

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Another plot has been discovered in Paris, which was to have been put in execution on Wednesday night. It was known that the Emperor and Empress were to visit the Opera Comique, which is on the Boulevards Italiens, nearly opposite the Rue Laffitte. The throng on the line of route was the greatest when the Imperial carriages arrived at the theatre, and eye-witnesses assure me that the demonstration was of the most favorable kind, and that from the moment the carriages appeared near the Madeleine till they reached the doors of the Opera Comique the cries of "Vive l'Empereur;" and "Vive l'Impératrice!" were most frequent and loud. One account states, that about a dozen or sixteen men, who were near the entrance of the theatre when the cortege drew up, attracted the attention of the Sergens de Ville by the energy of their cries; and suspicion was excited by their manners. One of these men, when waving his hat, exposed a part of his bosom by the opening of his coat, and the handle and point of a dagger were visible. The man was at once arrested, and as the police were removing him, some one cried out to arrest the group of which he was the centre. They were arrested to the number of twelve, as they were making an effort to get off.—It is stated that all were armed, either with a dagger or a pistol. The Emperor and Empress quitted the theatre at ten minutes past twelve. The crowd was still great, and the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were as frequent as when he entered. The carriages were attended by the same escort that accompanied them on their arrival. At one moment, when they were driving rather quickly, the Emperor was heard to request that they should go at the slowest pace. The escort kept close to the carriage.

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the cost of the espionage in the Russian interest in France for the present year is estimated at more than 2,000,000*fr.*; and some of the persons employed in it, both Russians as well as French, are those whose position in society one would suppose ought to place them above such services. One titled person is at this moment travelling in Germany, with minor agents scattered over the country, for the purpose of picking up information. The scale of remuneration for this not very creditable occupation varies according to the rank and consequent utility of the party. One person has been mentioned who is, and has been for some time, in the receipt of more than 100,000*fr.* per annum for supplying the Russian government with secret information on matters in general, but particularly with reference to France and England. But the co-operation of no one, in however humble a sphere, is rejected, provided he has the facility of communicating news. Even the most trifling gossip is transmitted; and when no valuable information is conveyed, the rumors of the saloons, more or less partaking of scandal, serve to amuse the court of Russia.

The *Moniteur* gives a despatch, dated Bucharest, July 2, which states that the Principalities are occupied. Ozoroff is going to Constantinople to begin new negotiations. Assurance is given against a modification of the Government.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic message in the *Morning Herald* says:—"In addition to the *corps d'armée* which has invaded the Principalities, General Luder is at the head of 25,000 Russians, ready, if necessary, to be carried at a moment's notice to any part of the Ottoman territory that may seem proper. The ports and coasts of the Black Sea are all strongly defended by a powerful artillery, which would render an attack from the combined fleets a matter of no small difficulty.

Intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 21st June, announces that a Russian squadron, consisting of five vessels, was sailing along the coast of the Black Sea, and maintaining a strict surveillance over the mouth of the Danube. On the 20th a Russian frigate, the *Kaluma*, advanced on a reconnoitering expedition, and proceeded to within three miles of the entrance of the Bosphorus.

TURKEY.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.—The movement of steamers, English and French, is very great, and each day the cannon announces some new arrival. The English fleet at Besika Bay has 8,000 men, with 700 guns; the French, 10,000 men, with 900 guns. The three-decker *Friedland* with 120, the *Benbow* with 90, and the *Marengo* and *Duperré* with 50 guns each, are expected. The *Journal de Constantinople* which appears to have made complete arrangements for war, opines that should a collision occur "Admiral Dundas would have the chief command of the fleet, and some French general of an iron will might be landed." A correspondent of the *Trieste Zeitung* writes that the Turkish fleet has 1,000 and the Russian Black Sea fleet 1,500 guns. According to the Turkish accounts the army already consists of 260,000 men. "40,000 volunteers have already presented themselves." The Turks are working hard at the blockhouses on the heights which command the entrance of the Bosphorus from the Black Sea. Lord Stratford has recently been twice to the Seraglio, where his stay was very prolonged.

