

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The official announcement of the Czar's rejection of the Turkish propositions has been received by the French Government, and communications to that effect have been made to the Ottoman embassy. At a Council held at the Tuilleries, the Emperor strongly expressed the necessity, now that negotiations are broken off to prepare for war with the utmost vigor. In most departments of the military services, preparations are ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for ammunition, arms and accoutrements are being executed with all haste, and the assembling and inspection of troops go on ceaselessly.

General Pelissier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French Contingent. All might be ready in one week. Candia was proposed as a rendezvous, but being too distant from Turkey, the Island of Mitylene will probably be the chief depot. Great activity also prevailed in the Naval Department.

At Brest 4 sailing ships will be ready in a short time, and 2 steamers are only awaiting their engines. Levies of seamen arrived from all parts. The Ocean Squadron will soon be ready to sail, and the Squadron of reserve will be in a condition to reinforce it if necessary.

Orders are given to the French Atlantic squadron to proceed to Toulon to take troops on board.

The meeting of the Senate is deferred from the 27th February to the 2nd of March.

A bread riot had broken out at Perigaux on the 1st February. The military were called out.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The letter which was published last week as having been written by the Duchess of Orleans to the Duke de Nemours, and which originally appeared in the *Morning Herald*, turns out to be not authentic. The *Univers*, however, says:—"As for the foundation of the dispute, it seems to be demonstrated that if the Duchess of Orleans has not written, she has spoken. The English journals may have lent her their style, but they have rendered her thoughts."

The trade of Paris, which has been so long suffering, received a fresh shock within the last few days by the announcement that the directors of the Bank of France had unexpectedly raised the rate of discount.

Business is nearly at a full stop in all branches of manufactures. The more the danger of a war with Russia becomes imminent the more difficult it is to effect sales. The majority of the Paris houses have curtailed their hour of work, and even so can scarcely find employment for their operatives.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Austrian government has ordered 40,000 troops in great haste to Hungary. It is not yet known what is going on there.

BERLIN, TUESDAY.—The check experienced by Count Orloff in his mission is fully confirmed. At the same time it must not be thought that Prussia and Austria are disposed to make common cause with the Western Powers. They had joined them for the purpose of avoiding if possible a European war, but if a collision soon took place between Russia and the maritime Powers, Prussia and Austria will remain neutral.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Orloff leaves for St. Petersburg probably on Wednesday. Kisseloff, late Russian Envoy at Paris, had arrived at Brussels.

The whole of the Bohemian army corps has received orders to march to Hungary. The army already concentrated on the Croation, Servian, and Transylvanian frontiers amounts to 80,000 men. It is known here that Omer Pasha neither receives nor sends away despatches without their being shown to the revolutionary leaders, and since the defeat of the Russians at Citala, the Imperial Government has become seriously alarmed.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A stranger arrived at Potsdam a few days ago, and, going to the Frederick Church, asked the beadle to be allowed to visit it, as it is one of great beauty, and contains many works of art. The beadle opened the doors, but no sooner had they entered than they heard slight moanings.—They hastened to the spot, and found a young man hanging by the neck to a large marble figure of Jesus Christ on the Cross. They immediately cut him down, and conveyed him to the hospital. Having partially recovered, he stated that he belonged to the sect of Old Lutherans, or Pietists; and that, being anxious to secure his salvation in the world to come, he had long determined to die as Christ died; that he had frequently attempted to crucify himself, but had not courage to execute the design; and that at last, after a violent struggle with his bad passions, he had hanged himself to the cross. About a quarter of an hour after making this statement he died.

THE BADEN PERSECUTION.—CARLSRUHE, JAN. 20.—The *Gazette* of Baden announces that the negotiations begun between the Government and the clergy have failed, the Archbishop of Freiburg having declared that he would not give up any of his rights.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A private letter from St. Petersburg gives the following anecdote:—"There happened to be a grand reception at the court on the day that M. de Reizet attended for the purpose of presenting the declaration of France relative to the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea. After the ceremony was over, the Emperor Nicholas, addressing some members of the diplomatic corps who were near him, said—"Gentlemen, I have done all I could to maintain peace.—I am driven into war. Russia never refuses battle

when offered to her; she may mourn the loss of a fleet, but she will never have to mourn the loss of their honor."

It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration, if he only preserves his honor and rights. The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant. It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, in which he will endeavor to prove that he has not been the aggressor.

The Czar is reported to have expressed terms of great dissatisfaction respecting the league of neutrality between Sweden and Denmark.

An Imperial Ukase confirms the summoning to arms of all the reserves as well as the soldiers on furlough.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 28.—The Russians have made a retrograde movement, and fallen back on Ribola.

