

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following gratifying announcement:—"We are happy to announce that Her Majesty the Empress has just entered the fifth month of her pregnancy. The health of her Majesty is excellent."

The following official announcement has been published:—Paris, Oct. 7.—The government of the Emperor has seen with deep regret the publication of a letter on the subject of the government of Naples, which might tend to induce a belief that the policy of the Emperor, instead of being frank and loyal, as it is and always has been, with respect to foreign governments, might favor, underhand, certain pretensions which the government emphatically disavows, under whatever form they may be manifested.

THE SOUND DUES.—The French Government is of opinion that the question of the Sound dues is not merely a private matter between Denmark and the United States, but that it assumes a general European character, and can only be settled by a congress of all nations.

The exiled Archbishop of Turin, Monseigneur Franzoni, is at present staying in Paris.

CLASS HATREDS IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent says:—From a thousand causes, class hatreds in this country, instead of tending towards diminution, only grow more bitter every day. I will give you an anecdote which happened to myself yesterday. You may have seen copied from the French papers an incident which occurred about a fortnight since. A gentleman, overcharged by a coachman, applied to the police, and the coachman was condemned to refund. He did so; but whilst paying what he had fraudulently obtained with one hand, he, with the other, shot dead the person he had to pay it to. The coachman is of course to be tried for murder. His name is Collignon; that of his victim, M. Jugé. Well, yesterday I had taken one of these carriages, called *remises*, and during a couple of hours had every reason to be satisfied with the coachman, who was civil, obliging, and honest-looking. Whilst waiting at a friend's door, I engaged in conversation with him, and asked him if he knew Collignon. His whole countenance changed. "Know him?" said he; "of course I know him—we all know him." "Well," replied I, "and a precious rascal he is." The man looked me as steadily in the face as I did him, and very deliberately answered: "We don't think so; we are getting every day more determined against the upper set (*la haute*), and I can tell you, there is not one of us who is not ready for to do what Collignon did." He then began to tell me the story in his way, defending the assassin. But the great accusation he brought against the unfortunate M. Jugé was, that he was "a rich and influential man of the present moment (*un riche influent d'aujourd'hui*), decorated," he added, with an expression of indescribable contempt—his version was (I give it you in his own words), "that M. Jugé, for the sum of 25, 10c. to which he had no right, applied to the prefecture de police, where naturally he got all he wanted, and left to the coachman no choice but vengeance, which he was perfectly right to take." I cannot, however, repeat to you the expressions he lavished on the authorities and "public functionaries." I was struck with his constant repetition of "Ah! les riches influents d'aujourd'hui!" The day will come, depend upon it, when we shall show them what we think of them; and God knows they won't have stolen the punishment they'll get." The conversation interested me the more, that the man was, out of this one subject, a mild-spoken, polite-mannered man, and who, when I came to pay him, took his fare scrupulously, and with a disposition to reckon rather under than over his time. In every part of France this feeling of class hatred, of which most people here are pretty well aware, is, by the fear it inspires, stimulating all kinds of associations, with a view to staving off the alimentary crisis.

## SPAIN.

The spoliators of the Church in Spain are evidently beginning to feel the twinges of conscience. On some occasion they have listened to the voices of reason and religion, and consented to spare, at least for a time, some of the noble and ancient convents, once the glory of Spain. The Archbishop of Saragossa, a venerable old man of eighty-four years, noble in blood, of exalted piety, and laden with honors, and merit, and undeserved sorrows, has just addressed a touching letter to the Minister of Justice in favor of the oppressed communities. To the firm and authoritative voice of the Bishop, have been added the humble and earnest supplications of the Religious Confraternities, the remonstrances of the municipal bodies, and we may add the ill-suppressed murmurs and angry threats of an oppressed nation. Spain is thoroughly Catholic, and the proud, heroic hearts of the Moslem Moors have revolted at the piteous sight of starving monks and weeping nuns, the victims of heretical rapacity. In the presence of so much and such unexpected opposition Espartero trembles, and is evidently afraid to push things to the extremity. Happy it is for his country that her Bishops are so staunch, and her people so steady to the Faith. Had King Henry VIII. had such men to encounter as the excellent Bishop of Saragossa and other Spanish Prelates, heresy would never have prevailed in England, and 5,000,000 of Englishmen would not be now, as Lord Shaftesbury says there are, members of no religious body and frequenters of no church.