Riots have taken place in Smyrna in consequence of the forcible arrest of an aide-de-camp of Kossuth. In reply of retaliation a marine officer, the son of a field marshal, had been assassinated. The hotel of the Austrian Consul was guarded by Austrian soldiers. The rumors that disturbances and anti-Christian demonstrations had occurred at Aleppo are totally false.

SPAIN.

DECREES OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE HOLY PLACES.

The Spanish government have resolved to assert the ancient rights and privileges of Spain as the patron and chief supporter of the Holy Places; and a royal decree was published on June 26th, with a long preamble, in which it is stated that the patronage of the Holy Places is one of the most ancient and glorious jewels of the crown of Spain, and that its acquisition and conservation have cost the kingdom and its monarchs extraordinary and constant sacrifices; that for four centuries Spain was the only support of the venerable monuments of our redemption, and has since then always contributed more than all others together towards that pious object.

ROME.

June 17th and 21st recalled the anniversaries very dear to the states of the Church and to all the Christian world—that of the election of Pope Pius IX. to the Sovereign Pontificate, and that of his coronation in the Basilica of St. Peter's. A brilliant illumination testified the popular joy.

It is announced that numerous pardons have been granted by the clemency of the Holy Father on this happy anniversary.

AUSTRALIA.

The position of all the Australian colonies, and more especially of Victoria, was most satisfactory. According to the report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce the exports of Victoria amounted, in 1852, to £15,000,000, by far the greater portion of which was made up of gold. During the first three months of the present year upwards of 600,000 ounces of gold had been exported from Melbourne alone.

The recently passed Gold Regulation Act has called into action the spirit of agitation, which promises to reach a state of furor as the time fixed (May 11) for the meeting of the Legislative Council approaches. The enforcement of the regulation in question, for raising a revenue from the gold fields, has caused an amount of vexation and injury far greater than the promised gain held out as a bait.—Amongst other matters, we find that the cost of all kinds of provisions had risen to a frightful height, and with no immediate prospect of abatement; nevertheless, everything finds a ready market. In this state of matters much distress prevails amongst newcomers. While, however, the prices of food are so high (the two-pound loaf is quoted at 7*d.*, and potatoes at ten to twelve shillings per hundred weight) the wages of laborers continue undiminished. The accounts from the mines are still favorable. Reports had reached Sydney of the discovery of new mines at a place named Jimbeny Creek, about forty miles in a north-east direction from Albury, and where it is stated that two men, who had been digging for twelve weeks, had realised no less than twelve to fifteen ounces, on an average, daily. A crowd of persons had gone off immediately that the news was published, and their success has hitherto been as great as that of the two persons above alluded to. From the Victoria district, the news is equally favorable. Gold is at present selling at £3 17*s.* per oz., but an opinion prevails that a slight decline in value will shortly take place. It was reported that rich mines of tin ore had been discovered in Victoria by a Mr. Terry, who had forwarded specimens to England.

CHINA.

Letters from Hong Kong of May 5th mention a report that an overland express had arrived at Canton, stating that the insurgents had defeated the imperial troops, and were proceeding northwards towards Peking.

A dispute had been caused at Canton by the extraordinary proceeding of an armed French force being in the small garden at Canton for the purpose of erecting a flagstaff, against the wishes and protest of the community. Since then a serious outrage had taken place—the capture of two Englishmen by the armed marines of the French corvette *Capricieuse*, in the small garden of the community at Canton, the acting English consul's authority totally disregarded, and the two gentlemen forcibly and rudely taken off to Whampoa, where, after about an hour's questioning, they were liberated by Captain Rorquemare, they having been found committed no offence whatever.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The South African *Advertiser* says—"Along an open frontier five or six hundred miles in extent, the colony touches the territories of not less than seven or eight African chiefs, with all of whom we have had inextinguishable connections in peace and inconclusive struggles of war. The problem is, now to preserve tranquillity among all these potentates, and to protect the inhabitants of the thinly peopled districts from being overrun any moment in case of misunderstanding."

