

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Press* asserts positively the Emperor of the French is favorable to peace. "It was probably," writes M. Disraeli's organ, "the known sentiments of the Emperor of the French that induced Baron de Bourqueney, the French ambassador at Vienna, to transmit to his imperial master the assurances he received that Russia was disposed to make such concessions as would remove all obstacles to a pacific and honorable settlement of the Eastern question. We are enabled to assert that the Emperor of the French considered the proposals he received to be of a satisfactory character; and that as such he forwarded them to our government, with a pressing recommendation that they should be favorably considered."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives a statistical account of the French army, from which it appears that its present effective strength consists of 529 battalions of infantry, 32 battalions of light infantry and riflemen, 374 squadrons of cavalry, 245 batteries of artillery, 1,470 field pieces, 16 companies of pontoniers, 31 companies of artillery artificers, 55 companies of miners, sappers, and engineers, 27 companies of the wagon train, 5 companies of military carpenters, and 14 sections of operatives belonging to the military administration.

A letter from Cherbourg of the 18th ult., says:—"All our gunboats and bomb vessels have returned from the Baltic to our port, where they are to winter. The gunboats are 12 in number, and the bomb vessels five."

Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, arrived at Havre on Saturday 17th November, from Rome. The venerable prelate, who is a Canadian, the descendant of an old Norman family, officiated at Harre, at Notre Dame.—*Times*.

SPAIN.

In answer to a question whether there was any truth in the rumors of a projected alliance between Spain and the western powers, Espartero is said to have given the following reply:—"There is not at present any alliance. But Spain is a Latin nation, and if the war goes on she will certainly take part in it ultimately on the side of France and England. I incline to think that the war will become general in the spring. Should events compel Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will not accept a ship, a man or a crown piece from any power in the world."

ITALY.

By a letter of the 3d from Rome we learn that a "Secret Consistory" was held there on that day, which lasted three hours. At the Consistory in question the contents of the Austro-Roman Concordat were communicated to the assembled prelates, and a most triumphant allocution delivered. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* remarks that the extreme satisfaction displayed by His Holiness is natural enough, as the conclusion of such a convention with Austria is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Catholic Church.

The most recent advice from Naples states that the Neapolitan government had resolved on presenting a note to the English government, acknowledging that it had, at the instance of the cabinet of St. James, removed M. Mazza entirely from the direction of the Neapolitan police, and expressing the sentiments of the King of Naples in such terms as to leave no doubt of a considerable change having been effected of late in his Majesty's views. This note it is thought will be accepted by the British government as satisfactory.

GERMANY.

The appeal of the English consul at Cologne against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The court has condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has now been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A letter from Mystowitz, in Prussian Silesia, of the 8th ult., states that ever since Prussia refused to forward contraband of war, not being of Zollverein origin, to Russia and Poland, the goods are sent from Austria to Warsaw by way of Cracow; and that within the last month considerably more than 100,000 cwts. of sulphur have been forwarded in this manner from Austria to Russian Poland, whilst every day about 600 cwts. of the article continued to arrive.

SWEDEN.

According to a letter from Stockholm, inserted in the Copenhagen *Fædreland*, the mission of General Canrobert to the court of Sweden has placed King Oscar and his cabinet in "an exceeding great perplexity," and "they know not which leg to stand upon." The writer states that in the course of last summer Baron Boude, who was at that time considered the King's right hand, was sent on a private and confidential visit to Paris; that a brilliant dinner was given to him by the Emperor, after which His Imperial Majesty had a conference with the baron touching several important questions in reference to the policy of the court of Sweden; and that Baron Boude displayed a rather undiplomatic amount of candor, for he went so far in his cordiality as to give the Emperor, on his Sovereign's behalf, at least half a promise that before next spring Sweden would join the cause of the western powers. The baron has since lost some of his former influence; indeed it is asserted that he has fallen into disgrace, and the cause assigned is that he exceeded his instructions in making any such promise. If, as the writer believes, this anecdote is true, it is not difficult to divine the object of General Canrobert's mission, and if the court of Sweden is not prepared to fulfil the expecta-

tations thus raised by its envoy, it is easy to imagine that the King and his cabinet will find themselves in a very embarrassing position. Telegraphic and other advices show, at any rate, that the reception of General Canrobert by the court has been very flattering, and by the people very enthusiastic; but it must be admitted that all this is quite consistent with a desire on the part of the Swedish government to continue its neutrality.

THE BALTIC.

