FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* gives the following details of the extraordinary naval preparations now taking place in France:

"At Toulon there are at the present moment no less than *twenty-two slips for building line-of battle ships and heavy corvettes;* and every one of those slips is occupied by the shell of a vessel, at which the shipwrights are working from dawn to twilight. Moreover, fifteen line-of-battle ships are in harbor *en commiscion de port*; a fortnight would be amply sufficient to prepare them for sea, and a telegram from the Minister of Marine in Paris would provide them at a day's notice with numerous and well-trained crews.—All these vessels mount rifled guns. At anchor in the roadstead may be seen the ungainly hulls of the floating batteries, each with its full complement of coals, men, guns and powder. These batteries may not sail well; they may behave very badly in a sea-way, but they are armed with fifty rifled fifty-pounders, and as they are invulnerable, cased entirely with the new iron plates, their fire in a naval action would be as deadly as that of a crack frigate. Of the seventy-two new transports ordered to be built at Toulon, some fifteen or twenty are already afloat. Independently of the crew, they are built to carry six thousand men. This sounds very like exaggeration, but nautical readers will easily understand that such is not the case when they hear that these transports are as large as a 120-gun ship, and that they mount no guns. With such a fleet of steam transports much may be undertaken, and it is difficult to suppose that these preparations are not made with a view to aggression. One thing is obvious to all who live in France and keep their eyes about them—the present Government is determined to deprive England of her naval supremacy, as it has deprived her of her former influence in continental Europe. The *Patrie*, to give an instance of the improvement of the French navy since 1830, mentions that the expedition to Algiers in that year was fourteen days in its voyage from the French coast to that of Algeria. Now, thirty hours is the maximum allowed. There is very little in this *rapprochement*, as the difference is wholly due to the introduction of steam; but it is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who lull themselves with hopes of security on your side of the channel."

An impression continues to gain ground that a rupture between the governments of France and England is to be feared. To break up the old system of continental alliances, and to place France in such a position as to be wholly independent of the support or hostility of any of the great powers, but especially England—in a word, to convert Europe into a French hegemony—is no new idea. It will be found developed at full length in the works of Napoleon III., and from that point of view the conduct of the Emperor, however incomprehensible it may appear, read by any other light, is perfectly intelligent and consistent. To arrive at the reansation of this *idee Napoleonienne*, however, it is necessary to deprive England of her naval supremacy, and to deprive her of her supremacy it is necessary to have nothing to apprehend from England's old allies. Therefore those allies have been the first to be put out of the way of doing harm. The scheme has up to this time been skillfully carried out and has been abundantly successful. First Russia and then Austria have been successfully detached from our alliance, Prussia will probably be the next to suffer. In the meanwhile France is taking steps to secure the command of the Mediterranean. The joint expedition with Spain to Morocco means nothing else. Spain would have agreed to the proposals of the Moors but for the influence of France. Wires from Saint Cloud move the puppets at Madrid. It is a curious coincidence, if it be not a significant threat that the French, Spanish, and Russian squadrons are all collected within sight of the rock of Gibraltar in Algesiras Bay. In the meanwhile the Government prints lose no opportunity to inflame the public mind against England, and prepare it for the possibility of a conflict. Much sensation has been caused by one of these articles, which has appeared in a great portion of the provincial press. It is quoted by the *Nord*, one of the mouthpieces of the Foreign Office, which introduces it as follows:—

"Looking at the hostile tendencies against France which we daily find in the London papers, and which are pointed out to us as existing in the intercourse of both Governments, the following article published by the French provincial press, acquires a certain degree of importance.