IRELAND.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.—THE DOOLEY CASE AGAIN.—Patrick Dooley has been put on the rack again.—Dooley had no right to vote for the tenant right candidates at the late King's county election. Dooley is only a tenant farmer. What right have tenant farmers to think? Who gave them leave to think? The landlord refuses it, and the law denies protection to such as transgress the command of the autocrat.—Dooley transgressed, and not only thought, but voted in accordance with his own convictions; and last year he paid the penalty by having five "distresses" laid on his crops, his cattle and his furniture, within a few weeks of the commission of the crime of voting against his landlord's will.

The history of Dooley's case is so instructive, and so illustrative of the working of the landlord and tenant code that we recal the facts of last year as a proper preface to the last procedure in his case.

In July, Dooley voted for the two popular candidates for the King's County.

On the 19th of the next month a "distress" was laid on his oats. The cause of the long delay of three weeks between the crime of Dooley and the punishment was, that under the present law the landlord cannot distrain growing crops, and Dooley's landlord had to wait till the oats were cut. The inventory gives us this explanation of the stay of execution upon the offender—"one acre of oats in stacks" being the first item in the inventory:—

On the 21st of August a second distress was made, under which "one acre of barley in stacks" was seized.

On the 2nd September, a third distress was made, under which "a quantity of barley in stacks" was seized.

On the 7th September another distress was made, and "wheat in stacks" was seized.

On the 8th of October the bailiffs were at work again, and "meadows in cocks and windrows" was seized.

On the 18th of October they were at him again, and "wheat, oats, and hay," was the subject of capture.

Thus, within less than two months six seizures were made upon the property of Dooley, hay, oats, barley, wheat, "plough," "barrow," "dresser," "settle-bed," "table," "five chairs," and one "chest," were seized and sold for rent and arrears of rent, there being at no time one year's rent due by the rebellious tenant, who claimed the right to think and vote.

The half year's rent amounted to £15 10*s.* 4*d.*, and the cost of bailiffs and other landlord retainers who were supported out of the produce of Dooley's property for the two months during which the screw was being applied, was six pounds eight shillings. A few days after the last auction of Dooley's goods a "fresh gale" fell due, and the large deductions for the bailiffs leaving still, according to the landlord computation, one entire half year's rent due, the falling due of the second entitled him to bring an ejectment against the plucked Dooley. Dooley's friends defended the ejectment—the charges for the bailiffs were held by the barrister to be excessive—a few shillings were struck off and credited as against the rent in Dooley's amount, which left the sum total due a few shillings under a full year's rent, and the ejectment was dismissed. Thus, for the moment, Dooley escaped total destruction.

Dooley paid all that was due subsequent to this transaction, but on the first of May another half year's rent fell due, and on the 24th of the month he received the following complimentary notice from his landlord:—

"NOTICE AND PARTICULARS OF DISTRESS.

"To be delivered or posted where distress is made by agent or bailiff—9 and 10 Vic., c. 111, s. 10.

"Take notice that I have this day entered and made a distress for rent, on all that and those that part of the lands of Russell's Pen, now in the possession of Patrick Dooley, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Drumcullen, barony of English, and King's County, for the sum of £15 10*s.* 4*d.*, being the amount of the rent demanded, and the time and times when the same accrued due, are as follows:—£15 10*s.* 4*d.* half a year's rent due and ending the 1st of May, 1853.

" " " rent due and ending " "

" " " rent due and ending " "

" " " rent due and ending " "

" " " rent due and ending " "

"And I have made such distress by the authority of Frederick Phillip Bennett, the known agent of Francis V. Bennett, of Thomastown House, Esq., the party entitled to the said rent, and unless said rent and the charges of such distress be paid within fourteen days from the time hereof, the goods and chattels so distrained will be disposed of according to law.

