

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Tuesday contains the following:—Under the presence of proving that the press is not free; several journals direct against the decree of February, 1852, attacks which exceed the utmost limits of the right of discussion. The Government might make use of this power, which it possesses against such an abuse; but it does not wish to do so immediately after the entirely spontaneous act which relieved the press from warnings. The government, however, faithful to its principles of moderation, can no longer fail in its duty of enforcing respect for the law. It therefore honestly warns the journals that it is resolved no longer to endure the polemical excesses, which can only be regarded as the manoeuvres of parties.

The Moniteur of Wednesday says:—"Foreign journals have asserted that the solution of the affairs of Italy has been impeded by the desire of the Emperor to found a kingdom for a prince of his house. Such reports do not require refutation. It is enough, without speaking of the engagements of Villafrance, to refer to the acts and words of the Emperor before and since that date."

The Echo de Vesone says that the military divisions and subdivisions of France are about to be organized on a new footing, and that the government intends to make every great port a centre of a division or subdivision, in order that at a given moment the action of the land and sea forces may be more prompt and efficacious.

The following fresh details are given by a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. Three generals are, it is said, proposed for the command of the expedition—General de Martimprey, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Algeria, General Trochu, and General Wimpfen. The number of troops appears to be fixed at 12,000, chosen from the best men of every corps, and to be formed into marching regiments. It is evident that for so distant an expedition all the men of a regiment are not equally capable of supporting a sea voyage and the influence of the climate. A depot is to be formed in one of the stations nearest to Hongkong or Shanghai to replace the deficiencies in the effective force. In consequence of the preparations to be made the departure cannot take place until the first fortnight in November. It is, moreover, the most favourable season, in consequence of the monsoon. The French Government, as I have mentioned some days since, when displaying its flag in the heart of the Celestial Empire, wishes to give a high idea of its military power and to show that at present it can strike hard and far when its honor is concerned.

One or two foreign papers, and notably a Belgian print which is more renowned for the hardihood of its assertions than the courtesy of its language, lately sneered at a statement I sent you respecting the increase going on in the French navy, and treated it as absurd. Perhaps those journalists, so prompt and confident in contradiction, will put greater faith in the statements of the Moniteur de la Flotte. In that semi-official organ of the naval interests of France, the following passages appear to-day:—"There has just been terminated at Lorient the Couronne, ship-of-the-line of the second class. This vessel is one of 10 now in construction, and which are to be finished within a year from this time."

The Amortin of Brest says:—"Our port has just put upon the stocks the ship-of-the-line Argente, the construction of which has been ordered by the Emperor, and the plans of which have been made by M. Dupuy de Lome, Director of Materiel at the Ministry of Marine, after the Emperor's own ideas. This vessel will be blind (steel-plated). Its length will be, it is said, 100 metres (328 English feet), including the large iron spar which it will bear in its front. It will be a pattern vessel of a new model."

Letters from the provinces confirm what I recently wrote to you respecting the general armament of the French ports and coasts. I am assured that, on the Provençal coast, the Government has purchased pieces of land at very high prices, for the purpose of erecting fortifications upon them.

The Echo Agricole has the following paragraph:—"The War Department has just sent to Cherbourg, St. Malo, and other points of our coast the plates which are to serve for the establishment of revolving batteries. These plates are broader and stronger than those employed on railways to change the direction of locomotives and waggons; like those last, they are composed of various pieces which fit into each when mounted on the wooden framework which gives them motion. Thus a cannon placed on these new platforms may be turned in an instant in any direction at the will of the gunner."

A letter from Boulogne says that a floating battery is about to be constructed there, with a double tier of guns. It is to be iron-plated, without masts or sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns.

The latest and most accredited report respecting the settlement of the affairs of Italy is that the Grand Duke Ferdinand will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a constitution and by a general amnesty; that the Duchess of Parma will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. As regards the Legations, people say nothing, or as little as possible, for they see well that there is the chief difficulty. Extensive reforms are urgent, say some, and must be obtained; but how to obtain them in presence of the steady, passive resistance of the Papal Government is a question none can answer. On the other hand, after the height to which his hopes have been raised, it is not a small measure of reform that would satisfy the Romagna—nor anything, probably, that was short of their complete deliverance from the detested government of priests.—I observe that some of their warmest and most sanguine partisans here seem to have given up hopes of their being emancipated from Papal rule.—Cor. of the Times.

