

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The uppermost thought in every Frenchman's mind at the present moment is the scourge with which the country has been lately visited, in consequence of the inundations. The disaster is so universal that it is impossible to ascertain yet the real amount of suffering to which millions of persons have been reduced. The waters still cover the whole face of the land; and I have been told by eyewitnesses that the rich valley of the Rhone and the Loire offer an immense scene of desolation. At a great distance from both rivers, and on each bank, the eye can discern nothing else but houses in ruin and fields covered with slough, rocks, and sand. In some places, the miasms arising from the stagnant water are dreadful; in all, the miserable inhabitants are reduced to ruin, and to live on the charity of their more favored countrymen. That charity shows itself worthy of the cause, or rather worthy of true Christian feelings. For instance, in one of the Parisian faubourgs, inhabited chiefly by persons of very limited resources, the crowd is so large at the places appointed for subscription, that the people are obliged to form into ranks, there waiting for many a long hour, until their turn comes to give in their mite, so highly acceptable in the eyes of God. The movement is universal, and all the classes of the French nation seem to vie with each other to do their utmost. But, in every scene of devastation, the Clergy, the Christian Brothers, and many ecclesiastical seminaries made themselves conspicuous by their efforts to conjure as long as possible the impending danger. At Tours, which has been almost buried under the waves of the Loire, the Cardinal Archbishop was among the foremost, pickaxe and spade in hand, to help the workmen in their endeavors to strengthen a pier which formed the last defence of the fated city. Where manual labor was rendered useless by the fury of the torrent, boats, often manned by clergymen and mariners, were seen hurrying from one house to another in the midst of imminent danger, either to save the inhabitants from immediate death, or to carry provisions to places cut off both from danger, on account of their declivitous situation, and from all communication, on account of the surrounding waters. It is by acts of devotedness like these, and which are constantly brought forth in one shape or another, that the French clergy endeavor themselves to the nation, nay, even to unbelievers. Many a one has been brought back to feelings of religion by these bright examples.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

A staunch republican, writing to a friend about the Emperor's late visit to the inundated districts in the south of France, says, "You know my principles, and that I will never change them; but I must confess that I admire that man. I saw him at Tarascon in a cockle-shell of a boat, in which I would not have risked myself to save my house." The revolutionary spirit in France seems to have spent itself in political changes. In some things the people which has been the terror of Monarchical Europe is the most timid and conservative in the world. It is difficult to find a French manufacturer, or even a tradesman or artisan, who is not by instinct a Protectionist. There it is not the wealthy aristocrat with his square miles of country, but the bourgeois, cautious and unenterprising, who shudders at the thought of exposing French industry to the rude concurrence of the world.—Times.

ITALY.

It is stated that the Italian Powers have responded to the Austrian Circular of the 18th of May, by expressing their acquiescence in its sentiments, and rejecting the pretensions of the Sardinian Government to speak in the name of Italy.

As to Italy, we are told that France and England are to do something, and that Austria is satisfied.—It is plain that Count Cavour and his Government, if they have lost less than they did by the piratical attack in the Austrian dominions in 1848, have gained as little by their late diplomatic move, except the confession that they joined the Western Powers not as allies, but as robbers, to try what they could lay hands on, and that they have been disappointed.—Weekly Register.

"A bad feeling widely prevails in Italy," writes the *Opinione*—"a bad feeling which the Conferences of Paris have embittered, without being able to suggest a remedy" (No. 114.) "Let us again betake ourselves to the revolution," exclaimed the *Cittadino*, of Asti (No. 59.) "Italy can expect no more from diplomacy, nor any help from the European Governments," says the *Tempo* of Casale (No. 8.) "If the Italians feel themselves able to mend matters, so let it be; if not, let them rise," cries the *Diritto* (No. 98.) "Let them rise," repeats the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, "and learn not to treat with the Powers against which they rise, under whatever form they may present themselves" (No. 113.) I will give no more citations, for it would be wrong even to repeat the silly and abominable calumnies of our licentious journals against the Italian Governments. It would seem that our journalism in these days has wished to show by its extravagance the necessity of putting a restriction on the press, a matter which was strongly urged by the Congress of Paris, in the meeting of the 8th of April, as appears from the official documents. What was said by Walewski against the license of the Belgian Press was, with good reason, applied by the Austrian Plenipotentiary to other States who daub themselves with the same pitch. Signor di Cavour smarted under the blow, and was silent. But he might have known that silence was not enough; and, moreover, it is reported that a law upon the press is already preparing by our ministry, in some measure modelled after the French law, which would have the effect of suppressing a journal after several condemnations.

The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, which not long ago published a most violent article, is sequestered. His Holiness Pope Pius IX., having learnt the disasters caused by the inundations in France, desired to aid in the succor of the victims who were affected by them, and has intimated to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, that he will devote to that purpose the sum of 15,000 francs.

