

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—The government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from railways. 140,000 men of the class 1855 are called under arms.

The *Morning Post* (official organ) remarks on the Emperor's speech:—"These words are of infinite value at the present moment. They convey the French Emperor's and his Government's views of the conduct of Austria in most unmistakable language, and are a guarantee of sincerity and determination in demanding from Russia such a peace as the peoples of England and France are entitled to expect after the great sacrifices which both countries have made, and are still making. To accomplish this end, large numbers of troops are leaving France, which must be replaced in order to form a reserve, which the fortunes of war may yet demand. The Senate, therefore, is called together to vote an increase of the army, and the Minister of Finance will, of necessity, demand fresh supplies of money."

The *Moniteur* has published a series of despatches, completed yesterday, which show that the policy of France since the time of Louis XVI. was directed towards opposing Russian aggression, but that finding no support from the German powers or England, the efforts of French diplomacy ended in expostulations.

GENERAL PELISSIER AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—We have reason to believe that some misunderstanding exists between General Pelissier and the French Government. The General hesitates to obey the orders he receives from Paris, alleging that from commanding on the spot he must be the best judge of the operations required.—*Press*.

## GERMANY.

Letters from Hamburg state that the recruiting for the British Legion was proceeding, although the authorities were exerting themselves to the utmost in their power to check it, possibly with the ultimate view of being decorated with a Russian or Prussian order as a reward for their meritorious zeal. But as all severe measures overshoot the mark, it is now seen that not only can they not prevent civilians and foreigners from enlisting, but that they are daily losing dozens of their own soldiers, who join the legion. Every morning the muskets and uniforms of Hanseatic soldiers are found near the harbor, for they even desert from their posts when on guard as sentinels at the outposts. In some cases they have stripped and swam out to the vessel lying in the river to receive them.

The official journal of Berlin announces that the King of Prussia was slightly indisposed on the 26th June, and obliged to take to his bed for a few hours, but that His Majesty was able to get up in the evening.

Some of the Berlin journals state that Prussia has replied by a despatch of the 17th to that of the Cabinet of Vienna of the 12th of June. Prussia declares, these journals state, that she will remain faithful to the engagements which she has contracted, but that she does not admit either her solidarity in the alliance of Dec. 2, or the complete indivisibility of the four points of guarantee.

Austria declares frankly that she neither feels herself bound nor called upon in any way to take up arms against Russia, and entail upon herself incalculable sacrifices both of men and money, to back demands which, like those of the Western Powers, go beyond the interpretation put by Austria on the third point, but that she does feel herself bound to abide by the inseparability of the four points on which the treaty of December 2 was based, and is determined to do so.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Austrian army in the Principalities is suffering from those climatic influences which this time last year afforded Prince Gortschakoff a decent excuse for withdrawing his army from before Silistria. Intermittent fevers prevail at Ibraila, Galatz, and all the towns on the Danube. It has been found necessary to remove a considerable number of the Austrian regiments to the Carpathian highlands and Little Wallachia. An Austrian corps of 3000 men will be retained at Bucharest.

AUSTRIA AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO THE CRIMEA.—I am not sure whether it has as yet attracted attention in England that the electric wires or cable become almost invariably deranged or entangled on the territory which is blessed with the presence of the Austrians. It may be accident, but it is one which occurs too often not to excite suspicion. All goes on well from the Crimea to Varna, and thence to Giurgévo, but there the "solution of continuity" commences. I believe it is not improbable that the attention of the Austrian Government may be called to the annoyance.—*Times' Paris Correspondent*.

## ITALY.

The *Daily News* says:—"A letter from Rome says that the sentence of death passed by the Consulta on De Felice, for having attempted to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli, had been formally communicated to the Pope, and that, as it had been agreed to unanimously, De Felice had no right of appeal."

## RUSSIA.

Accounts from Finland state that when the news of the failure of the attack made against Sebastopol on the 18th June reached Abo on the 23rd, there was a grand military parade and a *Te Deum*, at which the Grand Duke Nicholas was present.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Prince Gortschakoff writes from the Crimea, that from the 19th to the evening of the 27th, nothing important had

taken place. The fire of the allies against Sebastopol, he says, is weak. The enemy is making new approaches towards us, but we are preparing to defend our position vigorously.

Accounts received at Odessa from the Sea of Azoff state that the quantity of wheat destroyed by the allied squadron at Taganrog was about 12,000 quarters, and that at Mariopol the total of grain of all kinds destroyed was about 68,000 quarters.

## THE BALTIC.

HAMBURG, July 3.—The Amphion, Captain A. Cooper Key, in reconnoitering, got aground within range of the enemy's guns, which opened fire on the frigate, but the Amphion replied with such effect that she blew up a powder magazine, which seriously damaged some of the works. In the harbor were lying five Russian steamers, which, however, did not come out to take part in the affair, perhaps afraid of running against their own exploding machines. The Amphion got off without damage.