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestions of the Russian Consul at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

Omer Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krassora, the left at Galitza, and the centre at Bucharest. Omer crossed in person at Oltonitza, and at latest account, was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak.—The supposed object of Omer's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on the march from Krajova on Kalifat. A despatch received at the Turkish embassy, indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest. Russian accounts confirm the above by expressing apprehensions of an attack from the Turks. They, however, declare that the bad weather and roads, and inundations of rivers, render the passage of the Danube impossible to the Turks. Orsova letters of the 26th ultimo, mentioned that the river was really flooded at that date, and that the low grounds were inundated around Kalifat and Kadouvan. On the 25th, the Russian troops still occupied their old positions at Kadouvan. On the 21st, those Russian Regiments that had been ceaselessly in action from the 5th to the 15th, were withdrawn to Krajova, having suffered heavy losses, and their places supplied by fresh troops. On the 23rd, the whole staff of the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Boleahitic, as a grand reconnaissance was to take place very shortly against Kalifat.

The combined fleets returned to their anchorage off Constantinople on the 22nd without having seen a single Russian ship of war during the three weeks' cruise. This is the same story that was told previous to the disaster at Sinope.

It was stated that fresh troops and ammunition for the army of Asia would sail in a few days under the escort of the allies.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kessa.

A private letter says that the return of the allied fleets was in consequence of the scarcity of provisions at Sinope.

The combined fleets were at Beycos Bay on the 27th January. Six ships had conveyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE TURKS.—Usually when an Oriental question agitates the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris, the Turks are ignorant of its existence—and this is what diplomatists mistake for apathy. The official Turks, remembering the recent weakness of their transition state, cannot realize their actual strength; but this timidity the masses do not share, and if once conceiving Islamism, the empire, or its honor endangered, are reckless of all consequences, and willing to face any sacrifice. Animated by this spirit, they could not possibly be put down, considering the nature of the country in European Turkey, under two campaigns, by any combination of hostile forces. On referring to the last Russian invasion, in 1828 and 1829, we shall find that the Russian army could never take Shumla, an irregularly fortified town defending the main pass across the Balkan. That Silistria was for many months fruitlessly besieged during the first campaign; that Varna only succumbed through treachery, and that when the Russian army had pushed on to Adrianople, it was so reduced by fatigue and sickness that Colonel Chesney reported to the Duke of Wellington that it could not muster sixteen thousand bayonets, and that if the Porte had not precipitately made peace, it must have retired with disaster and disgrace. This statement has been since abundantly confirmed. The Turks had then only as regulars some ill-conditioned levies. They have now a standing army of 160,000 men, and a relief, or reserve, exceeding that number. Of the quality of these I will only say that Generals Bem and Guyon considered the infantry as decidedly superior to the Austrian or Russian, that the artillery is good, and that the auxiliary regular light troops are excellent. The Turkish soldier is better and more extensively provided than any in Europe, except the British—is full of pugnacity and stamina—and the recent desertions of Russians may probably be accounted for through the fact that when, in 1840, conjointly occupying Wallachia, the half-starved Russian soldiers, plundered by the peculation of their officers, were accustomed to beg of the Turkish troops the broken victuals, which they distributed between the Giaours and the Dons. Hence it will be obvious that the strife between the two armies now confronting each other on the Danube will not be so unequal, and that not only Turkey may hold her own, but, if she appeals to the revolutionary spirit, may roll back the tide of war so far and violently as to shake, if not overwhelm, all the thrones in Europe.—*Letters on Turkey.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONEY MARKET.—Considering the state of affairs Money in Britain must be quoted easy, and the Securities comparatively little affected by the announcement made to Parliament. Consols closed for Money and Account at 91½ a 91½. After official hours Consols were better.

Several of the Cunard Steamers are taken up by Government to take troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men go from England; others will be taken up from the Mediterranean. About 10,000 will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.—There is no doubt a brigade of the Guards will form part of the expedition.

It is understood that four vessels originally taken up by the Government to convey troops from Ireland to Malta and thence to the West Indies have been taken on monthly charter, so that they may be able to proceed to any port on the shortest notice.

Admiral Chads is appointed to one division of the Baltic fleet.

The command in chief is not yet given, but the names of Sir George Seymour and Sir Chas. Napier with Lord Dundonald under him, are mentioned.

The English Government has sent some small steamers to take soundings at the entrance of the Baltic.

The contract for coal to supply 11,000 horse power has just been completed at Copenhagen for an English fleet.

The 46th Regiment that was under orders for Australia, leaving all the old soldiers at home whose time would have been out in a few years, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men and leaving all the young soldiers and recruits at home.

Government officers have seized some artillery and machinery at Greenwich, under the supposition that it was intended for the service of Russia.

