

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

In France things are going on infinitely better than could have been anticipated in a country where so many anarchists and maniacs are ever ready to overthrow the whole frame work of society.

The trial of the parties for conspiracy, connected with the secret society called the Commune Révolutionnaire, was brought to a close on Friday. The trial took place with closed doors, and there was no jury. Those guilty of belonging to a secret society may be sent off to Cayenne if caught.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"It appears that the reports with respect to the 'interesting situation' of the Empress are without any foundation. Nothing appears to be precisely fixed with respect to the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the Pyrenees, but all the preparations for the journey are made."

## AUSTRIA.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has written to this government; that "Martin Costa owes no allegiance to the Emperor of Austria," and that the imprisonment of that person after he had rendered a civil oath to the American government "is not only a very regrettable violation of international law, but an act of disrespect, which will not soon be forgotten."

At Vienna some forty or fifty persons have been arrested, but whether they are accused of compassing the death of the Emperor, or whether their crime is that of carrying on a criminal correspondence with the revolutionary party in South Tyrol, we cannot say.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Vienna:—"The subject is an extremely ticklish one to touch on, but it is my duty to inform you that something unusual has recently occurred here. So much secrecy is observed, that it is extremely difficult to get at the truth of a matter which for the last few days has much occupied the attention of the better classes of society. About a fortnight since you were informed in a couple of words that many arrests had recently taken place in this city, and even now it is my intention to say as little as may be on the subject. It is believed that a conspiracy has been discovered, and several of the persons arrested on suspicion (principally Italians) belong to the most respectable classes of society. It is to be feared that the ramifications of the conspiracy are extensive, as it is further said that a nefarious crime was to have been attempted at Ischl in the course of the summer. Such are the things which, with pallid cheeks, people whisper to each other; for their correctness I cannot answer."

## PRUSSIA.

COBLENZ, July 22.—M. Usener, who is known from the part he took in the so called Kossuth rockets, has just been arrested in this town. He was on his way back from Russia.

## ITALY.

The Bologna correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes on July 18th:—"Disturbances have broken out among the people in consequence of the dearth of corn. Several persons have been assassinated, including some public functionaries. Among those assassinated are the Count Zampieri, gonfalonieri of Faenza; M. Givri, governor of the same town; and M. Zotti, director of the police at Imola. A portion of the municipal councils in the legations have resigned their functions in a body. The Austrian garrisons have been increased at Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona, and the rigors of the state of siege have been augmented everywhere. Here, at Bologna, the police have within the last few days discovered a large quantity of concealed arms. The same thing has occurred at Forli. Domiciliary visits are daily taking place, and a considerable number of persons in both cities have been arrested. Eleven of the prisoners convicted of having taken part in the political assassinations of 1849 are to be shot the day after to-morrow. This is in addition to those who have been put to death before."

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 20th quotes the following from Florence of the 16th:—"The Grand Duke, taking into consideration the prayers of P. Guerrazzi, Petracchi, and Valtanceli, commuted their sentence of imprisonment for life into banishment from Tuscany as long as it might please his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke having given them to understand that he would permit them to return to Tuscany when they should apply to him for leave. The pardon, however, is conditional. Guerrazzi and his companions must pledge their words of honor not to reside in Italy. They are to be embarked at Leghorn in a steamer and accompanied to Marseilles by Gendarmes. The Grand Duke, in pardoning them, performed an act of humanity as well as of sound policy. Guerrazzi would have died had he remained much longer in prison, and Petracchi would have become insane. It is said that when the Grand Ducal decree was read to Guerrazzi, he hesitated to accept his pardon, because it contained expressions which he considered to be humiliating."

## ROME.

His Holiness has approved of the election of Father Becks, as Superior-General of the Society of Jesus.

FRENCH COLLEGE AT ROME.—A college for the perfecting of the theological and canonical studies of French students is about being established at Rome, under the approbation of His Holiness, to be under the direction of the venerable Abbé Liebermann. Its situation is near the Roman College, and it is intended to open it in November this year.

## RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The measures taken by the Russians in the Danubian principalities, but particularly in Moldavia, are of such a kind as to lead one to imagine that the Emperor Nicholas has not the remotest intention of abandoning them soon. All appearances tend to show that instead of a momentary it is a permanent occupation he means as will enable him with facility to add these vast districts to his possessions. Large bodies of troops continue to penetrate into the provinces, and heavy pieces of artillery are transported to places most in advance of the Pruth. Jassy, Tekoutch, Bucharest, and other commanding positions, are being strongly fortified, and provisions of meat, bread, and other indispensable articles are contracted for a term of nine months."

