

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

SUSPECTED REVELATIONS—EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL AT CARPENTRAS.—Our readers will recollect a remarkable narrative some months ago of a supposed miracle at St. Saturnin-ès-Apt, where a picture of the Crucifixion was said to have flowed with blood. This miracle, as we stated, appears to have turned out to be a case of imposition on the part of a certain Rose Tamisier. Whether she was a conscious deceiver, or herself deluded, remains to be seen. The whole affair is singular in the highest degree, and is now undergoing a judicial investigation.

The *Patrie* of Saturday evening says:—"A letter from Carpentras announces that the affair of Rose Tamisier has had, after three days' long and laborious investigation, an unexpected termination—the tribunal has declared itself without jurisdiction, and has sent the affair before whomsoever it may concern, all things remaining in their present state."

Within the last three days several families have arrived in Paris from the South of France. In ordinary times the wealthy families who quit Paris in the summer do not return before November; but it appears that the Socialists in the south are becoming so insolent, that respectable persons find a residence there very disagreeable. They are insulted and menaced with the guillotine in 1852.

All strangers arriving at Paris with the intention of remaining there are now required to procure within three days a *permis de séjour*. Eight days are accorded for this purpose to those foreigners who already reside in Paris. The non-performance of this requirement will be followed by expulsion.

This ordinance does not apply to travellers not intending to remain at Paris, and who are provided with passports.

It has been stated that the Duchess of Orleans in speaking of the candidature of her brother-in-law for the President of the Republic, declared that he would, if elected, respect the constitution, and at the end of his four years retire willingly from office.

We have received to-day an account of the vote of the Council General of the Department of the Gard on the question of the revision of the constitution. It is in favor of revision. This makes 79 councils out of the 85, and of the other six only four were hostile—two merely abstained from discussing the question.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 3rd ult. contain an account of the christening of the infant child of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier in the palace at Seville. The ceremony took place with great pomp, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Seville officiated. The Duke d'Aumale was godfather, and not fewer than twenty-six names were given to the princess amongst them were those of Marie Amelie. The Duke de Montpensier, as delegate of the Queen, subsequently invested the royal child with the ribbon of the Order of Maria Louisa.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—The *Times* correspondent at Naples sends the following official article from the *Gazette*—the first notice publicly taken by the government of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet:—

"If her Majesty the Queen of England, at the prorogation of parliament, had not assured both houses of the amicable relations that subsisted between her and her foreign allies, the answer given by her minister, Lord Palmerston, in the sitting of the 8th, to a question put by Sir De Lacy Evans on the state of this country, would have made us doubt whether, in reality, our Sovereign and this kingdom enjoyed amicable relations with the government of Great Britain. And, in truth, if the noble lord accepts as facts the false, absurd, and ridiculous stories collected, as may be said, by Mr. Gladstone, in prisons and among galley slaves, as detailed in his letter to Lord Aberdeen—if, we say, he has given such faith to that correspondence as to support by his ministerial language expressions calculated to excite against our government the detestation of the human race, what other opinion can we form? We should add to this his declaration of sending, against all diplomatic usages and international rights, copies of the said correspondence to the British Legations near foreign courts, to render still more prominent the charges thus made dishonoring our country, as if these courts had not ambassadors and ministers of their own, whose duty it would be to report all that passed, and whose conscientious labors should spare others the fatigue of performing their duty. While we cannot conceal our astonishment and surprise at the unqualified and unexpected aspersions made by a member of parliament of a friendly power, the amity of that power being most dear to us; while we are desirous of discharging from the minds of good men the fears and terrors inspired by those publications, which the implacable enemies of social order are ever forward in fomenting; while, thanks to the wise execution of our good laws, and the impartiality of our enlightened justice, the government is only occupied in consolidating the peace whose fruits the country so fully enjoy; while its constant care, directed to the punishment of the guilty, has been crowned with invariable success; let us hope that the noble lord, from the bottom of his heart detesting everything that can oppose itself in the slightest way to such a praiseworthy object, will, of his own free will and the same solicitude, forward to all his legations copies of the pamphlet that shall be sent to him—a pamphlet by which the calumnious diatribes of Mr. Gladstone are contradicted and victoriously demonstrated to be unfounded by authentic documents and by the records taken from the archives of our law, so that his agents, being advised of the truth, will abstain from practices that are, at all times reprehensible when for truth falsehood is substituted."

AUSTRIA.

ABSOLUTISM IN AUSTRIA—CIRCULAR OF PRINCE SCHWARZENBURG.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Friday, gives the following analysis of an important circular addressed by Prince Schwarzenburg to the accredited agents of the Austrian government in foreign courts.