The Finland papers contain detailed accounts of the different attempts made by the English ships on the different parts on the coast. On the 14th ult., they burned and destroyed Fort Slava, on the 10th ult., a landing was effected at Trangsund, and forced the riflemen there to retreat. On the 14th June two frigates and a gunboat at Svensk Sound burnt the inner roadstead of Frederiksham, in spite of a very difficult navigation, and approached within half a mile of the town, which was occupied by a strong detachment of troops. On the following day the gunboat advanced close to the town, and threatened to bombard it, but retired on the 16th without fulfilling the threat.

CHOLERA IN THE BALTIC.—Letters from Hamburg affirm that cholera was very prevalent in many parts of the Baltic, particularly those in near connection with the English fleet, and that in several cases it had proved fatal to many of the seamen employed on board those ships.

The subject which forms at the present moment the chief topic of conversation in the Baltic Fleet is the infernal machines, of which at least 46 have been discovered and picked up off Cronstadt during the last 10 days. One of them lately burst on the poop of the Exmouth. Admiral Seymour, Captain Louis, R.M., Flag Lieutenant Pearce, and four others were examining it at the time, and most wonderful it is that they were not all killed on the spot. Admiral Seymour is severely injured, especially in the left eye; Captain Louis, R.M., in both legs; and the others have also all suffered more or less from the explosion. I am, however, only too happy to be able to state, on the best authority, that all the severe cases are progressing favorably. With regard to these diabolical inventions themselves, it is generally admitted that the principle on which they are constructed is in itself very ingenious and complete, but still, in consequence probably of some miscalculation in the practical application of the principle, they have hitherto failed in producing the destructive effect which had doubtless been anticipated by the enemy.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD'S SECRET PLANS.—Within the last forty-eight hours, we know that one of our ablest and most gallant captains of men-of-war publicly stated that he would stake his life, his commission, and all that he possessed on earth, that Lord Dundonald would destroy Sweaborg within forty-eight hours after his arrival there, without loss of life to the allies, and at a cost not exceeding £400,000.—*Morning Herald*.

SUBMARINE MACHINES IN THE BALTIC.—These machines, when seen from a vessel's deck, have the appearance of large cylinders moored under water, well below the surface, with a funnel rising from the centre to within a few feet of the same, and the probability is that violent contact causes explosion, though it is perfectly possible, and even probable, that they are fired by batteries from the shore (on the vessel's identifying herself with their position), more particularly as neither of the explosions which took place were under the bottoms, but alongside, and consequently the amount of damage was small.

## WAR IN THE EAST.

French letters of July 3 say the army was full of confidence. Approaches were pushed forward to the Malakhoff Tower, and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly completed on the point of Careening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

A Vienna paper says that Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 additional men, and has reinforced Li-Prandi's army with another division.

## AUSTRALIA.

The clipper-ship Lightning brings files of Melbourne papers to the 10th of April, and £265,000 of gold dust on freight. We select a few extracts:

"THE GOLD FIELDS.—The commission appointed to report upon the laws and regulations in force in the gold fields are of opinion that there is a strong probability of a continued decrease in the production from the auriferous drifts; but anticipate a new era from the quartz rocks, when worked on mining principles. The miners have entertained a great prejudice against companies of capitalists establishing machinery on the gold fields, but these prejudices are not so prevalent as formerly, and are disappearing wherever machinery has been introduced. Several new and apparently productive gold fields had been discovered lately at no great distance from Melbourne and Geelong respectively. A magnificent mass of pure gold, weighing 84 lb, from Castlemaine, and one of 40 lb, from Ballarat, had arrived in Melbourne by escort.

THE POPULATION AND REVENUE.—The population in April, 1854, was 236,798, against 77,345 persons in 1851. In April last it was 289,997.—The real estimate was supposed to be 300,000. A

large percentage of the immigrants were Chinese, who were not considered an advantageous addition. The increase in the aggregate of the general revenue was £78,360 on the quarter, and £228,374 on the year.

## UNITED STATES.

Haying has commenced, with good prospects. The weather is warm and sunny, and the growth of vegetation rapid beyond precedent. Potatoes promise an extra crop, if the tops may be taken for a sign; and all kinds of grain look exceedingly well.—*Eastern Mail, Waterville*.

