

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* states that the Marquis of Lansdowne has taken with him to England an assurance from the Emperor of the French that he would faithfully act with England in all the measures which he may think fit to adopt on the Eastern question. The French Emperor has ordered all officers and men on leave of absence to rejoin their regiments without delay, and no furloughs be granted until further orders.

It is stated that the 30,000 men whom the French Government have decided to hold in readiness to send to Constantinople, are to be composed of 10,000 men from the troops in Algeria, and the rest from the home troops, principally those lately at the camp of Helfaut. The number which England is to furnish in her turn will not be, it is said, more than 10,000, who are to be embarked at several of the Channel ports.

The celebrated astronomer, M. Arago, died in Paris at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness. The Academy of Sciences, of which he was so long an ornament, was to have met on Wednesday, but the sitting was put off in consequence. M. Arago was a member of the Provisional Government after the revolution of February.

BELGIUM.

Prince Chimay, on his return from Lille, brought an autograph letter from Napoleon III. to King Leopold. The contents of the epistle have not yet transpired, but it is said to contain a protestation against the prevailing rumors of an impending aggression from France.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Brown, the new United States Minister in Prussia, has arrived in Berlin, with two secretaries. "He will have," says a letter, "shortly to treat an affair similar to that of Kosta. A. M. Henry Von Oensche was condemned in 1849 to four years' imprisonment for an offence of the press; but he fled to the United States in 1850, and got himself naturalized as an American citizen. About a year ago he returned to Hamburg on private business. He was arrested, given up to the Prussian authorities, and removed to the jail of Liegnitz, where he has since remained. He has applied to the American Legation for protection, as a citizen of the United States."

ROME.

Letters from Rome of the 23d ult., state that Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State, and General Monreal, the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in the Papal States, had each received a despatch from Civita Vecchia announcing that the inhabitants of that town had revolted. One of those despatches was sent by the Ablegate, and the other by the Military Commander of the town. Although the 40th French regiment is quartered at Civita Vecchia, General Monreal thought it his duty to send reinforcements. The revolt was caused by an announcement that the Government had proposed to suppress the free port. The Secretary of State announced that the project was abandoned, and order was immediately restored.

SPAIN.

Mr. Soule, the United States minister, arrived at Madrid on the 27th ult., he has been ushered into the country amid volleys of abuse, and he will be the object of the most jealous surveillance, as his real or imaginary mission regarding the purchase of Cuba is to the last degree obnoxious.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Letters received from the Danubian Provinces state, that the cholera was making great ravages amongst the Russians troops, as well as the population. Several Boyards were making preparations to depart for Vienna, and to remain there until the present crisis was over. Considerable masses of troops were being marched towards Odessa.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia have announced to the Divan, that they are ready to pay the usual tribute.

Omer Pacha has at the present moment nearly 115,000 men under his command, and before the winter he expects to raise it to 150,000.

AUSTRALIA.

By the latest accounts the "digging" continue to be as remunerative as ever; and the market is said to be overglutted with all description of goods. The colonists seem to be highly displeased with the authorities, whom they accuse of conniving at the misdeeds of the hordes of lawless miscreants who infest the country; of the terms in which these authorities are spoken of, and of the respect that is felt for them, we may judge by the tone of the public press.

In the *Argus*, amid advertisements for lady boarders, millstones, and barley, the reader is startled by the following anomalous wants:—"Wanted, a Governor. Apply to the people of Victoria." "Wanted, a Colonial Secretary. Apply to the Lieutenant-Governor." And in another paper an account is given of a "ludicrous" scene in one of the sittings of the Supreme Court. In a horsestealing case one of the constables gave a detailed account of the capture of the prisoner. He said, "When I came up to him, I stopped him, saying, Governor?" "Policeman?" said the counsel for the defence, "Have a care, Sir, if you please; my client is an honest man! How dare you insult him by calling him by such a name as 'Governor'?" "Governor, indeed! I don't know what you mean, you fellow!" We are further informed, by the same paper, that "a roar of laughter followed this sally, conveying, as it did, to a sensitive audience, the learned wag's feelings on an important question." However gross

and indecorous these ebullitions of popular feeling may be, they are explained, though not justified, by the unjustifiable neglect which it would appear characterizes every department of the Colonial Government. As an instance, we may quote a case which, when the mail left, was the standing topic of conversation at Melbourne. A man who was "not drunk, but cranky," was taken into custody, locked up, and forgotten. No trace of him was found on the watch-house list, and three days afterwards, when the cell was accidentally opened, the prisoner was discovered dead.