The article runs thus:—

"There are solemn periods in the history of nations which decide their might and their future for a long time. It appears to us that England has reached one of these critical moments. For the last few years that nation, which politics and labor have made powerful, rather than the arts af war, seems to be conscious of a gradual decline (*deperissement*).—She struggles in vain against it. The manhood beneath the weight of which she crushed Europe from 1815 until the glorious restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty is no longer her lot. Thus, anxious for the present, still more anxious as to what the morrow may have in store for her, she seeks, her mind filled with jealous apprehensions, the path which may lead her back to her former state. Hence vacillations and panics without number, which surprise the people, and for which statesmen themselves are not prepared. England, once so precise and resolute, has no longer a will of her own. The meaning of her traditions escapes her. She is absorbed by her morose spirit, and is gradually sinking because she refuses to acknowledge her inferiority to her former self. The present Government of France, as Europe can testify, has never entertained the design of turning this situation to account, but, on the contrary, has also endeavored to make it appear better than it was. In the Crimea as in China, as well as in all great European questions, the Emperor Napoleon III. has always endeavored to share his fortune and his glory in common with the august Sovereign of Great Britain, caring little which of the two crowns shed the most lustre. When the Italian question passed from the province of diplomacy into the critical order of facts, France spared no trouble to obtain the co-operation of her former ally, and to enable her to share with her the honor of restoring to a whole people that temperate independence, and that truthful order, which increase the greatness not only of those who receive, but of those who confer them.—One knows how these generous advances were met by the Tory Cabinet. France had to accomplish her task alone. In the meanwhile there was a change in the British Government, and the new administration appeared to show more good-will towards our policy, and to look more favorably on the Italian cause.—After the victories of Solferino and Magenta the Foreign Office proclaimed its sympathies for the adversaries of Austria, but hastened to add that the contending parties should leave the settlement of their differences to Europe. From that moment a Congress, or, at least, a high council of the great powers, had no warmer partisan than the British Cabinet. After the signature of the treaty of peace at Villafranca the attitude of England remained unaltered; as was also the case when the plenipotentiaries met at Zurich. Not more than a few days ago even, the semi-official organs of Lord John Russell were unanimous in advocating the necessity of a direct intervention by Europe to carry out all the proposals favorable to Italy which are set down in the convention signed at Zurich, which is to constitute the instrument of peace; yet, now that it is officially announced that this instrument is ready to be put under the eyes of Europe, England appears to refuse to keep her word; at least the *Morning Post* publishes successively two articles which are calculated to give rise to serious apprehension that point We will not prematurely discuss this fresh act of tergiversation before being officially apprised of its character. It would be too painful to us to speak harsh truths to an old ally before she has furnished us with a proof of our wrongs. But if it be true that the *Morning Post* were the expression of the views of the Foreign Office we could but record the fall of a great nation from the first rank to that of a second rate power. We could only tell England that her time has gone by, and that her Queen has nothing left but to watch passively the decrees of Europe may pass with or without her.

It was stated that the French Government have resolved to establish, from December next, a naval station in the Red Sea, in imitation of England.

The organization of the French army for China is considered settled, and preparations at seaports for embarkation had already commenced.

A Paris telegram of the 4th says: "The French and English Governments had completely agreed on the basis of Congress, which is to be held at Brussels. All that remained to be settled was an official ratification from the English Government.

The *Ami de la Religion*, flying in the teeth of the official veto, published a letter from the Bishop of Ghent, hoping that the "*attentat de Valence*" (imprisonment of Pius VI.) and the "*drame de Fontainbleau*" (ditto of Pius VII.) will not be repeated.

ITALY.

The Sardinian plenipotentiary has received orders from Turin to sign the treaty of peace.

A Sardinian gentleman, Signor Antonio Gallenga, has published a book which describes the character and condition of his countrymen; and it opportunely appears, to undeceive many who were disposed to regard King Emmanuel as the most beneficent of sovereigns, and his rule as the happiest that could be imposed upon the kingdoms which he endeavors to grasp. A more infamous illusion was never yet propagated; and the responsibility rests on the English press, of disseminating it, to the detriment of truth, and the deception of the world in general. More shameless adulation than that with which Emmanuel was addressed at Genoa, in his late visit, was not even expended upon the French Emperor by those Prefects who bedaubed his Majesty; plastering him over as it were with trowels. The Genoese Mayor, a municipal flunkey, issued a proclamation before Emmanuel's visit, affirming that by a spontaneous and unanimous vote, the "population of Central Italy acclaimed him their King"—and asserting that he returned to his Genoese, "crowned with immortal laurels," won by him as a soldier. The spontaneity of the vote was due to the terrorism which the Red-ruffian Republicans spread in the Duchies; and the unanimity to the mobs and armed hirelings who were incited to put down dissent. Garibaldi's cut throats were the moral agents by whom much of the spontaneity and unanimity was produced; and Mazzini's dagger-men made up the rest of the influence by which the annexationists extorted assent or ensured neutrality.—*Munster News.*