JASSY, July 15.—40,000 troops and 144 pieces of artillery have already passed through Jassy, and proceeded by forced marches towards the Danube.

An official gentleman has received a letter from Bucharest. It says:—"We have not less than 75,000 Russians close to this town. They are fine looking fellows, but we should wish to see their backs turned towards us."

THE CHOLERA IN DENMARK AND RUSSIA.—Both Copenhagen and St. Petersburg are just now visited by the cholera, in the latter in a milder form than in the former. In St. Petersburg there are about 160 new cases every day, of which, on the average, forty are fatal; while in Copenhagen, with a so much smaller population, the number of daily new cases has run up, between the 11th and 16th of July, from forty-nine cases with thirty deaths to 350 cases and 137 deaths.

## TURKEY.

On the 16th, the fleets of Great Britain and France remained in the positions they occupied on the 11th in Besika Bay.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that a proclamation from the Ottoman government to all Mussulmans was soon expected to appear. The armaments continued with the same activity. The contingents of Tunis and Tripoli, calculated at 20,000 men, were expected. Abbas Pasha had placed at the disposal of the Sultan 14 ships of war [four of which are steamers], 15,000 men, and a sum amounting to 25,000,000 piastres. Three Egyptian transports had arrived at Constantinople with a part of the troops. The Porte had decidedly refused the offers of service of the refugees, and had only accepted a small number of foreigners.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—On July 10th, the whole Turkish ministry was changed. Ali Pasha, the late Governor of Smyrna, was named Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Reschid Pasha; Mehmet Reschid Pasha to be Grand Vizier, in lieu of Mustafa Pasha. The cause asserted for these alterations was the unwillingness of Reschid Pasha to join the war party. For some days there were rumors afloat of an intended modification of the ministry. As soon as it was known that a change had actually taken place, the ambassadors of the great powers met in conference. They evinced considerable alarm at the selection of ministers decidedly hostile to Russia. It seemed to denote immediate war, with or without European support. Lord Redcliffe was requested to speak to the Sultan, and after an hour's interview with Abdul-Medjid succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the modification of the cabinet.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

From Burmah the intelligence is, that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested, and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died.

The empire of China is divided, and Nankin is independent of the Tartar dynasty.

Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and a rising was daily expected there.

The American journals contains some additional information respecting the origin of the quarrel between Mr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Trainor. On the 3rd inst., a banquet was given at the Faneuil Hall to Mr. Meagher, at which Mr. O'Donoghue also attended as a guest. When the health of the latter was proposed he commenced returning thanks, reading his speech from a manuscript. The Chairman very rudely interrupted him: high words ensued: then angry communications, and finally a challenge was interchanged. We copy the following details from the *Boston Courier*. The prosecution of Mr. O'Donoghue has been dropped:—

"HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—A ROW AMONG THE PATRIOTS."—There is, in every large community in the United States, a set of oyster-house politicians, without a habitation or a name,—chiefly foreign "patriots," who live by speculating on the credulity of their industrious countrymen. We have such a gang in this city, whose drunken acts during the past few months have kept our naturally industrious and well-disposed Irish population in a ferment. These "leaders" mostly congregate in dingy rooms in obscure hotels, and there raise issues among their simple countrymen, as to the impropriety of being "priest ridden"; but the moment the counsel of the "leader" is disregarded, the party disobeying is marked and made to suffer a higher penalty than was ever inflicted by "inquisition" or any terrible court, secret or open. The "leaders" have no occupation, and they live mainly by arranging ovals for some great "patriot" soon to arrive, and the business is said to be quite profitable. The "patriot" who, in many cases knows little of the character of "his friends,"—accepting proffered banquets, comes to town—is received in regal style and ushered into the city by a company of soldiers bearing his name upon their crest. One of the empty pageants took place in this city on Wednesday evening, and we propose, briefly, to state one incident on the occasion.

It will be recollected that a public dinner was given at Faneuil Hall in honor of "Thomas Francis

