

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree granting to an extraordinary credit of 5,000,000 to the Minister of the Marine.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that orders have been despatched to Toulon to prepare ships sufficient for the conveyance of troops to the Dardanelles.

ARREST OF M. GOUDCHAUX.—On Sunday morning M. Goudchaux, formerly Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government and under General Cavaignac, was arrested at his own residence. A perquisition which lasted two hours was made amongst his papers, but nothing whatever was found to implicate him in any illegal proceeding. He was, however, taken to the prefecture of police, where he was kept prisoner for upwards of two hours, and then set at liberty. Other arrests also took place that morning in several parts of Paris. The cause of M. Goudchaux's arrest is said to be a suspicion of his being engaged in a plot against the state, of being a member of secret associations, and of being engaged in illegal subscriptions. It is pretended that he has been the intermediate party in forwarding considerable sums from the Republicans of Paris to the French refugees in England, Belgium, and Switzerland.

IMPERIAL MAGNANIMITY.—The Emperor of France, during his late visit to Boulogne, presented the gendarme who arrested him in 1840 with a military medal, remarking, at the same time, 'I like men who obey their commanders.' His Majesty also sent 500*l.* to one of the coast guard, who had presented his piece at him when he landed.

The Table Oracles are at present universally consulted in Paris, and numberless researches are made into the realms of Pluto. M. Chavee, the friend and disciple of Lamennais and George Sand, has held communion with Alexander the Great, Caesar, Pontius Pilate, &c. Many more spirits of ancient renown have promised to attend on a future occasion.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes on October 15th that "the resolve of this government to remain strictly neutral during the approaching conflict between Russia and the Porte has given extreme satisfaction, as no one was blind to the fact that, in the event of a war between the Porte and the Western Powers on the one side, and Russia and Austria on the other, the latter would be placed in a most perilous position."

Four of Mazzini's emissaries have been arrested at Inspruck. They betrayed themselves by their conduct. When a gendarme demanded their passports, one of them drew out a pistol from his pocket. There were found on them English passports, proclamations, and letters, which compromise many persons in Southern Tyrol. They had also 40,000 florins. A fifth emissary escaped.

Mr. Oflley, the United States Consul at Smyrna, refuses to consent to Kossta's liberation on the following grounds:—1. Mr. Oflley is not dependent on the legation at Constantinople, and must receive instructions from Washington. 2. He (Mr. O.) knows the American laws, and cannot consent to the conditions proposed. Kossta is either an Austrian or an American subject; and, if the former, he must be delivered over to the authorities of the country to which he belongs; if an American subject, he cannot be forced to sail to America.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin of the 13th ult., speaks of the arrest of several political refugees throughout the provinces.

ROME.—The *Moniteur* contradicts the statements of sundry Italian and German newspapers on the affairs of Rome. Those papers asserted that a Papal Delegate had been assassinated at Ravenna, that there had been an insurrection at Civita Vecchia, that 30,000 political prisoners were immured in the Pontifical dungeons, and that the Pope, accompanied by General d'Andre, had held a grand review of the French troops. "These various statements," says the *Moniteur*, "are altogether without foundation."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 10th ult., announces that the Emperor Nicholas had adopted warlike measures of the highest importance. The Russian army is formed into two divisions. The first army is intended for great operations in Europe; the second is reserved for local services.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the news of the resolve of France and England to send their fleets to the Dardanelles had very much damped the militant ardor of the people. The Cronstadt fleet would be safe blocked in by the ice, but alarm was felt for that of the Black Sea. An Imperial ukase forbids any young men under twenty-one years of age to leave the dominions of the Czar under any pretence whatever. With regard to other persons, the facility of travelling in foreign countries is subject to new restrictions.

Letters from Warsaw of the 9th ult., confirm the news of Marshal Paskiewitch's appointment to the post of commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Turkey. He has, it is said, obtained permission to have under his orders 40,000 of the army in Poland, who pass for being as good troops as Russia possesses.