A letter from Turin of the 30th ult., in the *Union*, says:—

"M. da Bormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on returning from Paris, entertained the firm conviction, which he on several occasions expressed in the Council of Ministers, 'that the King of Sardinia must entirely abandon the idea of getting anything in Romagna, and must in particular recall all the Piedmontese officers serving in the bands of Garibaldi, if he wished France to aid him in a European Congress.' A courier was sent to Garibaldi with counsels in accordance with the desires of the French Cabinet, but the General replied by a very sharp letter to the effect that the command of the Romagnol troops had been spontaneously offered him by the political chiefs of that country; that on his arrival he had found, not an army capable of serving but a mere mob without discipline or cohesion and that in less than two months he had increased their numbers, and disciplined them; that it was he, who had created the army of Romagna, and that the fate of that country was in his hands; and that consequently he would never in any case cede to the counsels of a power which has injured the Italian cause. He said, moreover, that if the Piedmontese Ministry should be disposed to adopt a 'a new line of policy different from that which he and the Cavour Cabinet had adopted in common, he (Garibaldi) would maintain alone that policy and would cause it to triumph over all weakness and all resistance.' This letter, which, it is said, was addressed to the King, was read in full council; and it caused a difference of opinion among the Ministers—MM. da Bormida and Della Marmora wanting to disavow completely the presumptuous general and to join the Conservative party, and the other Ministers being opposed to such a rupture. It is this incident which gave rise to the report that a modification was about to take place in the policy of the Cabinet."

Another Turin letter of the 30th ult. says:—

"General Garibaldi, who arrived here the evening before last, left again yesterday for Bologna, after a long audience with the King. MM. Mighorati and Rosa, who were the only Piedmontese functionaries remaining in Romagna, have just resigned their posts as Intendants of Ferrara and Ravenna. You will not fail to perceive the political signification of this measure, with which the Sardinian Government and M. Dabormida's late journey to Paris are not unconnected."

A letter from Rome, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says:—

"I have reason to believe that the following details respecting the understanding come to between the Pontifical Court and France are exact. The Duke de Gramont, during the stay of the Pope at Castel-Gondolfo, contrived, with great tact, to give the Pope salutary counsels. 'I will reflect seriously, Monsieur le Duc,' said the Pope to the Ambassador on the eve of leaving for Porto d'Anzio, 'on all that you have said to me, and for which I am much obliged to you. On my return we will endeavour to come to an understanding on all that is not contrary to the interests of the Church.' The day after his return, the Pope was the first to revive the subject, and from what he said in the course of a long conversation the French Ambassador felt almost certain that Pius IX. is disposed to make serious reforms, such as extensive judicial ameliorations, communal elections on a large and liberal basis, and a very extensive secularisation of the administration; but the Pope, it is said, stipulates that first of all the integrity of his States shall be guaranteed to him. This last point presented a serious difficulty. The Duke de Gramont, however, not disconraged, has assured the Pope of French protection, and has dwelt on the fact that the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich adopt the principle of the re-establishment of his temporal power in the Legations. He, however, at the same time, showed the Pope the impossibility of foreign intervention, and labored to convince him that the restoration of his authority would be infinitely more easy, if the proclamation of a new system of administration were to precede coercive measures—measures which it is admitted the Pope has the right to take, provided they do not assume the character of foreign intervention even on the part of another Italian State. The Duke de Gramont, in order no doubt to encourage the Pope in his favorite intentions, has hinted that it is possible that the departure of the French troops from Rome may be delayed.

AUSTRIA.

The following article we translate from the *Altgemeine Zeitung*, a journal that has no leaning towards the Catholic Church:

