

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a paragraph explaining the expression *timides avis*. Whether this paragraph has been occasioned by explanations between the allied Governments or not, it is at all events manifest that in using the expressions referred to, no slur was intended to be cast on the English army or fleet. That the words were ill chosen, to say the least, is admitted, and the impression they produced, when the Emperor's letter to Madame St. Arnaud was made public, was far from agreeable; indeed, more than one resignation was anticipated in consequence. They were, however, soon forgotten in the more absorbing intelligence which the public is still daily expecting. I do not think, however, that the explanation now given is entirely satisfactory, as it was not necessary to cast a slur on others in order that Marshal St. Arnaud's military reputation should be exalted. It is, indeed, surmised that the obnoxious expression in the letter to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud was only intended for Prince Napoleon—an indirect reprimand, in fact, for his systematic opposition to his superior officer, and the concluding words of the apologetic paragraph show there was no intention of applying them to the English. It is even now said that Prince Napoleon, notwithstanding the success of the operations up to the present, and though his own conduct on the field was gallant, continues discontented; that he is tired of campaigning; and that, in all probability, he would have long since returned to France but for the resistance of his father.

—*Correspondent of Times.*

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE SOULÉ DIFFICULTY.—It gives us the most lively pleasure to be enabled to state with certainty that all danger of any misunderstanding between the French and American governments, in consequence of the recent refusal to allow Mr. Soulé to pass through France, is at an end. A frank and prompt representation on the subject, made by the resident minister of the United States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French government: and, mutual explanations having taken place, the order was rescinded, and Mr. Soulé invited to pass through France on his way to Spain. We believe we are warranted to add that the tone and deportment of the Emperor of the French throughout the discussion of this affair have been most gratifying to the Americans. The manly and sensible conduct of the Emperor in this matter is as honorable to him as the prompt and judicious manner in which he put an end to the malicious gossip about "timid counsels."—*Daily News.*

I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of M. Soulé in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe; and it is even added, I am not aware how correctly, that those plans occupied the attention of the diplomatic conclave recently held at Ostend.—*Cor. of Times.*

There is a rumor that about twelve days ago the Minister of War received from General Canrobert a letter, in which he stated the siege of Sebastopol would be a long affair, and that if the Russians should receive large reinforcements the siege must be suspended, but that he felt certain of the success of an assault. This, however, he said, would be attended with such an immense loss of men, that he would not undertake it on his own responsibility, and waited for instructions. The rumor adds that a council was held, and an answer immediately returned that Sebastopol was to be taken, *coute qui coute*.

All the ships of the French Baltic squadron have returned to France, with the exception of the *Austerlitz*, which was obliged by stress of weather to put into Sheerness.

"Last week," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons,—"A person, named Pierrard, called the *trembleur*, upwards of 90 years of age, died in the district of St. Marcellin. This man, a barber by trade, and formerly a drummer in the service of the first French republic, commanded, as drum-major, the drummers who were ordered by Santerre to beat a roll when the unfortunate Louis XVI. attempted to address the people from the scaffold. He was called 'the shaker' because every time that mournful event was mentioned before him he was seized with a violent trembling fit, which particularly affected his head. One of his daughters lately died in a convent, having taken the veil in 1805. His son was killed at the siege of Toulon."

GERMAN POWERS.

The Austrian government never entertained any hope that the Emperor Nicholas would consent to withdraw his pretensions either to his protectorate over the Danubian Principalities or to that over the Christians belonging to the schismatic Greek Church, and therefore it has long been preparing for the great contest in which Austria must sooner or later be engaged. When the Russian troops were withdrawn from Wallachia and Moldavia, the St. Petersburg Cabinet was candid enough to inform the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the measure had been taken "for strategic reasons alone," and it has now given a still more striking proof of its resolve not to relinquish its aggressive policy.

A note was despatched by Baron Manteuffel on the 23d of October, in which, in the King's name, he again earnestly pressed upon the Emperor of Russia the acceptance of the four points. The precise tenor of this document is unknown even in general diplomatic circles, further than that it is said to be couched in the most pressing terms, and either directly or indirectly declaring that refusal would cause the utmost embarrassment to this country and to Germany; that it would compel all to support Austria without reserve; and render it impossible for Prussia and the Diet to make the desired declaration of neutrality, or to demand neutrality on the part of Austria. There

are many here, who are of opinion that the elaboration and transmission of this note results from an understanding between this Government and that of Russia, which latter could not, consistent with its dignity, take the initiative, but would not be reluctant to assent to the renewed solicitation of Prussia, provided assent can ensure the decided neutrality of Germany, including that perhaps of Austria.—*Chronicle Berlin, Correspondent.*