Meagher's birth day." Bernard S. Trainor, presided, and Patrick O'Donoghue, the recently escaped "convict" from Van Dieman's Land, was present as a guest. Late in the evening, Mr. Trainor offered a fulsome toast in honor of his friend O'Donoghue, the insincerity of which, we shall show in a moment. Mr. O'Donoghue took from his pocket a large roll of manuscript, and was proceeding to read his speech,—after the fashion of Mr. Meagher and Mr. Savage, who had preceded him,—but being unable to make himself heard, Mr. Trainor advised him to forego any attempt to speak, O'Donoghue regarded Trainor's course as undignified, and wrote to him his opinion to that effect during the night. Trainor, who claims to be a Captain of a Company called the "Meagher Rifles," feigned great indignation at the contents of O'Donoghue's note, and straight sent an individual, with the historic name of Mulcahy, and titled Major, with a message to the offending O'Donoghue, to the effect that he must withdraw the offensive note, apologise—or fight. Mr. O'Donoghue would not consent to apologise or fight either. Thus ended matters on Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning a Lieutenant Sinnot bore a regular challenge from Trainor to O'Donoghue asking a meeting at Manchester, N. H., at ten o'clock Friday morning. O'Donoghue was greatly incensed; and in a fit of patriotism boiling over, half consented to the arrangement. He was somewhat tardy in his answer, however, and another letter came to him saying that if he did not come up to the "scratch"—to use the language of the ring—he would be posted as a coward and what not. Finally he consulted with a friend, who advised him of the nature of our laws upon the subject of duelling, and the severe punishment which he would have to undergo if convicted of accepting a challenge. He repented and promised to take no notice of the war document.

On Friday morning, upon hearing that Trainor, with his second Mulcahy, had gone to New Hampshire, O'Donoghue began to be sorry for the tame course he had pursued; and he declared that he would follow them in the "first train." To prevent him from so doing, his friends had him arrested on a charge of accepting a challenge, and he was taken before Justice Rogers who held him in the sum of \$2000 for examination on Friday next. Mr. Donoghue the proprietor of the *Pilot*, came forward, and gave the requisite bond for the subsequent appearance of his unfortunate namesake. The Chief of Police, in the meantime, caused a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of "Captain" Trainor, and, we believe, "Major" Mulcahy. If they are arrested and convicted, their "training days" will be over, for the laws of this state are rather stringent upon the subject of duelling. They provide that every person who shall engage in a duel with any deadly weapon, although no homicide ensue, or shall challenge another to fight such duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intending to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than twenty years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not more than three year years, and shall also be incapable of holding or of being elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit, trust, under the Constitution or laws of this commonwealth, for a term of twenty years after such conviction. The law in relation to accepting a challenge is also quite severe.

Judge Edmonds of the Supreme Court, U. S., comes before the public as a convert to the new Protestant sect of "Spiritual Rappers." His honor has written a letter announcing the fact of his conversion, and his intention to publish a book, containing a full revelation of the tenets of this modern heresy. Of the rapid progress this, the latest development of Protestantism is making in the United States, the writer says:—"Scarcely more than four years have elapsed since the 'Rochester Knockings' were first known among us. Then mediums could be counted by units, but now by thousands—then believers could be numbered by hundreds, now by tens of thousand. It is believed by the best informed that the whole number in the United States must be several hundred thousands, and that in this city and its vicinity there must be from twenty-five to thirty thousand. There are ten or twelve newspapers and periodicals devoted to the cause, and the Spiritual Library embraces more than one hundred different publications, some of which have already attained a circulation of more than ten thousand copies. Besides the undistinguished multitude there are many men of high standing and talent ranked among them—doctors, lawyers, and clergymen in great numbers, a Protestant bishop, the learned and reverend president of a college, judges of our higher courts, members of Congress, foreign Ambassadors, and ex-members of the United States Senate."

## THE COLONIAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND THEIR NEW MINISTERS.

There is no course of conduct more easy or more pleasant, while it lasts, than that of self-deception.—When a man has once entered upon this he requires an extraordinary visitation from without to recall him to a sense of his just obligations. It is painful to be roused from sleep, still more so from a cherished delusion. The first is not a rare occurrence, but the latter happens but seldom, and generally when it is too late. Thus at this moment the poor Anglican Superintendents are carrying on in the House of Lords their usual dream, that they are something or somebody different from their companions in that august and grand assembly.

They tell us in this country that they represent the Apostles, and that they have the true and real powers which the successors of the Apostles were meant to enjoy. They are the true heirs, "Romanism" and Dissent being equally aberrations from the right road. In consequence of this claim, and by the powers of an act of Parliament, they have multiplied their resemblances, and sent them into diverse colonies and countries within which her Majesty's "writ runneth." Unfortunately the new copies are not equal to the old originals. People treat them as a new and cheap edition of a new book, but still banker after the original, and supply themselves, only by necessity, with these modern copies. The consequence is very natural, the colonial Superintendents, being no Saints, dislike contempt, and in order to show how little they deserve it, begin to practice a little tyranny over their subordinates. Of course all this is done on the principal that they are what they profess to be, spiritual persons with spiritual powers. It is, no doubt, an utter delusion, but who can dispel it?

