

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—Upon the occasion of the approaching visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to her Majesty, the Emperor will be accompanied by Lord Cowley, and attended by Marechal Vaillant, Minister of War; Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain; Colonel Fleury; and le Comte de Montebello. The Empress Eugenie will be attended by her Majesty's Grand Maitresse, la Princesse d'Essling (a daughter of General Massena), by la Comtesse de Montebello, and by Madame la Bedoyere.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE EAST.—A letter from Paris says—"I hear that the Emperor Napoleon expresses his firm determination to go to the East. 'Je pars,' he is reported to have said, 'and if they should make peace at Vienna I will sign the treaty at Constantinople.'"

LEVY OF 100,000 MEN IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* (Second Edition) says:—"It is rumored that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60,000 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conference of Vienna."

Letters from Toulon state that the number of troops embarked at that port for the East since the 25th of February amounts to 14,717 men, and the vessels of all kinds employed to transport them to 21. The *Charlemagne* alone took 1,206.

THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.—The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of Rear-Admiral Penaud to the command of the French naval division in the Baltic. The French fleet, destined for service in the Baltic, and consisting of three line-of-battle ships, with the proper complement of frigates, corvettes, and smaller craft, will leave Cherbourg in two or three days to join the British fleet now assembled in the Downs.

EXPECTED ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Paris says:—"You may expect now to hear of serious fighting in the Crimea every day. Letters from the camp, written by officers of rank, state that the spring has a palpable effect upon the blood of the French soldier, and that it would be impossible to keep the army long in a state of inaction. Recent Telegraphic despatches speak of a movement towards Sebastopol from Eupatoria, by Turkish troops, supported by French. All that I hear in Ministerial quarters tends to show the probability of this intelligence being correct."

GERMAN POWERS.

It is said that, if peace be not restored by the Conference which is now sitting in the Austrian capital, the Emperor Francis Joseph will immediately declare war against Russia, and will push the war with vigor the most likely to obtain, with the least sacrifice of time, the ultimate object of the allies. On the other hand the same authority assures that the King of Prussia has written an imploring letter to the Czar, begging him, if possible, to make peace; and adding that, if peace be frustrated by unnecessary obstacles, Germany will take part with the Western Powers, and thus complete the isolation of Prussia.

A private letter from Brussels, from a person in a position to be well informed, contains the following passage:—"Prussia is deceiving you: you may take this for certain. Austria continues in the right path, but she fears Prussia. The Cabinet of the Hague is only waiting for an occasion to turn against Belgium and France. Be warned in time."

There are rumors of a contemplated rising against the King of Prussia in his Rhenish provinces, and some people say the sudden order sent to General Wedell proceeded from the apprehension of an insurrection, fomented by France.

The Frankfurt correspondent of the *Press* states the following as the general German view of the present state of the Anglo-French Alliance:—"The relative positions of France and England have ceased to be the same as at the commencement of hostilities. The one has receded in power and influence, whilst the other has advanced. England entered into the Russian war with the advantage of ancient reputation, stable government, and an army of renown. France was fresh from three revolutions—viz., the Constitution, the Republic, and the Empire; her administration was novel, her sovereign in a certain degree insecure, disrelished by the continental powers, and personally abused by the Ministers of Lord Aberdeen; but he had a *volonté de fer*, an imperishable name, and a grand army. What is the present state of the two nations? In one short year England has, by herself, tarnished her ancient fame—all but impeached the Aberdeen Ministry—her government is null and void—and her army destroyed, not by the enemy, but by her own miserable and administrative ineptitude. In that same year the throne of France has been consolidated, her Imperial Government is more than respected, the grand army has been trebled and the emperor has been told by M. Guizot that in power he rivals Russia, and that Europe is waiting his will. 'Thus spoke at the Casino one of the representatives at the Diet.'"

ITALY.

We are already informed that the Sardinian contingent goes to Constantinople for the present, but not to the Crimea. In case hostilities continue these troops will probably operate with the French in Bessarabia; but the arrangement by which they do not go to the Crimea is said to be chiefly owing to representations made by the Sardinian Government, who are unwilling to expose their men to an atmosphere which, as soon as the heat sets in, will become pestiferous from the unburied carcasses of animals which encumber the soil.

It was said at Rome that the English Government had determined on enlisting there for the Foreign

Legion, but the rumor has not been officially confirmed. The French Commandant, however, was getting recruits pretty fast, who were immediately shipped for Toulon, and thence to Algiers.

Cardinal of Westminster will be appointed Librarian of the Vatican, in place of Cardinal Mai.

