

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

An imperial decree appears in the *Moniteur* calling into active service such conscripts of the 140,000 men of 1853 as are still liable to serve.

The Emperor has determined that the troops shall remain in camp around Boulogne until next spring, when a new campaign against Russia will be undertaken. The Emperor has also ordered the execution of immense works, which, when complete, will make the port of Boulogne an admirable harbor of refuge, capable of admitting the largest vessels of the royal navy.

We have already mentioned that Government had asked for 100 Sisters of Charity for the hospital service of the army in the East; 50 only could be procured who are to be sent to the different places where their presence are most required; 25 have already sailed from Marseilles, and the remainder are on their way to embark for Constantinople, to replace those of the same religious order who have followed the expeditionary corps to the seat of war.

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—For some time past workmen have been employed in decorating and fitting up the apartments of Windsor Castle, occupied ten years ago by the Emperor of all the Russias for the reception of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, who, it is said, will arrive in this country on a visit to her Majesty shortly before Christmas, on the return of the court from Osborne.

The object, it is said, of Prince Albert's visit to France was to offer the French Emperor the Garter vacant by the death of the King of Saxony.

A RELIC OF A DUEL.—In making some excavations in the court-yard of a house in the Rue d'Antin yesterday some workmen discovered a piece of an old and large sword, on which were the letters "emours." As it was near this spot that the Duke de Beaufort and de Nemours, and, according to the custom of the time, four friends of each, fought a duel on the 30th of July, 1652, it is supposed that the sword may have been that of the Duke de Nemours. It is recorded that, before the duel began, the Duke de Beaufort said to the Duke de Nemours, "Brother-in-law, what a shameful affair this is! Let us forget the past, and be good friends!" "Ah, scoundrel!" cried Nemours, "I must either kill you, or you must kill me." And at the same moment he impetuously attacked Beaufort. The latter defended himself, and in a short time killed his adversary. Two of the seconds of Beaufort—d'Hericourt and de Ris—were killed by Villars and d'Uzerches, friends of Nemours. The other parties in the duel were slightly wounded.

SPAIN.

The horizon of Spanish affairs is again darkened by rising clouds. The Government in possession apprehends a Carlist outbreak, and is taking measures to defeat its enemies. Espartero and O'Donnell are playing the part of the anarchical Republicans and attacking the Religious Orders. By such measures they may make Spain infidel; but they will not make it loyal. The cholera is increasing. The police have searched a hold where the American Ambassador was supposed to be concealed.

A story is going the round of the Lisbon papers which reminds us of the affair of Mr. Carden, of Tipperary notoriety. An attempt was made to carry off the daughter of Senhor Ferreira, one of the wealthiest proprietors of Porto, with the intention of forcing her to marry a young nobleman. She is not yet thirteen. But this atrocious design was defeated. The young nobleman is the eldest son of Marshal Saldanha, who shares the obloquy of this Sabine courtship.

ITALY.

DEATH OF CARDINAL MAI.—We announce with deep regret the death of one of the most erudite scholars of the age. As a linguist and a profound and brilliant classical scholar, the name of Angelo Mai has been long popular in every literary society in Europe. Few men kept up so wide a correspondence with savans, and few were more sincerely esteemed. He was adorned with many rare virtues, not the least charming of which was his unobtrusive piety. There was no walk of literature in which he had not trodden with credit; and when he was raised to the purple, he carried into the Sacred College a mind well-stored with the treasures which he gathered up during his long intercourse with the Vatican Library.—*Catholic Standard*.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.—The *Parlamento* of Turin quotes a letter from San Marino, stating that on the 26th ult., a Dr. Lazzarini, a man known for his devotedness to the Papal Government, and who had lately got two refugees arrested, was shot dead on the market-place of that town. The assassin has not been discovered.

In Sardinia there are evident symptoms of a wholesale attack upon the rights and property of the Church.

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, of the 4th ult., in the *Parlamento* of Turin, states that the cholera has subsided in the former city, after carrying off 6,000 victims. Cardinal Riario has been invested by the King with the order of St. Januarius for his fearless conduct during the epidemic. He used to get up at five in the morning, and go the round of all the hospitals, comforting the sick, and performing the duties of religion wherever required. To relieve the most pressing cases of destitution, the good prelate raised money upon his plate and upon his estates, without the slightest ostentation.

GERMANY.

It appears that suspicions are now entertained that the Prussian Government has pledged itself to the St. Petersburg Cabinet not to assist Austria, should she at any future time join the Western Powers in en-

forcing the acceptance of the four conditions. It is hardly probable that Prussia will openly espouse the cause of Russia, but the Austrian Government seems resolved to be prepared for all contingencies, and the military dispositions about to be taken are not unlike those 1850 and 1851.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that if the attack on Sebastopol should fail, the Emperor Nicholas will have leisure, during the next few months, to pay particular attention to the Austrians in Moldavia and Wallachia. It must yet be repeated, that the Emperor Francis Joseph is not likely to strike the first blow, but if the Russians should endeavor to recross the Pruth, a war between the two is inevitable.