THE PORTLAND MASSACRE.—The jury in the second inquest in the case of John Roblin, shot by order of Neal Dow, at the late liquor riot in Portland, have reversed the decision of the packed jury who first investigated the affair. They have declared that the deceased was not killed by "misadventure or accident," but by "felony," and recommend that the grand jury take the case in hand, and proceed against Neal Dow for the homicide. The jurors are not satisfied that any exigency existed for the violent measures used; but without pronouncing upon the nature of the crime—whether murder or manslaughter—they earnestly implore that the Supreme Judicial Court shall take cognizance of the affair and bring Mr. Dow to justice. We trust sincerely that their suggestion will be acted upon. It is absolutely necessary to teach these hot-headed fanatics, that the life and property of the citizen must not be trifled with to gratify their wicked passion for notoriety. There is no more cruel, cold-blooded, relentless tyrant than your professional philanthropist. If he serves mankind it must be according to his own theory. He will rejoice in your salvation from temporal or eternal ruin, if you only consent to enter into it by the door he opens for you, but if you dare to seek it by another path, he will hurl you to perdition, with a winged anathema upon your track. Neal Dow is a fair sample of this class. The most ferocious mob that ever endangered the peace of a city, would find a willing leader in Neal Dow, if their object was to stave in the heads of some citizen's liquor casks, or to steal a negro from his owner; but when they undertake to obtain possession of a store-full of liquor, held, to say the least, under doubtful authority—other journals have said held by the Mayor of Portland to sell with a profit to himself under the name of "city agent"—Neal Dow is found coolly planning a murderous assault upon an unarmed crowd, engaged at the time, as it has been sworn to on the investigation, in mere boy's play until force was displayed; when, their blood becoming hot, as well it might, at the sight of the Mayor with a drawn sword leading on a body of soldiers, good humor is changed to exasperation, which furnished an excuse for the cowardly massacre already planned by Mr. Dow in his hatred of the "rum drinkers."—*N. Y. Citizen*.

A complete list of the steamboat disasters on the Western rivers for the last six months, shows a total of 63 steamers and 52 flats, barges, and keel boats, lost, involving property to the amount of \$1,402,600. Of the steamers, 35 were snagged, 13 burned, 9 were destroyed by collision.

Had a scene like the following occurred in the British army, what a howl would have been set up by the Yankee press:—"Whipping to Death!—Baltimore, July 13.—At Fort McHenry, on Wednesday night, a soldier named Louis Loupe, while in a state of intoxication, was gagged by order of the Sergeant of the Guard, and then whipped to death. Loupe was a Swiss by birth, and had been in the American army seventeen years, and served throughout the Florida and Mexican wars.

At a recent trial of one Philip Birbeck, in Poughkeepsie, for violating the new liquor law in the selling of intoxicating liquor, to wit: lager beer, the defence put in the plea that this beer is not intoxicating; and among the witnesses brought forward to prove it, there was one Christian Clause, who testified, as a saying clause, that lager beer was not intoxicating, for, said he, "I drank sixty glasses in one day. The glasses I drank held a pint, each and I swear I drank sixty in one day, in the space of twelve hours, and felt no effects from it." Now, if Christian Clause be not addicted to hard swearing as well as hard drinking, the experiment of seven gallons and a half of lager beer in twelve hours, we should pronounce a pretty fair test of this question whether the lager is or is not an intoxicating drink. It may be, however, that Christian Clause was cheated in those sixty glasses with an unusual quantity of water, to make the keg hold out.—Probably the best way to settle the question at issue would be to appoint a jury of twelve substantial Germans, including Christian Clause, lock them up for twelve hours, and to give to each within that time, sixty glasses of lager, and then let them report their verdict to the Judge. The liquor law cannot be properly enforced as long as there is a reasonable doubt of the intoxicating properties of lager beer.

If the Irish were not Papists, if they could but neglect mass and the confessional, would send their children without murmuring to Infidel and Protestant common schools, consent to die (at least when that happens to them in the public hospitals) without a priest, and eat meat on Fridays, they would not have an enemy worth counting.—*Leader*.

A MISERLY CONVICT.—A man 73 years of age died on the 6th inst. in the Indiana Penitentiary of an affection of the heart, having performed, on the day previous to his death, his allotted task in apparently good health. He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$25. The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water and beef's head broth. Many anecdotes are related of this old scamp, which go to mark him as one of the oddities of his species. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him of the charge for a fee of \$500. To this the old man replied, that, "if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year out of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much anyhow."

What are the "Know-Nothings"? we have been asked. They are Yankee Orangemen, and their principles are best illustrated by the following extract from the *N. Y. Citizen*:—"As the Orange Society is the prototype of the order of Know-Nothings, it may