SPAIN.

There are reports of the discovery of a secret conspiracy to assassinate the Queen of Spain. One of the body, being designated by lot, was to have 2,000 piasters for accomplishing the deed, or to be put to death if he failed. The pistol missed fire, he was discovered, and confessed, naming his confederates. A very unlikely story, and not at all to be borne out by authentic details. Questioned in the Cortes, the Ministry say that something has been discovered and is being inquired into, but decline telling more.

A deplorable duel has been fought at Valencia between the Vice-Consul of England and an officer of the Staff. The former was run through the body with a small sword, and little hope remained of saving his life. The officer was likewise wounded, but slightly.

SWITZERLAND.

The petty cantonal Government of Tessino is persisting in its course of aggression and insult against the rights of the Church. At a place called Onsernone, in that canton, an Italian gentleman, known as a friend of Mgr. Fransoni, had been set upon with knives and stilettoes by some revolutionary ruffians, and escaped assassination by little short of a miracle. Such is the liberty and order that reigns in Republican Tessino!

At Zurich the Mormon emissaries were preaching everywhere their pestilent doctrines, and gaining crowds of deluded perverts from the ignorant Protestants of the canton.

AUSTRIA.

A NEW PROTESTANT SECT.—The arrest on Whitsunday of the so-called "Brethren of St. John," at a small village called Breitensee, still forms a subject of conversation for the inhabitants of some of the more remote suburbs of Vienna, but the circumstance has not attracted the attention of persons residing in the inner city, and therefore it has been extremely difficult to obtain any more detailed information on the subject. Several of the 60 or 70 men who were arrested on the above-mentioned holiday have been liberated by the police, but some time is likely to elapse before the others will be permitted to return to their homes. It was at first believed that the brethren of St. John were simply religious reformers, but it is now strongly suspected that they are dabbling in politics. As it has been observed that the members of the new sect allow their hair and beards to grow to an unusual length, a very sharp eye is kept on those individuals who are particularly hirsute in appearance, and the consequence of the surveillance of the agents of the police has been, that the proprietors of several houses in the suburbs have given notice to bearded and long-haired workmen to quit their lodgings. According to my informant, the brethren of St. John have no clearly defined idea of their own intentions and wishes, except on one or two points. They deny the necessity for an ecclesiastical hierarchy, and profess to despise the pomp and ceremony displayed by the Roman Catholic Church. They attend no burials, and when a relative dies they leave it to the parish to convey his corpse to the grave. It is evident that the sect is imperfectly organized, but party feeling in religious matters is remarkably strong in Austria at present, and it is probable the public has not heard the last of the brethren of St. John.

REPORTED RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.—The *Breslaw Gazette* asserts that Austria intends to recall her chargé d'affaires from Turin, on account of a new note said to have been addressed by Count Cavour to the court of St. Petersburg, and containing complaints against Austria, on account of the attitude she has assumed with regard to Sardinia.

NORWAY.

We read in the Hamburg correspondence of the *Brussels Independence*:—"The Norwegian people profess the Protestant religion; Catholicism is altogether unknown in the country. For three centuries no church or chapel has been built for the exercise of the Catholic worship, and the country people are ignorant of even the existence of a Pope. This state of things has attracted the serious attention of the Sacred College. Some Catholic missionaries, familiar with the language and its dialects, have been laboring in the country since winter, especially in the district of Finmarken, at the extremity of the north of Norway, upon the White Sea. A Polish Priest, Diunkowski, is at the head of this mission."

RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent in the *Times* of the 7th of June, states that the Russian Government cannot deal with Poland according to the same measure it treats Russia with, because "the majority of the inhabitants of Poland adhere to the Roman Catholic Church." After referring to certain "exemptions" which the Russian Emperor occasionally permits, he adds, "but this occurs only when the persons to be thus favored are Protestants, with whose creed and church the Russo-Greek faith has more affinity than it has with the Roman Catholic." I should not, until I had read this, have supposed it possible that any moderately well-informed person could have fallen into such a ludicrously absurd mistake, the Russo-Greek faith agreeing with the Catholic in every particular in which the latter differs from the Protestant, and where it does differ from the Catholic differing from the Protestant also. If the fact be as this ignorant correspondent alleges, the reason

doubtless is just the opposite one, viz., that the Russian authorities apprehend their subjects may more readily become Catholics because there is so much affinity between the two creeds, whilst they have no fear of their becoming Protestants on account of the great dissimilarity of the creeds.