M. MAZZINI.—The Swiss police is unsuccessful in its attempts to lay hands on Mazzini. The Federal Council received positive information "from abroad" (Austria probably is meant) that Mazzini was in Switzerland, and orders were immediately given to the police of all the cantons to arrest Joseph Mazzini, who was in possession of three passports; the one, American, was in the name of "M. B. Philip," the other two, English, were for persons supposed to bear the names of Lorenzi and Martinelli. As an exact description of Mazzini's person was also given, a person who was supposed to be the Italian agitator was arrested at Basle, but, as it was soon proved that he was not the individual wanted, he was liberated.—*Times Correspondent*.

The *Dublin Telegraph*, in a biographical sketch of the Mazzini, who, like many other flaming patriots, is as vile a poltroon as ever breathed, remarks:—(In those places where all that is to be done is to invent phrases, concoct sentences and provoke disorder, you are sure always to meet with Mazzini; but where there is a risk to be run and danger to be encountered, there Mazzini is never to be seen.)

THE SECRET TRIBUNALS OF GERMANY.—Although most minute researches have been made at different times respecting the terrible Vehmic, or secret tribunals, which flourished in Germany in the middle ages, no records of their proceedings, nor any of the instruments which they employed in putting to death the victims whom they condemned, have yet been discovered. This has been ascribed to the fact that they were accustomed to hold their sittings in caves, and in the midst of forests or mountains, and that they did not deem it prudent to have recourse to writing. The remains of one of these strange tribunals have at length, however, just been discovered. M. de Mayenfish, marshal of the court of the Prince of Hohenzoller-Sigmaringen, fancied that he perceived in the wall of one of the galleries of a museum with plaster. He caused the plaster, which was very thick, to be removed, and discovered a wooden door of rare and curious arms, the trace of a secret door covered. The door was removed, and behind it was found one in iron, fastened with four enormous locks. With great difficulty the locks were opened, and a subterranean passage, of a rapid descent, was seen. M. de Mayenfish, accompanied by the employes of the museum, entered with torches, and after walking upwards of 300 yards found that the passage was entirely blocked up with rubbish. The rubbish was removed; there were not fewer than sixty-eight cart loads of it. Then a vast saloon was open. On the walls, at certain distances, were wooden figures. Between these were instruments of torture, such as heavy chains, pincers, poignards, iron rings, and a sort of cap in iron, with sharp points, destined, apparently, to be put on the head. In the middle of the place was a large stone slab, or table, and around it were ten stone seats. On the table was the iron seal of the Saint Vehme. This seal it was which more than anything else proved the purpose for which the cavern had been employed. The hammer was probably that with which the initiated were accustomed to strike three times on the doors of the persons whom they were charged to summon before the secret tribunal; the plate and the balls were probably employed in voting, four votes being sufficient to cause a condemnation to death, the only punishment the Saint Vehme was accustomed to inflict. It is on record that in the principality of Sigmaringen the last Vehmic Court was held in 1417, under the presidency of Duc Ulric of Wurtemberg. Some time after, when the two Counts of Zollern, who had been cited before a secret tribunal, possessed themselves of the country, they abolished the secret jurisdiction.—*Gaetigiani*.

RUSSIA.

Since the embarkation of the French Baltic troops for France, reinforcements have been marched off from the centre of Russia with all possible expedition to the Crimea. A division which is in Asia, and thought near Kars, is ordered to the Crimea with all the disposable cavalry from the Caucasus. The infantry are forwarded as quick as possible in waggons. A new extraordinary levy of recruits has been ordered in Russia, to fill up the immense wear and tear of the last six or eight months.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA.—The *Hamburg Correspondent* has the following from St. Petersburg, of the 26th Aug.—"The Government, in order to fill up the blanks which are every day more and more felt in the list of officers in the army, has just issued a ukase, granting to the sons of Greco-Russian, Armenian, and Lutheran priests great facilities for advancing to the rank of officers, if they enrol themselves as volunteers. All articles from abroad have considerably advanced in price, owing to the dearth of land carriage. More than 20,000 horses are constantly occupied in the transport of merchandise from the frontiers to St. Petersburg and the neighboring towns. The Government itself is obliged to pay very dear for the conveyance of things of which it stands in need; and this charge begins to get very onerous. In the interior of the empire misery everywhere prevails. The production of raw

materials has almost entirely ceased; particularly in Finland, which causes great distress to the poorer classes. At St. Petersburg they are beginning to make collections, give concerts, &c., in favor of persons who have been ruined by the war."