Immense barracks are being constructed on the banks of the Danube, where the Russians intend to pass the winter. General Gortschakoff has demanded of the Prince a heavy sum of money for the construction of these barracks, which has been paid. This expense will be included in the debt imposed on the country for the occupation of 1848 to 1851. The Wallachian government is obliged to contract a debt of six millions of piastres (about £60,000) to meet the demands of General Gortschakoff.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has demanded that not only shall the fleets of France and England pass the Dardanelles, but in addition, shall cruise in the Black Sea, in order to prevent the Russians drawing their provisions from Sebastopol. It is stated that this demand has been necessitated by the reduction of the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus, many of which are employed in transporting the reinforcements to the army of Ali Pacha in Asia.

The warlike activity of the Turks seems to have reached its acmé. During the last month they have cast 100 cannon of various calibre, and the day before yesterday these cannon, with all their accoutrements complete, and the horses to drag them, were sent to Adrianople, where an army of reserve is being formed of 80,000 men. All the horses necessary were furnished by the Pashas of Constantinople. This army of reserve will be composed of 25,000 Redifs, who are now in Constantinople, chiefly small tradesmen; of 6,000 volunteers, who have inscribed their names at the Serasker within the last eight days; and of 25,000 Kurdish horsemen, all mounted and equipped at the expenses of the Beys of Kurdistan. These latter, of course, are irregular horsemen.

There are now under arms about 300,000 Muslims—viz., 120,000 between the Danube and the Balkan, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6,000 men near Pristina, on the Servian frontier, 50,000 men who will be mustered within 20 days at Adrianople, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The accounts from Burmah, are anything but satisfactory,—our newly acquired territories being suffering alike from scarcity, disease, and swarms of robbers. From China it is reported that Pekin has been taken by the insurgents,—a rumor which needs confirmation; but there can be little doubt that the insurgent army has arrived in the vicinity of the capital.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

We have very interesting news from Japan. Commodore Perry was received with great courtesy; two Princes of high rank were deputed to receive him; and he landed with four hundred men, and delivered, with due form and ceremony, the letters sent by the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan. Commodore Perry stated to the Princes, that as the contents of the letter demanded due deliberation, he would leave Japan with his ships, and return for an answer in the spring.

The Governor of Urago went on board the *Susquehanna*, inspected a steam-engine for the first time, and made a short trip in the bay; he also exchanged presents with the Commodore. The American fleet had returned to China.

UNITED STATES.

MONSIGNOR BEDINI AND DOCTOR BROWNSON.—It will be gratifying to the Catholics to know that the Apostolic Nuncio called to visit Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, at his house in Chelsea. The Archbishop was accompanied by Reverend Messrs. Finotti and Roddan, and expressed to them his high esteem and admiration of the Doctor's talents and noble use of them. He remarked, that a champion like the Doctor ought to be made directly known to the Holy Father, and accordingly his Grace requested Mr. Brownson to have a copy of his Review ready by the time of his return to Rome, and he would present it himself to our illustrious and Blessed Supreme Pontiff.—*Boston Pilot*.

The Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New York has decided that Catholic children cannot be compelled to attend prayers, to read the Protestant Bible, or to take any part in religious exercises, with Protestants. Hitherto it seems that it has been the custom to force Catholic children to attend at Protestant works of devotion; this decision, therefore, is an important step gained.

We find amongst the correspondence of the *Catholic Herald*, the following particulars of the late conspiracy of Gavazzi's partisans, to assassinate His Excellency Mgr. Bedini, the Papal Nuncio:—