THE CRIMEA.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 31.—If the army continues healthy, it is, under Heaven, owing to the great care which is taken of the men, and above all to the moderate temperature which has prevailed for the last week, notwithstanding the sirocco, which has blown at least a hot, warm, fever, compelling, irritating dust-driving wind from the north has lasted so long. The thermometer has rarely risen a degree above 84, and the average may be set down at 78 degrees in the shade. Every one is anxious to get away—the infection of moving off is spreading rapidly. No wonder. The plateau is like a dirty Aldershot now that one knows every in and out of Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, and the south coast—has poked about every nothern fort, examined every ruined battery, and counted every embrasure between Constantine and Mangup-Kale. Fishing there is none—hunting is over, even if we had dogs, and the birds are all on their nests. The game have fled to the wilds of Asia Minor and the Crimea, and there are only eagles, vultures, jays, ravens, rollers, crows, magpies, thrushes, starlings, doves, apiasters, and small song-birds, which offer no great temptation for the pot-hunter. If we are anxious to go, the Russians are equally desirous of our departure. They are going to set to work at once to rebuild Sebastopol, so it is said. For two years no persons will be permitted to reside on this plateau or to enter Sebastopol—no one except the 70,000 masons, who are, we hear, to arrive as soon as we leave, and restore Sebastopol to more than all its former glory.

The 57th Regiment (the "Diehards") left their camp, near Cathcart's-hill, at 12.30 o'clock, soon after the 21st, and marched down to Balaklava for embarkation. They were played off by the band of the Rifle Brigade, and were loudly cheered by their comrades of the division. This gallant regiment has seen much service, having been engaged at Inkermann very severely, and having lost considerably in the trenches and in the assault of the 18th of June.—Lieutenant-Colonel Street, who commanded the regiment at its departure, was fourth Captain on its arrival in the Crimea! Brigadier Goldie (the Colonel), Colonel Shadforth, Captain Stanley, and others having fallen during the siege.

The 48th, a very fine and orderly regiment, sailed to-day for Malta, under the command of Colonel Riley. It was not the good fortune of this regiment to come out early, or to share the dangers and honors of the army till late in the siege, but it has, on every occasion when called upon, evinced a high degree of efficiency and discipline.

I am credibly informed that the French army buried 23,000 men in the Crimea this winter alone.—Exclusive of that enormous item, our losses and theirs are very nearly in proportion. Out of 200,000 men they lost more than 40,000. In our army of 97,000 men we lost upwards of 20,000. Of course neither French or English ever had such a number of men together at any one time; these figures relate to the total number of men landed from time to time in the enemy's country.—Times Special Correspondent.

UNITED STATES.

MANNERS IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"By the way, it is a significant fact that a certain set of Southern members have freely patronized the shooting galleries in this city, during the last few weeks. I have names—but it is, perhaps, not worth while to mention them, at present. Judge Kellogg, a venerable citizen of Michigan, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. It was his first visit to the Federal Capital, and when the cars stopped he was a little uncertain where he was; but as he noticed that all the passengers were leaving the cars he followed suit. As he entered the main hall of the depot, he saw a man engaged in caning another ferociously, all over the room. When I saw that, says the Judge, I knew I was in Washington, immediately." The sarcasm of the remark is as biting as the wit is pungent."

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It has been published in *New York papers* of the 22nd, and copied in the *Washington Union* that Costa Rica had recognised the power of Walker, given up war, and offered to be responsible for all the expenses growing out of it. We are assured by persons in this city who are well informed that this is a gross fabrication. On the contrary, we understand that Costa Rica is resolved on waging war to the last against the foreign invaders of Central America, and that, according to the very latest advices from that country, the army was ready again to take the field as soon as the concerted attack by Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras might begin; which attack they expected would close in a few days the career of General Walker, whose forces, it is stated, were perishing by scores from cholera, yellow fever, and other epidemic diseases.—National Intelligencer, June 26.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.—We learn from the *New York Mirror* that the terrible evil of false swearing has become so general in the New York courts as to excite the apprehensions of the legal profession. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the New York University, to take measures tending to check this crime, now fast increasing in courts. It was stated that there are persons, mostly from the centre of Europe, who let themselves out to swear up or down a case; and Mr. Reed, a counsellor, remarked, that such uncertainty exists as to testimony which may be manufactured and brought up against their clients, that members of the bar are almost afraid to bring suits. The remedy proposed was to form a society to investigate, and cause such false swearing to be punished; that parties have power to bring a civil action for damages against a false witness; and that Judges and District Attorneys be required by law to take cognizance of apparent perjury.

