigns of those days? They cared but for temporal advantages and temporal pleasures. The Kings of Spain, of France, of Naples, of Portugal, of Austria; degraded their countries; all concurred in attacking the Papacy; all were more or less the disciples of Voltaire, and even of Rousseau. In the group of crowned heads, two possessed more sense than the others. They were Frederick of Prussia and Catherine of Russia, and they were the two most prominient figures of the century-two Popes in their own barbarous dominions, who not only felt contempt for their peoples, their clergy, and their God, but professed that contempt openly and defiantly. This is a chapter of almost contemporary history. The last century, full of infidelity, saw the enemies of France, grow in exactly the same proportion as the enemies of the Church. One and the other were synonymous, and France, under the impulse of the fatal spirit of error she herself had propagated through the world, lost the premier rank. She had been first of national forces because first of Catholic nations. Her supremacy dated from the Crusades, and survived her virtue. She ambitioned to be the most impious; and the war of 1870 has terribly verified her title to the glory. Oh, justice! who will arraign the reprisals of God? The travail continues, and the arm of the Lord is still raised in anger. It is the schismatic nation—the nation which, while retaining the name of Christ, abjures His Church, and declares itself her enemy-the nation which is anti-Papal in the very essence—it is this nation which an inscrutable Creator has selected to punish

Europe and avenge Him. THE CONSCRIPTION OF SOULS .- The Liberte (Swiss) thus comments on the arbitrary claim of the State to control public education on the Continent:-We have seen one of the chiefs of the university system, M. Jules Simon, constrained to admit the impotence of the State in the matter of instruction. This truth is so evident that it has been proclaimed by all who had studied the question intelligently. M. Deschamps, Minister of State in Belgium, has written that "the State has no other right than it derives from the family, and no duty but to continue in the school the education of the family directing it exactly in accord with the wish of the family." And Mgr. Dupanloup has said on his part:—"In the matter of instruction; what is the role of the State? Is it to serve such and such a party, such and such a system; to favour the use of such and such works, such and such methods? Certainly not. The role of the State is neither reasonable, defensible, nor tolerable, unless its sole aim be to train the youth conformably to the views of the family." This is a truth which may be called primordial; but it is forgotten and effaced when the State receives control, complete, exclusive, and absolute, of public instruction. We read in the history of the Republic of Sparta, that the children were separated from their families and treated to the common regime of black broth. The modern State goes still further. It is true it does not furnish material nourishment, but it assumes the monopoly of intellectual guidance. This is always an accomplished fact in Switzerland since the Federal Chamber—interpreting, in our opinion, with great arbitrariness, article 37 of the new Constitution has decided that the State had the mission and the duty to take sole direction not only of the schools dependent on the communes, but also of those generally called free. One can truthfully call this the conscription of souls. We had already the mili-tary conscription, by which the State, for its own afeguard, disposed of the time and the liberty, ometimes the lives even, of the citizens. The intellectual conscription consists in the power of the State to direct, for a number of years, the time, the liberty, and the souls of the youth; and to pretend to a right to prescribe what these souls must know, what they must think, and what they must believe. We are assured, all this time, as in the case of the military conscription, that the measure is necessary for the welfare of the State. The power thus wielded, then, is in the fullest sense, a religious power, a dogmatic power, and ecclesiastical power-a power which makes the School which is the Church of the State, the Church also of a new

## THE SERVO-TURKISH WAR.

BELORADE. — The following is official: —Priest Doutchitch routed 4,000 Turkish regulars on Wednesday near Radasinje, driving them towards Nova Varosch, after a desperate engagement, lasting seven hours. The London Standard's Widdin special says that the Servians lost 2,000 killed at the battle of Izvor. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. Osman Pasha on Thursday annibilated 500 Servians who had occupied Nova Sello : a few only escaped across the Danube. The Standard's Belgrade special says the Minister of the Interior received a deputation who threateningly demanded publication of lists of killnd and wounded and true-reports of war. Some Conservative deputies are preparing a declaration that Prince Milan and ministers, were unjustified in declaring war without the consent of the Skupstchins. Large quantities of chassepots and ammu- hours of indecisive fighting. The Turks were