"Dated this 24th day of May, 1853.

"CHARLES COUGHLIN, of Upper Curragh, in said King's County.

"To Patrick Dooley, or the person or persons in the possession of the said premises.

"Inventory, viz., two cows, one heifer, and two calves."

We print the notice in full to show that Dooley was not in arrears—that he had paid his rent and all arrears of rent—that he owed only the one half year's rent due on the 1st of May last, and that on the 24th of that month the seizure was made.

No doubt Mr. Bennett has a right to receive his rent. But are there ten landlords in Ireland who can say that they have ten tenants who have so punctually paid up all rent due as Dooley has. Dooley has paid the May rent—he did not allow his cattle to be sold, but paid the money almost when demanded. He paid the bailiff's fees, too, and did not wait for the fourteen days during which the law permits bailiffs to prey upon tenants, but got rid of them at once.

Thus Dooley has once again escaped the ruin prepared for him for his temerity in thinking for himself, and voting as he thought right. But how long can he elude the grasp of the law which is not the poor man's friend? Messrs. Keogh, Sadlier, and Dr. McKnight have succeeded in getting one provision re-enacted, which will prove consolatory to the Dooleys of this kingdom. Last year, it will be remembered, Dooley's growing crops could not be seized, and execution was stayed for three weeks. The friends of Dr. McKnight have provided against such a calamity for the future. The seizure of growing crops is to be legalized once more, and men who, like Dooley, vote for tenant right candidates, will not be kept in suspense for three weeks of autumn, thanks to Dr. McKnight and the party with whom he acts, but will have their growing crops seized, and, if needs be, brought to the hammer.

Dooley's case is one of many. The landlord is strictly within the law, though outside the custom—possibly he reconciles this to his conscience by pleading that, so was Dooley, who, contrary to "custom," voted for the popular candidate and against the landlord nominee. We refer to the case as an illustration of the powers at present possessed by landlords over their tenants, and these powers are about to be increased by the present government, the most oppressive clause of the repealed code being about to be re-enacted by them.

EMIGRATION.—The portion of the last Australian mail destined for Ireland, and which reached the Dublin Post-office yesterday, was quite a "monster" in bulk. It required for sorting and distributing 32 extra pair of hands, and the carriers were not dispatched on their several walks until two hours beyond their ordinary period. A golden harvest in the shape of remittances may be expected by this arrival, and no doubt the "flight from Ireland" will be further

accelerated without waiting for the completion of the coming harvest season. Touching the decrease of the population westward, the *Galway Packet* complains that—"The result of the extensive emigration which has so rapidly thinned the rural districts in this neighborhood is now fairly visible, in the deserted state of our streets. Scarcely half as many of the rural population as were daily in town this time last year are to be seen at present, and there is also a proportionate falling off in the attendance upon market days. Shopkeepers are complaining of a sensible diminution in their business; so that whatever changes may have been wrought in the condition of such of the rural population as have been left behind, the prospects of the trading and mercantile classes, here at last, have by no means improved. The average number of emigrants departing by our railway each day during the week, was about 40, thus making a total of 240 persons from Galway alone."

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER OF THE 92^d REGIMENT.—Alexander Davidson, a private of the 92d regiment, whilst on his march from Galway to Ennis, to attend the Clare election, committed suicide on Thursday night in Gort, by shooting himself with his musket.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is understood that, in consequence of the great pressure of public business, parliament will not be prorogued until after the 20th of August.

THE MINISTRY AND MR. DISRAELI.—The *Standard* of Friday alludes to rumors, which it says speak of Lord J. Russell going to the upper house, the Duke of Newcastle to India, and Mr. Gladstone to his old post of Colonial Secretary. "Who," adds our contemporary, "is seeking to succeed him as a finance minister, and to lead the House of Commons, it were a calamity to repeat." It may readily be understood who the *Standard* alludes to.