## ITALY.

The *Times* says:—It seems certain that the differences between the King of Naples and the British and French Governments are amicably arranged. The allies, who have no wish to throw a firebrand into the miserable structure of despotism raised up by

King Ferdinand, have been content, as we have before announced, with the dismissal of M. Mazza, and now it appears that Austria has thought it prudent to interfere, and to urge some sort of concession on the part of the blind and infatuated monarch whose throne was in such danger. We have therefore observed with extreme satisfaction a communicated paragraph in the *Moniteur* disavowing in the strongest terms the party which had made use of the Emperor Napoleon's name to encourage its supporters. The French Government thus declares that the advocates of a Murat dynasty have nothing to hope from its favor or connivance, and that the established family need fear no foreign assistance to rival pretensions. King Ferdinand may consider a crisis in his life to have passed, and, though it may be bitter to him to dismiss from his counsels so congenial a spirit as M. Mazza, and to listen to the unwelcome tones of liberal politicians he may rejoice at his escape, if he has appreciated the past danger.

The *Opinion* of Turin says:—"The Austrian government has seized on the property possessed in Lombardy by the religious corporations suppressed in Piedmont. Austria bases her conduct on what the Sardinian government did when Joseph II. abolished the convents, and monasteries, without bearing in mind that at that period a *bona fide* abolition was effected, which is not the case at present. The Sardinian cabinet is discussing the question with Austria on legal grounds."

## GERMANY.

A letter from Berlin states that preparations are being made at the Russian embassy for the reception of a member of the imperial family, and it is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas, on his return from the southern provinces, is to proceed to that city to visit the Prussian court, and to invite the King to Warsaw.

## THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Austrians are, it appears, quitting the frontiers of Wallachia, to take up their winter quarters in the towns in the interior. A letter in the *Presse d'Orient* states that they have recently received large supplies of munitions of war.

In some places on the Austrian military frontiers one-fifth of the entire population has been carried off by the cholera, and in the village of Lukovdol one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the disease.

The *Daily News* has published the following letter, dated Berlin, October 6:—

"Many rumors are afloat respecting certain diplomatic communications which have recently been made by Austria and Prussia to the Western Powers; but they are so highly characteristic of the policy of the German powers, Prussia more especially, as to deserve general attention. Austria has been the first to try again the part of mediator. Baron Prokesch was sent to Paris on a special mission for that purpose. The Emperor Napoleon, believing in the Austrian alliance with superstitious tenacity, ordered Count Walewski to enter into 'pourparlers' with the Austrian plenipotentiary. They were rather short. Austria declared that she was willing to accept the occidental interpretation of the third point, and to give a formal expression of the same in an ultimatum to the court of St. Petersburg. But the four points have at last got a fifth brother, and Austria has not yet made up her mind how to treat this new offspring. No doubt the Austrian Government knew beforehand that the mission of Baron Prokesch would have no result whatever, and its only intention was to elicit from the French cabinet some facts as to the further intentions of the allies. Prussia acted nearly in the same way. On the 17th of last month instructions were sent to Count Bernstorff, and Count Hatzfeld, ordering them to inquire if the Western Powers did not think the present moment fit for a renewal of negotiations for peace. The King himself supported these diplomatic proceedings by a direct communication to the Emperor Napoleon. A confidential agent assured the Emperor of the *bonnes dispositions* of Prussia towards the western powers. But western diplomacy had had too many warnings to place much faith in such assurances. The French cabinet regarded them as made only in the service—perhaps, indeed, by the command—of Russia, in order to lame the military progress of the victorious allies, and to entice them again into the labyrinth of a second edition of the Vienna conference. Being once on their guard, the western powers soon found out that in the present instance they had still more reason for mistrusting Prussia than on former occasions. The fact is that Prussia had given a most signal proof of infamous falsehood. With the most perfect consciousness of what she was doing, she had played a double game. The same government which sent assurances of friendship to Paris, made at the same time a serious attempt to withdraw Austria entirely from the western alliance. I cannot yet positively affirm that a similar confidential appeal has been made to the Emperor Francis Joseph as to the Emperor Napoleon, but the fact is, that a confidential communication was made at Vienna to the following effect:—That at last the time was come to impose some limit to that 'unjust war,' by an armed neutrality of Austria, Prussia, and the German empire, and that, in case of need, a Russian army would be at the disposal of the neutral powers. Such, I repeat, were the propositions of Prussia. It is clear of how great an importance they were. An armed neutrality of the whole of middle Europe would enable Russia to concentrate all her forces on the south, and might even entitle her to hope that the offensive war of the western alliances would expire in time of inanition. Strange to say, Austria has declined the Prussian propositions, and has, moreover, hastened to denounce them to the western powers. When the double-dealing policy of the Christian King was thus proved, the lying suggestions of his

agents were no longer listened to. The faith and wisdom of the Prussian Government have sunk to the lowest ebb, and it is to be hoped that, when these facts—for such they are—become publicly known at home, neither excuse nor apology will be any longer wanted for the sharp language Sir Alexander Mallet has used against the Prussian Government, unless, indeed, English morality has assumed the same low standard as that of his Protestant Majesty."