Mex. Perleis, Bishop of Arcus, has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese for the publication of the encyclical letter of the 18th of June, 1850, complaining of the disturbances in the Papal States, and also directing prayers to be said for the Pope. He expresses the utmost confidence in the intentions of the French Government towards the Holy See, but he indulges in severe strictures on the events accomplished in the Romagna. The Bishop deprecates the untoward coincidence of such events with the success of our arms; he cannot get over his astonishment at the fact that a peace which appeared calculated to add another gleam of glory to the Pontifical diadem should have been followed by an outbreak of violence, treason, and blasphemy; and lastly, he stigmatises the actual condition of the Legations as a state of social decomposition.

The Senator Edouard Taylor, who recently died in France, made his abjuration of Protestantism a few days before his death. His wife and brother had been converts for several years. He was taken into the Church by the parish priest of his village, and received with admirable sentiments of piety conditional Baptism and all the last Sacraments. He had called around his bed all those whose faith he might have shaken by his example or his advice, and humbly begged their pardon, declaring aloud that he wished to live and die in the bosom of the only true and Catholic Church. He expired a few days after this moving scene.—Ulster.

THE REVIVALS IN IRELAND AND THE "CONVULSIONS" IN FRANCE. From the Paris correspondent of the Dublin News:—It has been remarked, and not without cause, that such a degradation of the human species as that witnessed in the north of Ireland just now, has never before been followed by some great event—some sanguinary revolution.—France, in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, witness-

ed the same folly, and, in spite of the efforts of the Government, they actually lasted thirty-five years.—Hundreds of volumes were written in favor of the unfortunate "Convulsionnaires" and against them; and the subject became at court and in public, for several years an all-absorbing one. It may be interesting for your readers to compare the folly of the people who soon after made the revolution of '89 with that of our unfortunate countrymen in the north. They will find them in many respects identically the same. The following particulars I gather from works written on the "Convulsionnaires" of Paris; some of the volumes are old and very rare:—"In the pastoral letters of Jurien, it is affirmed that in the Cevennes, young Protestant girls, exalted by religious persecution, were attacked by convulsions, and their conduct was in every way similar to that described in the 'cases' of the Catholics during the reign of Louis XV. The little cemetery of Saint Medard was the scene of the first of those ridiculous and degrading scenes. The tomb of Francois Paris, a pious and good man, was the place where the first victims of this sort of madness, which became soon contagious, was enacted. It soon spread like a plague, and the disease was reduced, or rather made into a sort of science. The disciples of this strange sect were classed into different orders, of which the following are the names with the functions they had to perform. 1st. The 'Discernants,' who were the prophets of the sect, and in their madness talked wildly on every subject. 2nd. The 'Figurists' were those persons who, during their convulsions, performed different scenes of the Passion or of the Martyrdom of the saints. 3rd. The 'Secourists,' or lay brothers, who administered to the 'Convulsionnaires' what was called the little and the great secour; the former consisted in agitating the patient, in preventing dangerous falls, conveying the patient's nudity, and the latter consisted in striking rudely the patients, in trampling on them &c. Although the convulsions were most frequent in young girls, young men and adults were also infected with it, and their actions were the most extraordinary imaginable. In 1731, without ceasing to be ridiculous, the sect carried their folly to utter madness; the 'secours' was no longer sufficient, and the 'secours courriers' was invented. The unfortunate young girls prayed for the severest treatment as they would for a favor. They wished to be beaten, trampled upon, tortured in every way possible, and such was the revolution that took place in their system, that they received the worst treatment with seeming pleasure and gratitude. The 'Secourists' were strong young men who beat them on the breast, on the back, and on the head, and trampled on them with apparent rage. The Government in 1732 ordered the cemetery, St. Medard, to be closed, and guards were placed to repress the infuriated people. The day after the decree was issued, some farceur, probably a disciple, placarded the following epigram on the wall:—

De par le roi defense a Dieu, De faire miracle en ce lieu."

