

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Great activity prevails in the Naval Arsenals; but confident expectations of an amicable termination to the Turkish question, are still held out by the French Government. The *Patrie* asserts that the Czar will not commence hostilities; nothing certain however can be known in England before the commencement of October.

The *Gazette de France* declares that all hopes of a fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons are at an end. It says that a recent attempt at Claremont of some of the most distinguished Orleanists to induce the ex-royal family to consent to a fusion on the only conditions on which it would be agreed to by the Count de Chambord has entirely failed, and that the chance of fusion is now even more remote than at the period of what the *Gazette* calls the usurpation of Louis Philippe.

HOLLAND.

We read in a Protestant journal as follows:—
"THE HAGUE, SEPTEMBER 10.—The session of the States General was formally closed to-day by the Minister of the Interior, M. van Rensen. The Minister expressed the thanks of the Government to the Chamber for the support it had afforded to the law on religious liberty. The Royal assent to the law is looked as certain."

SARDINIA.

The *Savoy Gazette* states that the circular of the Minister of War, which compels the brothers of the Christian doctrine and of the Holy Family to serve in the army, was carried into operation for the first time at Chambéry. The Council of Revision of that city declared Brother Monachon de St. Ivoire fit for military service, and assigned to him the regiment in which he is to be incorporated.

We learn that there is no mistake about the publication of the protest of the Pope against the Sardinian Government, who have neglected for the last three years to pay their yearly debt of 2,000 scudi. The *Armonia* assures us of this fact. Count Tainpieri, chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and gonfaloniere of Faenza, has died of the wounds received on the occasion of his recent assassination.

SWITZERLAND.

From Switzerland, under date of the 30th ult., we hear that the inconvenient consequences of the military *blois* on the Austrian frontier are being more and more severely felt in the canton of Tessin, so that even the *Democratia* begins to counsel a compromise. This journal proposes that the Federal Council should be induced to request Sardinia to receive the expelled Capuchins in her convents, in order thus to satisfy the demands of Austria with respect to their provision for life being secured.—The *Gazette Ticinese* adds the remark, that it is to be wished that matters should be very speedily accommodated, for the loss which accrues from delay of any kind will far exceed the amount of the life pensions that are being demanded.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 29th ult. state that the journey of the Pope to Castel Gandolfo had been postponed, in consequence, it was believed, of the arrests which lately took place, several of the persons imprisoned being personally known to His Holiness. Their number is said to amount to 200.—Some of them had already been placed under the surveillance of the police, as suspected individuals. They all belonged to secret societies, and did not intend at this moment to raise the standard. The exiles, who lately returned to the Roman States, were only anxious to be prepared for every contingency. One of them, named Catanacci, already sentenced by default to 25 years' imprisonment, was apprehended immediately on landing, and, in order to obtain his pardon, he denounced his accomplices, and revealed the whole plot. A clandestine press was discovered in the Palace Poli, and two boxes full of ammunition in an adjoining building. The individual in whose possession they were found made his escape. The lawyer Petroni, of Bologna, a high public functionary named Ruyz, and one of the judges of the Civil and Criminal Tribunal, figure among the persons arrested. The sanitary situation of Rome is truly deplorable. The population is decimated by an endemic fever; the hospitals are crowded with sick, and several houses in the vicinity had been rented to accommodate the patients.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

SPAIN.

Another political and financial crisis is expected. People begin to speak freely of the propriety of deposing the Queen.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has simply refused the acceptance of the propositions contained in the Note from the Turkish Government, in the following words:—
"The Czar rejects the Turkish modification, but abides by the Vienna Note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities, if the Porte accepts it pure and simple."

TURKEY.

Preparations for war are going actively on; and it is reported that hostilities have actually commenced betwixt the Turkish and Russian outposts; this report is not however generally believed. The people are greatly excited, and so eager for war that it is with difficulty that they can be restrained.

AUSTRIA.