not be out of place to give some account of it to our American readers. Sir R. Musgrave says the first Orange Lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, September 21st 1795. The Society grew out of the violent spirit engendered by the selfishness of a Protestant monopoly, so long enjoyed that it was deemed prescriptive right. The threatening aspect of Europe, and the premonitory symptoms of revolution at home, had suddenly inspired the ministry with ideas of concession to the Irish Catholics. Besides, Pitt wanted to lay the foundation for the destruction of the Irish Parliament, which had just before rejected the Catholic claims, by contrasting its illiberality with the liberality of the British government, while he fanned the flame of animosity between Protestant and Catholic, by means of secret agents. In a speech from the throne in 1793, the consideration of the Catholic claims was recommended, such as the right to vote, not for Catholics but for Protestants, in their native land! This the bigotry of the ascendancy fact one could not endure and the Orange Society was set in motion like a chariot drawn by wild horses. Their passions were roused by designing men just as the passions of the Know-Nothings are roused now. The Duke of York was their patron, a prince of the blood, who ever had the Protestant religion on his lips, while his life, like the lives of some of the Know-Nothings leaders, was a continual abrogation of all practical religion and morality. He was commander-in-chief of the army, and Orange Lodges were formed in the regiments stationed in Ireland, by the authority of the Horse Guards. Plowden a Protestant, informs us that in the spring of 1796, three Orangemen voluntarily made oath before a magistrate of Down and Armagh, that the Orangemen frequently met in committees, amongst whom were some members of Parliament, who gave them money, and promised they should not suffer for any act that they might commit, and pledged themselves that they should be provided for under the auspices of government. The magistrate notified this fact to the Secretary of State, inquiring how he should act; but he received no answer. Resolutions were passed in different lodges, denouncing the Catholics and their religion. One of these resolutions, as appears from the Lord's Report, No. 16, 1798, avowed a determination to exterminate the Catholics, and swore before any concessions should be made to them, "to wade knee deep in Popish blood." Their massacres are well known. They wrecked and murdered with impunity, because they had the magistrates on their side. What says the illustrious Protestant Grattan, of their diabolical career? He calls it "persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity, by a banditti who, being of the religion of the State, had committed the most horrid murders; and had proceeded from robbery and massacre, to extermination." "They call themselves Protestant Boys," continued Grattan—"that is a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God, and exercising despotic power in the name of liberty." The system is admitted to be founded on the 68th Psalm (King James's version.) The 24th verse runs "That thy feet may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies; that the tongue of thy dogs may be red with the same." On the 12th of July, 1822, at Armagh, the Orangemen brutally murdered a Catholic named Grumly. One of them took his blood, mixed it with water, and made his dog drink it on the spot where the murder was committed. The sister of the deceased witnessed the horrid deed, and became a wandering maniac. By the same perversion of the Bible numerous other Orange murders were perpetrated, and the parties have never been punished to this day. The more recent Dolly's Bray massacre, encouraged by an Orange magistrate, is in the recollection of the readers of the *Citizen*. The Association was suppressed by Parliament in 1835, when it was proved that the traitorous faction meditated a Protestant revolution of their own, by which they were to bring Ernest, King of Hanover, to the throne of England, restore the penal laws, and exterminate Papists and Popery. The miserable remnant of that expiring faction still secretly exists in Ireland, in despite of the law. In America the dying embers are revived, and the flame again flickers for a moment ere it is extinguished in utter darkness, leaving only a stench behind. Know-Nothing Lodges is but another name for Orange Lodges in America.—Their designs are equally treasurable, for the grand object of the Order is to subvert the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Their doom is sealed. The handwriting is on the wall. The result of the Virginia election is the destruction of the image that they worshipped—whose feet being a compound of iron and clay, could not support the weight of the body, consisting of gold, brass, and iron. The foundation was false, and therefore the superstructure cannot stand."

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., P.C.

Lord Raglan, better known up to a very recent period as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, is the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, whose death ensued in the year 1803, while the subject of this sketch was a mere boy.

His lordship was born in the year 1788, and having been educated for the military service, at the age of sixteen he was gazetted a Cornet in the 4th (Queen's Own Light) Dragoons, on the 9th of June, 1804. He obtained his lieutenancy on the 30th of May, 1805; was made captain on the 5th of May, 1809, and attached to the garrison battalion. With this corps he saw no service, having been appointed to a captaincy in the 43d Infantry, August 18, 1808; Brevet Major, June 9, 1811; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 27th of April, 1812; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Foot Guards 25th of July, 1814, and Colonel on the 28th of August, 1815; Major General 27th of May, 1825.—He further received, on the 19th of November, 1830, the Colonelcy of the 53d (the Shropshire) Foot; and on the 28th of June, 1838, was made Lieut.-General, and received the rank of Local General on the 21st of Feb., 1854, just fifty years after entering the army.

After his appointment to the 43d Foot, the Duke of Wellington was preparing to depart for Denmark, and selecting as one of his staff Lord Fitzroy Somerset, his lordship was precluded from joining that regiment. In 1807 he accompanied Wellington in the Danish expedition, and took part in the attack upon the enemy at Ridge, where, after a brave resistance, the Danes were defeated, and driven to seek shelter within the defences of Copenhagen. Though on the staff, Lord Fitzroy Somerset encountered as military secretary and aide-de-camp to his general, all the perils incident to this action, having been the bearer of instructions to the heads of divisions during the heat of