CONSUMPTION OF LIFE DURING THE REIGN OF NICHOLAS.—The consumption of human life during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas has been enormous. He has carried on war with the Circassians uninterruptedly for twenty-eight years at an annual cost of 20,000 lives on the Russian side alone, making a grand total of nearly 600,000 Russians who have perished in attempting to subdue the independence of Circassia. In the two campaigns against Persia, as in the Hungarian campaign and the two Polish campaigns of 1831-32, there are not sufficient data to enable me to form a correct estimate of the Russian loss, which was, however, in the Persian and Polish wars enormous. In the two campaigns against Turkey of 1828-29, 300,000 fell, of whom, however, 50,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians in various ways, since the entry of the Danubian Principalities is under-stated at 30,000. In these calculations it should be borne in mind that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia. If this calculation were attempted, it is probable that the result would prove that neither Julius Cæsar, nor Alexander, nor even Tamerlane, has been a greater scourge to the human race than the present Emperor Nicholas.—*The Emperors Alexander and Nicholas, by Dr. Lee*.

THE BALTIC.

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—The Aland Islands are now left to their own resources, and the inhabitants, after vainly entreating for a garrison, or even a few ships to protect them, seem inclined to emigrate to Sweden, being under the perhaps well-grounded impression that during winter they will be visited by a body of Russian troops across the ice, and marched off to Siberia, as a recompense for the sympathy they showed for the French and English, or, at least, for their apathy in not resisting their landing.

The Swedish papers state that the campaign is not yet finished, that there is something in the wind, and we may yet hear of an important stroke before the fleets are finally withdrawn for the season, which is not to take place till the middle of October. The *Aftonbladet* asserts that Sweaborg is threatened with an attack on the land side, and that Raumo and Nystad, small towns on the coast of Finland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, have been totally burned down. It appears to be pretty certain that a landing has been effected at Ulricaborg, situated on the southern extremity of the promontory on which Helsingfors stands, and that the Allies erected batteries there, attacked and destroyed a large division of Russian gun-boats, and set fire to the town. The *Aftonbladet* says further, that the inhabitants of the district of Ulleaborg have received, from the Russian government, "notice to quit,"—i.e., to hold themselves in readiness to remove, with all their goods and chattels, into the interior of the country at a moment's warning.

Nearly the whole of the seamen who entered for special service in the Baltic fleet, with the right to claim their discharge at the end of the present year, have volunteered for continuous service.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

On September 5th, the Austrians entered Bucharest, and they have now altogether 12,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, quartered in the town.

There is not a single Russian soldier now either in Wallachia or the Dobrukscha. Since the 24th of August, Prince Menschikoff has been in incessant activity between Perekop and Sebastopol, organizing a levy *en masse*.

The accounts from Jassy state that the troops are hurrying out of Moldavia with such breathless haste that it is evident reinforcements are to be sent to the Crimea immediately. The different detachments were to have rested five days in Jassy on their march, but counter orders have been given, and the poor worn-out soldiers leave on the morning after their arrival. Forced marches without a single day's rest are ruinous to an army; and even if the greatest expedition is used, none of the troops now crossing the Pruth can reach the Isthmus of Perekop in less than three weeks or a month.

THE CRIMEA.

Near sixty thousand men landed at Eupatoria on the 14th September. The attack on Sebastopol, says the *Vienna Lloyd*, is a bold but not a rash enterprise, and if it succeeds the war in the East will soon be of a totally different character. Russia fights at Sebastopol not for the Crimea alone, but for Bessarabia and all its possessions in the Black Sea, and indirectly for Finland.

The second expedition to the Crimea is to sail to reinforce the first as soon as the necessary steamers can be spared. It is already collected at Varna, and will be composed of 20,000 men, including a large cavalry force. Communication is to be kept up between the expeditionary force at the Crimea and Constantinople by three regular steam vessels. The rumor that the Russians had boldly embarked 15,000 men at Odessa to reinforce the army in the Crimea is not mentioned in any confidential letter from that city of later date than that assigned to the event.—At Simpheropol, in the Crimea, great preparations are making for the reception of a high personage, probably a Russian Grand Duke.

There is a curious narrative connected with the Crimea and its conquerors. It was first captured for the Empress Catherine of Russia in 1785, mainly through the crowning act of skill and bravery of General De Lacy, an Irish Catholic in the Russian service—the news of which he bore himself direct

to the Empress without change of the dress in which he had fought and won. His nephew Cornet Delacy Pierce, a young Irish officer in the Russian army, served throughout the whole campaign in Turkey in 1838-39 up to the walls of Adrianople—and now in 1854, General De Lacy Evans, another of the illustrious family of De Lacy, a Protestant, serves on the side of the Turks to recapture the Crimea from the Russians.