AUSTRIA. It has been hinted to me that the Zurich Conference are likely soon to come to an end. It is impossible to get any positive information on the subject, but there is reason to believe that a definitive peace will be concluded between France and Austria alone, "as Sardinia is so extravagant in her demands that it is impossible to come to terms with her." People here declare that there is no truth whatever in the report which has been in circulation relative to the duke of Flanders. The Austrian Government is resolved, even though Sardinia should not fulfil the conditions of the peace of Villafrance, to give a liberal and self-acting Government to Venice. As a matter of course, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will be the representative of the Emperor.—Times Corr.

The London Herald's correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities are apprehended by many.

The cholera has broken out at Fredericksstadt, in Sleswick; this is its first appearance north of the River Eider.

ITALY. On Saturday at Monza the Romagnese deputation was received by the King of Sardinia and the following is a summary of the reply of His Majesty to the address presented to him by the members of the deputation:—"I am grateful for the wishes of the people of the Romagna of which you are the interpreter before me. As a Catholic Sovereign I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior Hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince I am reminded that Europe having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your good wishes, and, strong by the rights conferred upon me, I will support your cause before the Great Powers. You may rely on the generous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation which he has so powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the late moments of incertitude, will recognise that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national Government suffices to put an end to the civil disorders.—When your numerous volunteers arrived, during the days of the national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, is very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could ensure your destiny. Europe will recognise that it is her common duty, and also to her common interest, to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people."

In Lombardy if we may believe the Times, the patriotic spirit was fast cooling down. Sardinian rule is, it would appear pleasant in anticipation than in reality. "The Milanese (writes the Times correspondent) who formerly talked with enthusiasm of the Sardinians, now complain bitterly of their exactions." Even in Venice, we are informed, "lamentable accounts are received of the state of things in Milan. Austria, meanwhile, has raised the state of siege at Venice; the Archduke Maximilian has been appointed Governor, and there seems every disposition to make such concessions as may not be inconsistent with security. If the people would show a little prudent resignation, and politic Loyalty to the powers that be, they would have, we believe but little to complain of. It must never be forgotten that the peninsula are attached to Austrian rule; that its administrative excellence is unquestioned; the country has flourished under it in material prosperity; Venetia has, no doubt, her grievances, but she has not that of being compelled to support an alien church, and of seeing the power and wealth of a great country bent to pervert her children from the Faith. Had there been wholesale evictions and wholesale starvation of the helpless agricultural population of Lombardy, we should no doubt have heard of it.—Weekly Register.

Non-official politicians appear to be convinced that a European Congress will soon take the Italian question in hand, but I am convinced that the Austrian Government will persist in its refusal to become a party to it unless the questions to be discussed are previously determined. Little is heard of Prince Metternich's mission, but you will hardly be in error if you believe that Austria has consented to make some concessions in respect to Lombardy, and positively refused to recognize the validity of the deposition of the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena.—The Imperial Government will continue to insist on their restoration, but it will not have recourse to violent measures in order to facilitate their return to their States. The Duke of Modena, who is with-

out here, might perhaps, for a valuable consideration, consent to cede his territories to Tuscany. But the European Powers will find it exceedingly difficult to persuade the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine to relinquish its claims to that Grand Duchy. Great numbers of Venetians cross the frontiers into the Legations and Modena, although some of their fellow-countrymen, who were engaged in the war against Austria, and have returned to their homes, tell lamentable stories of their sufferings during the campaign. An officer of rank, in whose veracity implicit confidence can be placed, states, that day after day considerable detachments of the troops recently dismissed at Parma arrive at Verona, and demand protection against the revolutionary army, which persecutes them because they refuse to take service under the present Government. If the military fugitives are to be believed, the country people would make a demonstration in favour of the Duchesse-Regent and her children if they had any one to lead them.—Cor. of the Times.