We have no intention of defending or approving all that is done in Austria; but it is impossible to cite a single case of oppresion to which Protestants are there exposed, that cannot be met by instances of Protestant intolerance in Prussia or other parts of Germany. It is well known that the Catholics of Holstein suffer grievously; that the exercise of their worship is not free; and what aggrevates the cruelty of the case, is the fact that the oppression under which they groan is the work of the Chambers.—And so it is in Mecklenburg. Saxony is governed, every one knows, by a Catholic King, every member of whose family is also Catholic; and yet, notwithstanding this, objections have been made to admitting the Sisters of Charity into the Catholic hospital of Dresden. At Carlsruhe, where the Catholic population numbers ten thousand souls, and the Protestants fourteen thousand, not one Catholic teacher is employed in the Lyceum, though it is attended by a large number of pupils belonging to both communions. At Wertheim, also, the teachers are all Protestants without a single exception, although the Catholic pupils in the higher classes are to the Protestants as one to two In Switzerland, anomalies of the same kind are to be met with everywhere. At Basle, no Catholic can be admitted to citizenship, who does not enter into a formal engagement to bring his children up in the Protestant faith. Vainly would we seek parallel in the treatment of Protestants in Austria for the intolerance of the Prussian Government towards its Catholic subjects; for the Protestants have never had the reason to complain of the Catholic government of Vienna, that the Catholics of Prussia have had of the proceedings of the Protestant Cabinet of Berlin. In Prussia there was no guarantee for the rights and liberties of Catholics and power was brought in to aid in proselytism until Clement Augustus took a stand against it, and gave an example of resistance. But even at the present day matters are not as they ought to be, for scarcely have the principalities of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Sigmaringen, whose populations are exclusively Catholics, been re-united to Prussia, than all public offices and employments are transferred to Protestants.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. contain no other news respecting the projected war with Morocco, than that active preparations for sending out an expedition continue to be made at Algesiras, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Malaga; and that a Russian squadron had arrived at Algesiras. A person, who must be supposed to be well acquainted with what has recently passed between France and Spain, says that no treaty of alliance has been concluded between the two Powers. It cannot, however, be doubted that Spain has allowed France to take her in tow.—*Cor. of Times.*

GERMANY.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* contains a letter—nominally from Paris—which gives political information of some interest. Prussia not long since proposed an alliance between herself, England, and Russia, but Prince Gortschakoff insisted—as a condition to his acceptance of the proposition—on the revision of the Treaty of 1856. Lord John Russell naturally declined to treat with Russia on such a basis. It is also rumoured that Russia has tried to persuade Austria to agree to a revision of the above-mentioned treaty, but the report hardly merits attention, as this Cabinet is by no means likely voluntarily to undo the work of its own hands. It has been related that the Emperor Francis Joseph was invited by the Prince Regent of Prussia to go to Breslau, but that he declined the invitation, because he wished to avoid giving umbrage to the Emperor Napoleon. The truth of the matter is, that His Majesty received no invitation. In settling the Italian question it will be exceedingly difficult to come to an understanding in regard to Peschiera and Mantua.—If *very* hard pushed Austria may, perhaps, consent to their being Federal fortresses, but she will positively insist on her contingent being composed of German troops, as she knows that no dependence can be placed on the regiments levied in Venetia.

CHINA.

Mr. Ward has, since the date of the 30th of June, succeeded in reaching Pekin; but we doubt whether Mr. Ward will look upon his journey as a success. If private letters from China speak truth—if Mr. Ward was, with studied intent to ridicule him, drawn to Pekin by a mule and and a donkey, tandem fashion—if his complaints of the incivility of his Chinese attendants were rejected with impertinence—if his request for horses was directly refused, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draught contained that is to say, the regulations for trade and tariffs—then we conceive that the Americans may by this time have concluded that their humility has not answered.

The Population of China.—An official census taken in China twice during the present century, at an interval of forty years, gives the following results: The first, taken in 1812, by order of the Emperor Kia King, gave the number of inhabitants at 360,279,597; and the second, in 1852, under the reign and by order of the present Emperor Hien Foung, 536,090,300. If these accounts be correct—and there is nothing to lead to the supposition that they are not—the Chinese population has, in forty years, increased 176,629,703.

AUSTRALIA.

Revival Movement.—The religious revival movewhich has been productive of such evil consequences in America, bids fair to be of serious injury in Victoria. From a case which came before East Collingwood magistrates, it appears that the closest ties which can possibly bind human beings together those of man and wife, have been dissolved, merely because the husband declined to be one of the self-called elect. It is a matter of common remark in Brunswick, that the revivalists have caused so much misery in families latterly, that unless some check is placed upon them it will be necessary very shortly to establish a district lunatic asylum.—*Melbourne Argus.*

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(*From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.*)