The circular comments on and explains the nature of the measure lately adopted by the Emperor for the restoration of absolutism, and bears date the 26th of August. The President of the Council, while giving these explanations, protests against all idea of reaction on the part of the Emperor and his government. He admits the necessity of many modifications in the political, administrative, and financial system of Austria; of the suppression of several privileges admitted as unjust; and of recognising the legitimate character of certain material interests of recent origin.

Prince Schwarzenburg begins by reminding his diplomatic agents of the situation of the empire during the first months of the year 1849. At that period he shows that the revolution was everywhere; that, after having broken forth suddenly at Vienna, it extended to the kingdom of Hungary, and to Lombardy; and that situation, perilous as it was, was still more aggravated by complications which had arisen in the other states of Germany. The idea which then predominated was, to reconstruct the unity and indivisibility of the empire, together with the authority of the throne. It was considered that a unitive constitution might realise such an idea, and the Emperor therefore gave his charter of the 4th of March. That charter was copied from all foreign constitutions of recent creation. It soon became evident, continues the Prince, that the execution of the charter drawn up under such circumstances was impossible; its impossibility was more forcibly proved as order became re-established in the monarchy, and any attempt to execute it would expose the empire to the greatest danger. The Prince denies that the Emperor ever pledged himself to maintain the strict letter of the constitution which he had spontaneously given, and in virtue of his Imperial authority, and to which he had never sworn. His ordinance of the 4th of March must, therefore, be classed among those measures which the Sovereign adopts, but may modify or repeal, according to his convictions. The Emperor owes no account but to the Almighty alone of his conscience, or of the measures his conscience suggests to him. His Imperial Majesty is decided in putting an end to the uncertainty of his people by terminating the fiction created by the ordinance of the 4th of March; and this duty the Emperor has performed by his ordinances of the 20th of August last.

The circular further explains the significance of ministerial responsibility, such as it has been established by the Emperor, and endeavors to show why the institutions of Austria ought to be regulated by the Emperor only. Prince Schwarzenburg declares that it would be a grievous error to suppose that these measures are dictated in a spirit of reaction on the part of his Imperial Majesty; that his Majesty is far from wishing to establish a system which is not strictly legal; neither privileges, nor exemptions, nor exceptional conditions in favor of any one are meant to be restored; nor is there the slightest intention of disturbing whatever material interest may have been created since the year 1848.

The pacific state of the capital on the promulgation of the ordinances of the 20th ultimo is insisted on; the belief is expressed that those measures will not meet with resistance or disapproval, and that the popularity of the Emperor will not suffer. It is urged that a spirit of reaction has been very generally manifested in the Austrian empire and its numerous possessions, where, it is added, the charter of the 4th of March has but few partisans; that it has not been regarded as producing any real progress, but, on the contrary, as a blow aimed at the various nationalities that form the empire, which wish to rally under the authority of the Emperor, but on the condition of preserving their individual character. That was not effected by the charter of 1849, the preamble of which was particularly insulting to Hungary.

Such is a summary of the circular of Prince Schwarzenburg.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—THE KAFFIR WAR.

The steam ship *Hellespont*, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, has brought advices from the Cape to the date August 1st. The accounts of the state of affairs on the frontier are far from satisfactory.

Our (*Times*) correspondent at the Cape, under date August 1st, says—"From what I can learn, Major Warden has been defeated in the sovereignty, the Kaffirs are within five miles of Ultenhage, and the war, consequently, in the heart of the colony."

About the 20th of July, on the return of a patrol under Colonel Michell, from Kiesamma, they were unsuccessfully attacked by Seyolo, who stated that as he had lost his country and cattle, he did not desire peace. The news from Krelt is pacific, and he professes to have discovered his error. Sandilli is said to be dejected, and to be contemplating removal beyond the Kye. Pato continues attached to British interests.

No further supply of troops had reached the Cape subsequent to the arrival of the *Vulcan*.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes under date Cape Town, August 1st:—"The most important events that have marked the progress of the past month are, on the whole, of a very unfavorable nature. A combined attack on the Amatolas, though successful, has driven the enemy into the colony, where they have committed the most frightful ravages. Whole districts have been laid completely waste. The native levies, whose term of service has expired, having declined to remain longer in the field, have been disbanded. This reduces the force in Kaffirland

by upwards of 1,500 men. Orders have been issued for raising a force of 1,000 volunteers, but it is very doubtful whether anything like that number will be obtained."

INDIA.

WHAT ARE OUR (THE PROTESTANT) MISSIONARIES DOING?