At Venice the report of an Imperial visit is revived, which is expected to take place towards the end of this month.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state confidently that the fanatical war party has completely got the upper hand, and that Alexander II.'s throne would not be worth a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. The rich nobles who in their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to swell the popular cry. They offer large contributions in the hope of averting a sweeping *ad valorem* property-tax amounting to confiscation. From the same sources we learn that the late appeal of the Synod of the Church to the Russian population has tended to inflame and fanaticise the mob in favor of the war.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 25th of March, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"It was observed the other day by a person well informed as to passing events, 'If we preserve Sebastopol and the fleet in the Black Sea, peace will be made at Vienna.' In fact, every one here believes that Prince Gortschakoff is invested with very extensive powers on all the points to be submitted to the discussion of the Conference, except on this keystone of all, which is to remain intact! No difficulty will even be made of dividing the supremacy in the Black Sea, but it is wished in the eyes of Russia to preserve in appearance the preponderance which she has hitherto had in that quarter. Russian diplomatists say:—"If the passage of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus be made free, it will be so much gained, and, if we cannot establish ourselves at the entrance of the Black Sea, we shall at least avail ourselves of the free passage allowed to all; and the alliance of the two naval Powers of the West is not eternal.' This reasoning, in a Russian point of view, is very simple. If you ask who is to pay the expense of the war, it is answered with surprising *naïveté*, 'Each will pay his own!' The Western Powers, it is moreover said here, saying that the feelings of the Greco-Slavonian population of Turkey are now more than ever in favor of Russia, and that the state of these populations, who look on her as their only protectress, imperiously calls for changes, will endeavor to realize ameliorations, and will give the necessary stipulations a form acceptable to Russia. Never, it is said, will the Russian Cabinet give up the present war unless it can say to the people, 'We have not failed in our sacred mission of protecting our co-religionists; on the contrary, we have extended that protection by sharing it with the other Powers.'"

The existence of a Russian fleet in the Black Sea is a novelty, and a dangerous novelty, in Europe. Till nearly the middle of the last century even the trade of the Russian merchants of the south was carried on in Turkish vessels, and the waters of the Euxine formed an undoubted portion of the Ottoman empire. The conquests of Catherine annexed the Crimea and a large extent of the coast to the Russian empire; but the Russian fleets which fought the battles of Tchesmé and Navarino had both entered the Mediterranean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and we believe that down to the present hour no Russian squadron has ever sailed through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Black Sea fleet has been created exclusively for the purpose of menacing and attacking Turkey. Its sole achievement in history is the massacre of Sinope, and, far from attempting to offer any naval resistance to the flags of England and France, the next purpose to which it was devoted was to block up the port of Sebastopol. In requiring from Russia the limitation of this fleet we only require of her the surrender of a weapon she has not long possessed, which she has never used for the purposes of legitimate warfare, and which she herself thought it prudent to sink at the first appearance of danger. It will not be seriously contended that Russia requires a fleet of line-of-battle ships to protect her from the maritime power of the Turks; but, if circumstances lead to the entry into the Black Sea of the fleets of the great maritime States, the experience of this war has already demonstrated that not a Russian pennant can keep afloat. Russia is, in fact, safer without a fleet in the Black Sea, provided she has the certainty that English and French squadrons will not pass the Straits, than she can be with a fleet which is utterly unable to cope with either of those Powers. If, on the contrary, the Straits were thrown open to all the naval Powers, she acquires a reasonable pretext for maintaining the largest fleet she can form, since she may have to resist their united force.—*Times*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.—For the forthcoming campaign in the Baltic she is girding her loins; has prepared 300 gun-boats, completely armed and provisioned; is concentrating 120,000 troops in the Baltic provinces, and is dividing her maritime strength between Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel. So at least say the most recent letters from Warsaw; but these preparations were doubtless arranged long anterior to the present date, with a view of making the most desperate resistance in the event of the war continuing. The regiment of sharpshooters, formed of the serfs of the imperial domains, is said to be fully equipped and ready to take the field. Another corps of rifles has been formed, consisting of about 6,000 bee-hunters of the provinces of Wiatka and Wologda, accustomed, from the nature of their occupation, to all sorts of hardships and privations, and such crack shots that they are said to be able to pick off the queen bee with a bullet at a fabulous distance.

Two entrenched camps—each for 60,000 men—are in course of formation for the protection of the Baltic provinces of Russia, as great fears are entertained of a hostile landing on the coast from the British fleet.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—

I have seen communications from St. Petersburg, dated March 28; the intelligence may be reduced thus:—

"Extensive war preparations continued. The Governor of Odessa had reported that the increased fortifications of that city no longer rendered the presence of so large a force necessary for defence. Consequently, a number of troops had left the latter place for Sebastopol.

