

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The report of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress is again revived. It is confirmed in some measure by the preparation of the state carriages for a grand ceremony. The coach used by Charles X. at his coronation has been newly painted and gilt. The lamps have been removed, and it has been ornamented with eagles. The carriage used at the baptism of the Count de Chambord has been prepared for King Jerome. Three other carriages have been fitted up for the members of the Imperial family. Those carriages are called the *Turquoise*, the *Toupeze*, and the *Victoire*. All those changes have been made with the utmost despatch.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* opines that the Empress Eugenie is again in an interesting condition. "It has," he says "been remarked since the Emperor has been at Compeigne; that his Majesty, when driving out with the Empress, when at the theatre, and on other public occasions, places her on his right hand, in place of on the left, where she generally sits. According to one of the ancient usages of the French monarchy, it was only when the Queen was *enceinte* that she was placed on the right hand of the Sovereign. That custom was restored by the present Emperor a few months ago, when the Empress Eugenie was in an interesting situation; and it is consequently concluded that her Majesty is once more in a position to hold out to Louis Napoleon an expectation of an heir to his throne. It is also remarked that the Empress, contrary to her ordinary habit, goes to the chase in a carriage, and not on horseback."

Twenty-seven persons are to be tried for the affair of the *Opéra Comique*, the charge against them being a "plot against the safety of the state, and against the life of the Emperor." MM. Racher, Mazelin and David, who were arrested at Nantes on a charge of high treason, are now in the Conciergerie in Paris.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE PORTE.—Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers is appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France at the Sublime Porte, in the stead of M. de la Cour. The general takes with him rather a numerous *personnel*, and what is not unworthy of notice, his secretaries and *attachés* will be all or very nearly all, *military men* belonging to different arms of the service and of various grades; in fact, a regular staff.

AUSTRIA.

A communication from Vienna states that the Austrian Government has been enabled, by the assistance of the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg and other great financial establishments, to contract the desired loan.

Notwithstanding the vaunted reductions in the Austrian army, the generals in Italy have demanded fresh reinforcements from Vienna, and more troops have been sent.

ITALY.

During the last few days there have been vague rumors in circulation that another insurrection has taken place at Milan. There has been no positive outbreak; but the state of things in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces is anything but satisfactory.

A few weeks since a short notice appeared in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that four of Mazzini's emissaries had been arrested in Tyrol. The news was copied into the Austrian papers, but, as no details were given, it excited little curiosity, and the whole affair was soon forgotten. The circumstances were as follows:—Four persons, on their way through the Tyrol to Graubunden, sought rest and refreshment in a small inn by the wayside. One of the Austrian Finance-guard chanced to enter the public room, and remarked that the conversation of the persons in question, though extremely animated, was carried on in whispers. His suspicions were excited, and it is to be supposed that they were immediately communicated to the gendarmes. Be this as it may, the men were detained, their persons searched, and a large packet of papers found. The information contained in these documents was of the utmost importance, as it not only gave a perfect insight into the designs of the revolutionary party, but enabled more than one Government to lay hands on some of the leading men. It appears that a simultaneous outbreak was to have taken place—probably in September—in Austrian Italy, Sardinia, and in France. Indeed, it is whispered that the numerous arrests which have taken place in the two last mentioned States are in some way connected with the discovery made in the Tyrolean village inn. The watchfulness of the police and military authorities in Italy is naturally redoubled, and very many persons have been arrested at Milan, Massa-Carrara, and elsewhere. This Government is naturally not inclined to clear up the mystery in which the whole affair is involved, but it is probable that about 2,000 have been seriously compromised by the papers found on the persons of Mazzini's agents. In the revolutionary correspondence it was remarked, that the "subverters" were beginning to lose courage, but the Emperor of Russia if resolute may again give them a very fair chance of success. The Austrian Governmental organs do not doubt that the high price of corn is merely a pretext, and that the Turin disturbances are entirely of a political nature.

A Genoa letter, of the 27th ult., states that a number of soldiers in the Austrian army, stationed in Tuscany and Romagna, who had obtained furloughs, and proceeded as far as Ferrara, on their way home, were suddenly ordered to return to their respective corps. This circumstance increased the hopes of

those who desire war, and occasioned considerable ferment in central Italy.

The people of Italy are suffering deeply from high prices of food, and at Rome the greatest severities are put in force against the bakers and forestallers in grain. In some countries all corn is prohibited to be exported, whilst in others the importation is declared to be free.