The cry of the colonists is for labor and government. The supply of labor has fallen off; it is, we believe, the only article in the list of imports which shows a decrease. By the present quotations we see that a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a wheelwright may earn his 20s. a-day, and his employer will be thankful for his service. A common laborer on the road is snapped up at 10s. a-day. Ploughmen may have their 35s. a-week, with rations; a common shepherd, £35 to £40 a-year also with rations. In the same list we find that a bullock-driver may gain from £3 to £4 a-week, also with rations—a curious disproportion between the remuneration offered by these different lines of business. From the quotations given of the wages paid to female servants, we should presume that many a heart which throbbed high but twelve months ago with the anticipation of rapid fortune must have been cruelly undeceived. A female cook can now only command from £35 to £40 a-year; a general servant, £25 to £30; a housemaid, £25; a laundress, £35; a nursemaid, from £20 to £25. These are rates which, in Melbourne, argue grievous competition for employment.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

The great Protestant Congress lately held at Berlin, has adopted as its creed the confession of Augsburg, A. D. 1530. At this meeting some disgusting disclosures respecting the morality of Protestant Germany, and the condition of Protestant Germans abroad, were laid before the members. We copy from the report in the *London Times*:

"In the fourth day's discussion as to the religious state of the Germans scattered over the face of the earth, many most graphic pictures were drawn by those who have labored among them, not only of the 80,000 Germans in Paris, as well as in Bordeaux and Lyons, but also of those living in Manchester and London, particularly in Whitechapel, of which latter it will suffice to say that, in that lowest of all low neighborhoods, the Germans were described as occupying the lowest depth. In connexion with this, the horrors of the trade carried on in young girls for exportation, &c., from Germany to England and elsewhere were disclosed."

From the same report we also derive the following information concerning the various Protestant sects:—

"Of the various denominations in Prussia without the pale of the church, the *Alt Lutheraner* and the *Herrnhuter* are not looked upon as sects, since they both hold to the Augsburg confession. A denomination closely resembling Methodism has sprung up in Elberfeld, under the name of *Bruder Vereine*, against which nothing is to be reproached except its standing out of the church. Elberfeld and the surrounding manufacturing country, like our own manufacturing districts, is the hotbed of dissent and separatism, as well as awakened vital religion in the church. The Wupper Thal, a tract of country so beautiful as not to be disfigured by the many mills, dyehouses, and bleaching-grounds that abound there, is the headquarters of religious eccentricity. The Baptist denomination there, more particularly, have brought the sacrament of baptism to a ridiculous depth of profanation; on the one hand, baptizing by immersion of the head in a bucket of water—on the other, washing away sins from the bodies of adults exposed naked on the banks of streams and rivers during the night. In Pomerania (which resembles Wales in many respects as Silesia is also a prototype of Ireland in almost every respect,) besides the *Alt Lutheraner*, who are in full force there, there are to be found Baptists, Irvingites, *Gichtelianer*, Swedenborgians, and another sect, who devote their energies to driving the devil out of the non-converted by palpable means, so that they lately broke one man's back, and throttled another, under the impression that the devil, when on the point of leaving the man, had stuck fast in his throat. The victim's lying motionless and breathless before them was looked on only as "another of the devil's tricks," till the authorities got notice of the affair and took the persons into custody. The Irvingites have in Berlin dwindled down to almost nothing; on the other hand, the Baptists gain ground here and elsewhere in Prussia. Mormons and the Latter Day Saints are recognized as little more than a concealed emigration agency, the chief object being to increase the value of land in America, at present wanting population. Further, *Deutsch Catholicismus* has been detected to have degenerated simply into an organized body of revolutionists and anarchists. When this sect was lately suppressed with a strong hand, this same spirit of rebellion against the "powers that be" took refuge in working men's societies and sick funds, the apparent excellence and harmlessness of which disarmed all suspicion.