It seems that the case of the colonial Superintendents has been taken into the consideration of the do-

mestic ones. These latter profess to treat the former as their equals, but everybody knows and feels that there is an overwhelming difference between the two, and that no one is more conscious of this fact than the Superintendents themselves. The domestic species governs its neighbors by the terrors of a process in Doctors' Commons, but the colonial magnates have no such help. They therefore proposed, at least some of them, to go back to first principles, and start anew in the world, as the sole sources of authority over their misguided adherents. So they invoked the common law of the Church, talked of Synods, and sketched canons, but the spirit of the British constitution was too much for them. The lay people having got rid of the Pope, thought it, as indeed it is, an infinite folly to submit to Bishops, and would allow the Superintendents any authority whatever unless they had a share in it for themselves.

Accordingly an act of Parliament has been prepared by which they alleged spiritual powers of the Bishops are to be wielded accordingly to discretion and good advice of their lay subjects, and this is to be tempered by the more solemn course of what they call Presbyters. In short, the new constitution of the Colonial Church is as nearly as possible a copy of the civil constitution of the Clergy which the Jansenists and the Infidels devised in France at the end of the last century.

The colonial gentlemen are to be relieved in some way from the disabilities under which they remain who sit in the House of Lords. They are to hold synods, diocesan and provincial, but laymen are to have as much authority in these conventicles as the so-called Priests. Thus the grand prerogatives of Anglicanism come down to be a miserable copy of infidelity. It is avowedly, however, only the American Episcopalians who furnish this new model of ecclesiastical legislation, but, in truth, it is nothing more nor less than the application of English parliamentary theories to religion: no taxation without representation; so the colonists tell us that they will submit to no doctrines unless they be allowed to define them for themselves. And, in very truth, there is no reason in the world why a colonial Superintendent should impose his opinions on the gold digger, any more than the gold digger on the respectable Superintendent himself.

The Anglicans in the colonies have been from time to time raving against the usurpations of the Pope on the just rights of Bishops, but more particularly on the just rights of Dr. Augustus Short and others. We have heard and read protests against the jurisdiction of the Holy See, and against the supposed encroachments of a foreign potentate. Well! what is the end to which we are come? The very men who said their rights were invaded by the Pope are now petitioning Parliament and the Government to give laymen power over them. They are degrading themselves, subjecting themselves to the control of laymen in things which they say are spiritual, and in which the interference of the Pope is wrong, because it is an attack on the inalienable rights of the Episcopate.

There is a set of men calling themselves Bishops, pretending to be the depositories of strange powers, denouncing the Pope because he keeps Bishops generally within the limits of their jurisdiction, and protesting against his authority on the ground that they are as good as he, and, at the same time, in the most explicit form, denying all their own pretensions, and calling upon Parliament to make them a little more respected than they are. They are ready to give up to laymen what they do not allow to the Pope. They transfer to them that very authority which is in dispute; and of their own will deliberately recognise in Parliament the source of that jurisdiction which they pretend comes to them without reference to the Pope. Here in England the Queen is their supreme judge; but in the colonies there is to be a "house of laymen" with as much power in spiritual things as the Superintendent who calls them together. The Queen, of course, loses nothing, she is still the supreme judge of controversies; but the Superintendents, in order to live in peace, are obliged to share their powers with every layman in their neighborhood, and then they have the audacious impudence to abuse the Pope for preserving his own rights, and to tell us that their powers are more than human, and not derivable under an act of Parliament. If this delusion be really still held by any of them, it is perfectly clear that this at least is supernatural, for no act of Parliament could ever produce so singular a belief in any reasonable man.

There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his empire into a substantive state. On his accession in 1689, its Western boundary was in longitude 30°, and its Southern in latitude 42°: these have now been pushed to longitude 18° and latitude 39° respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean and Astrakhan on the Caspian: she has now access both to the Baltic and the Euxine. Her population, mainly arising from increase of territory, has augmented thus. At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, it was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1762, it was 25,000,000; at the accession of Paul, in 1796, it was 36,000,000; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 58,000,000. By the treaty of Neustadt, in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty in 1809, she acquired more than half the kingdom of Sweden and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and treaties with Turkey, 1774, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the command of the Black Sea. Between 1800 and 1814, she acquired from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of England, and from Tartary a territory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude. During this period of 150 years, she had advanced her frontier 500 miles towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, 700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1000 miles towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta. One only acquisition she has not yet made, though steadily pushing towards it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition,—the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia; which would give her the most admirable harbors and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embarrass all the rest of Europe.—*Economist*.