The London *Times* states that a deputation from the Peace Society has just left England for St. Petersburg to endeavor to induce the Czar to come to terms with Turkey. The deputation consists of Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington, Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and a gentleman from Bristol whose name we have not heard.

THE ROYAL STEAM NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The progress of our Royal steam navy is wonderful; England possesses more marine steam-power in her Royal navy than all the imperial steam-fleets of the world combined could furnish. A few years since we possessed only some 14,000 horse power, but on the 1st of January, 1854, the British navy included no less than 202 steam-vessels of all classes, whilst the nominal steam power machinery in those ships represented more than that of 55,300 horses, with a reserve of 2,800 horse power, invariable for other Royal ships. This information we have from undoubted authority.—*London Paper.*

The educational controversy has given birth to a potent resolution, technically termed an "overture," proposed by Mr. Hislop, on the 4th instant, in the Free Presbytery of Arbroath. It was in the form of an address to the General Assembly of the Free Church, and was worded as follows—"Whereas God has visibly a controversy with the nation, and whereas there is reason to believe that, in addition to the many other heinous sins that have provoked His displeasure, one grand reason of that controversy is the flagrant breach, and long-continued neglect of covenants solemnly entered into, both by church and nation, and still binding upon posterity,—it is humbly overtured to the venerable the General Assembly, to take the subject of those solemn deeds into their earnest consideration; that, if they shall find the principle of the permanent obligation of these covenants well founded, the great guilt both of the nation and the church may be penitently acknowledged, the wrath of God may be humbly deprecated, a clear and pointed testimony may be borne against all the breaches of these covenants, especially as regards the national countenance and support of the *abjured Prelacy, as well as Popery and Erastianism*; and further, that such steps may be taken as to the Assembly's wisdom may seem meet for bringing all ranks and classes back again to their allegiance to the Most High, that God being nationally honored and acknowledged, may be pleased to return to us as in the days of old, and that Glory may again dwell in our land."—This extraordinary "overture" was carried by *ten to three!*—*Spectator.*

The *Tablet* shows the difference betwixt the position of the Protestant State-parson, and of the Catholic priest, in Ireland; and thence justifies the political interference of the latter.—

The interest of the Priests in the prosperity of the people makes the former desirous of modifying such wicked enactments. On the contrary, the Clergy of the Establishment have no interest of this nature. Be the people poor or prosperous, it is nothing to them. The bayonets of the constabulary will secure them a harvest of rent-charge. Britain, the modern Venice, is pledged to make good their bond under all contingencies, and realize their pound of flesh to these Ecclesiastical Shylocks. Hence the laity instinctively and spontaneously regard them as their deadly enemies, look on them with suspicion, and meet their advances with bitter hate. And who can wonder? Those godly men are seen to contemplate the extermination of the poor peasantry with pious resignation. They look on without remonstrance, while crowds of tenants are driven forth into the freezing winds of winter naked and racked by the pangs of want. They bear the afflictions of those laborious countrymen with Job-like patience. They never "brawl" on the hustings in favor of those honest candidates who would bridle the nefarious rapacity of the ruthless proprietors. They are not troubled with any tormenting anxiety to modify laws which strangle industry and bereave thrift of its rights. They smile in grim approval, at least they never raise their voice to arrest the deadly operation of the anti-ring crowbar, which day and night is at work in the prostration of the straw-roofed cottages of the Catholic peasantry. The Christian practices of bribery, corruption, and electioneering enormity awake no qualms in those models of meek forbearance! They protest against the Pope, but they do not protest against the vicious cunning which corrupts and demoralises the people when it fails to starve, terrify, and exterminate them. They thank their God they are not politicians as the Priests are! No! their missions are to perfect the minds of the indigent through the medium of their stomachs.