Simultaneously with this Protestant *Kirchentag* in Berlin, a conference of the different Catholic societies was being held in Vienna, at which their great and varied activity was put forward as an encouragement and spur to increased zeal. This coincidence of date and diversity of direction are strikingly indicative of the antagonism of the two States striving for the lead in Germany.

PROTESTANT PROSELYTISM IN TUSCANY.

The *Times*, and the more violent of the Protestant press, set no limits to their abuse of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but by the *Spectator*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and others, the conduct of poor silly Miss Cunningham is appreciated at its proper worth. The following is from the *Chronicle*:

The embassy is in a perfect frenzy—Mr. Scarlett is sent to—Sir H. Bulwer is sent for, and Florence is in a fever. The electric telegraph cracks its strings with its unwonted work. The *Christian Times* is in an unchristian state of ebullition; and most likely the *Illustrated London News* will soon publish a portrait of the lady, seated on a straw pallet before a grated win-

dow reading a tract. Miss Margaret Cunningham is the heroine of the hour. Nevertheless, she is, in our judgment, a very wrong-headed young lady, who would have been much better employed in verifying her "Murray," or looking to her knitting needles.—It is not let us remind Miss Margaret, the duty of any Christian to break the law of the country in which he or she resides. If the young lady could not bear the abominations of the land of darkness, she should not have entered it.

But Miss Margaret probably thought that she might earn a Calvinistic beatification at a cheap rate. The affair can hardly have a serious issue; and the lady has done enough to secure notoriety at an easy figure. We have small pity for her sufferings. Suffering for righteousness sake is one thing, but a wilful defiance of the laws of a foreign country by strangers who receive its hospitality, is another. Those who endure bonds and imprisonment rather than deny the faith are entitled to a sympathy which ought not to be extended to those who wander about tampering with the faith of other Christians to whom they have no mission. Miss Cunningham knew well what she was about, for her friends judiciously warned against her folly. But her female craving after tracts was irresistible, the hysteria of controversy was too strong. In extremely fanatical quarters only will the foolish young woman receive any other commiseration than that which a great act of silly vanity generally secures.

So much for the law-breakers. With respect to the law itself, and to the mode of enforcing it, the subject assumes another and more serious aspect.—Policy would dictate the treatment of Miss Cunningham with contemptuous indifference. "Go spin you jade, go spin," as, on a parallel occasion, was the polite treatment of female missionaries. The Duke of Tuscany is unfortunate in his officials, who could not understand the expediency of shutting their eyes to the absurdity of attempting to seduce the faith of a whole communion by the ridiculous agency of a young apostle, dropping pennyworths of nonsense in bad Italian out of a carriage window.

The *Spectator* says in many respects the laws of Tuscany are very objectionable, but they are not more so than the laws of several other States, and foreign travellers are bound to obey the laws of the country in which they reside. For it is to be remembered that the foreigner almost always has the option of keeping away from a place if he does not like its laws. Strictly speaking, therefore, if he offend against the well-understood laws of the country, he cannot very properly claim the protection of his own Government against the enforcement of the penalty. These remarks apply to the case of Miss Cunningham, who has just rendered herself amenable to the laws of Tuscany. A native of Scotland, she is naturally strong in Protestant convictions; she has been residing at the baths of Lucca during the summer, and has diversified the salubrious avocations of that place by distributing religious Protestant tracts in the neighborhood. As usual under such circumstances, copies of these tracts were delivered by the recipients to the parish priest, and he probably invoked the aid of the police, who sought out the tract distributor. She was identified, and confessed the fact; in consequence of which she was lodged in the common gaol of the city, on the 12th inst.; and there she now awaits her trial for attempting to make proselytes from the Roman Catholic faith—an act which is a crime against the laws of Tuscany.