After having announced that the Counsellor Hendel, sent to Rome by the government of Nassau, in order to settle there the Ecclesiastical differences of that state, was on the point of coming to an understanding with the Holy See, and of signing the conditions of a definitive agreement, the *Gazette Universelle* adds, in a subsequent number, that "the negotiations have been suspended in consequence of new hostilities against the Church, of which the Roman Court thought it had a right to complain." As compensation for this bad news from the duchy of Nassau, the Catholic journals of Germany announce that the King of Prussia is disposed to sign the decree which would cause justice to be done to the claims of the Archbishop of Posen. These journals, which we must consider well informed, do not doubt that that decree will very soon be published. We also find again in the German journals the news given a few days ago by a telegraphic despatch which announced the withdrawal of the proceedings commenced against the Archbishop of Freiburg after his enlargement. M. de Seuger, municipal bailiff, repaired on the 20th October to the Archiepiscopal Palace, accompanied by a lawyer. There he had notified to Mgr. de Vicari the decision of the Prince Regent. The Prelate replied that he could neither approve nor accept the term "pardon" which they had used, and that he could not sign the process-verbal of the notification, whilst it was an affair purely civil, and that he had not, on the point in question, anything to contest with the civil power. We are ignorant what effect this noble declaration has produced at Carlsruhe. Neither do we know what resolutions were taken at the meeting of the twenty-first, where the two excommunicated Priests, Preslinari and Laubis, will not have assuredly pleaded for the cause of the Church. The hopes of the Catholics have been already so often disappointed that we dare no longer welcome any favorable news but with reserve, even when it appears to have the greatest probability.—*Univers.*

ITALY.

Negotiations have been opened with the Italian Powers, Sardinia included; and the result is likely to be the formation of an Italian confederacy, presided over by the Pope, for the preservation of order in that peninsula, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. This being effected, the brave old Marshal Radetzki, and his army of upwards of 100,000 men, will be at liberty to take the field against Russia whenever and wherever the blow should be struck by Austria in the interests of peace, of international rights, and of German commerce and independence. As a necessary prelude to this event, the relations between Piedmont and the Holy See must undergo a great change; and we understand that the resignation of the Cavon-Rattazzi Ministry may be anticipated at no remote date.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN THE HOLY CITY.—The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 30th October, announces the arrival in the Holy City of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam.

RUSSIA.

The Hamburg correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes as follows on the 3d ult:—"Letters from St. Petersburg of the 28th of October give additional confirmation to the statement that warlike preparations on a vast scale are being made over the whole surface of the Russian empire. In the great centres of action thousands of workmen are continually occupied in manufacturing military equipments. It is, therefore, generally considered that the war has only just begun, and must continue for a long time. At this very moment the military establishment at Petrasowodsk is, by order of the Russian government, casting a considerable number of guns of a 'long range.' These are constructed upon the very latest principles, and will be finished as soon as possible, in order to be of use for the new exterior fortifications of the port of Cronstadt. The movement in the various arsenals of this warlike establishment is very active. Numerous workmen, divided into separate gangs, are constantly employed in the repairs and proper arrangement of the fortifications."

The following statement, presumed to be official, has recently appeared in the *St. Petersburg Court Journal*:—"The demand which has been made upon the Porte by the Western Powers for equal rights to be granted to their subjects, proposes to attain twice as much as Russia ever intended to demand, and more particularly than she endeavored to obtain by the Menschikoff mission. If the Western Powers really were convinced of the necessity of that being obtained which they are now striving for, they ought have said on occasion of that Prince going to Constantinople, 'You have required a good deal too little; you only want a half equality of rights, we a whole one.' The unhappy contest might then have been avoided, and the perfidious publication of the 'Blue book' would have been unnecessary. The noble and decisive language which the Emperor on that occasion addressed to England with reference to Turkey throws not the slightest stain on him as a monarch, a Christian, and an ally, for the existence of the Ottoman rule is anomalous—an existence not capable of continuation. England was in heart convinced of Russia's right and of the correctness of the Emperor's views, but shrouded her own self-seeking views in silence, so to wait the propitious moment to turn things to her own advantage. If England were not afraid of the power and the unflinching character

of the Emperor, the world would never have seen an alliance between Great Britain and France. She was obliged to look out for an ally that she could throw overboard easier than Russia after the work was done. The mission of Russia is, indeed, grand; she is called upon to set bounds to the materialism of England."