## THE BALTIC.

UMEA, September 25.—The blockading squadron are beginning to have hard work, and find it difficult to maintain their stations in the teeth of the severe gales that come down from the mountains in the north, and sweep the Gulf of Bothnia with great violence. The ships often look in here to supply themselves with fresh provisions and hear the news. Six vessels are now cruising along the coast of Finland, between Bjorneborg and Christinenstad. On the 18th instant, the Dragon made a lucky hit, for, appearing unexpectedly off Haddigarne, opposite the islands of Quarken, she fell in with and captured a flotilla of Russian merchantmen, consisting of seventeen vessels of different rigs and sizes, one of which contained 1,000 tons of rye, part of which was distributed amongst the other ships, and the rest thrown overboard.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Penaud, dated Nar-gen, October 2nd renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette d'Assas and the English steamers Tartar and Harrier. These vessels captured 11 Russian vessels anchored at Bjornabord, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the fords. Those prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DUNAMUNDE AND BULLEN.—RIGA, Sept. 29.—As the season is getting so far advanced, without our seeing anything of the allied fleets, we were beginning to think there would be no bombardment this year, when yesterday morning an early hour the inhabitants of this city were suddenly awakened by a loud and severe cannonade. It appears that during the night eight British men-of-war—four line-of-battle ships, a frigate, and three corvettes—had approached our coast unperceived, and at day-break opened their fire upon our batteries at Dunamunde, the mouth of the Duna. The bombardment was kept up for nearly three hours, without, however, inflicting much damage on the batteries, except dismounting a few guns; after which the hostile squadron stood off to the westward, and took up a position opposite the colony of Bullen, situated at the mouth of one of the channels of the Duna. Here they opened a heavy fire on the batteries, which was but feebly answered by the Russian artillerymen. This second bombardment lasted for two hours, and the damage done was considerably more important than at Dunamunde. About noon the ships drew off altogether, and disappeared in a north-easterly direction. Intelligence has this day been received here of a similar hostile visit at Old Salis, a small town situated at the mouth of the river Salis, about 50 miles higher up the coast.

## RUSSIA.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse*, writing on the 29th September, says:—"Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital, and the principal ministers accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail; and it is at St. Petersburg especially that the boyards most manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cherished their warlike ardor. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifest itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass more easily from hand to hand, and cherish these melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is impossible to deny, has reached the lowest classes of the population, and the peasants are now seeking to escape the conscription. This is not all. A practice which has been rare in the Russian army is extending itself on a large scale. I mean the desertion of soldiers, which has become so marked that the government has considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply penalties which are quite unusual against those who desert their colors."

It is said that the contract for the supply of £5,000,000 of gold to Russia has been accepted by a well-known house at Amsterdam, in connection with a London firm of high standing.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th Sept. in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not surprising after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town."

THE NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.—The idea of creating a new steam navy at Nicolaieff, to replace the Black Sea fleet so ingloriously sunk and destroyed at Sebastopol, pompously announced by the Russian organs, seems likely to prove a failure, for it cannot remain a secret that the resources of the country are not of a nature to admit of ships of war being built with the celerity so desirable. There are no stores of dry and seasoned timber at Nicolaieff suitable for ship-building. Whenever a stock is required the Minister makes a contract with some favorite, or whoever pays him the most handsome bribe, who makes an advantageous sub-contract, and thus the affair may pass through the hands of ten or a dozen different persons, each of whom makes a pretty picking of a government contract; and when at length

the timber is floated down the Dnieper from up the country, it is found to be quite green, full of sap, and generally cut at the wrong time of the year; consequently, perfectly worthless, and totally unfit for immediate use. The Emperor's ship-builders at Nicolaieff may celebrate the presence of their sovereign by laying down the keel of a 131-gun ship, to compete with the Royal Albert; but the day of its completion is far distant. But at Nicolaieff the Emperor will have an opportunity of visiting the extensive naval hospitals, crowded at this moment with the last remnants of the sailors that manned his Black Sea fleet, on which he prided himself so much, and which now belong to the genus of the "Russian Invalides."