In England, we tolerate all forms of religions faith, and do not offer any legal impediment to proselytizing by conviction. In that respect our laws differ from those of Tuscany; and it would be little for us to boast that they are a protection to freedom, if freedom could be attained by the individual will of any person, who chose to defy the laws of the land. Not unlikely, an outcry will be raised on behalf of Miss Cunningham; and for our own part, we cannot withhold from any woman placed under circumstances of so much discomfort and apprehension a natural sympathy. But it would be very mischievous not distinctly to recognize the truth, that the intervention of any English official ought to be limited to securing for Miss Cunningham a proper trial according to the laws against which she has offended.

We have innumerable martyrs amongst us of an order peculiar to modern times: they consist of persons who are desirous of enjoying the repute and dignity of martyrdom without its liabilities. The claim, however, is inadmissible. Martyrdom must always be voluntarily undertaken; but if voluntarily undertaken, its liabilities cannot be repudiated. "Volenti non fit injuria;" the martyr only attains his highest rank and decoration with the stake. The foreign protector who intervenes between the act of courage and its consequence, deprives the martyrdom of its authenticated seal, and leaves it undistinguished from cant.

"GETTING RELIGION."

(From the *Catholic Vindicator*.)

All the world knows the process by which Methodists "get religion," have their "inward nature changed" and "become Christians." How frequently, during the orgies of their fanaticism, all the proprieties and even decencies of life are grossly and shamefully outraged; how "coming to the anxious bench" is considered as synonymous with coming to Christ; with what awful blasphemies their convulsions ring during these storms of religious fury and frenzy; how, in the midst of psalmody the whole congregation will sometimes break forth into loud and echoing laughter; how the night, as being the most favorable time for producing paroxysms of religious ravings and foamings, is always selected for the purpose; how the burly and strong-lunged preacher takes his stand in front of the rails, and alternately cajoles, commands, threatens, and sings melodiously through his nose; how worked upon by a sort of mesmerism influence, the victims of this coarse and vulgar fanaticism (chiefly women and young girls,) rush forward to the "altar," fall down upon the floor and surrender themselves to the "power;" what physical convulsions they then undergo, and what unseemly attitudes they assume; and how, finally, as the rollings and kickings and sobbings subside, like a tempest which has spent its fury, a roar of deafening and discordant jubilation resounds through the convective, as the joyous news is proclaimed: "Another soul saved!" The picture, so far from being exaggerated, is inadequate to the reality, as we might prove by a reference to the writing of some of the most eminent Protestant divines of the United States. Men occupying positions on the theological chart as widely apart as Dr. Channing of Boston, the late Dr. Alexander of Princeton, and Dr. Nevin of Mercersburg, have written on the subject of the Methodist jugglery;

mountebankism and impiety, whereby they produce their pretended conversions, quite as severely as we have now done.

FACTS v. THEORIES.

The following is an extract from a letter lately published in the *State of Maine* newspaper, by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, a Catholic clergyman, once an advocate for the "Maine Liquor Law;" but now, having seen its deplorable effects, as ardent for its repeal, as he was once enthusiastic for its enactments:—

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I signed the petition for the Maine law; for I hoped that it would exercise a salutary influence over the community; but the law hardly started its operations when I saw its inutility. I supported the law publicly and privately, and called upon those under my care to obey it, until its influence opened my eyes to the alarming consequences. I beheld in the law a shield to protect the seller, an encouragement to the hard-working man to gain an easy living by opening a groggery, and making the room which answered for a kitchen and bed room answer also for a grog shop.—As soon as the Maine Liquor law was passed, and whilst our mayor was entertaining the country with the glorious results of the law, men abandoned their hard work, and walked about the city, talking politics; but it was nobody's business to know how they made a living. One man who lived on Union street, assured me that during Neal Dow's Mayorality he cleared nine hundred dollars, drank six glasses a day, and did not sell during that time two gallons to Irishmen. During the same year I saw several empty barrels, marked rose gin, taken in an open cart at noonday from a house in one of our public courts. I know many who have made a smart business of it, during the past three years; and one who had but forty-five dollars when the liquor law was passed, and has already acquired a nice property on which he has, I am informed, paid fifteen hundred dollars.