"We must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia but England, who, imbued to the core with 'mercantileism,' treads under foot humanity and the rights of man. It is Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the west. As, formerly, the stream flowed from east to west—now the reverse is the case. No matter how the causes for the war may be regarded, that between Russia and Turkey is founded on religious grounds. Through the policy of the western powers, the war has, however, assumed the character of a struggle between Conservatism and Communist revolution. Only one path is open to the Emperor—that of right and honor. He will adhere to his word not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his mission to restore Russian 'preponderance' on the Bosphorus, because that is absolutely necessary for the development of Russia, and the re-establishment of order."

"It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of Christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism."

THE BALTIC.

THE ATTACK ON CRONSTADT NEXT YEAR.—The War Office has ordered 120 new gunboats, with two heavy guns in each, and forty floating batteries, with seventy guns in each—total, 2,800 guns—to be ready in the spring for Cronstadt. The French have agreed to send a large force.

The *Times* correspondent writes as follows:—"The Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which it would be necessary to possess ourselves of—Sweaborg, which will render us masters of Finland; and Cronstadt, which will open to us the road to St. Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use; it is without any strategical line; its port is completely bare, and does not contain a single vessel, and for several years past it has ceased to serve as a station to the Russian navy. The capture of Sweaborg, with the maritime resources which we shall have at our disposal next year, and with a corps of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, is certain. The nature of the coast is such that a landing cannot be prevented, provided it be effected at from five to six miles from Helsingfors, which also can be taken. It is very little fortified, and, situate as it is at the distance of half a mile from Sweaborg, completely commands this fortress. Attacked with such advantages, both by land and sea, Sweaborg will infallibly fall, and once taken, Finland will belong to us, for the nature of the ground does not permit an army to keep the field. By making use of the same plan and the same means Cronstadt cannot hold out."

"The capture of the Aland Isles is much more important than has been supposed. Its main object was to effect a diversion in the Baltic, to completely occupy the attention of the Russians, and to allow of the preparations for the expedition to the Crimea; and that object has been attained. The Russians were led to believe that the grand attack in the Baltic would take place this year. They maintained there an enormous force, and neglected the Crimea, in which they otherwise would have concentrated all their strength and resources. It was firmly believed at St. Petersburg that Sweaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, while any attempt on Sebastopol was regarded as impossible. It was that conviction which occasioned the counter orders for the despatch of the troops that Prince Menschikoff had demanded so far back as June."

"Independently of that consideration, the taking of Bomarsund is important as a military operation. The defence made by the Russians was contemptible, and the allies, in fact, encountered nothing like a serious resistance; but Russia has lost in it a military and maritime establishment of immense importance for the future. It is admirably situate, and its bay, Lumpar, is one of the finest of Europe. An equivalent for the loss of Bomarsund cannot be found anywhere. Such as it was, it not only could be defended, but rendered very difficult to be taken if the Russians had defended the passes, and tried to prevent our landing. Of the garrison there was only the battalion of Finns, amounting to 500 men, who really offered resistance."

"It would be well that the allies should not count upon Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand Duchy of St. Petersburg. The ignoble and odious government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular with the inhabitants of these countries, who are utterly degraded beyond what any one can conceive; but we may rest assured that the allies will not find the fanaticism of 1812, because all these races are of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself there are very few Russians. Fanaticism is not, to be met with; it will only be manifested at Moscow, whither the Emperor will fly after the taking of St. Petersburg, and whither, it is more than probable, we shall not follow him."

"The abandonment of the Isles of Aland, which has not been well understood in France, was indispensable. The country offers no resources either for lodging or feeding troops, and the climate is so severe that we should in all probability fall victims to it, even to a man. The expeditionary corps, which was no more than 9,000 effective men, lost in a few days by cholera 800 men. It was a sad sight. The fleet suffered less."

"A few words on the squadrons may not be un-

interesting. The French squadron, composed almost entirely of sailing vessels, experienced many difficulties of navigation; but overcame them with much skill. "It is commanded (I here quote the words of my informant) by a very superior officer, Admiral Parseval, an excellent seaman, a distinguished warrior, an excellent man of the world, and an eminent politician." The whole of the operations have been judiciously planned, well executed, and useful. The officers and crews are excellent. The Admiral is much respected by the English, who look upon him as a thorough sailor."