An interview, relative to the fate of Turkey, has taken place at Olmutz, betwixt the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. The result of this

meeting may be concluded from the contents of a telegraph despatch from Vienna, announcing the intention of Austria, to detach itself from the other powers of Western Europe; and to insist upon the acceptance by the Sultan of the first note, unmodified. The Hungarian Regalia, stolen by Kossuth, have been recovered, and are to be deposited in the Vienna Museum.

DENMARK.

The Cholera has nearly disappeared in Copenhagen, twelve new cases only being reported in two days. It is, however, spreading in East Prussia and Dantzic; Elbing and Königsberg, are more or less affected. The total number of cases at Stettin since the 13th of July amounts to about 700, of whom about 380 have been carried off. At Stockholm, up to the 26th ult., 268 persons had been attacked and 100 had died. At Christiania there had been 164 cases and 102 deaths.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUDA.—The disease first made its appearance at St. George's about the 20th August; and, down to the 25th September, when our informant left, there had been about 800 deaths on that island, out of a population of 2,400, including the military. The 56th regiment, comprising 423 non-commissioned officers and privates, lost 84 men, including four officers; also 26 women and children, attached to the regiment. Many of the soldiers had been interred without coffins, and in some cases, as many as ten had been deposited in one grave.

AUSTRALIA.

Lodgings are so scarce in Australia, that even lamp-posts begin to bear a premium. A friend writes that the night he arrived in Port Phillip, he paid a dollar and a half for an out-door lodge—a dollar for lying in the gutter, and fifty cents extra for resting his head on the curb stone. Steep prices, these.

UNITED STATES.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO.—His Excellency, Gaetano Bodini, Archbishop of Thebes, and Papal Nuncio, arrived in Boston on Saturday the 24th ult. It is probable that he will visit the principal churches in New England before his departure.—*Boston Pilot*.

The hierarchy of the United States now comprises Seven Archiepiscopal and thirty four Episcopal Sees, and two Apostolical Vicariates.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEATHS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Several papers give the total amount of deaths since the beginning of the epidemic. But they do not agree, although they refer, for the accuracy of their statements, on the reports officially published. However, from these various statements, we see that from the 1st of June to the 11 of September; the official reports give, in round numbers, 7,800 deaths from yellow fever. But as this number does not include the deaths in Algiers, Gretna, Carrollton and Jefferson-city, which form one agglomeration with New Orleans, and furnished a large contingent of deaths; and besides, as it is a fact generally acknowledged that the official reports were unavoidably imperfect, it is a sad, but undeniable truth, that the number of deaths from yellow fever is not below 9,000; and many persons are inclined to believe that it greatly exceeds that number.—It is reported that the grand total of deaths, since the 1st of June, exceeds 11,000. But we do not suppose that, in that length of time, there were two thousand deaths by other diseases than yellow or pernicious fever.—*Catholic Messenger*.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN OUR COUNTRY PARISHES.—The epidemic is spreading dreadfully through the State. Almost every day our daily papers have some names to add to the list of our towns and villages that are visited by the scourge. The most severely tried of all our towns is Thibodeaux, where more than two hundred cases and seventy deaths had been reported as far as the 9th inst.—*Catholic Messenger*.

LIQUOR SELLING.—The Mayor and Chief of Police of the City of New York, some weeks since, issued a general order to the police, to report the places in the city where intoxicating drinks are sold, without license and the names of the sellers. From the reports thus obtained, the Grand Jury have found indictments against a thousand persons.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS ON THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—We are sorry to have to state, that there are evidences of drinking about some of the hotels of Portland, to a considerable extent. We refer to the fact, that parties, chiefly of young men, enter and pass through the public rooms, having all the appearance of people going for a drink, and some of them showed the unmistakable tokens of intemperance. At the best boarding-houses wine makes its appearance on the table, under the name of table drink; and in some low establishments, drinking and gambling are carried to as great an extent as, perhaps, anywhere, and parties who inform are waylaid and maltreated, in Portland, as elsewhere.

