

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Independence* writes to the Emperor to say that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of crossing the Danube and meeting the enemy without very considerable reinforcements. Some say that 50,000 more men are asked for by the Marshal and 30,000 English by Lord Raglan. The French journals inform us that reinforcements for the army of the East are being sent out daily.

The *National Intelligence* publishes the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American now in Europe, dated—

"MARSEILLES, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1854.—I am induced to make some remarks about the cholera, now in twenty-six departments in France. Perhaps they may throw light on the strange journeyings of this dreadful scourge of God. It appears to have flown over Lyons, that large city watered on both sides by the Rhone and the Saone, and in every way surrounded by fresh water. It has never been there. It lighted at Avignon, at the Pope's palace, the highest ground in the city, occupied by French troops. Out of eight hundred in that palace, two hundred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Arles, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such was the panic that in a population of twenty thousand only five thousand remained, the rest having fled no one knows where. The deaths are at present reduced to fifty per day. Some of the soldiers were ordered to Marseilles to embark for Algeria; they introduced it into this place.

"Eighty thousand inhabitants have emigrated; many fled to encamp in the woods. Soon their little means will be exhausted, and they will be forced to obtain employment in or near the city, which will add to the victims. Many die of sheer fear. If the Russians were within five miles of the city—the Cossacks, correctly remembered in France, within sight—the panic could not be greater. It is said that fathers have fled, leaving wives and children to follow as soon as necessary articles could be collected; also that mothers have done the same thing. This I will not believe of a mother. Families hire wagons, carrying bedding, &c., not knowing, so that they only can get clear of the city, where they shall go as the *bastides* (country houses near the city) six thousand in number, shanties, &c., are crowded. Our streets look as if a second fatal plague exist. At six o'clock the shops close, and everybody retires, while a death-like silence prevails even on the beautiful promenade, Bonaparte, which is usually crowded till midnight. The deaths in the remaining population of 129,000, have been, within a few days, from 130 to 187 per day, the usual number being only 25.

"From what I have said, it would appear that this scourge is not wholly in the air, as is believed in the United States, but is also communicated by travellers. It does not follow the course of rivers; it avoided Lyons, and, as I stated above, has never been there. Their city, as regards fresh water, is washed on all sides by two mighty rivers; one is coming from the north of France, passing by Paris, where the cholera is bad, the other from Switzerland.—Marseilles is surrounded by the sea; no fresh water is near, and yet see how it suffers.

"Great efforts are being made in Paris to have the shops closed on Sundays, and the supporters of the movement have resolved to purchase nothing on that day. The *Patrie* recommends the further measure of withdrawing custom from those tradesmen who persist in keeping their shops on the Sunday."

A correspondent of the *Tablet* gives a cheering report of the progress of Catholicity in France:—

"I am delighted to see that religion is making great advances in Paris, even since I was here last, about two years ago. I remember on my first visit to Paris, about twenty years ago, how scantily the churches were served with Priests, the thin congregations consisting principally of a few aged men and women, and very few communicants indeed. Now the churches are crowded, and countless multitudes of both sexes approach the Holy Table every Sunday.

"I have been in Paris when the Clergy dare not appear in the streets in Clerical costume without exposing themselves to insult and danger, and even still, although they appear abroad in the costume of their profession, it is painful to the Irish Catholic to see with what little respect they are treated by the people. No salutation, no smile of affectionate respect greets the French Priest as he goes forth among the people. I have often asked myself why is this—for, the French Clergy are as good, as learned, as exemplary as any body of Clergy in the world—and the only solution I can give is, that they are pensioners of the state; that they are paid from the taxes wrung from the people; that they are not bound to the people by the strong ties of willing service and voluntary support. And is it to reduce the Irish Priesthood to the level of the French that one of the Catholic body, the representative of a Catholic constituency, the learned Serjeant Shee, is laboring in the English parliament? Oh! never shall the Irish Priests become state pensioners. No; not all the wealth of the Irish law established Church, enormous though it be, would be accepted by the Irish Priests in exchange for the love, veneration, and mutual dependence on each other that binds the Catholic people of Ireland and their Priests together, heart to heart. May I recall to the minds of your readers the murder of the Abbé Guizot, Canon of St. Denis, who was assassinated in the open day in the streets of Paris last May. About six months before his death, a respectable Catholic lady, maltreated by her husband, sought the spiritual consol-

tion and counsel of the Abbé in the holy confessional. The advice the penitent received did not accord with the will and designs of her wicked husband, and he sowed vengeance against his wife's adviser. He kept his vow, and after a lapse of six months this demon murdered the Priest. The murderer was arrested, but what became of him I cannot learn.—Thank God, our history affords no such sacrilegious act. Had such a thing occurred in Ireland the wrath of the people would leave but little to be done by the hangman."