It is impossible to observe the gigantic military and naval preparations of France on the one hand: and to calculate on the other the steady increased warlike organization made by England through every department of her Empire, without feeling that both nations are arming to the teeth either to meet some known decided object, or to encounter some more than propable contingency. These mighty symptoms may, however, have the effect of securing a lasting peace: like two duellists, known dead shots, maintaining towards each other the utmost courtesy and forbearance while quarrelling with all others, these two kingdoms may, perhaps, abstain from open hostilities from the known scale of their respective military and naval powers. All round the entire coast of France, almost every rock is being prepared for heavy ordnance, every harbour has commenced extensive earthworks, and the circumference of the kingdom is besides dotted with the *termini* of railroads, which begin at the capital, and radiate to every strategical point on the coast. Tens of thousands of workmen in all the branches of war are employed day and night, executing engagements as if for immediate warfare. China and Algeria are made the pretexts for this accummulation of military stores; but those persons who know the secret springs of French policy entertain no such absurd opinion.—Rifled cannon, and shot, and shell are being cast to an enormous amount; and war-frigates of a most formidable construction; and gunboats by *the hundred* are ordered, clearly proving that some extended multitudinous attack by sea and land is contemplated by the French Emperor. These statements are not idle surmises; they are the universal topic throughout the length and the breadth of France; and excite fear or hope according to the class of persons or the professional calling of the parties swayed to either side by these palpable hostile preparations.

Again, England, which commenced three months ago with a public parade of her military increased resources, has within the last few weeks, given up the *publication* of her preparations, but has silently and steadily set all engines at work to put the kingdom in a state of *defence* against some expected *invasion*. It is silly in her to attempt to conceal her object, which is clearly to protect herself against a sudden and hostile attack *from France*. Her rifle clubs are successfully advancing to the full regimental force wherever they have been formed; and as an *interpretatian* of the quarter from which Great Britain expects the invasion, *no club* would be permitted in Ireland. This caution, this contrast between the Saxon and the Irish Popish Riflemen, would seem to publish the idea that as the invasion is to come from Catholic France, no confidence could be placed in armed Catholic Ireland! And this insult is put upon us in the very presence of Irish valour in Iudia and the Crimea. So it is, so it has been, and so it will ever be, namely, an ungenerous, an unjust, an insulting brand, whenever a comparison is made between the English and the Irish subjects of the same empire, of the same monarch. Besides her rifle clubs now spread like a network over England and Scotland—forts and points of defence are now in progress of execution in several parts of Ireland, while the Channel Fleet is doubled by way of learning naval tactics between Portsmouth and Cherbourg! There can be no doubt of the meaning of these military and naval operations, as that both nations seem to be preparing for something like a foregone conclusion, a fixed, certain eventuality.—The case (as a juryman would say) can suit no supposition but one, namely, that England dreads an invasion from France, and is publicly preparing for the struggle,

England has been long maturing the crisis which is now at hand. She approaches the terrific, or the humiliating alternative of fighting for her old supremacy, or humbly submitting to lower her colors in presence of the French eagle, to bend her flag beneath the French tricolor. Let her vaunt and swell as she will, to this crisis she is fast approaching. A small incident often reveals a great fact; or to use the old phrase, "a straw tells the direction of the current." An English gentleman some few days ago, in visiting the Camp at Chalons, asked a Sergeant, "What was the next campaign intended for—where would the French armies go next?" the Sergeant, without a moment's hesitation, replied, *a l'Angleterre*. This, to be sure, is a small incident; but beyond doubt it is the universal belief, and still more the universal feeling of the French army.—England has been long exciting the feeling, as well by her Continental revolutionary policy, as by her insane proselytising bigotry. When these two fruitful sources of National misconduct are calculated at their proper value of irritation to Catholic Europe; and when to these unceasing annual and monthly and daily offences are added the slanders, the outrages, the lies of the English Press against all Southern Europe, it is not a matter of surprise if the public mind in these countries now look to the social power and to the military *prestige* of Napoleon for redress for the long-continued and manifold grievances inflicted on them by England for half a century.