BRAVE GIRLS.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* chronicles the arrival of two Irish girls in that city who walked most of the distance from New York to Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* says:—"They arrived in New York City, from their mother country, about five weeks ago.—They came alone, the remainder of the family having arrived and settled near this city about a year since. When they left the ship which brought them over, they had left about seven dollars in money. Not having enough to transport them to this city, they resolved on walking as far as they could. The first three days they walked about forty miles a day. The fourth day they rode upon a freight train about thirty miles, and walked fifteen more. Thus they continued day after day, stopping at country houses for their food, and to rest over night. They kept the railway track from New York up to Albany, thence to Buffalo. At Buffalo they rested two days and then started again.—They walked to Dunkirk, thence to Erie and Cleveland; and so anxious were they to meet their friends that they passed through Cleveland for this city.—When at Spring Valley, on the Little Miami Railway, on Sunday morning, they requested of conductor Fuller permission to ride to this city, briefly stating their case, and recent tramp. Satisfied that they told the truth, he generously took them on board and brought them to Cincinnati. Their names are Hannah and Mary Donahue."

The ministers are in bad odor in the United States if we may judge by the following extracts from American papers. It seems too that the Reverend brethren are doing their best to hush these scandals up:—

"MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMEN AND THEIR WIVES.—(From the *Newburyport Herald*, Sept. 20).—The Supreme Court in session at Greenfield, in this State, was last week engaged in hearing two cases, in which the wives of clergymen have sued for divorce from their husbands. In the first case, that of Rev. Mr. King, of Heath, the parties were married in 1844.—Mr. King, eight months after their marriage, brought charges before the Church or Council against his wife to the effect that she charged him with preaching in bad grammar, and had advised him to give up preaching until he knew more. The Council declared that he had no just grounds of complaint; whereupon the faithless husband declared that he would, and did willfully and utterly desert his wife, and to this day the charms of the fair lady have not availed to bring back the deserter. Wherefore the court decreed a divorce, that the lady should resume her maiden name, and that she should have \$100 a year as alimony, in quarterly payments.

The other was the case of the wife of Rev. John Eastman, of Hawley. This case excites considerable interest, and a large number of clergymen and ladies were present as witnesses and spectators. The lady is Mr. Eastman's second wife, and they were married about eight years since. It is charged that Mr. Eastman, the respondent, from a short time after their marriage down to December 22d, 1852, treated his wife with coldness and harshness, and on several occasions with violence; that he subjected her to drudgery, and neglected her in sickness, intercepted her letters, and restrained her liberty, and that last December he carried her to the Brattleboro' Insane Hospital on a pretence of insanity.

TRIAL OF REV. H. W. SMULLER, AT KINGSTON.—(From the *Poughkeepsie Press*, Sept. 19).—On Wednesday we took a trip to Kingston to see if we could have any better luck than our reporter, who was sent home from the trial of Rev. H. W. Smuller. We found the doors barred against reporters, and took a seat as a quiet citizen. There was a woman on the stand—a Mrs. Burhans—whose testimony we make an abstract of: She swore that this Rev. Mr. Smuller had called on her several times, in August or September, 1852, at her house; he asked her on one occasion to go into the sitting room; she went, and when seated he began to talk of congeniality of sentiment, how kindred minds would seek each other, &c.; spoke of the narrow limits given in society for his congeniality; and finally said that the Apostles, whenever they wrote a letter, always sent it with an invitation to greet, &c., with a kiss, and he recommended the gospel mode. He also asked whether she had not thought of him in secret, &c.; at another interview in the parlor he took hold of her hand, rose up to put his arm round her, kissed her, and placed his hand on her person; as he clasped her he said "daughter," or "child," he not afraid; she released herself at once, and left him alone in the room; the next time he called she asked him if her conduct had ever warranted such a course as he pursued, and he said to her, "Mrs. Burhans, you are a virtuous woman;" he then asked her forgiveness, &c., and declared "he had loved her too fondly." A number of witnesses were called up during the day, whose testimony, however, did not seem to change the aspect of the case as given by Mrs. Burhans. Everything adduced we thought tended to fasten the guilt stronger upon the accused. At about four o'clock the testimony was brought to a close, and the counsel for the defendant commenced summing up. The trial terminated on Friday morning, and the classis, we understand, has finally adjourned. In deliberating upon a conclusion, it is understood that but one specific charge was considered—the others having been thrown out on the ground of informality—and no evidence was received except what related to Mr. Smuller's conduct towards Mrs. Burhans. And here was another difficulty. The church says, "in the mouth of two witnesses" shall a minister be condemned. Mrs. B. had sworn to the "apostolic kissing," and nobody doubted the truth of her statement, but where was the other witness? This question, we are told, bothered classis considerably. Then there was a doubt about the intent of the "godly man." The ancient preachers "kissed," and this modern "tight" justified that kind of greeting upon "gospel" teaching. These things undoubtedly contributed much to the annoyance of classis, while holding their recent grand inquest over the moral remains of Rev. H. W. Smuller. But to the verdict. We received the following on Saturday, from a prominent member of classis, certifying that it was a correct transcript from the official record. The Court resolved—1. That this classis cannot say that Mr. Smuller was guilty of any adulterous intentions. 2. That it appears to this classis that Brother Smuller has committed an infringement upon the laws of decency and decorum, against which the classis feel themselves bound to express their earnest disapprobation and reproof. To all of which the *Press* responds—"Amen."