AUSTRIA.

It is not probable that the Vienna Conference will meet to draw another protocol, as Russia is said to have still fifteen or twenty days to resolve on quitting or retaining possession of the Principalities.

Some pretend to attribute the numerous changes which have taken place in the plains of the Russian campaign to a division among the generals of Prince Gortschakoff. It is much more correct to say that this wavering is caused by the contradictory orders from head quarters, and proceeds from political causes; and it is satisfactory to know that all the latest intelligence tends to one point—that Austria is firm in her determination to force the Czar to evacuate the Provinces, not as an ally determined to prevent Turkey and the Western Powers from advancing, but as an active ally determined to put it out of the power of the Emperor Nicholas to disturb the peace of Europe for a long time to come.—*Morning Chronicle's Paris Correspondent.*

The armies in Galicia and Transylvania are already very powerful, but the King of Prussia has recently given so many instances of irresolution that further military preparations are considered necessary. The army in Galicia now consists of 160,000; that in Transylvania of 170,000 men. The reserve army, placed *en echelon*, in two corps, will be about 70,000 strong. Thus the whole army concentrated for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of Turkey and the political independence of Austria consists of 400,000 men; but, as has above been said, the support of Prussia cannot be fully depended on, and therefore another 100,000 men will be raised.—The army in Italy and in garrison in the other parts of the empire may amount to about 200,000 men, so that the Austrian forces will soon amount to 650,000 or 700,000 men. As the most peaceful denizens of this city have come to the conclusion that a war between Austria and Russia is inevitable, "as the latter will never voluntarily quit the Principalities," they are somewhat astonished that Government should still hesitate. The general argument is, that the maintenance of such an enormous army in a state of inactivity—that is, within the frontiers of the empire—is ruinous to the finances, while the loss of time and opportunity is irretrievable. The principal cause of the delay on the part of Austria is doubtless the desire to be fully prepared for all contingencies; but she has another motive, and the language used by the *Times* in one of its recent leaders has long been heard on the Continent, "Six months have elapsed since the allies took the field, and until now their armies have not fired a shot."

ITALY.

The state of public feeling in Italy is very bad, and great disturbances are expected. The French garrison at Rome is to be reinforced.

At Genoa the cholera has occasioned a perfect panic. The railway trains are crowded at every departure, the hotels are deserted, and many shopkeepers even have closed their houses and gone to the country.

ROME.—EXECUTION OF COSTANTINI.—It will be recollected that the Tribunal of the Consulta, towards the middle of May last, condemned to death Grandoni and Costantini, two of the principal accomplices in the assassination of Count Rossi. This decree was submitted to the Sovereign sanction, and as that sanction was rather long in appearing, people thought for a moment that this hesitation was perhaps the indication of a commutation of the penalty. It was nothing of the kind; and the Sovereign Pontiff, notwithstanding the etymology with which his heart is filled, has not thought himself able to grant a pardon to the accomplices of the most abominable crime of this Roman revolution, so fertile in attempts of every kind, but has allowed justice to take its course.

One of the two guilty men, Grandoni, has not waited for the day of human justice, and has anticipated its vengeance. He hung himself in prison, about three weeks ago.

Costantini has not imitated the companion of his crime, and on Saturday, July 22nd, he ascended the scaffold. He died as almost all the Italian sectaries die, with blasphemy in his mouth, and repelling the image of the Saviour of men. His last exclamation was the cry of all the Demagogues, "Viva la repubblica!" A great honor indeed for that form of government, to reap the good wishes and merit the praises of assassins.

It is well known that the assassins of Count Rossi, have a place of honor in the worship of their brethren and friends, who willingly place them in the catalogue of the confessors and heroes of the republican cause. Even on the evening of the assassination, the principal of them was the object of an enthusiastic ovation; he was promenaded in triumph through the Corso; they kissed his hands, and exclaimed—"Long live the hand which struck the blow!" Costantini ought, without doubt, to have shared in the honors of this triumph, for he had a most direct part in the success of the assassination. It was he who struck on the shoulder of the unfortunate minister the blow agreed upon to make him turn aside his head, and thus present his throat to the assassin's dagger. But the times are changed. Thanks to the wise measure decreed by the government, and to the good feeling of the population, the assassin died in the

midst of the indifference or the horrors of a few scattered spectators.

The execution of July 22nd is one proof more that great crimes rarely escape the vengeance of Heaven, and that sooner or later the guilty receive the penalty of them.

SPAIN.