The main fleet had sailed to Sebastopol, and on its arrival the Russian fleet, which lay outside, returned into port.

The *Fremden Blatt* states that on the 13th all the strand batteries recently erected at Odessa were destroyed by part of the allied fleet.

It has justly been observed that there is no precise parallel for an operation of this nature, since the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, did not amount to one-fourth of the size of this expedition. Indeed, some of the greatest military writers have assumed that no such expedition ever could take place, because they argued that an army of 60,000 or 80,000 men would be required to attack one of the great military Powers on his own territory with any chance of success, but that to transport the matériel for an army of that magnitude across the sea was a task beyond the means of any State. To this observation others of a similar nature have been added. Thus, an army recently disembarked finds itself in the disadvantageous position of having an enemy in front in possession of all the strong points in the country, and the sea in the rear. Such an army may be cut off from its floating base of operations and supplies by bad weather on the coast, and it is deprived of the means of retreat. To these general objections, however, there is, in this instance, one valid answer. The Crimea is so peculiarly situated as a peninsula, divided from the main territory of Russia by seas, lakes, and steppes, that it is far more accessible to the Allies by sea than to the Russians by land, and that to concentrate their strength in the interior of that remote portion of the empire is more difficult than to concentrate our force upon the coast. Neither the nature of the country nor the character of the people affords any of those resources which are commonly available everywhere for the purpose of national defence; indeed, the remnant of the indigenous population is Mussulman, and indifferently affected to the Russian rule. For these reasons, the Crimea resembles a dependency rather than an integral part of the Russian empire; and, if our forces succeed in occupying hereafter the lines of Perekop, which extend across the isthmus, the country may be defended against all reinforcements. In 1736, when the Russians first entered the Crimea under Munich, they found these lines so strong that the historian of that campaign declares they would have been impregnable if they had been defended by any but Tartar troops.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

WORTHY OF Imitation.—The collections recently taken up in the Catholic Churches of Buffalo, for the benefit of the orphans, amounted to two thousand one hundred dollars. St. Joseph's Church collection was \$1,025. The girls asylum contains near two hundred orphans. The boys asylum, just opened, is fast filling up.

REV. DR. Cahill.—We have contradictory accounts relative to the coming of this distinguished clergyman to the United States. One says he has abandoned the idea altogether, whilst another tells us, he is likely to arrive early in October. It is our impression he will not come the present year.—*Boston Pilot*.

DR. IVES.—We see it stated that this distinguished convert may be expected shortly, to arrive in Philadelphia, from Europe, and take up his residence there.—*Boston Pilot*.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER SALMON.—We learn from the *Propagateur* that the yellow fever has made a victim in the rank of the Clergy of New Orleans. The Rev. Mr. Salmon, Redemptorist died of the prevailing epidemic on the 6th instant, aged 38 years. Father Salmon was a native of the diocese of Mans, in France; was only two years a priest, and resided in New Orleans only since last January. His death is a severe stroke to his society, which lost many of its members by the epidemic last year.—*R.I.P.*

The following forms part of a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and laity of the diocese of Baltimore:—

"We take this occasion, brethren, to recommend to your most earnest prayers the peace, prosperity, and happiness of these United States, and of all our fellow citizens. It is not our province, as pastors of the church to meddle with political interests; but it is our duty to exhort you to continue faithful to the Constitution and Government under which you have the happiness to live, obedient to the laws, respectful to all the civil authorities, and to prove yourselves by your conduct peaceful and orderly citizens. Be not concerned at the suspicions cast on your loyalty and patriotism, and the efforts made to proscribè you, and check the progress of our holy religion. Who is he that can hurt you, if you be zealous of good! But, if also you suffer anything for justice sake, blessed are ye. And be not afraid of their fear, and be not troubled. But sanctify the Lord Christ in your hearts.

"Pursue, then, the peaceful path of industry, regardless of political partizanship; shun the use of intoxicating liquors; avoid secret societies; practice your religion; teach it to your children; take every opportunity to perform kind offices toward your fellow-citizens, whatever wrongs you may endure, and pray that God may lead all to the knowledge of the truth. This course of conduct is your best defence—your only security; whilst it will vindicate most effectually the honor of the church. Keep far away from scenes of danger; from tumult and bloody strife. In the retirement of your chambers, and at the foot of the altar, pour out your hearts in prayer, that God may turn away His anger, and in the day of His just visitation remember mercy.

"Implore him to relieve our country from pestilence, which now straws the land with victims, from the disorders of the elements which spread terror and destruction—but above all, from the maddening influence of the demon of civil discord."