"Prince Gortschakoff did not entertain any doubt of being able to defend the Malakoff Tower. He engages to destroy the advanced works of the allies as soon as they are sufficiently advanced to do so. Russian ships were no longer able to assist the land operations. Marines and sailors had been for some time past employed in manning batteries on land.

"It was proposed to attack the army at Eupatoria towards the end of the present month, when a sufficient Russian force would have arrived and joined the army now employed in watching the Turks."

Some of the Vienna journals state that there are now about 30,000 men on their way to the Crimea from South Russia.

"General Liprandi," they add, "is arming the redoubts on the heights at Kamara with heavy guns, and General Osten-Sacken retains the newly-constructed defensive works on the Sapungora. Against these entrenchment, which cannot now be taken by a *coup de main*, the allies are obliged to construct approach-works, which the Russians are making every effort to destroy. The exertions of the Russian generals for the defence of the peninsula are immense, and likewise fortunate; but a long defence is not possible, and the often-repeated attempts to prevent the continuation of the siege have up to this period not had the wished-for result. From Odessa, under date of the 20th, it is reported that all the disposable troops were ordered to prepare to march to the Crimea. The entire strength of these reinforcements is estimated at 15,000 men, with 42 guns. Fresh troops from Bessarabia take the place of this force."

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna contains a letter from Sebastopol, which states that General Osten-Sacken, on the 18th March, published an order of the day enjoining all women to quit the town at once. The Grand Duke Nicholas, taking into consideration that a great number of these women possess nothing in the world, has been pleased to accord from his privy purse 100 roubles to each woman having a family to enable her to remove, and from 20 roubles to 50 roubles to each unmarried woman, according as the case might seem to require (the rouble is a little over 4s.). It was supposed that this order was given in anticipation of active hostilities being on the point of being resumed.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.—The following is an extract from a letter which has been received in this country from Moscow, relative to the treatment of the English prisoners in Russia:—"We have received a letter from an Englishman of great respectability near Veronege, telling us that 60 English soldiers, prisoners of war, are at present in that town, and that they are in a deplorable condition from want of hats, boots, and clothes. He adds, that 30 more wounded soldiers are expected, and he begs us to collect a sum of money for their use in Moscow. We have done so. They will receive from the English here 843 S. R. to-day. We shall be able to add a little to this, perhaps, in a few days. Every one contributes most gladly, but you will see that we cannot repeat this again. We all feel that the present want of our soldiers arises from the neglect of the officials of the Russian Government. No one can suppose that the Emperor himself would permit it if he knew it."

PROTESTANTISM AND INFANTICIDE.

The untiring efforts of such men as Lancaster have fructified, and the English people boast that a knowledge of reading is spread far and wide in England. It appears that in 1833 day schools of all kinds had one million two hundred and seventy-six thousand scholars, while the Sunday schools had no less than one million five hundred and forty-eight thousand. In 1851 the day scholars had increased to two millions one hundred and forty-four thousand—the Sunday to two millions four hundred and seven thousand. In short, in thirty-three years day scholars had increased more than threefold—Sunday scholars nearly sixfold. Meantime the population had no doubt increased from above eleven and a half millions to nearly eighteen millions, but still the increase of education was much more rapid, there being in 1818 of day scholars one seventeenth; of Sunday, one twenty-fourth of the population. In 1833 these numbers had become one-eleventh, and in 1851 one-eighth and one-seventh, and it is admitted on all hands that at least eighty-four per cent. of the boys of England and eighty-seven of the girls learn reading. According as this education diffused itself, the press augmented its activity in producing periodicals to feed the voracity for "useful knowledge" of the rising generation. The great diffusion of education sustains the swarming publications of Britain. The quarterly reviews have widened their circulation, and the smaller journals, the echoes of those leviathans, are constantly showered upon the country. Thus through a thousand channels English philosophy—the views and notions of the thinkers of Britain—are retained to the people.

We do not allude to the publications which are expressly composed to deprave the minds that feed on them. We allude to more pretentious publications, whose teachings, through a thousand cheaper channels, are rained far and deep into the popular mind; generally speaking, the multitudes do not read the reviews, but they read publications which translate them into popular language. The opinions which the writers who paraphrase the *Quarterlies* filter through the public mind may be easily understood if we glance

at the quarterlies themselves. Such doctrines as those for instance, of Malthus ooze upon the English reading public through a thousand vehicles. Speaking of the marriage unions of the poor a reviewer says:—

If every workman postponed marriage till he had saved enough for the wedding outlay, and till he sees a clear prospect of being able to support a family according to his own standard of decency and comfort, in a single generation the operative classes would be able to command the very highest rate of remuneration which the productiveness of industry could afford them. They would have the control of the labour market, and nobody could gainsay them. Whereas at present it is notorious that the poorest and least provident are always the first to marry and the quickest to multiply; that the agricultural peasant marries earlier than the artisan, the artisan than the tradesman, the tradesman than the noble or gentleman. The self denial involved in the involuntary postponements of marriage is, no doubt, great; but it is the price which nature has fixed for the object desired; it is condition of the blessing, &c.