In his allocution on Monday, the Pope declared annulled all the acts of the pretended Government of Bologna. But for the Catholic Press English readers would be left to the implied conclusion that the Pope had, in some sense, recognised those acts. The attitude of his Government towards the rebellion, was perfectly firm, and its forces, which were daily augmenting, had been pushed as near to the enemy as they could be without immediate collision. It must be the devout wish of every Catholic that the misguided movement may subside, and the rebels return to their allegiance without the necessity of armed compulsion. Should they unhappily persist, there is no doubt that the last resort will be appealed to, and that ere long, the Romagna was given to the Pope by the united voice of Europe for the purpose of enabling him to remain a temporal prince. His relinquishment will be equivalent to a surrender of that position. Both the Supreme Pontiff and his enemies know this. The cooler reception given by Victor Emmanuel to the deputation from Bologna may tend somewhat to simplify matters by opening the eyes of the disaffected, by showing them how strong must be that cause which can force them from the most anti-Papal government of Europe, under the most mortifying circumstances, a declaration of loyalty to the Pope.—Weekly Register.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent writes that, according to despatches from Rome, the troops of the Pope are waiting for reinforcements, when they will attack the federal forces concentrated at Rimini and elsewhere. The Papal government is understood to have applied to Austria and other Catholic powers for soldiers. Bloodshed must be looked for before long in Central Italy, and Austria will assuredly bring about hostilities. The same writer is assured that great efforts are being made to persuade the Emperor of Napoleon to draw his troops from Italy as the only solution of the Italian question. The hostility of Austria towards Piedmont is augmenting daily, and as soon as she can get the French out of the Peninsula the war in Italy will be resumed.

At Bologna, the conflict between the Government and the Cardinal Archbishop becomes very serious. The Government has attempted to withdraw from the Archbishop's authority primary and superior education, the administration of charities, and the Ecclesiastical tribunal. The Government also claims to subject the orders and Pastors of the Archbishop to a preventive censure.

Naples is at the present moment, very tranquil—too tranquil, indeed, to allow the hope that it can last. In the first place it is the season of Villaggio, and all the Neapolitans are rushing into the country. In the next place, the general conviction is that the fate of this country must depend on that of the Duchies, or will, to a considerable extent, be decided by it. If independence is assured, it is felt that the Government of this country must needs yield to the influence of that of Piedmont, so strengthened and enlarged, however Austria may strive to maintain her influence in Rome and the Two Sicilies. Besides the Neapolitans, like the rest of the Italians, have learnt a good lesson, which is this,—that order, moderation and union will serve their cause a vast deal better than bluster and partial enmities which have but too often given new force to despotism in this country. There is, too, another vast improvement in the tone of the people, and it consists in this,—that they are not eternally asking for intervention, and wondering why England does not interfere in their behalf. I remember the time when the whole nation seemed to be sitting in arm-chairs and with folded hands, waiting for the advent of our fleets. "Well, and what are you going to do for us, and when are you going to set about it?" were questions asked commonly enough.—Times Corr.

RUSSIA. The war in the Caucasus being now almost at an end, says a letter from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government will be able to direct all its activity to Central Asia, to construct the railway to unite the Caspian to the Sea of Aral, and to improve the navigation of the rivers Amoor and Syr-Caria, and then, by the construction of fortresses along the 264 wersts (five-eighths of a mile each) which separates the Caspian from the Aral, Russia will acquire a sovereign influence over the petty States of Central Asia, and the commerce of England with India will be greatly interfered with.

CHINA. In the south of China all is quiet, and, apparently, likely to continue so. As we said at the time the news of the repulse first reached us, neither Chinese authorities nor Chinese people are disposed to believe that we have been defeated, unless we ourselves assure them of it; for, in the first place, they deem any report of fighting which they receive from their countrymen as of the usual stamp—viz., one grain of truth to the face of falsehood; and, in the second place, the fact of the northerners being able to do what they could not, implies a superiority which they are not ready to admit. Everything, without doubt, happens for the best for some one or other;—and for the Hienfung dynasty the success of the Emperor's arms on this occasion has done more than fifty victories over, and the expulsion from Nanking of the redoubtable soldiers of Tai-ping-Wang. But it was not for this purpose Admiral Hoop came to China; and all that we have to do is to lose no time in wiping the tarnish from our arms. Unless this is done quickly, foreigners in the south have no security; there is no guarantee, beyond fear against sudden treachery at the command of the Emperor.—To take Peking and garrison it is the only end. If we find the Russians aiding the Chinese, then we had better declare war against Russia, and keep at war with the bear till he finds it to his interest to promise not to meddle with our political movements whatever they may be. Such declaration of war must come some day, and the sooner the better, before the autocrat has had time to recruit his Treasury, pretty well exhausted by the Crimean war.—Friend of China.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN IRELAND. (From the Times Correspondent.)