WHAT METHODISM DOES FOR THE SLAVE.—At the late term of the Charles county Circuit Court, a colored man named Henry Green, an exhorter (lay preacher), was convicted for receiving a hog, knowing it to have been stolen, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He is a man of apparently sixty years of age, and throughout his life had heretofore borne an irreproachable reputation. Green was formerly a slave but liberated early in life and after that married a slave woman. He labored for the purchase of his wife, which he accomplished, and received in due form a bill which made her his slave, as he did not subsequently manumit her. He had several children, and among them two sons who were promising and likely young men. Their father had been in easy circumstances but during last fall became peculiarly embarrassed, to extricate himself from which he sold his two sons, one eighteen and the other twenty years old, to a trader who shipped them to Louisiana, the father receiving \$2,000 in lieu for his own flesh and blood. These facts were stated by the Sheriff of Charles county who brought the inhuman wretch to the penitentiary, where he should have been before this time for an act against the law of nature if not of the land.—Ball American.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—A few days since Daniel Linden, aged 16, shot and mortally wounded a boy of the same age, named John Boyle, in a quarrel about a girl! Both were going to school at Paris, in Eastern Illinois.—Philadelphia Herald.

A few days since Mr. W. of this city, on his way from the Astor House, New York, to the New Haven boat, stepped into a drinking saloon for the purpose of "smiling" with a friend. Upon entering, he saw two young men, dressed in deep black, indulging in "something warm." They were brothers. T. W. accosted one of them familiarly thus: "Tom, I perceive you are in mourning, who is dead?" "Mother, answered Tom. "Ah, indeed, when did she die?" asked Mr. W. "Day before yesterday," replied Tom. "When is she to be buried?" asked Mr. W. Tom took another whiff at his cigar and replied, "The funeral is advertised for 4 o'clock this afternoon, but I don't think they will get it off before five."—Boston Post.

A YANKEE DODGE.—It is said that during the religious anniversaries in New York, recently held, over one thousand dollars in counterfeit money was dropped into the contribution boxes.

HOW OTHER MEN ACT.—James King, editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, having been shot in the street, that whole city rose in indignation, "the Vigilance Committee" was reorganized, the prisoner taken out of the hands of the law, and hung forthwith. For particulars see our San Francisco correspondent's letter, than whom no one has a better right to know the facts. In New Orleans, the other day, a Frenchman named Girard was killed by rowdies "because he was a damned foreigner." On our 6th page will be found how his compatriots acted. They have placed themselves under the protection of the French Minister at Washington, and the Consulate at New Orleans. They have made the murder and very properly, a diplomatic affair, holding the city, the State and the Nation, accountable for the lawless act. For this they are blamed in New Orleans, and here; many specious arguments are urged to show that it was "only a police affair," and that it ought not to be made a subject for diplomacy. But if this foreigner was killed for the sole offence of being a foreigner, a Frenchman,—if that is the well authenticated fact—it appears reasonable enough that the French government should be placed in possession of the case. When Keating was murdered at Washington, what did his compatriots do? Did they cashier Captain Key from the command of "the Montgomery Guards?" We have not heard that they did so; if the Montgomery Guard have not done so, shame on them. Let them never parade their green coats again, if they cannot vindicate themselves from this gross neglect of duty. Have the civilians among Keating's countrymen formed a committee to prosecute the case or to assist the widow and orphans? Why have they not done so? Why have they not helped us to make the land ring with this outrage, and the name of its author? Has their forbearance availed them anything? Look at the murders of Owen Quigley and Nicholas Murray following immediately after the Herbert homicide. Such are the fruits of submission—such the perpetual dangers of a people who will not make a stand against the first responsible criminal.—American Cell.

DELIGHTFUL CITY.—The *New Orleans Delta* publishes the following interesting item in regard to law and order in that city. Surely New Orleans must be a delightful place to live:—

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—We give in our local columns, a full report of an investigation held before Recorder Bright yesterday, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. In any well regulated society where the laws are faithfully executed, where person and property are protected, the carrying of concealed weapons is a dastardly act, and should be punished, as it is made punishable by the statutes of this State.—When, however, society has resolved itself into chaos—when all law and order are at an end—when bullies and stereotyped assassins walk the streets unmolested, as is, and has been the case for the last eighteen months, matters assume a new phase, and it behoves every man whose life is worth anything to himself or his family, to be in a position to defend himself. Such is the case at present in New Orleans, and we will venture to assert, without fear of contradiction by any decent man whose word is worth anything, that there is not one man in ten, in this city, at this moment, who occupies any prominent position (we leave out the assassins who are always armed), who does not carry about his person some concealed weapon of defence.—This fact is too notorious to admit of doubt or cavil. Well, the matter has come to this, that any man who may become objectionable to the bullies who at present terrorize over the authorities and actually govern this city, must make up his mind to run the risk of being mulcted in the nice little sum of \$25 a day for carrying concealed weapons, or be every moment of his life at the mercy of the assassins, without the means of defending himself. We would suggest to all parties who have anything at stake in the community, and who may conceive themselves an object of aversion to the bullies who now govern the city, to go armed to the teeth—to carry their arms openly that all may see them, and above all to use them on the right parties. There must be an end to this state of affairs, or society may at once be declared dissolved.