They prowl amid roofless villages, which the Protestant proprietor has thrown down, with a yellow meal-wasted by famine, to tempt the pining victim, Saints of Ireland. The cilious theologues gloat with satanic and chuckling glee over the skinny and starved peasantry, in whom gnawing hunger has subdued the force of mind and body, and exposed them to the crimping and ravaging of the freebooters of consciences. We are persuaded that no men in the world have profited by the agonising pangs of the famishing Irish, except the Priests. Misery has given them what they often yearned for, but never possessed before—proselytes and congregations. The more wretched the people are the better for the Soupers. They, therefore, inevitably rejoice at the awful distresses of the Catholic poor. The hunger of the poor is the harvest of the heretics. It has sprinkled the empty desolation of their aisles with a few skinny listeners, whose perversion is easily accounted for.—It is well known that famine thins the cheek and wastes the arm—emaciates the limbs and reduces the body to a skeleton. But it does more; it weakens the brain as well as the arm. It impairs the organ of the mind. It makes the reason totter as well as the body vacillate, and at the same instant the step falters and the brain rebels. Every reader who is at all conversant with the history of Shipwrecks—where a starveling sustenance has been singly doled out for days to ravenous seamen—is aware that mental imbecility accompanies famine—that, after a few days' involuntary hunger, the perishing sufferer raves and babbles in drivelling hallucination. He becomes silly and fatuous. He cannot reason. He admits any absurdity—even the truth of heresy. In this state of idiotic Protestantism has attacked the Irish peasantry, who, when better fed, rejected its missionaries with abhorrence. It was also after prolonged fasting, and when His mind was supposed to be impaired by hunger, that the Divine Redeemer was tempted by Satan in the wilderness. This appears to be an old stratagem of Satan's. The Soupers and their allies, the landlords, tempted the Catholics as the Devil tempted Job. The mawworms of the soap-pot have taught us a great lesson—namely, that hunger helps heresy, and that prosperity is the interest of the Priests, and a great preventative of perversion.

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—In a private audience with which I was honoured by the Pope, not very long since, his Holiness expressed himself on the subject of the Catholic hierarchy in the following terms:—"It was wrong to suppose that I intended to insult her Majesty the Queen of England, or the British nation, by establishing a Catholic hierarchy in that country. I look upon England as one of the greatest nations in the world; and therefore I wished that in her relation with the Holy See, England should be on the same footing as the other great powers. Until lately there were no Catholic bishops in England and the head of the Catholic Church in that country was simply a vicar apostolic. Thus, England was in the same position in her relations with the Vatican as the coast of Guinea, or any barbarous or infidel country. A vicar apostolic is an officer entirely dependent on my will; and when Dr Wiseman filled that post in London, I might, without any previous notice, have ordered him away to Japan, or to the interior of South America. The Catholic Church in England was, therefore, at that time completely under my control. At present the matter is quite otherwise. In establishing a hierarchy in England I wished to pay a compliment to that great country. I wished that the Catholics of England should have their own Church, governed and directed by their own countrymen; and that it should be no longer a simple mission dependent on the Holy See. In establishing a hierarchy in England the power which I formerly held over the Catholic clergy in that country I then resigned. The Catholic bishops of England are no longer entirely dependent on my will; I can neither dismiss them from their posts, nor send them upon missions to other countries. Thus, the Catholic Church in England is no longer in its former dependent position upon the Holy See.—*The French and English in Rome, by P. O'Brien.*

THE ENGLISH IN ITALY.—The English residing or travelling upon the continent would, if gathered together, make a large city. They carry England with them wherever they go. In Rome, there is an English church, an English reading room, an English druggist, an English greener, and an English tailor. As England is an island so they everywhere form an insular community, upon which the waves of foreign influence beat in vain. This peculiarity penetrates to the individual. A French or German table d'hôte is a social continent; but an English coffee room, at the hour of dinner, is an archipelago of islets, with deep straits of reserve and exclusiveness flowing between. Travelers of other nations learn to conform to the manners and customs of the people about them; avoiding the observation attracted by singularity. Not so the Englishman. He boldly faces the most bustling battery comment and notice. His shooting jacket, checked trousers and brown gaiters, proclaim his nationality before he begins to speak; he rarely yields to the seduction of a moustache; he is inflexibly loyal to tea; and will make a hard fight before consenting to dine at an earlier hour than five. The English in Rome, as a general rule, show little accessibility to the peculiar influences of the place. Towards the Catholic Church and its ceremonies they turn a countenance of irreverent curiosity; trying the spirit of the Italians by their careless deportment, their haughty strides, and their irreverent curiosity; trying the spirit of the Italians by their careless deportment, their haughty strides, and their irreverent curiosity; trying the spirit of the Italians by their careless deportment, their haughty strides, and their irreverent curiosity; trying the spirit of the Italians by their careless deportment, their haughty strides, and their irreverent curiosity. Nor are they much moved by beauty, in nature or art. An Englishman in his heart of hearts, regards emotion or enthusiasm of feminine weakness, unworthy of manhood. A fine dog or horse calls forth from him more energetic admiration, than the most beautiful landscape or picture. He marches through a gallery with resolute strides—his countenance expanding as the end draws near. Five minutes despatch a Raphael; four a Titian or Correggio; and two or three are enough for less illustrious names. It need hardly be said that the English in Rome are not popular, either with Italians—in spite of the money they spend—or with their fellow sojourners from other lands. They form the subject of innumerable caricatures; and hardly a hook of travels appears in any language but their own which is not seasoned with stories—good if not true—of English phlegm, English rudeness, or English eccentricity. But this unpopularity is not more marked than the lof-