

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Emperor and the Empress of the French will pay a visit to the Queen of England at the Isle of Wight. This is authentic according to the *Nation*.

The *Pays* has the following on the decree for the organisation of a new police for Paris:

"The imperial decree on the new organisation of the police of Paris has above all for its object to provide the capital of France, where the Emperor resides, where all the moving forces of the administration are concentrated, and where so many foreigners each day arrive, the admirable order and security which distinguish the capital of England. The powerful organisation of the police of London, everywhere respected under the costume of the policeman, deserved, in fact, to attract the attention of our statesmen. But, since this important question has been brought forward, and since the intention to introduce the English system into France, it ought not to be forgotten that it is not merely its material organisation, but likewise the respect with which the English police are treated, that constitutes their strength. Every one must wish to see these English customs, which double the authority of the agents of the law, taking deep root among us. The English policeman has no need of arms to protect himself; by night as by day his presence is sufficient to restore order and put down disturbance. He is respected like the law, of which he is the representative; and every citizen, comprehending that his own safety is intimately dependent on the efficacy of the police, is always ready to lend assistance and concur with an energetic devotedness in the work which they are engaged in. Such are the English customs which our population would do well to follow. The revolutionary spirit has weakened the respect due to the man representing the law. It has thrown on the agent of the public authority the passion, hatred, and sentiments of vengeance which have at all times animated factious minorities. The police has had its share of the hatred which the revolution has sworn against the magistrate charged to apply the penalty of the law to the abettors of disorder and sedition. It is to the good sense of citizens, to the loyalty of well-intentioned men, that it belongs to react against these deplorable tendencies, and to root out from the midst of the people the stupid prejudices which they have disseminated there. Yes, it is high time that public reason should at last replace in the conditions of consideration and respect which they merit all the persons who concur in the maintenance of order in our populous cities, and in that general surety which is the characteristic sign of civilised society."

## SPAIN.

The affairs of Spain are assuming a menacing aspect. The Republicans are already brewing mischief, and their leader, Don Enrique, the Queen's cousin and brother-in-law, has, it is reported, been exiled to the Balearic Islands.

## ITALY.

In Piedmont the so-called Liberals are daily developing more and more their political schemes for sacrificing individual right, and the irreligious principles from which all their legislation springs. Their hatred seems principally directed against the monasteries and convents—those asylums of peace, of charity, and prayer, of which no fewer than five have been violently seized and appropriated by the government within the last few months. The Carthusians were the first to suffer from their irreligious violence. This Order had ceded a part of their noble monastery in Turin as early as 1852, to be employed as a hospital, seeking no compensation; and their rights to the monastery remaining inviolate, they deemed themselves most happy in being able to supply some accommodation to the suffering and the poor. Yet even this was not sufficient to guarantee its possession for two years, as during the past month the Fathers were all expelled from it by the government troops, and the monastery itself declared the property of the state. A college belonging to the Oblates was similarly seized about the same time by the government, and a third belonging to the Dominican Order shared the same fate. The convents have not been more fortunate. One belonging to the Capuchin Nuns was seized with great violence; and another, of which the Order derived its name from the Church of Saint John Lateran, in Rome, was attacked by a troop of the military shortly after midnight, and, though many of the community were sick, all were hurried away from the convent at that early hour, and would have remained houseless had their care rested in the hands of these "liberal philanthropists;" but the Marchioness Barolo kindly provided for them, and placed her country villa at their disposal, where they now remain, all united together as they had been in their convent, and performing, as before, their various religious duties.

Thus those promoters of civilisation, as they style themselves, seem to consider that society no longer find any necessity for religion or for prayer—that civilisation needs not the thought of God and of a future life to meet the wants of man, and they make it their first duty to expel from their retreats such as might interpose, to avert by prayer the anger of Providence from that unhappy society, in which the spirit of Protestantism is striving to subvert the principles alike of Catholicity, of justice, and morality. And, whilst they trample on religion, and violate individual right, they at the same time destroy the surest source of comfort and consolation for the poor and the afflicted; for ever were these domiciles of religion the patrimony of the poor, the asylum, the support, the comfort of the afflicted. But, forsooth, the interests of the state require this confiscation—as if the true interests of society can ever be found

conflicting with religion, the first bond of all society, or with individual right, the essential principle of its existence; and all this, too, with the many examples before their eyes of the sad results which have ever ensued from such confiscations. Not to speak of the appropriation of Ecclesiastical property in England at the time of Henry, or in France in 1789, they had before them the example of the Swiss canton of Argau, which in 1841 seized on Ecclesiastical property to the amount of seven millions of francs. They imagined, of course, that the state would thus have been considerably enriched; and yet what was the result? That property, which once relieved the distress and the poverty of neighborhoods all around, cannot now defray the mere expenses of administration; and whilst happiness then smiled on that fair canton, which was distinguished amongst the rest for its fertility and the contentment of its inhabitants, it is notorious that discontent and wretchedness have succeeded in their stead, and that the cries of misery and of famine are now often heard through that unhappy land.