Shortly after the arrival of the Nuncio in New York an Italian paper, the *Eco d'Italia* edited by one Secchi de Casali, began a series of the most scurrilous and calumniating attacks upon him and his mission here. He was warmly seconded by the mountebank and apostate Priest Gavazzi; their principal accusation against him, by which they sought to inflame the minds of natives and foreigners, being, that when Legate at Bologna, he had caused to be put to death Ugo Bassi, a fallen priest, who was taken prisoner by the Austrians while bearing arms among the followers of Garibaldi. They stated also, that he had previous to the death of the unhappy man, caused the crown of his head and the tips of his fingers to be flayed. As you may well suppose, the whole statement is an atrocious falsehood. The true state of the case, showing how Bassi came to suffer death, and how he met it, appeared in a Milwaukee paper one or two months ago, and was republished in several papers in our city.—But to resume the thread of my narrative; during the absence of the Nuncio from our city, (he was I believe in Washington) an Italian, who gave his name as Sassi, called on our Most Rev. Archbishop and stated to him that he was cognizant of a plot on foot to assassinate Monsignor Bedini, that the conspirators, whose names he said he was ready to give, were refugees that had arrived in the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni, that they were desperadoes who would endeavor to execute their purpose. He said that he had been intimate with them, but that when they had imparted to him their nefarious designs he was struck with horror and could not but warn the worthy Prelate of the danger which awaited him.—The Archbishop did not at first attach much importance to the tale; whether it was that he considered it a scheme to draw money by playing on his fears; or that he thought even if the plot were on foot that the conspirators were too great cowards to carry it out, I cannot say, but he told Sassi he might write the Nuncio and call upon him on his return. Sassi did so, and after calling several times, had an interview with the secretary of Mgr. Bedini and subsequently with the prelate himself. Both were struck

and convinced by the sincerity of the man's manner; he gave the names of the three parties implicated, stated that already they had lain in wait, one at the corner of Mulberry and Prince and another at the corner of Mulberry and Houston armed with stilettos, to accomplish their dreadful purpose. He evinced the greatest apprehension lest his visits to the Arch-episcopal residence should be discovered by these villains, in which event he added that his death was certain. The chief of police was informed of all this, but nevertheless not long after, this same Sassi one night at about ten o'clock, while in the company of another Italian, on the corner of Frankfort and Gold streets, was stabbed by a person who passed rapidly by them. He was taken to the hospital where he died shortly afterwards, being attended in his last moments by the Rev. Mr. Cauvin, a Sardinian priest who has charge of a parish at Hoboken. With the admirable letter of the Nuncio to Mr. Cauvin your readers are no doubt already acquainted. I have only to add that it is a matter of great surprise to me that the chief of police of this city effected no arrests, for he was, as I have already mentioned, in possession of the names of the parties in the plot, before the tragic event of Sassi's assassination. One cannot help entertaining the idea of inefficiency somewhere, for I feel confident that had the same occurred in London or Paris, the murderer would not have escaped as it is rumored he has to England, though some assert that he is still concealed in this city, (New York).

THE BIBLE ONLY AND MORMONISM.

The principle of the "Bible only" is developing itself in a remarkable way among our enlightened cousins across the Atlantic. The first propounders of that rule of life could scarcely have been aware of all the propositions it involved. Now, however, they are becoming visible, and the only wonder is that they were so long undiscovered. They are certainly contained in the original formula, and it is impossible to deny the accuracy of the new logicians. We are at last gravely told that Mormonism is irrefutable, on the hypothesis that the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is to be received.

A Mr. Henry J. Jarvis writes to the *Times* a voluminous letter, and therein expounds the benefits of Mormonism. He does not tell us whether he is or not himself a sectary of Joe Smith. Probably he is not; but being a lover of truth, and the defender of injured innocence, takes upon himself to vindicate the fair fame of the most obscene heresy now in the world. The individual in question suggests to the ordinary Protestant that he had better be silent on the subject of Mormonism if he cannot find it in his heart to profess it or refute it. Mr. Jarvis believes all good of President Brigham Young and his nine-and-twenty concubines. The community over which he rules is a society of virtuous men and women, and an example of perfect models to the rest of mankind. Europeans know nothing of them, and it is ignorance and malice to suppose that they are anything else than a most excellent and noble-hearted people.