"It does not require much argument to show the injurious tendency of the law. As soon as the public sale of liquor was prohibited, private apartments were opened, where clubs of young men assembled to pass away the hour. The seller was obliged to submit to every insult rather than be exposed. Blasphemous denunciations against the promoters of the law; impure jests, and not unfrequently boisterous language characterized their nightly revels. The seller, who was at first timid, became by small profits bold and venturesome,—his wife and daughters, who, previous to the introduction of the sale of this forbidden drug, would not listen to an impure remark, are obliged by the secrecy of the sale, not only to listen to, but also to take part, in the lewd conversation of some of our nice young men. Hence, as the public should be acquainted with the immoral tendency of the community, which, like a frightful epidemic preys upon the virtue of the rising generation, and blasts the hope of many fond parents, I unhesitatingly assert that the Maine law, as at present executed, is a grievous injury to the morals of our community—that the private sale of intoxicating liquors has increased to an alarming extent,—and that there are more places where liquor is sold, at present, than when the law was passed—hence the result,—the liquor seller is protected—grog shops more numerous—bad liquor and a high price paid for it.

"We are frequently entertained with the salutary workings of the law. At one time we are informed that the grog shops are shut up, there has not been a man found drunk in the streets during a fortnight; and that liquor is driven from the community. It is hard, I grant, to find good liquor; and when the experienced finds it, he has to pay a smart price for it; but there is plenty of bad liquor to be sold. It is not for me to know whence it comes or how it comes; perhaps the liquor merchants of Boston or New York can throw some light upon the subject. This much I know, it comes in large quantities, and is freely sold.

"We are frequently asked what has the Maine liquor law accomplished? We would answer: It has raised up a generation of informers; it has fostered spies, and encouraged perjury; it has broken the golden bond of brotherhood, and glaringly exposed the secrets of private life, it is corrupting the youth of our city; boys are frequently seen, from ten to sixteen, marching up and down the street with a cigar in their mouths, and flasks in their pockets, calling the attention of their companions to the cork which is seen. Sometimes this is done for fun, but the conduct of these little men shows the tendency of the age.—Boys are not slow in their imitation of men, and to follow fast in their footsteps.

"I have said more than I intended to when I opened these remarks, but I have simply stated facts as they present themselves to me; I have seen both sides of the picture, and it is not with any desire of my own, that I wish to make my own observations public. It would be most pleasing to me if gentlemen in their public and private discussions on this subject would pass me by unnoticed. I am far from seeking a public notoriety in connection with the Maine liquor law; and they who have witnessed my conduct whilst in Portland, know that I have labored hard for the suppression of drunkenness, and I am ready and willing to engage my humble efforts in promoting any good and salutary measure in regard to temperance. It is my faith, and it seems to be the settled conviction of the public generally, that it is not the province of a legislator to enforce a moral virtue; and that men, to be temperate must be temperate in all things.

"We have tried spies; we have bribed profligates to betray profligates; we have destroyed coffins full of liquor; we have detected Bibles, like white-washed sepulchres, containing a 'spirit' warring with the word of God; we have sent our emissaries into the country, placed guards at road-crossings, stationed zealots at street-corners; sent our daughters to private parties. What is the result? Our Liquor Law has proved a fanatical humbug; rum shops are increased two-fold; our sons are on the broad road to profligacy, our daughters on the brink of ruin, and the stores of vice and crime are opened for the rotten and seared members of society."

After this let us hear no more of the Maine Liquor Law.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE MADE AT LAST.—This problem of three centuries has been solved. The last news from Europe brings the intelligence that an English vessel has accomplished what so many Englishmen have lost their lives in attempting—the passage between the two oceans to the northward of the American continent. Commander Englefield, who was