We read in the *Echo du Mont Blanc*:—"The last plans of the revolutionary *tableau* are perfected in Piedmont. After the enlistment of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine and of the Holy Family for the purpose of sapping these Institutes to their bases, after the socialist organisation of the econamate, the academy of Superga, founded by Charles Albert, is to complete the work of demolition. It is now very probable that the Piedmontese ministry will introduce a new project of law on marriage, and that the *mise en scene* will be the complete spoliation of the clergy. That will be the end. We shall then be fully under the reign of Socialism. The disciples of William Marr, Proudhon, and Mazzini will find the machine of government wholly prepared for their guidance."

ROME.—The Russian Ambassador has demanded his passports, and left Rome. This abrupt and hostile proceeding arose out of the following circumstances.

The Pope has selected a Polish martyr, whose life had been one of noble heroism and touching piety, for the glory of canonization. It is well known that it is the invariable practice of the Catholic Church, on such occasions, to make the most diligent inquiries, from the most authentic sources, respecting all particulars in the life of such exalted sons of the Church, in order that they may be placed upon perpetual record. To this effect, communications were addressed by His Holiness to some Polish monks. The good ecclesiastics readily answered the Sovereign Pontiff. But they were shortly afterwards seized with circumstances of indignity, and, by order of the Czar, banished to the snows of Siberia—because, in addressing the Head of the Church, they had not, in the first instance, transmitted their letters to the Chancery of St. Petersburg.

Pope Pius, on receiving the intelligence of this ruthless cruelty, is said to have wept with sorrow, and to have exclaimed that—"Catholics in Russia had no other course left but to suffer and to die." This very natural expression roused the indignation of the Russian Ambassador, who immediately demanded his passports, and quitted the Eternal City.

The cruelty of the Czar to these unoffending Polish ecclesiastics will excite a deep feeling of abhorrence. There is no Concordat between Russia and the Pope. When it was in contemplation to draw one up, the Czar and his Holiness could not agree upon certain heads; but it was then understood that the Catholics in the dominions of the Czar should have the privilege of communicating in spiritual matters with the Holy See without restriction. Exile to Siberia is now the Czar's practical commentary upon the understanding; and, rupture of diplomatic relations his answer to the Pope's remonstrances.

GREECE.

The *Trieste Gazette* states from Athens that after the arrival of the intelligence that war had been declared by the Porte on Russia, several hundred armed Greeks passed the frontier, and proceeded to Arla and Prevesca, to drive from them the Turkish garrison and to seize on Janina.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 23rd ult., state that the evening before, the Queen, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the officers of the palace admitted to a private audience M. Soule, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Spain.

It was reported that M. Soule intended shortly to submit to the Queen a proposition of the American Government relative to the purchase of the island of Cuba.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Bucharest, and all the towns in the provinces, have been placed in a state of siege, Martial law has been proclaimed, and any person found in correspondence with the Turks were to be at once executed. Prince Gortschakoff had left Bucharest for Krajowe, where the first conflict was expected to take place. The latter town was filled with Russian troops, and reinforcements were expected. Russian couriers have been established between Bucharest and Krajowe. A large quantity of corn is lying at Odessa, but in the present state of politics in that region it is very difficult to transport it to Europe, where it would be most acceptable. A large quantity is, however, secured. The navigation of the Lower Danube is suspended.

The British and French fleets are now anchored off the island of Marmora.

The most perfect tranquillity continues in the capital. Since the issue of the manifesto a general satisfaction seems to prevail among the Mussulman population, and it is evident that throughout the whole question with Russia great care has been taken to conciliate the Christian population in every way.

INDIA.

It is generally thought that another campaign in Burmah is inevitable. It is evidently alike preposterous either to call the present state of affairs in Burmah, 'a state of peace,' or to style a country 'British territory' in which no villages out of the range of our guns can be kept from the enemy, or to designate as 'dacoits' large bodies of armed men fighting much more boldly and aggressively than any we encountered while war was avowed.

CHINA.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—No reliable information, it appears, had been received from the north

of the progress of the insurgents. It was said they were locating themselves in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi and proceeding cautiously, while we have reports from Canton that detachments of the rebels were at Panton and also at Hoken, about 110 miles from Peking, and that Tien-tsin, which is only 90 miles from Peking, was in their possession, and that it was a grand object to possess this latter place, being the emporium for the trading rice junks, thus interrupting supplies destined for the capital.

It is generally believed the Emperor has left Peking, and is some distance from it, ready to make his escape.

At the present moment, the following description of the Danubian Principalities, and the respective claims of Russia and Turkey to these territories, may prove interesting. We copy from the *London Times*:—

"The territories of the old Byzantine monarchy, which the Turks appropriated, had been bounded on the North by the Danube; but, as the power of the Ottoman Sovereigns increased, they carried their conquests beyond this frontier, and established themselves for a considerable period even in the capital of Hungary. Among the states in these parts which they reduced to obedience, were two principalities of some antiquity, termed Wallachia and Moldavia, governed by rulers of their own, and comprising very nearly the same districts which they include at the present day. These were brought by the great Solyman into a species of subjection to the Ottoman Crown. That the conquest was in itself incomplete, is not very probable, considering the strength of the Turks at that period; but, for some reason or other, the provinces in question were never actually incorporated in the Ottoman empire, but were left under their own princes with a reservation only of sovereignty and tribute to the Sublime Porte.