Among the numerous errors of the Mormons there is one so salient as to strike the most careless observer: that is, their doctrine and practice of polygamy. All people who call themselves Christian revolt from this impiety, and whatever may be the habits of individuals here and there, few or none will venture to defend the monstrous life of the Mormons. Mr. Jarvis is, however, a man of unconfined intellect and untrammelled soul, and sees nothing very objectionable in this Mormonic institution. He calls on his fellow-Protestants to "prove from the Holy Scripture" that polygamy is forbidden. He is not content with this negative result, for he insinuates very clearly that the proof called for cannot be forthcoming. He dwells on the history of the patriarchs, and discovers therein a formal defence of the Mormonic rite in question. With the Bible in his hand he sets aside the Christian law and dispenses with the obligations of a pure life. The Mormons are a "calumniated people," and polygamy is a Scriptural form of living.

"Spirit-rapping" and "table-moving" are probably innocent recreations, if we have been told the whole story about them. Words formed by hazard cannot obtain credit except among the superstitious, and if Mr. Robert Owen believes in the "spheres" where the spirits dwell, he probably believes more about the supernatural world than he ever did before. These things cannot move vast multitudes of men, nor, in themselves, find credit for a length of time. Neither are they of necessity peculiar to Protestantism, but we cannot say the same of this new religion in America. Mormonism recruits itself daily among the rural population of England and Wales, and is fed principally by the shrewd race of the Anglo-Saxon. The principles of the new sect cannot be practised in England, and therefore it is that men and women are obliged to go to America. In that country the Government tolerates polygamy, and sends its own officers to administer the territory where these enormities prevail. More than this, two delegates, Mormons, sit in the Congress of the States, to represent the interests of this detestable community.

Mr. Jarvis is in earnest, and in the right; for how is the Protestant to whom he addresses himself to refute the new errors? The moment that divorce is tolerated polygamy comes in. You cannot have the first without the latter. The British Parliament, when it dissolves a valid marriage and allows the parties to it to contract a fresh one, has admitted the Mormonic principle, and cannot consistently quarrel with President Brigham Young. If Mr. Young goes further than most Protestants, it is probably because he has more faith, and is not afraid of his principles. They carry him far certainly, but principles are not meant for half-hearted people, and moderate men in general have less of them than these whom they charge with being extreme in their views.

This is not the first time that polygamy has been advocated by the children of Luther, but it is the first time that a sect has appeared in which the doctrine has been consciously adopted. America has the high honor of showing the old world the way into a better condition, and we are obliged to cross the great Atlantic to learn, on a grand scale, what has been implicitly held in Europe. Luther and Henry VIII. saw but dimly into the grandeur of their religion, and it was reserved for Joe Smith, some three hundred years later, to proclaim the great doctrine of Protestantism that marriage is no sacrament, and polygamy no sin. If the Popes in the middle ages had received this revelation they might have saved themselves a great deal of anxiety and trouble. They would have found friends where they found enemies. But, as they were not so favored, they were obliged to submit to wars, to exile, and imprisonment, and many other

calamities which men are not in the habit of seeking for their own sakes.

It certainly is quite true that the Patriarchs were polygamists, and that this is recorded of them without note of blame. Mr. Jarvis has read his Bible, and the Protestant cannot very well answer his objections. This is a Protestant sect, though of American growth, but at the same time we must remember that the proselytes come from Bible-distributing England. This is one of the results of Bible-reading in America: and we really cannot wonder that the Grand Duke of Tuscany should be alarmed. The Tuscans are not yet polygamists, and the Grand Duke has no wish to see them reduced to barbarism. The Scotch Presbyterians may think otherwise, but as he, and not they, are responsible for the Tuscans, it is natural that he should strive to protect his subjects from the last development of the Protestant religion.—*Tablet*.