PROTESTANT GRIEVANCES.—THE ABERDEEN MINISTRY.—In the *Evening Mail* of Monday last the following article appeared:—"One or two trivial incidents, which occurred during the last week, are worthy to be noticed as indications of a cordial understanding growing up between the Ministers of Queen Victoria and the Ultra-montane party both at home and abroad. The Papal Nuncio resident at the French court, Mgr. Garibaldi, died lately at Paris, and was honored with a public funeral. All the officers of state and foreign Ministers attended in their official capacities. Spaniards, Florentines, Bavarians, and Austrians, walked in the procession; but upon the Ambassador of England devolved the peculiar distinction of appearing as chief mourner. That post, which ordinary occasions is assigned to the son and heir of the deceased, was occupied by the representative of our Protestant Queen. If it had been a mere tribute of private sorrow, a last mark of affection offered by the individual, Lord Cowley, to his esteemed friend, Garibaldi, we should scarcely be justified in remarking upon it. But it was nothing of the sort. The Minister of the British Crown was set forward to parade its concern at the demise of the Pope's representative; and that appears a step further than even the Earl of Minto would have gone. Just at the same time came out the Pastoral of the Provincial Synod, held in Dublin, and presided over by a Papal Legate, in which, amidst much foul and calumnious language bestowed upon the zealous supporters of the Protestant faith in Ireland, her Majesty's Ministers, those "distinguished statesmen who have the destinies of the empire at present in their hands," are classed with "all that is liberal and generous in the country." These two circumstances combined together bespeak a secret and confidential understanding, which has not yet been acknowledged between Lord Aberdeen's Government and those who are in the councils of Rome. A third incident, which we shall mention, though trifling and almost ridiculous in itself, will serve, "to thicken other proofs." It is the selection of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., within the last week to enlighten the Privy Council of the Lord Lieutenant with his wise saws and patriotic sentiments, as one of its members. Sir Michael has signalled himself very recently by causing the discontinuance of a Protestant chaplain in the workhouse over which he presides as chairman; and he also carried some angry resolutions, by virtue of the same office, against the income tax. For which of these good acts have they made him a "Right Honorable?" It seems to us that he takes his seat at that board as the accredited mouthpiece of his spiritual lord and master, Dr. MacHale, who has not a more implicit or obedient political serf in the province of Connaught than this new, right-trusty, and well-beloved cousin of her Majesty.

ROYAL CONDESCENSION.—The most prominent place in the gallery of the Protestant church at Hammer-smith has the following edifying announcement in gold letters:—"On Sunday, Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen of England, publicly received the Sacrament in this church." In other words, she was "graciously pleased to accept" it. Such condescension as this deserves a permanent record.

SIMONY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—"In general," says the *Guardian*, "it is admitted that simoniacal transactions, according to the usual acceptation of that word, are injurious to the cause of religion, and even contrary to public policy. Our auction lists teem with descriptions of 'eligible livings' to be sold, of every variety of value, from the dilapidated income which furnishes a bare subsistence, to the mansion and parks of the favored few, who own what are called 'the prizes of the Church.' Who has not met with such advertisements, rendered more tempting sometimes by delicate allusions to the vicinity of a fashionable watering-place, of a good hunting country or a trout stream that invites the fly? Now and then we meet with the painful results of the traffic thus openly paraded in the misdoings of incumbents, whose only motive for taking orders was the knowledge that their friends were willing to provide them with a clerical income of tempting amount. The traffic itself is in the main protected by the law, and its gainful results secured to the traffickers. The constant tendency of human covetousness is to stretch still further the lax provisions of the law, and make the chief pastors of the Churches accomplices in her own undoing. To such a case in the diocese of Salisbury, public attention has been recently directed by the well known correspondent of the *Times*, ('S. G. O.')

THE ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT.—An Essex magistrate points out in a letter to the *Times*, that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the patrons of the living of Barling and improprators of the rectoral tithes, not only perform no acts of charity in the parish, but have permitted the church to remain for some