BELFAST, SEPT. 20.—In the latest summary of the progress of the "Revival" it is stated that its results continue to be "satisfactory," though they are not "publicly manifested by such obvious symptoms of impression." Then a sermon is quoted, in which the preacher warned the congregation that the "presence of God was not always experienced in the outward manifestations." There are other indications in the many reports of the movement that the regular ministers are beginning to see a necessity of restraining and checking some of the later developments of the spirit. The literature of the revival is producing pamphlets, sermons, and letters, elaborately attempting to analyze the last and worst forms of physical manifestations, and determine what portion of them is of God, what of man, and

what of the enemy who, sooth to say, "that all the movement" may be "thoroughly explained by human or natural causes; none have the courage to avow; but, that something of Satanic influence is at work some are found to declare. Long continued excitement, that proscribed instruction, acting on great numbers who needed the last far more than the first, has produced the results that might have been expected. And there has been witnessed in this ultra-Protestant and enlightened community a series of visionaries, wonderful sleeps and trances, deafness and dumbness, spiritually induced; and, worst of all, cases of evident, but clumsy imitation of the grossest kind. Sacred names and words were marked on the bodies of women. The "marks" said to have been made by the Spirits have been exhibited for money, and some of the filthy alleys and courts of Belfast have just reproduced scenes rivaling the imposture of the Cook-lane ghost. These things at last caused alarm; and to a certain point everything was done calculated to excite the mind to the pitch that when extreme terror is infused into extreme ignorance is certain to end in physical prostration. That prostration was hailed as the sign of deep conviction and a necessary step to recovery through the sense of pardon received. It was considered a special interposition, therefore, to a certain extent, miraculous. By the most fervent prayer people were exhorted to seek this assurance of grace. But in this direction it is impossible for pastor, teacher or exhorter to restrain the feeling they have roused, or fix the point at which it must stop, and be a saving influence. They cannot even give it healthy employment, and these cases of scandal have been the result of religious excitement operating on ignorant minds in a class without much moral restraint, and on individuals with more than an ordinary share of cunning. Any degree of mere excitement, though it prostrated the body and shattered the mind, was encouraged, and sought; by prayer as the work of God. It was right the wretched scenes of religious craze, mingled with greed, should be exposed and checked. If the clergy had not done it the civil power must have interfered with them, as with a public nuisance.

As it was, the denunciation of religious imposture was too long delayed. Nor did it then come from a Belfast pulpit, but from a minister in a small country town—a Mr. Breakey, of Lisburn. A Belfast journal, breaking ground on the subject, afterwards says, "There is at this moment such a species of terrorism exercised where revivalism prevails that honest men are afraid to speak their sentiments." Writing on the 10th inst., Mr. Breakey says, "Last week it was at great risk I dared even to question the reality of these 'wonders.'" But previously to so doing he had visited and scrutinized five such cases. They had drawn "thousands" to see the "signs." The friends of one of the cases boasted that 2,000 persons had been to the house in one night. Vast numbers flocked in on cars and on foot to see "the wondrous, miraculous words and images stamped on arms and bosoms." Mr. Breakey "saw at once that the people were fast becoming fanatics, and the great revival movement becoming unmanageable." So he exposed the scandal by preaching in his own locality and by a letter of warning to the press. One woman persisted to his face that she had the Saviour's name stamped on her breast, while "something like a photograph image of Him" was printed on her hand.—Ten witnesses were there ready to prove they had seen both; on examination all was a blank. But the reason given was that the examiner was unworthy to see the images, "he had not been stricken down." In short, "such was the furor, and such the sympathy with these parties, that it required a good deal of moral courage to dare to contradict or even question the reality of these fictitious miracles." In other cases, reported from other quarters, the marks were produced by scratching and puncturing the skin, or a kind of rough "stamping." One girl was exhibited for some days in one of the low streets of Belfast, who showed (for money) the name of "Jesus" scratched on her breast. The report adds that the spirit by which it was said to have been written, had been at fault in its orthography, as the word was spelt "Geasus;" and that the writing was in the vigorous but illiterate style of Jack Sheppard's name cut on the beam." In Cruikshank's engraving. In another case, there were words inscribed on the arm; but they were so clumsily done, with "blue bag," that a little water sufficed to expose the imposition.