The *peaceful* settlement of the Italian question is an event which all prudent and good men anxiously desire; but the decided abjudication of it *must* now take place, whether the means employed be peaceful or warlike. The letter of Napoleon to the King of Sardinia (which is stated to be authentic) leaves no doubt on this point; and *fulfils to the letter the policy* which the writer of the present article has long maintained in reference to the principles, character, decision, and truth of the French Emperor. Having recapitulated the plan and the clauses of "the confederation" sketched at Villafranca the Emperor re-asserts in his late letter his determination of critically carrying out the provisions of the ratified peace, the main general security of the Duchies, together with the integrity of the Papal dominions, and the inviolability of the rule, and the temporal power of the Pontiff. Napoleon has definitively stated to Victor Emmanuel "that he *will omit nothing* to fulfil these engagements; and "assures the King that he must be convinced that he (the French Emperor) will not vary from those statements." This language is decided, and must at once put an end to the infidel movements of Turin, as developed by Garibaldi and his cut throat adherents. The Catholic sentiment of Europe is now re-assured by this remarkable letter; and the French and Italian bishops have no necessity to issue any further menacing pastorals against the dubious policy of Napoleon. So far as this celebrated document goes, it is clear that the intermeddling of England is completely overthrown; and, indeed, that her future influence in the Peninsula is totally annihilated. What a lesson is contained in this consummation! She has been laboring for half a century to revolutionise the entire Peninsula; by her tourists, her ambassadors, her intriguing Cabinet Ministers, her history, her press, her missionaries, and her millions of money, she has produced the disorders which now loudly demand a remedy and a total suppression. She fancied that Republicanism would extinguish Papal authority, and even overthrow royalty in the Duchies. How differently has an all-ruling Providence settled this deplorable national condition; by the very reverse of the English conspiracy! The Pope is raised to higher power than he heretofore possessed! Republicanism is expelled! Infidelity is extinguished! Catholicity is re-strengthened, and England, the arch-conspirator, is menaced, gagged, deported, while a French army on the Italian coast, like the angel with the flaming sword on the gates of Paradise, forbids the return of transgressing, wicked Albion, to these peaceable regions of order, morality, and Christian faith.

The precise point in which Napoleon has overthrown the Italian intrigues of England is the basis of the approaching Congress. Lombardy has been given away, and Venetia has been modeled without the interference or the consent of England. Austria and France have themselves alone settled the entire transfer and government of these two provinces, as if England were not in existence. These concluded arrangements are now fixed, national law: they cannot be re-discussed. The propositions in reference to them cannot be re-opened: and hence, the only remaining *basis* for the deliberation of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress will be the expulsion or the return of the Dukes. The French Emperor in his late letter has sketched the text of reform which he wishes to be introduced into these petit states: but he is averse to the *removal* or the *dethronement* of the Princess. This fact is part (as he asserts) of *European laws:* and hence he invites Europe to a Congress on this important question. This is the point in which England is overreached, beaten, vanquished. All the world knows that *monarchical* Europe will not take crowns off the heads of royal Dukes, to put them on the heads of Mazzini and Garibaldi. It is clear that kings will not *unking* themselves by this demagogical act: and hence the Dukes will be called on to return in this coming congress: and Europe will be pledged to support this decision. Napoleon, therefore, will not be the sole arbiter in this case; and therefore will not contradict his past policy and declarations. By this master-stroke (for such it is) he has, as he has already written, gratified the Catholic sentiment of of Europe: he has established his own plan of an Italian Confederation; he has secured the Pope's authority and domain, and he has completely overturned the disastrous intrigues of England. The future historian will place this conduct of Napoleon amongst the wisest acts of policy of the present age: at once restoring peace and order to the Peninsula: strengthening Catholicity; adding prestige and fame to his own name, and to France: and putting an end to the revolutionary and proselytising schemes of England. With Italy thus restored to peace: rescued from English perfidy: and with Napoleon's power felt and acknowledged in France, Europe may seek future repose: and the church may hope for a long happy period of Christian toleration and happiness.

Thursday, Nov. 3. D. W. C.

UNITED STATES.

Chiniquy in Rochester.—We (*Buffalo Sentinel*) learn from the *Democrat* of Saturday that this notorious renegade was to have visited Rochester last Sunday on his way to the East, and had been invited to "deliver the word" in no less than four churches on that day. His visit was duly announced in that paper, and its object fully set forth, viz: boots, pantaloons, and overcoats, *but no bibles*, a sufficient supply of which essential article, the shrewd Chiniquy observes, having been already sent from N. York! We give the miserable fellow credit for more sagacity than the Rev. gentlemen of the sister city who have thus extended to him their aid.