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* thus freezes the generous blood of the Briton:—

H.M.S.—Baltic Fleet, November.—The ice begins to make in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and we must of necessity retreat before an element which we can neither resist nor out-manceuvre. In the course of a few weeks the greater portion of our ships will be in England, moored in their respective ports for the winter. So that I may safely say this year's campaign is brought to a close. Having shared in it, it is not for me to criticise its operations; suffice it to say, the most powerful fleet, as to armament, that ever displayed the British flag, is now the second time retiring from the waters of the Baltic, leaving the enemy's fleet in his own safe keeping within the "mole" of Cronstadt, Sweaborg's redoubtable batteries uninjured, and Revel's cannon in proud defiance, still frowning on the Bay of Narvgen. During the two years' war nothing has been done in the Baltic (the destruction of the town of Sweaborg excepted) worthy of a place in our naval records. Indecisive attacks always lead to the worst results on the part of the assailants, and in my opinion the late bombardment of Sweaborg has taught the enemy a lesson he will not neglect to profit by. Before the fleet can again appear off the stronghold the public buildings will have been reconstructed, and probably in a manner that will defy our shells and rockets, while newly-erected batteries will render the position of our gun and mortar boats so successfully took up this year unapproachable the next.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor has ordered the consideration by his council of a plan of his own for another levy *en masse*, to take place throughout the empire, and form the third.

It is believed there that the allies will attack the capital in the spring. A double line of fortifications will be erected around the city during the winter.—*Globe*.

Within the last 20 months, 52 men per 1,000 have been levied in the eastern half, and 64 men per 1,000 in the Western half of the Russian Empire. If we suppose that in a population of 60,000,000 there are 15,000,000 of men between 17 and 45, the proportion will be 250 men of the age just mentioned in each 1,000 souls. The customary calculation here is that only one-third of the persons who, from their age, are liable to conscription are capable of bearing arms, and if this be correct, the Russians have but 20 men per thousand, who are between 17 and 45, left in the western, and 30 in the eastern provinces. It is unknown how many men were already under arms before the conscription of the 10th of February, 1854, took place, but the number of soldiers could hardly have been smaller than half-a-million. It must not be forgotten that when Russia levies men she cannot, like other European Powers, immediately put them into the ranks. Russia is obliged to march her recruits from one extremity of the Empire to the other, so that before fresh forces actually take the field one-half of the men are generally missing.

The rumors which circulated some weeks ago of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to negotiate with a view to peace, are again revived in certain quarters, but, most probably, with as little foundation as they then had. Excepting that trustworthy intelligence from St. Petersburg, and some other parts of Russia, speaks of the desire of the commercial population for the termination of the war, I am acquainted with no data which would prove the fact. It is, indeed, said that the experiment made at Kinburn of the efficiency of the new floating batteries invented by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in attacking, with comparative safety, the most formidable granite fortresses, has struck with dismay the heart of the Czar and his advisers, and convinced him that the protection on which he has hitherto relied at length begins to fail him. Hence, it is conjectured, that he feels there is no other alternative than to submit in time, or to see crumble before him the gigantic defences, on the solidity of which the last hope of safety, if not of triumph, depends. The execution done by these new instruments of destruction, and the comparative impunity with which they have done their work, has, no doubt, presented an unexpected feature in the war; and will compel the enemy to find out new means of defence that may postpone the catastrophe which is impending over him. From this, however, to suing for peace the distance is great. Russia does not appear to be as yet totally exhausted. We may depend upon it, the struggle is not yet over. Our enemy will not submit without another effort. He will still endeavor to gather from every available quarter all that can add to the arts of destruction to counterbalance our superiority, and will combine all the materials of havoc within his reach before he comes as a suppliant acknowledging his defeat, and demanding mercy—for to that point he must be reduced at last.—*Times' Correspondent*.

Next to the expulsion of the French and English armies, from what she calls her "sacred soil," Russia seems to have nothing at present so much at heart as the utter extirpation of the Catholic faith in her vast dominions, and more particularly in Poland, still a Catholic country, as it was of old the bulwark of Christianity, imperilled by Turkish fanaticism. The sad state of the Church in Poland is

