

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Among the rumors which have circulated—rather mysteriously, it is true—in two or three political circles, is one which I have refrained from noticing hitherto. Its revival in a more general, if not a more consistent, form than before makes me now allude to it. This rumor refers to an alleged matrimonial alliance between Prince Napoleon and a princess of the royal family of England. Whether there be any foundation for it I am unable to say, and only relate it as it is reported. The friends of the imperial dynasty reason that Prince Napoleon is also of royal race, and is even connected with the royal family of England by his mother, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, who herself was a daughter of a Princess of Brunswick. I repeat that I cannot say whether the rumor is ill or well founded, but this is the second or third time it has been in circulation, and with the comments to which I have alluded.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

The Emperor has signed the decree for the suppression of the Centes Guards. General Bosquet, it is said, is about to return to France, he having obtained leave of absence on account of his wound.

"The following lines," says the journal *La Haute Loire*, "have been addressed by an illustrious Marshal to a nun of the hospital of Puy, who had sent him a medal of the Immaculate Conception:—

"I begin by telling you that I enter most willingly into the spirit of the prayers you have offered up for me, and which, as you must have remarked, have been heard. It was on the day following the feast of the Assumption that I beat the Russians at Traktir, and it was on that of the Nativity of our Lady that the Malakoff was taken. Thus is it that we are indebted, more than the vulgar may suppose, to the fervent prayers addressed to the Virgin, and to our confidence in her, for such powerful aid in those two glorious days."

The *Ami d'Ordre* of Amiens says:—"Mr. Thomas Wildonson, of Nottingham, aged 62, made abjuration of Protestantism on the 2nd ult., at the hands of M. Abbe Berton, vicar of Amiens.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—In reply to mediatory overtures, the Western Powers have notified to Austria that the events of the war demand a revision of the Four Points. Austria admits this principle, and re-asserts a desire to act in common with the Western Powers.

The *Prussian Correspondence* contradicts the report that Prussia is attempting to mediate between Russia and the Allied Powers; and adds, that on sounding the Allies, Russia found them so disinclined to negotiate at this moment that she made no proposals. The *Borsenhalle*, however, repeats the assertion, and insists that there are unmistakable indications of a renewal of negotiations."

The text of the Concordat recently concluded between the Papal Chair and Austria has not yet been given to the world, but the *Gazetta di Venezia* has received an analysis of the document, which cannot fail to have a great influence on the future fate of this empire; but it is certain that it is highly favorable to the Holy See.

RUSSIA.

RENEWED FORTIFICATIONS OF SWEABORG.—Letters from Helsingfors state that the Russians are repairing with the greatest activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which were so seriously damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th of August. They are establishing new powder magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of explosions; the storehouses, which were of wood, are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position; the barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Drusio. General de Berg, the military governor, has visited the rock of Longom, in which the French established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the winter a sort of citadel there.—*Letter from Stockholm, Sept. 30.*

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—It is reported that the Russian Government has offered the Russian possessions in North America to the United States for 40,000,000 of silver roubles and other commercial advantages. The report that Prince Gortschakoff is to be succeeded in the command in the Crimea by Gen. Mouravieff is again current.

A despatch from Nicolaieff announces that on the 15th the Allied fleet effected a descent on the spit of Kinburn, near the Salt-water Lakes. The number of troops disembarked was inconsiderable. Towards the close of the day six steamers began to cannonade the town of Kinburn, and the fortress replied in such a manner as to keep the enemy at a distance. One steamer was damaged.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—A letter from Rome of the 6th, gives an interesting account of the practical advantages secured to the Eternal City by the government of his Holiness:—

"The exportation of corn was, as is known, prohibited some short time ago, owing to the harvest, having contrary to expectation, turned out to be insufficient; and measures have now been taken, not only to see the prohibition strictly observed, but to cause foreign wheat to be imported; also to facilitate the circulation of corn in the interior. At Rome the Pope has caused a number of bakehouses to be established, at which bread is sold at the cost price, and the greatest benefit has been derived from them by the poorer classes. On the breaking out of the cholera, His Holiness caused considerable sums to be

distributed in the provinces; and at Rome he established a commission with powers to take all measures that might be considered desirable. This commission, among other things, has established temporary hospitals in different parts of the city. The Pope also charged the commission to receive donations for the orphans of victims of the cholera, and they have been so numerous that it will be possible to employ about 4,000 crowns (22,000*l.*) annually for 10 years. The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the capital."

CRIMEA.

The quantity of valuable material, of one kind and another, still found among the "blood-stained ruins" of Sebastopol is very great. A Sebastopol letter of the 2nd says that the English have found in Karabelnaia 2,222 guns, 390,000 bombs and shot, engines to the value of £40,000, chains and anchors estimated at £20,000, and metals at £12,000, 3,000 tons of coal, more than 3,000,000 of rations, and clothing of various kinds.