The perpetual preaching of Malthusianism, instead of religion, is not without effect. Thus another periodical writer, alluding to the marriages of the working classes, says:—

From those hasty and most numerous marriages, which bring together two people who are with difficulty able to support themselves, and are living from hand to mouth, the consequences to those individuals must be to rear a pauper family, and to struggle continually with want and wretchedness, without any of the comforts, and scarcely the necessities of life; whilst the consequences to the community are, they bring into the market a surplus population who must, as a matter of course depress the rate of wages by increasing the supply to the labor market.

Such is the doctrine; now let us see the practice. "By their fruits shall you know them." The English poor have interpreted the teachings of Malthus as they have interpreted the Bible, in the interests of their own passions. That is, while indulging in the Malthusian *sin* of matrimony they have strangled their little ones. Malthus tells them, the *Edinburgh Review* tells them, a thousand vehicles of "useful knowledge" tell them, that "population has a constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence." To remedy this "the American Indians check population by infanticide, the inhabitants of different parts of Africa check population by infanticide," &c., &c.; and why should not English Protestants arrest the same increase through a similar instrumentality? Through a similar instrumentality they have certainly endeavoured to arrest it. The case of Mary May shows how widely and deeply the doctrines of Malthus have been implanted in the English populace through the unceasing incantations of the English press; not that Mary May read Malthus, but she often conversed with superior artisans, engineers, who, through the media of the periodicals, had acquired an intimate familiarity with his views. A certain Mr. Wilkins, we are told, the Vicar of Wickes, was mainly instrumental in bringing the case of Mary May before a court of justice. From the moment Mary May came to reside in the parish of the Vicar he determined to keep a sharp eye on her movements, as he had heard that fourteen of her children had previously died sudden. A few weeks after arriving in his parish she called on him to request him to bury one of her children. When he expressed some surprise, she interrupted him by exclaiming, "Oh, sir, she went off like a snuff. All my children did so too." A short time elapsed, and she again waited on the Vicar to request him to bury her brother.

About a week after the funeral Mary May waited on him to sign a certificate to the effect, that her brother was in perfect health a fortnight before his death; that being the time at which she had entered him as a nominee in the Hardwich Burial Club. Suspicion was aroused, the brother's corpse was exhumed, doses of arsenic detected, and the woman arrested. She was convicted. Previously to conviction she refused to make any confession, but said, "If I were to tell all I know it would give the hangman work for the next twelve months."

"The wife of a Clergyman told me," says J. Kay, in his "Social Condition and Education of the People," page 443, "that visiting a poor district just when a child's death occurred, instead of hearing from the neighbours the language of sympathy for the parent, she was shocked by such observations as, 'Ah! it's a fine thing for the mother, the child is in two burial clubs.'" If the infanticides of Britain originate in the doctrines of Malthus, and the periodicals which we have quoted, the inference is, that a familiarity with the opinions of writers like Malthus, literary acquisitions in a word, will not, without religion, improve, but, will on the contrary, degrade the indigent classes beneath the brute creation.—*Tablet*.

WAR AND INDUSTRY.—The manufacturing system of modern times has contributed not a little to the disasters of the present war, and the humiliating attitude of the western powers. That system crowds into narrow precincts swarming masses of human beings swept from the rural districts. These find themselves placed in the most false and unnatural position. There is no moral tie between the master and the workers. He exercises no surveillance over them, and exacts no obedience save what is purely mechanical. Their lives are perfectly distinct. Have they the same God? Do they believe in the same religion? They never even think of such questions as these; money is the only question agitated between these parties. Had the factory system existed before the "Reformation," then, like the feudal castle, the industrial factory must have its chaplain; master and servants would have bent before the same altar, and heard in the shadow of the same pulpit discourses equally applicable to both, and their rights and duties would have been satisfactorily established. Obedience and labor on the part of the worker, would have been repaid with protection on that of the master. If industry is really to introduce a new organization of society, this method alone can enable it to succeed. But this method requires faith, and faith was killed by the "Reformation," an event to which the ruin of European society will be traced by future historians; because Protestantism, devoid of charity, is incapable of influencing the multitudes. It contemplates and describes, but never thinks of remedying the manifold evils of the factory system. The moral earthquake which exploded in 1848, and still broods secretly in the caverns of the world—though we now affect to forget it—Socialism is the offspring of this godless industry—an industry which, in the eyes of the multitude, has no object but to make money for a few at the expense of millions of lives. Before the "Re-