All this is very shocking, more from the mass of credulity it indicates, by the number of pilgrims ready to visit such shrines, and offer their money on them than from the wretched imposture itself.—It ought to teach this lesson, at least, that there is a certain peril in attaching a spiritual importance to any physical manifestation whatever; no one can tell into what hideous forms the physical affection may be developed; thousands will be found ready to believe that "the spirit" has produced the "mark" as well as the "prostration," and that the more evident is the sign the greater the amount of grace. However, the peril lying in this direction appears to have been perceived. There is an evident wish to discourage the cases of "manifestation," and remove those who exhibit premonitory symptoms of hysteria from the meeting, instead of making them "objects of interest" in the face of a congregation. But in the revival reports from the country towns and districts, the "stricken down" cases are still dwelt upon with exulting emphasis where they occur; and where they cannot be recorded there is a tone of regret, as of a work imperfectly done. A feeling has grown up with regard to these external signs of mental disturbance akin to that of the Mahometans, who reverence madness as an inspiration. It is fortunate that the average of mankind possess nerves of "perdurable toughness," and that those disposed to hysterical and epileptic maladies are comparatively few in number. Those "deeply affected," to every degree of intensity up to the crisis of being "stricken down," are by no means the greatest sinners. It is equally fallacious as a measure of sin, or a test of grace. There will soon be a disposition—growing out of these exposures, and the warnings of the ablest ministers and medical men—to disown the physical phenomena of revival, as a "non-essential." But that they have been, and still are, in many circles a main feature of the movement is certain. The cases of "prostration" in which the patients are temporarily deprived of their ordinary senses, are spoken of with a satisfaction according to the number. They have been counted as so many trophies of victory in the war with Satan, much as an Indian computes his triumph by reckoning his scalps. How all elevated ideas of Divine mercy are degraded by direct association with such physical manifestations must be evident to any calm reflection.

Much has been said of the moral improvement effected by this "time of refreshing," throughout the community. The amount and degree of such improvement will depend on the state of that community before the change. By how much is vice—or crime, which is rarer than vice—to be lessened by the religious agitation? Thousands on thousands of this specially zealous and pious province were, it may be assumed, of "good life and conversation" before the awakening. A deepened religious feeling in all, from this line upwards, will not lessen the amount of gross public vice. Drunkenness for instance, or less apparent sins, inasmuch as they contributed nothing to it before. It is in those beneath the standard in these respects that improvement must be looked for. The agitation has been going on for nearly a year. One visible effect of it is an increased attendance on public worship.—This is quite true; another is an improvement in the demeanor of the congregations, it is said to be more serious, more decorous, more "impressed" than formerly. I go into many churches of several

denominations, and remark only the same degree of seriousness and decorum as are accustomed to in England. Without any special "awakening" to cause it, if the present behavior of public worship in Belfast is an improvement to be noted, what could Belfast congregations have been before they were improved? In external appearance and behavior a London congregation differs in nothing from one of the same class in Belfast, and it is only said there is a decrease in the local vice of drinking. At the police-court yesterday there were 40 cases of "drunk and disorderly" the previous day having been the Sabbath. Almost any London district police-court deals with the same vice in a larger population than that of Belfast. At what London court were the cases of drunkenness heard on Monday last, as having occurred on the Sunday and Sunday night, in excess of the Belfast number? It is not seldom that a day passes in a London police-court without a single case of intoxication to record. Yet we have had no great revival to trumpet forth as a means of improvement; a local journal, in giving the number of cases of drunkenness on one day of the previous week, says distinctly that intoxication and disorderly conduct have "been rather on the increase than otherwise during the past 12 months in Belfast;" that is, during the time of the "revival." From another vice Belfast can claim no exemption, and, if there has been an "improvement" lately, things must have been had indeed before.

UNITED STATES.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We cut the following from the New York Herald. On special despatch from Washington states that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has been instructed to demand of our government explanations of the conduct of General Harney in occupying the Island of San Juan. It is also stated that General Cass is preparing an answer to the demand which will completely vindicate the action of our government, if it does not satisfy that of Great Britain. The State Department has received, through Lord Lyons, a communication from the British Government, requesting that their acknowledgments may be conveyed to Minister Ward and Commodore Tatnall for their friendly conduct at the battle between the Allies and Chinese at the river Peiho.