We take the following suggestive article from a Protestant paper, the *East Indian Telegraph and Courier*, of July 24th:—

"From Kurrachee we learn that the Catholic Priests in Scinde, are making rapid progress in the conversion of Protestant soldiers to their own Faith. The zeal, energy, and devotedness of the Catholic Priest in every part of the world contrast most strangely with the coldness and indifference of a large majority of the Protestant Clergy. We would willingly conceal this fact; but being a fact so glaringly conspicuous, we are, with shame, compelled to acknowledge it. The Catholic Priest is the poor man's counsellor, the keeper of his conscience, the arbiter of his actions, the repository of his secrets, the dispenser of his absolution, and the last prop upon which he leans on the brink of eternity. His Priestly office, his sacerdotal robes, his boasted apostolic succession, and his life of self-denial, invest him with a degree of sanctity of which even the grossest misdeeds cannot entirely divest the most unworthy in the eyes of a vast majority of their followers. Contrast this position with that of the highly-paid functionaries of our established Protestant Clergy. We shall not point to honorable or dishonorable exceptions on either side, but take the vast majority as they are. The majority of the Protestant Clergy of the establishments are of that aristocratic class between whom and the people there is little or no sympathy. This class of the Protestant Clergy receive their pay independently of their congregations—they perform their allotted duties with a stiffness and formality which courts not the approbation of the multitude, nor do they willingly seek the sons and daughters of affliction in the haunts of wretchedness, the abodes of destitution, or the scenes of sickness, sorrow, and death. An allotted amount of duty is performed for a certain stipulated amount of salary; the greater part of the people hardly know what they believe, and the clergy themselves are undecided as to what they ought to teach! Is this an overdrawn picture, or is it a truthful delineation of things as they are?"

"Turn we now to the non-conforming portion of our Protestant Clergy. We applaud no sect, neither do we commend the peculiar dogmas of any. Viewing the whole as they affect the moral and religious condition of the great body of the people of Great Britain, they stand out before us as the Clergy of the people's choice, and as those who labor most zealously for the instruction and enlightenment of the country.

"It will appear that we have wandered rather far from the Kurrachee converts, and taken rather a long stride to have a glance at the Protestant Clergy of Great Britain. We have done so for the purpose of asking the representatives of the two great classes alluded toly permit ye the wolves to devour your flocks? The one does what the state requires them to do. This answers all inquiries—cease thou restless spirit, and trouble us not. Well, what are our Missionaries doing? One takes a flying visit through Scinde to meet a distinguished friend—flourishes a trumpet and proclaims, 'belhold me!—the first Missionary that ever preached the Gospel in Scinde!' A couple more, weary of the *annua* of Bombay, sally forth on a pleasure trip during the cold season—a relaxation which many hardworking men would be glad of, but can't afford to enjoy—well, on their return, out comes 'a tour'—Missionary tour through the Deccan. Here is a material for an annual report. What more is needed. Two hours a day in the school, the institution, the college division, and other educational terms, and a quiet comfortable teaparty of pious friends to while away the dull evening, and an inquirer to converse with during the tedious hours of the morning, and then—we have 'a man with his life in his hands, going forth to the heathen!' We are not blind to the danger of touching upon these subjects. The man who does is, to a dead certainty, branded as impious, or, to give the full length of pious charity, 'tinctured with infidelity.' Careless about these matters, we again ask, 'why permit ye the wolves to devour the flock?' Verily, these things ought not to be so."

The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, the largest steam-frigate in the American navy, while on her way to Constantinople to receive Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian chieftain, and convey him to America, ran ashore on the night of the 21st ult., on the point off St. James's Castle, in Smyrna Bay, close to the light-house. It is probable that this disaster will alter the present destiny of Kossuth, and instead of being taken direct from Turkey to the United States, his wishes will be gratified by visiting England first. It is highly probable now that Kossuth will embark at the Dardanelles on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tagus*, which calls there on the 20th of this month, and if so, Kossuth, his family, and his fellow-captives, will arrive in Southampton Water about the 5th of October.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following letter from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove* whale ship, giving an account of Captain Austin's expedition up to 13th of September, 1850, has been brought by Captain Ord, of the *Tyne*, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ship arrived at that port on the 6th inst., from Davis' Straits.

From this letter it would appear that the searching expeditions were about to enter into winter quarters on the southern shore of Cornwallis Island, in Barrow Straits, and Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*, transmits a letter from Mr. Kane, surgeon of the United States

expedition, which will be read with the deepest interest.

The traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which had been already reported by Captain Forsyth, as having been discovered by Captain Ommanney and Lieutenant Bertie Cator, had been further followed up by Captain Ommanney, Captain Penny, and Captain de Haven of the United States expedition, placing beyond a doubt, the safety of Sir John Franklin's ships up to this point, which was their first winter quarters, and during their sojourn, at which there is not the slightest grounds for supposing that any disaster of any description had occurred beyond the ordinary casualties of life among such a number, three men having died of the two ships' companies up to April, 1846, about which period they would be preparing to push forward on the main object of the expedition.