## GERMAN POWERS.

A new phase of the War suddenly threatens to make its influence at last positively perceptible nearer home. Austria, with equivocal gallantry and good faith, has been gradually waxing more courageous with every reverse of the Czar, and she elects the time of his present humiliation to abandon him altogether. M. Gruber, the Austrian Envoy in Paris, has officially congratulated Napoleon III. upon the success of the Allies in the Crimea, and assured him that the Emperor of Austria sympathizes "heart and soul" with the hopes inspired by that success. The Government has also taken this opportunity of informing the Russian Cabinet, that Austria is prepared to defend the future inviolability of the Principalities, if necessary, by force of arms. Probably in consequence of this, the Czar has formally interdicted the exportation of corn into the dominions of his *quondam* ally; and it is rumored that Russian emissaries will speedily be set on work to arouse the revolutionary spirit of Hungary and Italy.—This seems to be the crisis for which Kossuth and his colleagues have so eagerly panted, and which may render the war for the first time really, "European."

## RUSSIA.

Recent communications from St. Petersburg afford evidence that the present policy of the Emperor is causing great discontent among certain classes of his subjects, and it is hinted that, should he not listen to the earnest representations that have been made to him by those whose interests are seriously injured by the continuance of the war, a revolutionary crisis may occur.

The general impression is that the Russian Government will not be able to send very powerful reinforcements to the Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff's army has enough to do to keep Omar Pasha and the Austrians in check, and therefore almost all the troops sent to the Crimea will have to cross the steppe from the interior of Russia.

## THE BALTIC.

There is a rumor that the orders to the Baltic fleet to return to England has been countermanded. Wherefore? Surely, after an inglorious inaction of six months, it is not intended *now*, when the ice is about to close the Baltic, to venture an attack on any of the Russian fortresses. The time for action there, has been disgracefully suffered to pass away; and the best thing now to be done is to slink home quietly, and if possible avoid a national *charivari*. We don't say that it was either wise or necessary to contemplate a great exploit in the Baltic;—what we have all along maintained is that for the mere purpose of a blockade the naval force in that sea was absurdly large, and that the only thing that could justify so extravagant an outlay of the public money would be a vigorous prosecution of the war from Revel to Cronstadt. We still hold that the Black Sea and the Danube are the places where the Eastern question could alone be settled properly. The European question might be better settled in the Baltic; and the affair at Bomarsund only serves to disgust this nation with the "great cry and little wool" of Sir Charles Napier and his gigantic fleet. In former days England placed her hopes and confidence in her "wooden walls." It has been reserved for Dundas and Napier to teach us a different lesson. Henceforth, it seems, our fleet is to be a mere marine locomotive to convey our gallant army to the scene of action and of triumph. Even the paltry fort of Bomarsund could not be attacked without the aid of 10,000 French soldiers! What spell has bound Napier?—*Catholic Standard*.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.—On this important subject the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I learn that an attack upon Cronstadt is seriously contemplated almost immediately. General Niel, the general of engineers, who distinguished himself in the Baltic by the prominent part he took in the direction of the siege of Bomarsund, reported personally to the Emperor that he believed the attack was practicable this year. This report has been communicated to the English Admiralty, and I have reason to believe that the movement of Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, already mentioned in a telegraphic despatch, portends a more serious enterprise than a fruitless sacrifice of life at Revel."

## WAR IN THE EAST.

The reported fall of Sebastopol by a *coup de main* was a hoax practised, no doubt, by some parties interested in producing an effect upon the funds; the disappointment in consequence has been great. Still there remain ample grounds for rejoicing in the important and well authenticated successes of the Allied armies in the Crimea. The following facts may be accepted as certain:—

After the battle of Alma, the Allies pushed on, leaving Sebastopol on their right, towards the harbor of Balaklava, a commodious port on the South of the Crimea, distant seven miles from Sebastopol, and where the siege artillery can be safely and easily disembarked. Here, having fixed their base of operations, the Allies can keep their communications open with the fleet, and attack Sebastopol on the South side where, according to rumor, the land defences are neither numerous nor formidable. The port of Balaklava though small, is completely landlocked, and offers admirable shelter for about a dozen of the largest vessels of the line.