SINGULAR CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—A council of ministers of the Christian Baptist denomination was held at Warren, R.I., on Wednesday last, for the purpose of examining into certain charges against Rev. S. K. Sweetman of Swansea Mass.—The charges are: The publication of an unchristian and unclerical pamphlet; making false representations to a Bristol church in order to hurry it into closing a bargain; borrowing a shirt and not returning it; sermon stealing, and advertising for a wife while the third one was still living.

PANDEMIC FOR RAT KILLING.—Part of this State is so terribly infested with rats that one of the County Agricultural Societies—that of Logan—has offered three premiums of \$50, \$30 and \$20, for the three largest exhibitions of rat scalps at their fair. A great many persons are competing for the prize, and the show promises to be large and interesting. A Mr. Gordon, of Kickapoo Creek has already secured 1,113 scalps and intends running the number to 1,500.

THE DUEL BETWEEN BRODERICK AND TERRY.—The San Francisco Times of the 14th ult., says, that in accordance with our anticipations the expected duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry took place yesterday morning, in a small valley ten miles from Merced Lake. The parties went out of town the night previous, passing the night in separate localities. At a quarter past six Broderick and Terry arrived on the ground, attended by their seconds and physicians, Hon. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulter for Broderick, and Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes for Terry. On descending from their carriages the parties seemed to be in the best spirits, neither appearing anxious or nervous as to the result. About half an hour was occupied in the arrangements. Ten paces marked off, and the principals took their positions. The seconds divested them of their outside coats, white collars, and other articles which might present prominent targets; also of their watches and the coin in their pockets. One of the seconds read aloud the code duello, which occupied a short time. Mr. Coulter then addressed the two gentlemen, saying he wished it to be understood that he should count "one, two," after the word "fire," after which he would say "stop;" and no shot must be fired after that. During this time the principals maintained their positions, and listened with composure to these details. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist. Each held a pistol in his hand pointed to the ground. Each was dressed in black clothes, and wore a slouch hat. Mr. Broderick stood erect, but with his head rather down. The positions of the two were somewhat different. Judge Terry maintained that of a practiced duellist, presenting only the edge of his person, keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind him. Mr. Broderick, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of Judge Terry, seemed to prefer a careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body to the fire of his opponent; he held his pistol rather awkwardly, and seemed to feel his pistol arm, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol arm to the right with the left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him: From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when Mr. McKibben replaced it.—The bearing of Terry, though he assumed a more practical and motionless attitude was not one jot more of an iron-nerved man than was that of Broderick. At a quarter before seven Mr. Coulter pronounced the words "Are you ready?" "Ready," responded Terry, and "Ready" was uttered by Broderick. Immediately after "fire, one, two," was pronounced in moderately quick time. Broderick raised his pistol, and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty-five degrees from its downward position, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair trigger, it was discharged; the ball entering the ground four paces in advance of him. Terry fired a few instants later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval between the two reports. At that instant Broderick was observed to clasp his left hand to his right breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He reeled slowly to the tent, and before the seconds could reach him, fell to the ground, his right leg doubled under him, still grasping his weapon. Terry, upon discharging the pistol, folded his arms, holding the pistol still smoking in his hands, and did not move from his position. Broderick's seconds ran to his aid, and the doctor commenced to staunch the wound. The bullet entered just a little forward of the nipple, and lodged, as was supposed, under the left arm. He was soon afterwards borne into town in his carriage. Previous to this Terry and his friends had left the field, driving rapidly into town, and started at once from the north beach, where a boat was waiting, and proceeded to Oakland, where they took private conveyance to Benicia; on their arrival at Benicia they took an overland conveyance to Sacramento. Mr. Broderick was taken to the house of Leonard Haskell, at Black Point, where he was visited during the day by hundreds of his friends. He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to his wounded lungs his articulation was indistinct and unintelligible. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, says that at fifteen minutes past nine this morning [16th] Mr. Broderick breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervade the whole community. Flags are at half-mast, union down.—The stores are closing, and all the public buildings and even private houses are hung and dressed in mourning.