A private letter from Madrid says that it would be difficult to give an idea of the popular hatred to the Queen-Mother and Sartorius. A memoir of the latter is hawked about, entitled "Vida del Conde de San Luis, el Ladron! el Ladron! el Ladron!" and cries of death were, even on the 26th, uttered against the former, with the addition of most offensive epithets.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS IN VALLADOLID.—The first act of the Junta of Valladolid has been the expulsion of the Jesuits located in that province. The *Nation* calls for the suppression of all the other religious houses which have been established in consequence of the concordat; adding that, "in order for the Catholic religion to shine in all its splendor, it is not necessary to have these lodges of Friars, which are nothing more than perpetual focuses of conspiracy against the national liberties."

RUSSIA.

A Vienna paper has a Warsaw letter which speaks of a demonstration at St. Petersburg against the Emperor and his policy by a considerable number of the most influential members of the Senate.

It is stated that the Crown Prince Alexander signed the memorial, which hinted that it was impossible to approve a line of policy condemned by the whole of Europe. A wish was also expressed that the Principalities should be evacuated. This statement appears to be one of those put into circulation by Russian agents to divert public attention.

The *Courier de Marseilles* quotes a letter announcing that a secret treaty had been concluded, or was on the point of being signed, between Russia and Persia, and that the Prime Minister of the Teherah had repaired to Georgia, to communicate to the Russian general commanding in that province the terms upon which the Shah consented to accept the propositions of the Czar. On those terms Persia places herself entirely at the disposal of the Emperor of Russia, and pledges herself to employ her army, not only against Turkey, but also against all his enemies.

NORTHERN POWERS.

SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—King Oscar, who has hitherto rejected the pressing demands of the Western Powers, that he should join them in the war, or at any rate allow them to occupy some point on his coasts, has offered them conditions on which he will give up his armed neutrality. They are the payment of subsidies to Sweden during the war, and the guarantee that Finland shall be restored to Sweden at the close of the war. The Western Powers have returned no definite answer.—*Aachener Zeitung.*

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN SWEDEN.—A letter from Hamburg of the 26th, ult., in the *Independence* of Brussels, says:—"The Minister of War in Sweden has just addressed a circular to all the military governors of the kingdom, demanding the space of time which it would require to concentrate all the troops in garrison in the different localities on one given point. It is supposed that this measure is the preliminary to the formation of an army to be ready to march where circumstances might demand its presence."

THE BALTIC.

By a private letter from St. Petersburg, we hear the Emperor has issued a ukase which compels all the English residents along the coasts to retire into the interior, but permits those now living in the city to live anywhere on the great road to Moscow. Before we left Cronstadt, on the 2d, every effort was made to discover some of the infernal machines which are said to have been laid down, but after the most diligent search to within 3,000 yards of the Risbank battery, none were found. It is known that several hundred were made at a Government factory near Moscow at the beginning of this year. They consist of copper globes holding 700lb. of powder, and are made to explode either by the ship's bottom striking them, or by means of galvanic wires connected with the shore. One of them would make a hole in the St. Jean d'Acre's bottom about 25 feet in diameter.

The following letter from the Baltic gives confidence to the expectation that 'something will be done':—

H.M.S.—

"Something is really to be done, but not what you expected in England.

"On the arrival of the French troops we are to storm and capture 'Aland,' assisted by marines and blue jackets. There will be no mistake about it; the first intention is to bombard and shell—but, by so doing, we should have destroyed what we wish to keep; therefore, we shall attack and carry the place with a storming party, and garrison the island with French and English. Our operations commence on the 4th."

The fleet was considered free from cholera. The French have been the greatest sufferers, and 60 Frenchmen have found their last resting-place in the Gulf of Finland.

The result of the sounding and surveying, by the small steamers was beginning to be apparent from the success with which one division of the large ships had been conducted through the narrow, intricate, and dangerous channels among the Aland Islands, and placed it in position for battle before the fortifications of Bomarsund.

Helsingfors and Cronstadt are impregnable, and cannot be approached unless with the sacrifice of six or eight line-of-battle ships. The people of England

should be emphatically impressed with this fact, and the question then arises—is the conquest of either of these places worth the slaughter of 6,000 men? Between the islands on which the batteries of Sweaborg are built a single ship alone can pass; and from the casemates directed upon this point are the muzzles of 340 guns, of large calibre.

A powerful army landing and encircling Helsingfors is considered the only feasible plan of operation, and when Bomarsund has fallen, as it will do in a few days, our hopes are directed to Sweden for assistance by land. When Sir C. Napier menaced Cronstadt, every man in the fleet saw the madness of attempting to force a passage; unless aided by land forces to distract the enemy.

Copenhagen, July 31.—Bomarsund is reported to be taken, with great loss on both sides.