The Allies have discreetly abandoned Odessa, without even attempting a bombardment, and, according to their wont, they are now occupied in the less perilous enterprise of assailing Kinburn, a small fortress near the Salt Lakes of the Crimea. Even here, however, their success has, up to this period, been anything but dazzling—the little Citadel having returned the cannonade so effectually as to keep the besiegers at bay, and even to damage one of their steamers. Prince Gortschakoff is stupid enough to despise this formidable demonstration, and resolutely declines to be seduced into a premature action. In the meantime General Pelissier still endeavors to effect some decisive achievement before his army is thinned by the horrors of another Crimean winter. On the 12th ult., it is believed that the French outposts were within twelve miles of Bakchi-Serai, and it was expected that Liprandi would find it necessary to defend the lines of the Lower Belbek. On the other hand it is declared that the Russians are on the point of attacking the French on the heights of Baidar, and with every probability of success. "If report be true (observes the *Times* correspondent) the Russians are not about to be satisfied with the defence of the strong positions; they intend pushing back the French divisions from the threatened position which they have assumed on the heights above the valley of Baidar. They have sent, for this purpose, about 2,000 Greek volunteers on the mountain of Yaila, that they may, in case of a successful Russian attack in front, fall on the flank of the retreating French."—*Nation.*

THE BATTLE AT KARS.—An official report of the Turkish Commander-General of Kars, dated September 29, makes known the following facts:—"The Russians have this day attacked Kars. The action lasted eight hours. In the course of the contest, which was of the most desperate description, the enemy with all his force several times entered some of our batteries, but was each time repulsed with considerable loss. After displaying great efforts, the Russians were compelled to give way before the courage of our brave soldiers, and had to retire completely routed. In addition to those removed during the action, the Russians have left in the trenches and the environs of the fortress, 4,000 dead, 100 prisoners, and a gun. Our losses consist of from 700 to 800 men, amongst whom we have to deplore the death of many superior officers. The Russians are preparing to retreat, and to abandon the siege."

A despatch received at Hamburg gives some details of the Russian defeat at Kars. At Kars at one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries, but before they had time to turn round the guns, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as not only to regain possession of the batteries, but this movement being suddenly effected, decided the fortune of the day. Being repulsed with such fury, the Russians were quite taken by surprise and fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress, and massacred an enormous number of the enemy before they had time to form their ranks and recover from their surprise.

It is now known that the Russians have resumed the siege of Kars, with every prospect of success.

(From the London Times.)

Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of a peninsula which forms the southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Oczakoff, the capture of which by Catherine gave rise to a singular episode in our Parliamentary history. The projection of these promontories and the shallowness of the water leave only a narrow channel, of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is nowhere more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulf of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms.—About 60 miles east of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the north of a wilderness of marshy islands: The Bug flows into the gulf of the Dnieper, and about 35 miles up the Bug is Nicholaieff, the building yard of the Black Sea fleet. Kinburn and Oczakoff therefore form the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns. It has been generally said that Odessa is the storehouse which supplies the Russian armies in the Crimea. We believe this notion to be only partially correct; indeed, a little examination will show that the town does not lie between the chief corn growing districts and the Crimea, and that supplies would be taken out of their way by being carried to Odessa. There is every reason to believe that Nicholaieff, and still more Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian armies, or at least that through them one line of the convoys passes, which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we learn that this important quarter has been threatened by the allied fleet, and we hope that the Admirals have the means of striking a heavy blow within the present

year. It is now evident that the appearance before Odessa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff. The allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 3,500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighborhood of Kinburn; but the results of the expedition will, no doubt, depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels. The telegraphic despatch from Odessa a few days since stated that 80 vessels were in sight of the harbor; it may therefore be concluded that nearly the whole force of gunboats and steamers is employed on the expedition. Both France and England have lately sent a large number of these craft into the Black Sea, and the last recorded exploit is given in our impression of this day. On the 24th of September Admiral Bruat despatched Commander Bonet with ten gunboats, a despatch-boat, and a steamer against Taman and Fanagori, which stand near each other on the eastern shore of the Straits of Kerch. This small force sufficed to destroy the towns, in spite of 800 Cossacks. Every building which could shelter the Russian troops on the Kuban during the winter was demolished, a quantity of cannon was taken, and a great advantage gained, without, as it appears, the loss of a single man. The position of Yenikale is by this operation rendered more secure during the period at which the straits may be frozen. These gunboats have probably by this time been added to the force off the mouth of the Dnieper. The Emperor of the French sent out during the summer a considerable number of the Rhone steamboats, and their small draught of water will allow them to ascend the stream in spite of natural and artificial obstacles. It may be hoped therefore that the allies will be able not only to reduce Kinburn, but to carry out operations against the cities which it protects.—The frosts of the ensuing winter may set in sufficiently early to retard the work for a time, but the country will be glad to learn that at least a commencement has been made. We trust soon to announce the destruction of both Kinburn and Oczakoff.