## UNITED STATES.

Mr. George Hobart Doane, whose conversion to the Catholic faith we have lately noticed, sailed last week for Europe. He goes to pursue ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris. The rumor in some of the papers that Mr. Doane was a married man is not correct.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The members of this religious order have recently adopted an entirely new dress. Their attire has always been black, but, at the instance of their superiors, they now wear a dark grey robe and a white linen hood, with a long loosecape of the same material and color, which renders them quite noticeable on the streets. However much Protestants may object to the whole monastic system, they must respect the heroic devotion to the sick and needy which has ever characterized the "Sisters of Charity." The Lady Superior of the institution in this city, by her commanding figure, natural gifts, and varied and extensive acquirements, may be justly termed a "respectable woman." She is a native of Maryland, and belongs, we learn, to one of the most cultivated and opulent families of that State.—*Boston Transcript*.

We have daily information of a vast movement of the Irish population from the cities to the country, from the east to the west, from one lake shore to the other. Although, in common with other and higher interests, we personally suffer a temporary loss, by these vast transigrations, we can, and do, most heartily congratulate the individuals, society, and the Church, on the prospect of seeing, within a few years, a conservative and religious proprietary, so interwoven with the fabric of the new States, as that it will be impossible for fanaticism, under any of its forms, to throw their weight into the fast filling scale of social and political delusion.—*American Celt*.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.—An Englishman in Louisville, Ky., in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, placed a candle in each pane of glass in his front windows. The act was no sooner noised about than a crowd of Russian sympathizers gathered in front of the house and made some demonstrations which compelled the enthusiastic friend of the allies to put up his shutters and have a private illumination inside.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE FREE-LOVE PRISONERS.—It is finally proved, as we suspected it would be, that the interruption of a public meeting over Taylor's Saloon the other evening, was a deliberate outrage, and nothing else. A captain of the police undertook to impose his own standard of morality upon a collection of people lawfully assembled, and peaceably behaved, and dragged three or four of them to prison, under the pretence of asserting the rights of a drunken intruder who went there with the evident intention of making a disturbance. Justice Osborn concluded the examination of the parties and witnesses yesterday, and finally decided that the arrests were "unlawful and unwarranted."

The people of Georgia, by a vote of 44,964 to 27,668, have decided against the removal of the seat of government from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

AFFLICTING.—A terrible instance of the suffering caused by Post Office mismanagement or robbery, happened recently at St. Louis. A man who went thence to Texas, to return immediately, found some profitable business which would detain him several months, and therefore wrote to his wife, inclosing one hundred and fifty dollars for her present wants. The letter never reached her, and being, with her five children, turned out of her home for non-payment of rent, and driven to despair by the idea that her husband had deserted her, she drowned herself and youngest child in the Mississippi. The unhappy husband and father, receiving no answer to his letter, returned to St. Louis to find himself a widower, and his children supported by public charity. The Postmaster who stole that one hundred and fifty dollars will have a fearful account to settle with a department, the Head of which it is impossible to cheat or deceive.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT CASE. Hertz, convicted in Philadelphia of being engaged in enlisting recruits in this country for the British army, made a statement to the Court, the substance of which is thus reported in the *Ledger*:—"Hertz said he was induced to go to Washington to see Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, who conversed with him on the subject of enlisting recruits in the United States for the British army; that depots were to be established in Canada for their reception; he had not then sufficient authority from his home government, but expected shortly to receive full instructions from Lord Clarendon. Hertz went to Washington subsequently on two other occasions, to see Mr. Crampton on the subject. In reply to questions from Hertz in relation to the law on the subject, Mr. Crampton replied:

"First, that the law was very lax; and secondly, that if anything should happen, the British government would not allow any one to suffer who had been engaged in assisting them in furnishing the men." "I replied that 'the popular voice is against this matter;' but Mr. Crampton said: 'Never mind about the popular voice; if a house in Liverpool fails, the whole United States trembles.'"

"Hertz, in concluding his statement, says: 'All that I did in procuring and sending men to Halifax for the Foreign Legion, was done by the advice and recommendation of Mr. Crampton, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Mathew. I was employed by Mr. Howe, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Crampton and Mr. Mathew. Mr. Mathew knew of both the expeditions I sent. He approved and encouraged me in sending them away. He encouraged me by his advice and counsel, and in giving me money to send them away.'"