MILITARY ASPECT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Let us examine the present situation. Russia, after having passed the Pruth, is established on the Lower Danube, and appears to be taking measures to enable it to cross the river, and assume a position altogether menacing for the Ottoman empire. An invasion, however, presents serious difficulties. The banks of the Danube are sometimes exceedingly steep, seldom presenting open downs of easy access, so that the points at which an army can cross are few. These points are fortified and guarded with care. The passage of so considerable a river in presence of an army provided with good artillery is an undertaking alike difficult and perilous. Once on the right bank, the nature of the ground causes all the roads to converge towards Schumla, a place surrounded by a fortified camp. After that position has been carried, it is indispensable to besiege, or at least blockade Varna, a strongly-fortified town, situate on the left near the sea, at the spot where the mountains come down. At Schumla, the road begins to penetrate into the Balkans. The ground becomes more and more rugged and abrupt, deep defiles incessantly presenting new obstacles. The Turks, whose bravery no one contests, but who are not well organized, are infinitely better calculated to defend themselves behind entrenchments than in the open field. For this defensive war, their artillery, which is said to be excellent, would be of great service. In fine, after the Balkans are to be found naked and arid steppes, in the centre of which Adrianople is situate. This place is the most important of the three or four towns which cover the capital and constitute the last line of defence. It would be indispensable to seize on it, and to leave there a large body of troops, in order to keep up the communications. To these obstacles must be added the difficulty of marching a numerous army through provinces where the roads are bad, and where food is to be provided from a great distance. These difficulties would be avoided if Russia, mistress of the sea, were to throw suddenly 30,000 or 40,000 men before Constantinople. From Sebastopol, aided by the winds and currents, only 48 hours are required for a fleet to make the passage across. All the forces of the Ottoman empire have been directed to the north of the Balkans, and the capital, unprovided with troops, could not make any serious resistance. Were the Russians once established in the Bosphorus, they would use their vessels to transport on this point a part of the army of the Danube, and would be able to take up still more important positions by coming on them from the rear. The Turkish army cut off from its base of operations, and caught between the two armies, would be dispersed and forced to take refuge in the mountains of Macedonia and Albania. Disorganisation would break out among these bands, who are not famous for discipline; the disorder and anarchy, which would be the result, would compel Austria to assemble troops, and even to interfere with an armed force. The presence of the allied fleets in the Bosphorus would prevent the Russians from executing this plan of campaign. That intervention would prolong the war, and render it more difficult and more expensive. During this time the arrangements of Europe might be modified. It would be difficult for Prussia and Austria to remain completely neutral in a question of such importance. Will circumstances permit France to send troops to the spot? Would England support and encourage local resistance, or form bands of partisans seeking to maintain the independence of their country? Or will long war again desolate Europe, and lead to new arrangements of territory? These questions must be set forth in order to allow the whole question to be understood. But there would be great presumption in any person attempting to decide on them.—*Univers*.

A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Our attention has been drawn to some remarkable passages from conversations reported to have been held by Napoleon with Mr. Barry O'Meara, thirty-six years ago, and published by that person in his book on the captivity at St. Helena.

The conversation took place in May, 1817. "On the 22nd of May, says O'Meara, after leaving the bath, Napoleon spoke about Russia, and said that the European nations would yet find that he (Napoleon) had adopted the best possible policy, at the time when he intended to re-establish the kingdom of Poland. This, he observed, would have been the only effectual means of stopping the increasing power of Russia. It was putting a barrier, a dyke, to that formidable empire, which it was likely would yet overwhelm Europe. 'I do not think,' he added, 'that I shall live to see it, but you may. You are in the flower of your age, and may expect to live thirty-five years longer. I think that you will see that the Russians will either invade and take India, or enter Europe with 400,000 Cossacks, and other inhabitants of the desert, and 200,000 Russians. When Paol was so violent against you, he sent to me for a plan to invade India. I sent him one with instructions in details.'

"The conversation was resumed on the same day. 'If,' pursued Napoleon, 'Alexander succeeds in incorporating Poland with Russia—that is to say, in perfectly reconciling the Poles to the Russian Government, and not merely subdividing the country—he has gained the greatest step in subduing India. My opinion is, that he will attempt either one or the other of the projects I have mentioned, and I think the last the most probable.' Hereupon Mr. O'Meara observed that the distance was great, and that he had not the money necessary for such a grand undertaking. 'The distance is nothing,' returned Napoleon. 'Supplies can be carried upon camels, and the Cossacks will always insure a sufficiency of them. Money they