N.B.—The persons whose graves are here reported formed part of the expedition.

Mr. McDonald is Assistant-Surgeon of the *Terror*.

"Davis' Straits, July 24th, 1851.

"My Lords—May it please your lordship's to receive at my hands the enclosed testimony, received on the 12th of July, of the American searching vessels, of the account of their voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

"On the 13th of September, 1850, they left all the searching vessels at Cape Martyrs, Cornwallis Island, they not being enabled to pursue any further westward direction from that date.

"A harbor called the Assistant Harbor, discovered by Captain Ommanney, three miles south of Cape Martyrs, was the place in selection by them to winter in. The bay ice was forming very strong at that time, yet the *Advance* and *Rescue* were determined to proceed homewards; but, unfortunately, however, a gale sprang up and drove them up Wellington Channel sixty miles, and afterwards they were frozen in.

"I have not yet been enabled to get further northwards than the Devil's Thumb; and my time being limited for my sojourn in that quarter, I cannot give you any more particulars, excepting that the two American vessels and the *Prince Albert* were left by us near the Duck Islands, the wind being south-west, and blowing strong at that time.

"The American schooners have left some despatches for the Admiralty at Sievely, which in due time I hope will be received.

"At this date I am off Stoltsburgh. The American captain De Haven told me that the winter was very mild, and that he can give no further particulars respecting Sir John Franklin than the enclosed account. He said he was determined to go to the seat of search again, after having wintered; and all the documents received from the Admiralty and others I gave him.—I remain, &c.,

"JOHN PARKER, Master.
P.S.—I intend proceeding westward from this date. (Memorandum for Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*.)

(1.)
"On the 26th of August, 1850, traces were found to northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley by Captain Ommanney. These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of McDonald, medical officer in the expedition."

(2.)
"On the 27th, Captain Penny's parties reported graves. These were at once visited by Captain De Haven, Mr. Penny, and Dr. Kane. They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R.M., and John Hartnell, of the *Erebus*, and John Torrington, of the *Terror*, the date of the latest death being the 3rd of April, 1846."

"Added to these sad but unmistakable evidences were the remains of the observatory, carpenter's shop, and armorer's forge. Upon the hill side and bench were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Peely Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels. On the 31st of September the impervious ice of the Wellington Channel underwent a complete disruption, and by the 6th several vessels penetrated to the Cornwallis side.—Such, however, was the impenetrable character of the pack in Lancaster Sound that by the 10th of September the entire searching squadron were again concentrated about eight miles south of Griffith's Island.

"This was the furthest westing attained by the American expedition. The latest dates from Commodore Austin are of the 13th of September. They were then in momentary expectation of making winter quarters, and it is probable, that a small harbor, discovered by Captain Ommanney, about three miles east of Cape Martyrs, will be the haven selected.

"Thence the American vessels, while proceeding homeward, were frozen in, opposite Wellington Channel, drifting during the ensuing winter from a latitude 72.25 throughout the channel and sound into Bassin's Bay. Their liberation, after much exposure and trial, took place on the 10th of June, 1851, at a point south of Cape Walsingham 65.30—a linear drift exceeding one thousand and fifty miles.

"The commotion of the ice with its attendant uncertainty was their chief source of trial. Every officer and man had marked scorbutic disease, but no deaths have occurred. The crews are now refreshed, and the expedition is endeavoring to regain the seat of search.—I have, &c.,

"E. K. KANE, Surgeon to the Expedition."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.

This purely Protestant country presents a combination of the most rampant belief and the most stringent intolerance. Every member of the clergy, every public functionary, down to the humblest student must take an oath to defend, even at the hazard of his life, Lutheranism,—not such as Gustavus Vasa introduced it, nor such as is now received, but purely and simply, such as the Calvinist Charles the IX. caused the States united in Diet to receive it, in the so-called Council of Upsal, in 1593. And yet no where is rationalism in greater favor, or more avowedly professed than in Sweden. No instructed Swede believes in Lutheranism, and the clergy are said to be foremost in the ranks of unbelief. It is not a rare thing to find a clergyman attacking, either in the pamphlet or in the periodical the doctrine he is bound to preach, and which he actually does preach. Last year, in his report on the administration of justice in Sweden, the Attorney General attempted to defend the practice of the clergy in believing otherwise than the official creed directed them: Last winter, an assistant pastor of one of the parish churches of Stockholm, delivered public lec-