We wish to set our face most emphatically against all indecent and indecorous people. In conclusion, let us kindly admonish Mr. Smuller to ever regard common decency in his language and deportment.

SISTERLY AFFECTION.—At a "protracted meeting" held whilom, not a thousand miles from Ballston Spa, an ancient sister in the church arose and relieved herself as follows:—"I see young ladies here who think more of gewgaws, furbels, ribbons, and laces, than they do of their Creator. I loved them once, and adorned my hat with French artificial flowers, bright colored ribbons, and sky blue trimmings, but I found they were dragging me down to hell, and I took them off and gave them to my sister."

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.—A native of Hamden County, in Massachusetts, finding his mother was taken sick, sent for a coffin in which to bury her,—the woman is still living, and is likely to live, to the no small chagrin of her affectionate son.—*Boston Pilot*.

MODEST.—A young man, a member of an evangelical church, advertises in a New York paper for board "in a pious family where his Christian example would be considered a compensation." Who will open the door for this pious youth?—*Boston Pilot*.

WELL TURNED.—A young lady, over the signature of "Kate," sends the following spirited article to the *New Orleans True Delta*. We think she gives fashionable young men a well merited rebuke. Her remark "It will never do to commence the work of reform entirely on one side," is worthy of consideration. She entitles her piece—"How to educate Young America." I read in a paper, she says, the other day;

that some new ornamental branches in young ladies education were coming out soon—"Cook-ology, spin-ology; and weave-ology." All honor to the projector of so happy an improvement; but, allow me to ask, when our young Misses become such pattern housewives, in what "circles" they will look for suitable companions? Not in upstartdom could they be found. Just fancy one of the be-whiskered, be-scented, mustachiod, exquisites, in companionship with one of Solomon's maidens; who layeth her to the spindle, or plying the flying shuttle, or compounding rare cookery. What affinity would there be between them? The same that exists between a butterfly and a honey bee—one all glare and glitter and frisking movements, the other all patient industry and sobriety. I cannot think of a more useless article, or one more out of a place, in a room where work is progressing, than a fashionable young man. He knows so little about matters and things I feel in pain until he is safely lodged in the parlor, among other things more "for ornament than for use," annuals and bijouterie. It will never do to commence the work of reform entirely on one side. I propose three branches more to be added to the list of studies for finishing young gentlemen, fashionably: Saw-ology, Chop-ology, Split-ology and that in addition to the requisite number of "sheets, towels and napkin rings," each promising pupil being furnished with a new wood-saw and axe, well sharpened, and daily exercise with them be practised. It will supersede the necessity of gymnastics. In our onward march to perfection, and in taking up the accomplishments of our grandmothers, we earnestly beg that some provision be made against being cut off from "best society," and such would be the result unless the lords of creation are willing to keep pace with us. Their lily hands would scarcely, with present views, be united with those which bear marks of labor; and what a dreadful state of affairs would occur in upper snob-dom if one of the first families were to marry beneath their dignity. Haste then the glorious era, when walking-sticks will be converted into hoe-handles; crochet hooks into knitting-needles and quizzing glasses and flirtations be known no more.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth N.H. for the disbanding of the United States fishery squadron. The season for taking fish is about drawing to a close, and the services of the fleet are no longer required for the present. Before the opening of the next codfish, mackerel, and herring campaign, it is hoped that the dispute between the rival Yankee and colonial fishermen will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE SABBATH AND ITS OBSERVERS.