WAR IN THE EAST.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Advices from Sebastopol, via Odessa, have been received up to the 2nd of November at Paris. Sebastopol had not, at that date, undergone an assault. The *Vienna Presse* states that the siege works were so advanced that, on the 1st November, the third parallel had been opened, and it would be completed in eight or ten days, when further decisive operations would begin. Sebastopol had suffered considerably in the bombardment. All the streets were in ruins, and the walls of the town in many places injured. It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern side of Sebastopol. The statement is repeated in the correspondence of the *Times*, from Paris, that at Sebastopol, on the 23rd Oct., there was almost an approach to popular disturbance among the inhabitants to excite the soldiers to discontent, and they were actively seconded by the Poles. Provision shops and spirit stores had been pillaged. One of the Guards, who had been taken prisoner, had escaped in the confusion, and has given valuable information, which confirms that of the deserters. The allied fleets had been inactive since the date of their attack on the external sea batteries; but their services were to have been brought into play on the day when the final attack was made. Admiral Hamelin, writing to the Minister of War, says that had it not been for the obstruction caused by the sinking of the Russian men of war at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, there was nothing to prevent the fleet from running up after the bombardment of the outer forts, and assisting the army in the very heart of the fortress. Both the naval commanders-in-chief had wonderful escapes from Russian shells that burst upon the poops of their flag ships. The French Admiral was tossed several feet into the air, and his four aides-de-camp were seriously injured—one of them mortally—but he escaped injury.

An incident occurred during the siege which deserves the severest reprehension. From the first the Allies noticed a large structure in the central part of the city, which was surmounted by a yellow flag, indicating that it was an hospital for the wounded. A communication to that effect was made to the Generals commanding the allied armies, and strict orders had been given to spare that part of the town. Some time after, however, some deserters from the place gave information which led to the conviction that a deceit had been practised; in fact, it was found that the building, which was supposed to give shelter to the sick and wounded, was anything but an hospital—it was a vast magazine where the ammunition and stores of the besieged were deposited. Acting on this information, some shells were thrown into it; and the pretended hospital blew up with a tremendous report. The ground around it shook as if with an earthquake, and houses were thrown to the ground in all directions. Frauds of this kind are most culpable, for they tend to the perpetration of apparent cruelty, by inducing military commanders to suspect bad faith, and thus preventing them from sparing hospitals, when they *bona fide* exist in a beleaguered town. The Russians have already been made to feel the evil effects of their commander's perfidy. So great has been the carnage in the fortress that a cessation of fire for four hours was proposed to enable the besieged to bury their dead. The allied Generals, once deceived, very naturally suspected stratagem, and accordingly refused a request which, under other circumstances, would have been cheerfully conceded. Deserters announce that the dead in the city amount to several thousand—and the wounded are calculated at more than 12,000. This is, perhaps, not overstated; Prince Menschikoff admitted 500 the first day, which was, of course, much less than the real amount, and with the fire that has been kept up since then the number would not seem exaggerated. All letters from the soldiers in the Crimea allude to the intense cold which prevailed at Sebastopol.

UNITED STATES.

It appears that the President has at length determined to reconstruct his Cabinet, and also recall nearly all his foreign appointments. The change in our foreign ministers is also to be thorough, and will doubtless carry with it a revision of the foreign policy of the government. As far as talent is concerned, it is at all events a satisfaction to know that we cannot be injured by any change; whilst there is some reason to hope that the new appointees will take a lesson from the failure of their predecessors.—*American Celt.*

UNITED STATES BANK BILLS.—We would caution our readers against receiving this sort of paper, unless from some bank of whose stability they are aware. In the West there is scarcely one of the banking establishments that has not suspended payment, and refused to pay specie for their bills. The Farmers Joint Stock Bank at Toronto, has also given up, though we see it stated by an advertisement in Monday's *Globe* that its affairs has been put into the hands of two Toronto gentlemen, and property supplied them to pay all demands. We hope there is no doubts about this announcement. Of the United States banks the following are said to have gone by the board:—Miami Valley Bank, Canal Bank of Cleveland, Bank of Circleville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Farmers Bank of Chicago, Exchange Bank of Buffalo, and the Farmers Joint Stock Bank of Toronto, besides several private banks. The Woodbury Bank of Woodbury, Connecticut is thrown out by the Suffolk Bank Wayne Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana; Peru Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash; Perry County Bank, Canaan; Steuben County Bank, Angola; Traders Bank, Terre Haute; Gramercy Bank. In addition to the above the following are reported as not bankable. At Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, and Tennessee Banks; Bank of Canthage, N. Y.; Farmers Bank, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Lewis County Bank, N. Y.; Eighth Avenue Bank, Bank of N. Y.; Kinderhook Bank, Suffolk Co., Island Bank; Empire City Bank; Ellsworth Bank; Bank of Hallowell Me.; Exchange Bank, Buffalo.—*Commercial Advertiser.*