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

BATTLE OF GIURGEVO.—It seems that when the siege of Silistria was raised Omar Pasha conceived the idea of advancing in force upon the Danube, and crossing that river into Wallachia. With this view, he despatched considerable bodies of troops from Shumla towards Rostchuk and Silistria, but repaired himself in the meantime to the British camp at Varna, where he arrived on the 3rd of August, and held a conference with the allied commanders respecting the projected operations. In the interval, however, and before he could join his army on the Danube, affairs had been precipitated by the impatience or mistake of the Turkish generals. At Rostchuk the officer in command of the forces, observing the Russians, as he imagined, in full retreat, determined to improve the opportunity without waiting for the arrival of Omar Pasha, and on the 7th inst. crossed the river to Giurgevo. The enterprise itself was unsuccess-ful, for the Turks effected their lodgment and maintained their ground, but the Russians proved so much stronger than had been supposed, and disputed the position with such tenacity, that a heavy loss of life ensued. Among those left on the field were three English officers—Lieutenant Burke, of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Meynell, of the 75th Foot; and Captain Arnold, of the Madras Army, whose zeal and intrepidity in encouraging the Turks exposed them only too surely to the bullets of the Russian marksmen.—*Times.*

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Bucharest, dated the 28th July, according to which the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugereni. Its vanguard was at Schelava, two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage, and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching towards the Sereth.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from the seat of war in the East:—

"Our parades, reviews, drills, and inspections are as harmless and innocent as if they took place at Satory or Chobham, and our whole operations of offence by land have been confined to, first, a reconnoitring excursion by Lord Cardigan; secondly, the despatch of some engineer officers and sappers to Silistria and Rostchuk; thirdly, the march of a few French Pontoniers in the same direction (on Tuesday, the 11th); and, fourthly, the further despatch of a company of Sappers and of 150 sailors to Rostchuk, to construct a bridge across from the bank to the islands, and thence across to the other side. To those who advocate the necessity of striking some powerful blow at the most vital point of our gigantic antagonist there is one reply.—It would be madness to attempt Sebastopol. The Generals say our fleet is not prepared for it, and it would take one or two years to provide our army with the means of disembarking in the face of a powerful enemy and of prosecuting with success the siege of such a fortress. Surely all these difficulties, if they exist, ought to have been foreseen.—It is a dangerous thing to familiarize diplomatists with the use of 'armies of occupation;' still more dangerous would it be to strip war of its horrors, and to render the parade of all its pomp and circumstance as harmless as the moves of a chess-board. Human life ought to be sacred, but it is not. To talk of 'loss of life' as the first thing to be considered in conducting any operation of that terrible art whose chief mystery is the rapid destruction of an enemy is contemptible and hypocritical drivelling. If Russia finds she can with impunity exhaust the resources of Turkey by attacks on her territory, she will care but little for French and English armies and fleets, to whom the great undertakings of war are impracticable, and treat with indifference any little 'airings' our men may take by sea or land, so long as Cronstadt is intact and Sebastopol can shelter an armada under its guns.—The loss of officers and men in such affairs as those at Gamla Karleby and Rostchuk only embitters the feelings of the friends and relatives who lament their death. Such deplorable results may, indeed, be regarded as sacrifices of human life, all the more pitiable inasmuch as success would scarcely have been glorious, and failure certainly is discredit. Such are, I am sure, the prevailing sentiments of most of the army out here. It is the grossest nonsense to talk of the men being 'inflamed with ardor,' or 'burning with a desire to chastise the Russians,' or 'pining for distinction.' They have no particular animosity to the Russians, because they never saw them; and they have no sympathy with the Turks, who often cheat them, and never sincerely fraternize with their allies; but they tire of long encampments in the same place, and, if they must fight, their honest wish is to have that fighting over and done with it as soon as possible. They do not understand the impediments to rapid action which a semi-barbarous and semi-hostile country presents to our Generals, especially when they are asserted by a mode of thought founded on the traditions of a war which opened with pig-tails, 30-button gaiters, and cocked hats, and corrected by modern requisitions which tend to increase the comforts and to swell the baggage of our armies. A forced march is one of the most destructive proceedings to which an army can be exposed, and it appears that, in order to avoid its perils, we are to remain stationary, or, at all events, to advance with tiptoe marches to the Danube just in time to get into our winter quarters, or to be sent home on the signing of a protocol, which Russia will respect just so long as she is preparing for her next swoop."

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.—It is now a fact beyond all doubt that the allies are to occupy the Crimea. The troops will be landed at Theodosia (Rofa), and marched across the peninsula to Sebastopol. It is admitted on all hands that the possession of the Cri-