"The other conquests of the Sultan to the North of the Danube were all ultimately lost; but the Danubian Principalities, as they were now denominated, remained under these relations with the Turkish monarchy, until its fortunes began to be affected by the ascendancy of Russia. Peter the Great was contented with obtaining the support or connivance of their Princes in his contents with the Sultan; but, as the ambition of the Czars expanded, it became a leading object of Russian policy to detach these semi-independent states from the Turkish dominion altogether, and to transfer to St. Petersburg, by gradual encroachments, the allegiance due to Constantinople. These designs were aided by a concurrence of favorable circumstances. As the Ottoman power declined, the independence of Wallachia and of Moldavia became somewhat more substantial; and, as their population was exclusively Christian, the pretext of a protectorate was brought plausibly into requisition. The Russian Government affected, therefore, to defend, against the Porte, the rights and immunities constitutionally reserved to the Principalities; and so successfully were her operations conducted, that, in the end, the authority of the Sultan was practically divided for the benefit of the Czar. Every victorious war was made to contribute its impulse to this consummation. As long ago as 1792 it was stipulated and agreed that the Governors, or, as they are styled Hospodars of the Danubian Principalities, should neither be appointed nor removed without licence obtained from the Russian Court; and so rapidly since that time has the work of encroachment proceeded, that the Sultan now stands debased by his own surrenders from most of the privileges of a supreme lord. The 'sovereignty' of the Provinces, it is true, still nominally pertains to him; but no Turk can settle in them; nor can any Turkish troops be quartered there, except under specified circumstances, inasmuch that, if at this very moment the Czar were to retire from the Principalities, the Sultan could not march into them except at the cost of another breach of treaty and another embroilment. We have before remarked, that within the last thirty years the good offices of Great Britain were employed at the instance of Russia to procure the evacuation of these very provinces by the Turks.

"As yet, however, the Danubian Principalities are not Russian."

There is no reason to doubt that on the 27th of Oct. 3,000 Turkish infantry and 2,400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was despatched. The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. Here, then, is an end for the moment of notes and diplomatic conferences; the principals in the dispute have taken the matter into their own hands, and the seconds have nothing left for the moment but to stand by and wait the fortune of war. The reconciliation—so ardently hoped—so often announced—has eluded us after all, and in spite of our well-meant efforts, the first decision will be given by the bloody arbitrament of battle. It would be idle to waste strategical criticism on the movements of Omar Pasha, which are, probably, as involuntary, as those of a rider whose misfortunes have mounted him on the back of a runaway horse, borne away by the fanaticism of Islam; he is probably forced to lead, in order to preserve the semblance of command. With an inferior force, with uncertain communications in his rear, in the face of an enemy for a long time possessed of, and established in, the country and far outnumbering him in cavalry, it appears the extremity of rashness to have deserted the protection of a line of strong fortresses and a mighty river, to throw himself into the midst of a hostile country at an inclement season of the year, when everything is against aggressive and in favor of defensive operations.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

VIOLATORS OF THE LAW, FINING THEMSELVES.—It has been the habit of the violators of Sunday Law in the District of Kensington, Philadelphia, to resort to the offices of the Aldermen in that District long before daylight on Monday mornings, and inform against themselves, and receive one-half the fines themselves amounting to \$2. Mr. James Altamus, Constable of the Second Ward, Kensington, states that he went to an Alderman's office before daylight on Monday morning last, to fine several persons who had sold liquor on the preceding Sunday, but found that he was too late, as the Magistrate had opened his office at about 3 o'clock, and had received information from the parties themselves, and had inflicted the penalty of \$4, giving to the informer one-half.

We clip, from the *Albany Journal* of the 18th inst., the following account of the visit of His Excellency, the Papal Nuncio, to Albany:—