Daring Attempt to Run off Slaves.—The Pedlars.—Since the Harper's Ferry invasion the country people of Virginia and Maryland have been very prompt in ordering Northern pedlars out of the States. A few days since suspicion rested on a Dr. Boyd, who has been for some time pedling French goods in Maryland, and on his last visit to Westminster, Md., his cargo was inspected. The Washington *Star* says:—His attention was called to the fact that a shoe was missing from one of his horses, and while he had gone with the horse to a blacksmith's shop, the opportunity was taken to inspect his team. Amongst his traps was noticed an oblong box, with some suspicious holes bored in the cover. Boyd, seeing that an inspection was going on, came from the blacksmith's shop in a hurry, and assured the searchers that the box contained nothing but "French goods." They chose to look for themselves, and ripping off the box cover, lo! there were ensconced a negro man and his wife, with provisions, clothing, etc., and all things necessary to enable the darkies to "keep house" until they reached the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. The box was large enough to enable them to turn in it, but not to sit up.

John Brown.—"By the laws of Virginia an insane man cannot be tried; the plea of insanity arrests the trial for guilt, and the jury must first ascertain the fact of insanity. Should the insanity not be discovered until after conviction and before sentence, the 18th section of the Virginia code provides the relief. But should sentence have been passed, relief may still be had by a postponement of the execution by the Executive, until the question of sanity is definitively ascertained. If John Brown, in the opinion of any persons, be not sane, we hope they will not fail to institute proceedings for the trial of the fact of sanity. If those persons who now profess to believe him insane are sincere, they will not fail to institute the necessary proceedings. All hopes of Executive clemency should be abandoned; for, as we have shown, the Executive, if he had the disposition, has not the power." The above is from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which paper had previously shown that the Governor of Virginia cannot pardon Brown, except with the consent of the General Assembly expressed by joint resolution, as reported yesterday. We take it that the *Enquirer's* remarks convey an invitation for some body to interpose on Brown's behalf, that his execution may be averted.—There is a difficulty in the way, however. The jury to try the question of his sanity would be a Virginia jury, and such a jury, by convicting him of crime, have already declared a belief in his sanity. The case, however, can still be met. Let the Governor postpone Brown's execution until after the meeting of the Assembly, and recommend to that body the commutation or remission of his sentence. If the Assembly fails to respond to the recommendation, then the responsibility of Brown's exeeution will rightfully devolve upon the Assembly and not upon the Executive, who, judging from his admitted chivalry and generosity of character, would probably much rather have the man's life spared than forfeited."—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Important Discovery.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus refers to a recent important discovery in chemical science:—"Some time since I sent to the Journal an account of the new process for liquidizing flint. I hear that the Journal soon after contained an article from another pen, stating that the reputed discovery was not new. Since that time the parties having the invention in hand have been engaged in developing their invention, and have now reached the point that becomes practical, and shows the invention to be invaluable. It is true that the art of liquidating flint or stone has been long known to the chemical world, and the formula has been three parts of solvent to one part of stone. And the scientific world have known by report that a German Chemist named Ferkes had succeeded in a discovery of liquidizing flint from the formula—1,000 parts of solvent, to 1,500 parts of stone. But no one has seen this done But the New York invention is unlike those. The quantity is great that the inventor has made, and the cost is small. Five thousand gallons have been made, and the purposes to which it can be put are innumerable. It can be used in any color on the walls of houses, theatres, churches, and all buildings, and makes them fire-proof. It can be applied to curtains and all kinds of paper, and make them uninflammable. It can be dissolved in water It makes a cement that is water-proof. It can assume any color. It can be made in any form, size, shape, or color. It can assume the form and color, of any of the precious stones. It will make marble pure and white. It will make sandstone as solid as marble, and statues, busts, and ornaments of any size, form, and appearance, to imitate marble or any color desired. The company that hold this great invention is rich, talented, and powerful, and the matter will be fully tested before it is put into market. I have seen the liquid, and have a sheet of paper that is covered with it, and cannot be burned."

The *Hartford Courant* states that Colonel Colt will cut from 35 to 50 tons of osiers upon the sides of the dyke this Fall. After being dried and peeled, they are bound in sheaves and allowed to remain in water all winter. A New York house has offered to purchase all of them; but Colonel Colt has concluded to put up a factory on the South Meadow for the manufacture of willow-ware work, to give employment to from 80 to 100 men. He has 17 acres of osiers under cultivation, beside those upon the dyke, and in the spring he will add 50 acres more to this product. The United States Government has asked Colonel Colt for information concerning the cultivation of the osier, and his report has been sent to the Patent-Office.

Horse Railroads in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* says that there are twenty horse railroads in progress of construction in that city, nearly all of which will be completed before next session of the legislature.