HOW LONG WILL THE ALLIANCE LAST?—A period of cool reflection invariably follows a riot or a carouse. Head-ache and philosophy after exertion and high spirits. Such is the state of feeling now in England. There is a rapid cooling down after the great glorification, and the process of refrigeration is considerably aided and abetted by the knowledge, every day growing clearer, of the circumstances attending their assault on the Redan. But it is not the past, so shameful as that has been, that now presses so heavily on the heart of England. A dark and indistinct future awakens her anxiety. English organs begin to talk of peace—of the objects of the war having been accomplished—of the criminality of continuing it longer. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are soon to be popular again. But there remains another party to be convinced in this matter. It is fearfully probable that "our august ally" is not inclined to pay proper attention to our views and feelings; and means to continue this war as long as it shall please his Imperial Majesty. How are we to wriggle off from him? It is a delicate matter, for he may choose another partner. Brother despots may become friends, and even now there is in his ear a suggestive whisper from *Le Nord* that Russia is the natural ally of France. It is no wonder that England should be tired of this war. To the other powers concerned it may have brought some honor—for her it has been the high road to ruin. Turkey has risen somewhat in the estimation of the world; Russia has risen amazingly; and France almost to her ancient pitch of military renown. A blaze of the olden glory shines upon her colors, and her eagles once again can bask in "the sun of Austerlitz." But for England, disaster and disgrace have been her portion. She has fallen now, and her position is not merely humiliating; it is perilous. She boasts of a close alliance with Napoleon III., but when the great Napoleon mastered his legions on the heights of Ambleterre, and prepared his flotilla in the harbor of Boulogne, her danger was less than it is at present. Does it require proof? She engaged in this war in alliance with a ruler she had reviled and abused but a few months previously, and with a people who had ever been her enemies. There is reason to believe those enemies had latterly taken up a rather high opinion of her power. She had long worn a very bold front towards them, and had almost succeeded in persuading them of her invincibility. But they have been deceived, and any one may foresee the consequences. Even a schoolboy knows the result of falling into contempt among his fellows. There is a fair city on the banks of the Bosphorus. Its domes and minarets rise as from a garden, and glitter beneath the brightest sky of heaven. A glorious city; coveted by all the powers of the world. Its sickly owner draws near his end. One or other of the kind friends now by his bedside steps into possession. The strong man or the weak man—Which? Or will there be a struggle? If so, who gains? No need to go to Delphi for an answer.—*Nation.*

UNITED STATES.

THE IRISH FILLIBUSTERS.—These gentlemen, who desire to amuse themselves by repeating old blunders, are gradually sinking down from the gaze of the public, and escaping from the clutches of their keepers. The weather, and fall of South Sebastopol, have cooled their ardor. Another Russian disaster—another cold spell of weather—a few more journalistic slips, and the only men worthy of a good fate, will put on their cast off discretion. Then "Phelim O'Leary" shall be compelled to fall back upon politics for a living, and the "Fag" shall betake his worthless self to some honest employment. Almost in the presence of this coming finale of a badly prosecuted cheat, we congratulate the great body of Irish in America upon their faithfulness to principle.—*American Celt.*

"ALL'S WELL!"—In the *Leader* of the 27th ult., we find the following characteristic sentence in reference to the late little bye-battle between that journal and the *American Celt*:—"We have no hesitation in saying, without any irony this time, that we think the Irish have, in the fact of their ancestors never having apostatized from the faith; a reason and a right to be proud of them (if such pride can ever be right) which we have not in regard to ours."

ARREST FOR MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. Hopkins, late Postmaster at Island Pond was arrested last evening by officer Huse, on a charge of abstracting letters from the mail.—*State of Maine.*

SEES TO BE CREATED.—By reference to the proceedings of the Provincial Council of St. Louis, it will be perceived that the following new sees have been presented for approval to the Holy See:—*Bishoprics*—Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; Alton, Illinois; Leavenworth City, Kansas; an Apostolic Vicariate for Nebraska, and Western Minnesota.