Prince Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, reduced now to about 20,000 men, has thus been cut off from the fortress which his object is to defend; and it is to be hoped that before reinforcements, sufficient to enable him to recommence offensive operations, shall have reached him, that Sebastopol, with its fleet and arsenals, will be in the hands of the Allies. Marshal St. Arnaud, in an address to his troops, promised to lead them into the fortress on the 3rd inst., the anniversary of the declaration of hostilities. Meantime, the fleet were continually firing shot and shells into the beleaguered city which is now completely invested by sea and land. Its capture, therefore, is reduced to a mere question of time. We find the following particulars of the battle of Alma, in our English files, from which it would appear that the brunt of the engagement was borne by the English. The 23rd regiment, stationed a few years ago in Montreal, seems to have suffered very severely.

The correspondent of the *Times* thus speaks of the composition of the Turkish army:—

"With respect to the Turkish army, its deeds are before the world, and all discussion as to the courage and endurance of the men is superfluous. But there can be no doubt that what has been done is chiefly due to this courage and endurance alone, and that the Ottoman troops, if properly led, could engage in offensive warfare, from which the prudence of Omar Pasha and his advisers now leads them to abstain. The fault lies in the want of officers; and, as there is now every probability of a long war, and the new attitude of Russia seems to show that she will intrench herself within her territories, and that the war, to be successful, must be offensive and enterprising, it is most necessary that the fatal want of directing skill and courage should be remedied. To a great extent the army is officered by men bred up in indolence and vice, who have obtained command by the favor of some great man—favor earned often by disreputable, and sometimes by infamous, means. As might be expected, the higher the rank the greater the profligacy; for the place of a captain is of little worth, and may be the reward of merit, but that of colonel is well paid, and generally goes to some one with a more valuable title to advancement. In Asia, where the system prevails in its integrity, the Pasha in command is generally the first to run, and the others follow according to their rank. As is usual in the East, each man cringes to every one above and tramples on every one below him. The Major lights the Colonel's pipe, and the Lieutenant blacks the Major's boots. The result is what might be looked for if we had in our service hardy Connaught and Northumbrian bands, officered by favorite valets of court members or middle-aged footmen from Berkeley-Square."

From a Russian source we learn that in the battle of the 20th Sept., on the Alma, Marshal Arnaud could not command the allies in consequence of a severe attack of sudden indisposition, which prevented his mounting on horseback; consequently Lord Raglan alone commanded the allies in person. The losses of the Russians in this first battle are stated to be—one general, two colonels, fifty-three officers and 2,800 men killed; General Chomutoff, 86 officers and 3,000 men wounded. These data are from a Russian source, as it is also the report that Prince Menschikoff commanded the Russian forces in person on the 20th, and that he, together with his entire staff, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners during the engagement.

The following reliable intelligence relative to the battle of the Alma [20th Sept.] has been received. The reserves of the Allies were not brought into action. The English on the left wing, the Turks in the centre, and the French on the right wing, did their work in such a masterly way that the Russians never had a chance. The news that the English were at first repulsed is not confirmed. At first the retreat of the Russians was orderly enough, but as soon as the heavy artillery of the fleet began to play on the Russians as they marched along the coast, they were seized with a sudden panic, and fled in wild disorder." Prince Menschikoff was chased by some mounted Chasseurs, and would certainly have fallen into the hands of his pursuers had he not been mounted on a thorough-bred horse. A "crowd" of deserters, mostly Poles, joined the allies. The loss of the Russians is estimated by the different writers at 6,000, 8,000, and 10,000 men. At first, Prince Menschikoff had 25,000 men in the entrenched camp on the Alma, but, having learnt by his scouts that the allies were in such great force, he brought up 15,000 more from Sebastopol.

It appears from these accounts that the battle was fought within a very short distance of the sea coast. The French army, consisting of either three or four divisions, occupied the right, and was consequently nearest the sea. The English occupied the centre, and the Turks the left. The French army being nearest the sea fully one-half of it was protected by the fire from the steamers, so that the extreme right and centre of the French line did not suffer much. The French division which suffered most was on the left of the French line, and next to the English. It was commanded by General Thomasson, who was desperately wounded, and who is said to have since

died of his wounds. The brunt of the battle fell upon our countrymen, who have not only had the post of honor but have been the greatest sufferers. At the French Ministry of War, it is stated that, from the information which has arrived, there is reason to believe that the loss of the English far exceeded that of their army. The main charge must have been a tremendous one. It seems that, although the Russians were posted on the opposite side of a deep ravine, and on the top of a steep and difficult bank, where they had deliberately taken up their position, and where they were protected by their artillery, the whole division of the English army and the left division of the French army stormed this formidable position in front and carried it. Every military man knows what a desperate affair such an attack is, and the little we yet know of the storming of the heights of the Alma leaves no doubt that it will be recorded in our annals as one of the most glorious exploits of our brave countrymen.

## AUSTRALIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* of July 21 states that it is again enabled to report favorably of the general condition and prospects of the colony of Victoria—perhaps more favorably than on any other occasion. With the exception of the import trade, almost every interest in the country is in a highly prosperous or hopeful condition. Law and order are fast becoming established; life and property are comparatively safe, even in our remoter districts; and the population have universally settled down to the steady pursuits of industry. In the neighborhood of all the gold fields considerable quantities of agricultural lands have been purchased, cultivation and the breeding of the smaller kinds of live stock have become a mania, and fabulous prices are given for suitable animals. Vegetables, eggs, and milk, in place of being unheard of luxuries, are fast becoming procurable at all the older gold fields. The diggers are now sending for their wives and families, and many of them are devoting a large portion of their time to the cultivation of gardens and even farms. At Sydney business was very depressed, and great uncertainty prevailed in all commercial affairs. The Great Nugget Vein Mining Company had held its half-yearly meeting. The report is unfavorable.

## UNITED STATES.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOPS OF AMERICA FOR ROME.—Besides the Archbishop of New York, several other Prelates of this country are now on their way to Rome. Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, and Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, the former accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Polley as his Secretary, left New York in the steamer of the 14th. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, took his departure in the Canada, with Archbishop Hughes. We learn that Bishop Newman of Philadelphia goes out in the steamer of this date.—It is not improbable that others of our Prelates are of the number that purpose being present in Rome on that great occasion which now in prospect rejoices the hearts of the faithful throughout the world.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

7,000,000 ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE U. STATES.—A Great error was committed in the last census, in relation to the number of Roman Catholics in the United States.—They are set down as a little over two millions. They claim seven millions, which is doubtless correct. The mistake originated in the Census takers, in estimating the number of various sects, they averaging them so many to a meeting house.—With Protestant Churches, where the average attendance is about the same all through, this plan would work very well. It would not do with the Catholics, their churches, like their dwellings, being crowded to their utmost capacity. Hence, the mistake. Remember then, there are seven millions of Roman Catholics in the United States, instead of two millions, as is generally supposed.—*Am. Patriot*.—(Know-Nothing Journal.)

Dr. Ives, late Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, has arrived with his family from Europe, and is at present in New York.

Thomas Francis Meagher proposes to emigrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Street Preacher Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, was prevented by the police from speaking in New York on Sunday.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—We read in the *Bangor Daily Mercury* the following account of the manner in which religious liberty is vindicated by the genuine, true-hearted Yankee Protestants of Maine: Ellsworth, Sept. 14, 1854.

"We learn that the Rev. John Baptist, the Catholic Pastor in this city, was, on Saturday night, TARRED AND FEATHERED, AND RIDDEN ON A RAIL, in Ellsworth, that home of rowdies and ruffians. Mr. Baptist was on a visit to Ellsworth, when the outrage was committed. He has been Pastor of the Catholic population in this city a few months. We understand he was born and educated in Italy. Since he has been here he has done much good among the Catholic population, and has brought about many useful reforms, winning commendation on all hands."

The Rev. Mr. Baptist had, it seems, been guilty of exercising the functions of his sacred office, in opposition to the wishes, and in spite of the warnings, of the brave Protestants of Maine; who being ardent lovers of freedom, and gallant Yankees like the Boston Convent burners, or the church-wreckers of Newark, took the above mentioned means for testifying the blessedness of republican liberty, and sanctuary privileges.

We read also in our American exchanges of another truly Protestant attack upon the nuns at Louisville:—"Six men lately broke into the Catholic nunnery at Louisville, knocked down one of the Sisters of Charity with a brick, and then, becoming alarmed made their escape."

A VERY GRAND JURY.—A bill was recently handed in to the authorities of San Francisco, for certain refreshments furnished to the Grand Jury in that city while pursuing their investigations which contained the following rich items:—"One dozen cherry wine, three thousand five hundred cigars, one dozen bottles Martell's brandy, four gallons do, five baskets Heidsieck, one bottle bitters, two tins of crackers, and one hundred and twenty dollars worth of sherry wine."