nition arrived here on Tuesday from Roumania. reinforced, and resumed the attack on Thursday, Khedive has presented the Porte with 25,000 Snider rifles. The voluntary subscriptions in Turkey towards war expenses amount to \$600,000. The Times Ragusa special says the Montenegrins on Monday destroyed four Turkish; block houses between Medun and Podgoritza, repulsing the Turkish army, which attempted to prevent an operation which is important, and makes capture of Medun itself easy. Information from an independentand thoroughly informed source, assures one the Turkish position is not really so favorable as represented. The Times Parakin special confirms the news of the battle at Isvor between General Leschjavin and Osman Pasha. The Servians numbered 10,000. The Turks, previous to receiving reinforcements, 12,000. The Servians were compelled to retreat. Servian reports state that the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks have been sent to districts in Bulgaria, outside the sphere of operations, and instructed to burn and destroy. It is estimated 20,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian volunteers have taken arms against Turkey. The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Salsburg on Wednesday. The interview was strictly private. Five batteries of artillery and 500 cavalry embarked at Alexandria for Constantinople on Wednesday. An outbreak of the party opposed to war is expected in Central Servia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian army. Adherents of the pretender, Karageorgevitch, are suspected, and the authorities are investigating the matter. The Standard's Belgrade despatch says the divisions. The Eastern division is under Gen. Tchernayeff, with Gen. Leichjavin as the second in command. The Western division is under Gen. Olympics, with Gen. Seach as second in command. The London Standard's Vienna despatch says it is reported that the insurgents attempted to interrupt the railroad near Sophia, but were routed by a battalion of Softas. Vienna journals publish statistics showing that 6,564 houses were burned in Phillippopolis and Tatarbazardjik districts during the Bulgarian insurrection; of these, 5,643 belonged to Christians; many were fired by revolutionary emissaries, to compel the people to join the insurrection. The Morning Post's Berlin special says that the Porte has protested to Austria concerning the closing of the harbour of Klek, and confidentially communicated the protest to the other Powers. Roumania has not demanded the cession of the Sulina districts nor the abolition of the tribute. The Times' Ragusa despatch says the Montenegrin march on Mostar is uninterrupted. Salem, Palank, and Castaba surrendered under the threat of bombardment. Mukhtar Pacha, commanding the Turks, intends going out to meet the Montenegrins in the field, hoping the troops from Bosnia will take them in the rear. Mostar is con-sidered indefensible. The Daily News' Vienna special says:-It is stated here that the conditions upon which England is willing to adhere to the agreement between the two Emperors include that neither belligerent receive direct nor indirect aid from abroad; mediation to be admissible at the request of the belligerents, or the initiative of the Powers; no Power to be allowed to take any step without notifying the Porte, and obtaining the consent of the others; territorial changes to be settled after the war by all the Powers, after hearing the views of the Porte on the subject. Kiani Pacha, the Commissioner in Bulgaria, has been instructed to release all not directly or greatly implicated in open rebellion. The Telegraph's Constantinople special says in consequence of despatches from Earl Derby, received at the British embassy, Mr. W. Baring, the second Secretary of Legation, has been directed to investigate the Bulgarian out rages. The Daily News' Berlin despatch says it is agreed here that if Roumania has really presented the note, as alleged, war is inevitable. Despatches from Sclavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinje without fighting. The insurgents have invested Gatschko. Official despatches say that the Servians drove one wing of Osman Pasha's army out of the three entrenchments; which the Turks retook after receiving considerable reinforcements. The Temps states that the six great Powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement, so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general understanding of all the Powers exists, the system of exclusive agreement between the three Northern Empires having apparently been abandoned. Eighteen Servian battalions from Saitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pash's position at Izvoor before reported. The Servians were repulsed with great loss, abandoning five cannon, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Three thousand Servians have been defeated near Nichgrael in Bosnia, with a loss of 300. The intelligence that the Servians have lost their position around Nisch is confirmed. The Morning Post's Berlin special says an amicable settlement between Turkey and Roumania is considered assured. Prince Bismarck has advised Roumani to strive to maintain peace. Bulletins posted at Constantinople, July 21, claim that the Turks defeated the Servian priest, Doutchitch, on Wednesday, near Radosinje. This intelligence is in direct contradiction of the official report from Belgrade stating that Doutchitch had beaten the Turks after a seven hours' fight. A telegram to the Russian Agency says the Montenegrins have had a real success at Podgoritza. Prince Nicholas has taken the heights commanding Mostar, and an engagement is imminent. The Montenegrin army is still inactive at Nevesinje. The Prince's strategy is considered very feeble, undecided and likely to sacrifice all the advantages gained at the commencement of operations. The opportunity of taking Mostar without fighting for it is already lost. The inaction of the Prince enables Moukhtar Pacha to concentrate his troops.-The Turks have to bring the troops from Fotscha to Falls, in the Montenegrin rear; these co-operating with 2,000 Turks who are now blockaded at Gatschko, seriously endanger the Montenegrins .-The Mohammedan population will prove hostile to the Province in case of a retreat. The diplomats are discussing the advisability of an international investigation of the Bulgarian excesses. A majority of the foreign Consuls have been ordered to report immediately to their governments. It is reported at Vienna that Russia, thinking the war likely to become savage and fanatical, intends shortly to urge upon the powers the necessity of arranging an armistic. It is asserted that Koumaundouris, President of the Greek Council of Ministers, has requested the King to return home immediately, as the Chambers must be called to vote credits for the mobilization of 40,000 men. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on Friday voted an address to the throne, expressing satisfaction with the Ministry, and declaring that Roumania will observe neutra lity, but expects that all claims lately addressed to the Porte will be granted. The Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks entrenched at Beljina attacked General Olympics on Thursday with ten battalions of troops, chiefly irregulars; they attempted to drive the Servians across the Drina, but after six hours' fighting, they were repulsed and pursued