"**VISIT OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO TO ALBANY.**—On Saturday last His Excellency Monsignor Bedini, the Apostolic Nuncio, visited this city, and on Sunday celebrated Pontifical High Mass at the dedication of the altars of the new Cathedral. The ceremonies were among the most solemn and imposing of the Catholic Church, and notwithstanding the drenching rain, the immense building was densely crowded. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of New York, and was one of the most eloquent efforts of that able Divine. On Monday evening, the Nuncio was entertained at the residence of M. McMahon, Esq., in State street. Among the guests present on the occasion were Governor Seymour, Lt. Governor Church, Bishops McCloskey, of Albany, and Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Very Rev. Mr. Conroy, and Hon. C. Wilson, Mayor of Montreal. At table, the health of the Nuncio having been proposed by Mr. McMahon, His Excellency responded in French, and concluded by a complimentary allusion to Governor Seymour. The Governor's reply was one of the happiest efforts of one whose speeches on such occasions are always admirably conceived. He concluded by proposing, in just and complimentary terms, the health of the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey. The Bishop replied in the beautiful manner peculiar to that distinguished Prelate. Speeches were also made in the course of the evening, in response to sentiments, by Hon. Mr. Wilson, Mayor of Montreal, Mayor Perry and Hon. R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. On Tuesday evening the Nuncio was entertained by John Tracy, Esq., and on Wednesday evening by Governor Seymour. On the latter occasion, many of the Protestant Clergymen of the city were present. The splendid mental endowments of the Nuncio, his evident amiability of character, and the frankness and sincerity of his heart, won for him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him. He left this city for New York on Thursday morning; and, before his return to Rome, will visit the Western States, and the Brazilian and other South American Governments.—He is delegated with full Papal powers, we believe, concerning all the affairs of the Catholic Church in North and South America; his authority being, for the time, equal to that of the Pope himself.

Rev. Joseph Keenan, a Baptist preacher, has "abjured his errors," says the *St. Louis Herald des Glaubens*, and been received into the Catholic Church at Benton, Mo.

The advocates of the Stirling Fishery Claim are bestirring themselves again, and will probably make a demonstration soon. It is suggested that they will annex Nova Scotia to the United States for us, and thus bring their case within the distinct jurisdiction of our Government. There certainly is no other way in which they can accomplish anything.—*New York Times*.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—Our Cuban correspondence gives us further information concerning the rumored disturbances and arrests at Baracoa, on the extreme eastern end of the island. It seems that the fact of a conspiracy against the Government was revealed by a person who had been invited to join it, and to whom an official rank had been offered in the army of the intended revolution. This revelation led to the arrest of quite a number of the inhabitants of the city. It is said that the Government has caused it to be generally understood that in case of any renewal of the attempt at revolution, the negro slaves shall be set free. The object of this threat is undoubtedly to impress upon all Slave-owners the necessity of supporting the Government, and upon all others the probability that they will have their throats cut by a horde of enfranchised negroes. In case they join in any revolutionary movement.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—From the *San Francisco Herald* of the 16th ult., we learn that His Hawaiian Majesty has been pleased to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Judd from his situation in the Ministry. This seems to indicate that the influence of the Missionaries is abating, and that they will no longer be allowed to carry on their nefarious designs against the Sandwich Islands. The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*, which has often pleaded the cause of the Hawaiians against their evangelical oppressors, has the following remarks upon the rumored "Annexation":—"We have been perhaps the earliest, and the most constant advocate of receiving these misgoverned islands to the protection of our flag. All that there is of respectable, and of honest, there look to this as the only salvation of the people from the misrule of Church and State established by the Protestant Missionaries."

Two young negro slaves killed their master, Wylie Kearney, of Caldwell County Kentucky, a few days since. He was a hard master, and was about to punish one of them, when the other came up and threw a rope over his head, and then both pulled on the ends of the rope until he was choked to death.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. MISS ANTONETTE BROWN.—AN ACCOUNT OF A SAD MOCKERY.—On Wednesday, September 12, (as we infer from the letter of the Tribune correspondent,) Miss Brown was ordained Pastor of the Congregationalist church of South Butler, Western New York. "The little brown meeting-house" of the congregation, "which the assemblage of the Sabbath fills to overflowing," was not sufficiently large for the occasion. And "the Baptist Society opened its larger house."—"The severity of the storm detained at home President Calkins, of McGrawville, Mr. Winchester, of Fairport, and many other reverend gentlemen who were expected." But clergymen there were present. "The Rev. Mr. Nipper, of Victoria, opened the exercises with prayer." The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Syracuse, with Gerritt Smith (?) entered the desk. And the Rev. Mr. Hicks addressed the "Pastor." Mr. Candee, one of the Deacons, and Elder McCoon, of Butler, took part in the exercises. Mr. Candee opened the addresses by saying, that "their church did not believe in the necessity for ordination;" and then explained why an ordination was held. He left the burden of the proof, however, to Mr. Gerritt Smith, whose ability to expound the Gospel, doubtless corresponds with his faith in it. Mr. Smith finally made way for "brother Leo," whom he endorsed: "I know brother Leo—know that he will give you a sermon for the occasion. I think it will go far to enlighten the public on the point, that a woman has the right to preach the Gospel as well as man." Mr. Lee now came forward. He asked the indulgence of the audience, as never before in his life had he delivered a written sermon. He read his text from Gal. 3, 28.