Those good Protestants who ride in carriages on the Sabbath, and have been outraged at the desecration of that day by poor men riding in omnibuses, commenced proceedings this week against the drivers of the same. A holy zeal, of course, animates these saintly denizens of our city, and as they are manifesting a determination to establish a Jewish Sabbath, we respectfully call their attention to some other matters necessary to the better observance of that day, which they may have overlooked.

"You shall kindle no fire in any of your habitations on the Sabbath day."—Ex., xxxv. 3. Our friends will observe this command is pretty generally disobeyed in this wicked city, as any one can easily ascertain for himself by noticing the innumerable chimneys. We would respectfully suggest that this command is equally binding with the rest in regard to this day, and hope the "Friends of the Sabbath" will give it their especial attention.

"Jehovah spoke from Mount Sinai: keep you my Sabbath, for it is holy unto you. He that shall profane it shall be put to death; he that shall do any work in it, his soul shall perish out of the midst of his people. Six days shall you do work; on the seventh day is the Sabbath, the rest holy to the Lord. Every one that shall do any work on that day shall die."—Ex., xxxi, 14 et seq.

Can anything be plainer than this. Observe the pusillanimous and unholly character of our government, which has made no provision for inflicting the penalty of death upon those who kindle fires, &c., on the Sabbath. Gentlemen, indeed, it is time you were up and doing. Let a petition be prepared immediately, and our Legislature be importuned into compliance with the holy ordinance. By the by, this ought to have been the initiatory step; for then these omnibus drivers might have been disposed of in such a manner as to prevent a repetition of the crime.—Hang them, that's the doctrine.

"From evening until evening, you shall celebrate your Sabbath."—Lev., xxiii., 32. Here is another command most shamefully disregarded in our midst. Indeed, as if to show their contempt for the Sabbath, merchants and others, are especially busy on Saturday evening, in direct violation of the above command. Let this be looked to.

"Let each man stay at home, and let none go forth out of his place on the seventh day."—Ex., xvi, 29. This too meets with little regard in our community. It should be enforced, for many beneficial results will be found to flow from its strict observance. And among the rest, these—meeting houses would not be required; the people would not need preachers, and the preachers would have to work for a living, a commendation devoutly to be wished.

We conclude with submitting our suggestions, &c., to the consideration of the "friends of the Sabbath," with the hint that some respect for consistency may not be altogether out of place, when men are striving for an object which nearly effects the interests of the community. Some are even now enquiring whether one command of God is not as binding as another.—*Pittsburg Catholic*.

A WATERLOGGED SHIP.—A timber laden ship, called the Wolfe, of Quebec, arrived here on Friday last waterlogged. It appears that she sailed from Quebec for this port last Autumn, but got ashore at St. Peter's Island, near Cape Breton. She remained ashore, encompassed by the ice, all the winter, and while lying there was purchased as a wreck. So little chance did there seem of ever saving her that she was sold again to a second person. Early in the Spring of the present year she was got afloat again, and reached Pictou; but in consequence of the little rise of tide there she could not be repaired at that port, nor could a steamer be procured to tow her to Quebec. The present owners therefore decided upon sending her to this port as she then was, under the command of Captain Crerar, who succeeded in reaching his destination in safety. The crew were well and hearty, although the vessel was drawing 24 feet of water.—*Liverpool Mercury*.