to Beljina, with heavy loss. The ground was covered

with Turkish dead. A rain storm stopped the pur-

suit, but the Servian artillery made great havoc among the Turks. The Turks attacked Colonel

Mirjovic on Wednesday at Granada. There was ten

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The Standara's Vienna despatch says the Grand but were repulsed. The Daily News Rome despatch Vizier has declined to sanction the formation of a says Greece seized six cannon at Corfu destined for separate legion of Greek Christian volunteers. The Montenegrins. Extensive military preparations Khedive has presented the Porte with 25,000 Snid- are progressing in Epirus and Thessaly. The Opins ion's Janana special says the Turks are importing large supplies of rifles and mountain artillery, and enrolling. militia to suppress any attempt at insur-rection. Seven thousand asiatics are now stationed in Thessaly. A hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been arrested and disarmed near Phillippolis. The Times' Vienna despatch says the insurrection in Bulgaria is reviving in all directions. ... All the roads are becoming unsafe because of the insurgents.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.—A RE-VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.—LONDON, July 19.—The Times, in a leading editorial article on the Ser-

vo-Turkish conflict, says:—
"As a student of the war pursues his enquiries on the systematic fabrication of victory, nothing is necessary to military success but telegraphic apparatus, some knowledge of localities, and a ready imagination. The most disturbing circumstance in the present case is that both parties have a line of telegraph, consequently all that comes to us from Belgrade is contradicted from Constantinople, and conversely. When two opposing statements appear on the same day in the same columns the most trusting reader cannot escape from sensations of disappointment, irritation, and indifference. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the main results of the campaign as they appear at the present moment, and the position which neighbouring States have assumed, or are likely to assume in consequence. It is certain that the original plan of the Servian Invasion has been disconcerted, and though undoubtedly they have fought with the greatest courage, they can make no real impression on the main body of the Turke. Granting the Servian claim that General Tcherpayeff has suffered no defeat, that he is still in advance; and has taken means to assure his communications, we still believe that he will in the end have to fight for the security of the Servian frontier. He has but a small army, and the Turks probably even now outnumber him. Taking into consideration the numerical superiority of the Turks, the difficulty of moving in such a country, and the defectiveness of General Tchernayeff's equipment, we must conclude that the war will continue to fringe the Servian frontier. The strangest feature of the campaign is the movement of the Prince of Montenegro. He has a force estimated at 30,000 largely composed of volunteers from other districts. He boasts of great successes; that he has beaten the Turks or they have retreated before him; that his men would have made the port of Klek useless to the Turks even if Austria had not closed it. He has entered Nevesinje and threatens Mostar, but he is not co-operating with the Servians. Unless there be something very profound in the plan of the campaign, the notion that the Montenegrins do not count on the success of their allies, and, therefore, go for what they can get for themselves, begins to prevail. A short time will show the truth. Montenegrice remains entirely peaceful, and Roumania balances her demands on the Porte by carnest declarations of neutrality, and will probably keep quiet as long as she can.

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