more than proof enough of what we here advance. Of the ten episcopal sees of that ancient kingdom, only one, that of Lublin, is now filled by a bishop. The prelates who lately occupied the episcopal benches are gone—they died—some of age and infirmity, and others, broken and bruised, at least in heart, by the cruel hand of schismatic persecution. The last of these heroic men who fought the good fight, and gloriously finished his course, was the Primate of Russia, the Archbishop of Mohilew, of whose recent demise we have just been apprized. The only surviving prelate, Mgr. Pienkowski, bishop of Lublin, is now in his seventieth year. On him now rests the hope of the Polish Church; and should he, aged as he is, sink under a daily accumulating load of mental and bodily sufferings, ere new prelates be appointed to the vacant sees, the venerable hierarchy of this ancient and glorious kingdom shall become extinct, and may be said to have followed him to the grave. We trust the Almighty has something better in store for the country of St. Stephen, of Sobieski and of Kosciuszko. It may be observed that the Czars, in throwing impediments in the way of those whose duty it is to elect bishops for the vacant sees in Poland, are acting in opposition to the wishes of the nation, in violation of written agreements and solemn treaties, and of their own oft-repeated oaths. They hope to crush the spirit of the Polish clergy, to demoralise the people, to pave the way for Greek schism, and, if needs be, for Protestant heresy—anything rather than the ancient faith of an heroic nation. By this cruel policy the Russian Government at once gratifies their own hatred of Rome, and bid fair for the friendship of Protestant nations, so useful to them in the present emergency. And it is not a little remarkable that, on this trying occasion all Protestant countries, including the United States have shown themselves hostile to England and partial to the Czar. Verily, England's Protestantism stands her in little stead in her hour of trouble.—Cobbett avers that this country incurred the enormous national debt which now presses so heavily on her, to forward the interests of Protestantism, and to befriend the nations professing it, and now behold her—

"Abandoned in her utmost need."

—*Northern Times*.

WAR IN THE EAST.

EXPLOSION OF MAGAZINES.—Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Sir W. Codrington, dated Nov. 16:—

"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege train took place at about 3 p.m. yesterday; it communicated fire to our siege train close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed; but the loss of life and damage done is considerable.

"The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train, the huts of the 1st Brigade being entirely damaged, but not by fire."

It is here said that the Consuls at Odessa have received a hint to employ the winter in removing their property and that of the persons under their protection from the city, it being possible that next year the allied Governments will consider it necessary to be less indulgent.—*Times*.

DISTURBANCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Constantinople correspondence of the *Constitutionnel*, dated the 5th Nov., states that considerable alarm prevailed in that capital in consequence of a collision which had taken place the day before between soldiers of the Tunisian contingent and the French military post established in the building of the university, now converted into an hospital. After a scuffle, in which several of their comrades were roughly handled by the French. The Tunisians, whose principal barrack is situate in the neighborhood, marched in a body to the hospital, endeavoring on their way to excite the Turkish population against the French, and having drawn up before the post, they fired a volley into it, killing three men and wounding several others. The French returned the fire, and six of the assailants were killed and a number of others wounded. The Ottoman troops, in the meantime, interfered, and the Tunisians were brought back to their quarters, where they were consigned. The Seraskier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately repaired to the spot, at the head of imposing force, to restore order and ascertain the cause of that aggression. On his side General Larchey sent thither a detachment of sixty men, stationed at Pera, and gave orders to the troops encamped at Maslask to hold themselves in readiness to march. Fortunately there was no necessity to recur to that extreme measure, and all was over when General Pariset arrived at the university. At the request of the French ambassador a strict inquiry into the affair was instituted on the evening of the 4th, and the Tunisian contingent, whose deplorable fanaticism had already occasioned various affrays, was to be embarked for Asia.

The last accounts from Constantinople represent the disturbances raised by the Tunisian contingent to have been of a more serious character than the first reports led us to believe. The Tunisian soldiers appear to entertain a fanatical hatred towards the French, and to have organised a general attack upon them. The arrangements, however, made by the Porte will prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful incidents. A suspicion is entertained that the assaults were made at the instigation of a bigoted clique of the Mussulman Clergy, who, finding their provocations disregarded by the inhabitants of Constantinople, had recourse to foreign elements to gratify their fanaticism.

THE ALLIED ARMIES AT SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Correspondent of the Times).
Camp of the Allied Armies on the Tchernaya, November 6th.—To-day is the 6th, the first of the two