The subjoined extract from the Pastoral of the Provincial Council of St. Louis, (an account of which we published a few weeks since,) is an admirable Compendium of Catholic teaching on the Relations of the two distinct, yet not independent orders—the Temporal and the Spiritual. The *Liberal Press* of America would do a great service to the cause of truth by assisting in its circulation. Pass it on, gentlemen.—*American Celt.*

"We owe no temporal allegiance to the Bishop of Rome. We recognize in the Government under which we live the power established by God for the regulation of society supreme in all that concerns the civil order, and always to be obeyed whenever its requirements are not obviously opposed to the Law of God. We maintain, indeed, the superiority of the Spiritual over the Temporal order. We maintain that the temporal ruler is bound to conform his enactments to the Divine Law. We maintain that the Church is the Supreme Judge of all questions concerning faith and morals, and that in the determination of such questions the Roman Pontiff, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, constitutes a tribunal from which there is no appeal, and to whose award all the children of the Church must yield obedience. If this appear incompatible with the allegiance we owe to the Civil Ruler, it can be only in the minds of those who ignore the rights of conscience, or suppose that in the most difficult and momentous questions conscience has no certain rule by which to be guided, and who in denying the paramount obligation of God's Law, would establish, under the name of liberty, the most revolting despotism—that which absolves Power from its most obvious and sacred obligation of obeying Him from whom all power descends, and substitutes for the moral duty of obedience, submission to force that cannot be successfully resisted."—*Pastoral of the First Provincial Council of St. Louis.*

SEBASTOPOL CELEBRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the 17th ult., a public celebration took place in New Orleans for the fall of Sebastopol. A *Te Deum* was chanted at the Cathedral, and a salute of three hundred guns fired. The celebration was, however, confined to the French part of the town, all the rest refusing to participate, and the shipping in port refusing to hoist their flags.

ANOTHER PROTESTANT MISSIONARY.—We learn from the *Wahrheitsfreund* and other sources that a degraded German priest, Conrad Beck, lately dismissed from Watertown, Wisconsin, has been collecting money on false pretences in this city and through the diocese and the State. We caution the public against him. This wretched man, whose name appears in this year's Almanac as Pastor of the congregation at Watertown, Wis., was "married" some months past by a "Squire, and still pretends to pass for a priest in good standing in the diocese of Milwaukee. Last Thursday he imposed on the Pastor of the church of the Holy Cross in Columbus, and profaned the altar of that church by offering on it a sacrilegious Mass! He then hoped to be allowed to beg for a church!—*Catholic Telegraph.*

If God has abandoned men to their private judgments of morals, if He has left them no Law and no Executives but the old natural, or the depraved natural law, and the arbitrary executive of the individual will, we really don't see how "the free lovers" are to be combated. To condemn in the name of authority, yet previously to reject all such authority, is a gross inconsistency which we are amazed that clever men, like our city Editors, cannot understand. If marriage is a mere conventionalism, we see no reason why Messrs. Andrews, Clapp, and Brisbane, may not lawfully make war upon it. Conventionalism derives its whole sanction from popularity, and if a few, or if several persons, can make a conventionalism for themselves which shall not shock outwardly public decency, we really don't see why 555 Broadway has not as good a right to exemption from domiciliary visits and arbitrary arrests as Chapin's church, where Thackeray lectured, or Beecher's, where he is to lecture, or Grace's, or Trinity.—Deny the right of "free love" and you restrict "private judgment," admit "private judgment," and how will you combat "free love?"—*N. Y. Freeman.*

CATHOLIC MORALITY.—The old Protestant principle of morality "behave yourself before folks," may have been of some use in a society where all the influence, the gravity, and good sense of the community were enlisted, whether by Catholic tradition, or by zeal for proselytizing, on the side of virtue or propriety. But it is of little use now. We have reached a period of progress in which modest, sincere, unassuming virtue must apologize if she appears in public, and vice needs no disguise to walk honored through the streets. Appeals to a sense of decency and propriety will do some good where decency and propriety have the upper hand. But these external bonds of virtue have no force of themselves to hold sway over the hearts of men. Every man of sense must admit that without virtue society cannot subsist. Even those who do not believe in the extraordinary judgments of God, inflicted on public crimes, cannot but see that if vice and impurity run riot, society is dissolved. There is something fearful, therefore, in the recent developments concerning the Free-Love Society in New York, and something still more fearful in the manner in which the subject is treated by most public journals. If any man, but a few days ago, had dared to say that the heart of society in this country was so corrupt as late events reveal it, he should have been heard with indignation. And yet to what a state of moral degradation have we arrived when the basest of vices, which heretofore was forced to hide from public gaze, and to shun the daylight, has in our day been reduced into a system, possessing institutions and giving public exhibitions. The crowds which flock to witness these revolting spectacles, and the disgusting levity with which the press has spoken of this new movement, show that society in the United States is fast verging to its dissolution, and that, instead of making any progress towards improvement, mankind is but returning to the old heathen superstitions. There is no remedy for this evil but the old Catholic morality, which teaches that modesty and purity are not merely garments to be worn in public when the eyes of the world are on us, but that they are virtues in themselves, ornaments of the soul, which render man like to the angels, and are to be cultivated on account of their