days for which the Russian attack has been predicted; but there is no sign of Russians, and the camp is as silent as it was noisy last night. The 5th of November, the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, which probably will be likewise substituted by most people in England for the memory of Guy Fawkes, has been celebrated in the English camp by bonfires. A number of tar barrels, which had been brought back by the soldiers from Sebastopol, where a great quantity of it has been found, were broken open and set on fire. In these were dipped pieces of rags fastened to sticks, and thus torches improvised, which were swung about and thrown up in the air, giving to the scene from afar the appearance of some pyrotechnic exhibition; but when you came nearer it looked like a war dance of some cannibals, or the vulgar infernal in *Robert le Diable*, with yells substituted for the music. When seen quite close, it formed a picture a la Rembrandt. The main group in the middle stirring up the tar barrels, the frantic attitudes and leaps of those around, swinging about their torches and throwing them into the air and in the background the guard turned out to prevent disorder, formed a picturesque contrast in their dark grey coats with the glaring figures of the chief actors. The light division began the joke, which was taken up soon by the other English divisions, until the whole English camp was one blazing light, and the air rung with shouts and hurrahs. But it was not only outside in the open air that the anniversary of the victory of Inkermann was celebrated. It was kept up likewise in the huts and tents, and many were the applications for an hour or two's leave to keep the lights burning. A sort of confused noise, contrasting with the usual silence of the night, left no doubt that the solemnity was kept up to a late hour. If the Russians did not remember their defeat as well as we did our victory, they must have been sorely puzzled at these signs of excitement prevailing over a part of the allied camp, especially if they really had the intention of venturing an attack some of these days. Their telegraphs, as far as we could see from the glare of the bonfires, were as busy.

The commotion among the French troops still continues. What with the changes in our position towards Baidar, the arrival of new troops, and the preparations for the departure of those who have been out since the beginning of the campaign, there are continually marches, reviews, and inspections of French troops going on. A good number of French have arrived lately in the Crimea. To every regiment a draft of 450 men has been sent out, so that, notwithstanding the casualties that have taken place up to the end of the siege, the number of French has not only not decreased, but rather the contrary. Besides these reinforcements which have been added to the old regiments, a new strong division, Chasseloup-Laubat, and the brigade Jamin, have joined. The Garde Impériale was reviewed yesterday previous to its departure for France. It is stated that the regiments forming the first four divisions which came out are likewise going, with the exception of the Zouaves and the Légion Étrangère. The Zouaves will be strengthened by volunteers from other regiments whose time is up, and who desire to be re-enlisted for another period.

From Baidar and the heights above, the troops, with the exception of the division Antemarre and the strong brigade Jamin lately arrived, have been withdrawn. Thus the Tchernaya line in its whole length will form our real position during the winter, for since the greater number of troops have been withdrawn from the heights the occupation of the latter must be considered as a line of outposts, from which, in case of a serious attack, the troops would have to fall back to their positions in the valley.

On the rest of our line there is nothing new. The firing from both sides of the harbor continues in the usual way, reminding one of those intervals between the siege during which the guns seemed to go off by habit rather than from any intention on the part of the gunners. Since Saturday last a strong body of French troops has pitched its camp in the neighborhood of Inkermann, and was reviewed the next day by Marshal Pelissier. Sir Colin Campbell has embarked for England, and General Cameron is now commanding the Highland division. The net of roads with which the whole country about is gradually being covered extends every day further. The quartermaster-general's officers seem to be insatiable, and new tracings are visible in every direction. On Friday next the great road from Balaklava will be opened for traffic, but it will only be the beginning of the rains which will induce people to use it, for as long as the roads across country are dry and passable every one will avoid the sharp stones on the newly-laid roads, and leave to his neighbor the merit of completing the process of macadamising them. The French are repairing likewise their roads of last year, which have nearly disappeared during the summer; besides, the main road from Kamiesch having been hastily constructed, requires to be remade. The cavalry is beginning to leave. The King's Dragoon Guards were embarked yesterday and the day before, and the 8th Hussars are embarking to-day.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 5th.—The fire from the batteries and forts on the north side has continued as active as it has been for the last fortnight, and has been attended with nearly the same results. Houses and buildings already in ruins have been still further demolished, but they have scarcely interrupted the removal by fatigue parties of the timber and other materials required for the construction of the shelter required in camp, and for purposes of hutting. A few days ago thirty tons of wheat were brought up from an advanced storehouse connected with the dockyard, and ground into flour on board the commissariat steamer Bruiser, lying in Balaklava harbor. The casualties among the men employed in the fatigue duties have been exceedingly few, and generally caused by falling bricks or timber in the demolition of the houses. A council of war was held at headquarters on the 3rd inst., when it is understood, after some discussion, all intention of further operations against the enemy was abandoned for the present winter. The contemplated expedition against Kaffa is postponed. The lateness of the season, and the uncertainty of weather favorable for naval operations and landing troops continuing quite explain these resolutions.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution expressing the sense of the Assembly that no Catholic holding to the supremacy of the Pope, ought to hold office under the General Government, also demanding of Congress to extend the time of naturalization of immigrants of European