

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an important editorial, indicating that the French government will be firm in its support of Turkey, everything is prepared for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given for it to leave, unless new circumstances should render it necessary.

Accounts from Paris mention a rumor that the text of a new manifesto from the Emperor of Russia had reached the French Government.—This document, it was said, contained something very insulting to France, and some allusion is made in it to France being a hot-bed of revolution, while the Czar puts himself forward as the great anti-revolutionary champion of Europe. A phrase in the manifesto was said to run as follows: "I am in my right—I will defend it, as well as the rights of my co-religionists, against all foreign interference whatever, and I shall not stand alone." This rumor is not however generally believed, by many it is asserted to be wholly destitute of foundation.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French has just granted out of his privy purse a pension of 2,000 francs to the father and to the mother of Lieutenant Bellot, who died gloriously in the late expedition to the Arctic regions. This pension will be revertible to the brother and sisters of M. Bellot.

It was reported that at the desire of the Empress a general amnesty to the press would be granted at the occasion of her fête. The unfavorable accounts of the vintage were confirmed, and in six Southern departments the crops were all but annihilated. In the trade of Paris there was a trifling improvement, and several orders had been received from Germany and Russia. The price of Flour and Wheat was falling in the Provinces, but was maintained in the Capital.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says:—"A deplorable event is said to have occurred at Chalons-sur-Marne. The general in commanding the division is said to have been killed in a quarrel with one of his officers." It appears that on Saturday last the general in question and the officer (who, it appears, was his aide-de-camp) went out shouting. According to some, they had some altercation on the way; according to others, the general, who considered himself aggrieved went out determined on some act of violence. However that may be, it is said that he aimed with his fowling-piece at the aide-de-camp, fired at him, but missed. The other made his escape back to town. On the following day the general went to his house, when the altercation being renewed, the general struck the other with a stick on the face in a most violent manner. The aide-de-camp, under the excitement of pain and anger, ran to his pistols, fired at the general, and shot him dead. The quarrel is stated to have been on account of a lady very nearly related to the general.

There are rumors of the French government having taken some degree of umbrage against that of Naples in consequence of the latter's having enforced the laws of quarantine against a French officer of distinction, the Duc de Lespance, who was sent to Naples to attend a grand review, but had come from Genoa, which he had visited on a similar mission. It is said that in consequence of this the French representative, M. de Maupas, has been recalled from Naples.

AUSTRIA.

Owing to the Austrian Government having revived a system of intolerance against its Jewish subjects, a plan has been suggested for the Jewish capitalists in all the principal commercial cities to refuse to deal in the bonds of that country. Whether it is likely to be carried out, is doubtful; but anything that may tend to cripple the ability of Austria to raise constant loans in this country should be welcomed here as a national service.

The Government begins to be uneasy at the increasing price of provisions, and proposes to diminish the cost of transportation of grain on the railways.

Kozla is on his way to Boston.

PRUSSIA.

We are assured that the difficulties which had arisen between the Holy See and the Prussian government on account of the measures recently prescribed with respect to mixed marriages are smoothed down, and that the cabinet of Berlin no longer insists upon the withdrawal of those measures. We dare not positively guarantee the accuracy of this news; but we have reason to consider it, at least, as very probable.

ITALY.

The Pope is recruiting in health; he has opened two stores at Rome, to sell food at a reduced rate.

RIOTS AT TURIN.—A disturbance took place at Turin on the night of Oct. 18th, on account of the dearth of bread, which had again increased in price. A body of persons of the working class were assembled in the great square, called the Piazza di Castello, when they suddenly set off in the direction of the street in which M. Cavour's (the President of the Council) house is situate, shouting and hallooing as they went, and by the time they arrived in front of his residence the crowd had probably trebled. Here they began crying out, "Down with Cavour," "Death to Cavour," and broke several windows. The rioters were dispersed by the police, and some thirty of them taken into custody.

During the remainder of the night every precaution was taken to prevent a further breach of the peace, but apparently without much necessity, for by twelve o'clock everything was as still as usual.

ROME.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Rome on the 20th:—"I believe there is little doubt that the French garrison is to be augmented, as both in Civita Vecchia and in Rome a French officer

of distinction has been visiting convents to ascertain what number could be received. The French garrison has latterly met with more sympathy from the Romans, and the Emperor is become popular, in consequence of the alliance with England against Russian pretensions in the East. The police is vigilant, but only those who are known to belong to the Mazzinian party are arrested. The moderate party is not molested.

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Madrid portend an approaching political storm. Spaniards of all classes are at length beginning to manifest symptoms of deep seated dissatisfaction with the conduct of the highest personage in the realm. Very recently a signal evidence of this popular discontent was given to the Queen at the theatre. Her Majesty and her Consort arrived rather late, and on entering the Royal box the performances were suspended in order that the orchestra might play the National Anthem. The audience as usual rose, but the music had been barely begun when there resounded through the house the ominous words—"enough—proceed with the play." Such a manifestation in a Spanish theatre, where the etiquette is rigidly adhered to which forbids any demonstration of either applause or disapprobation in the presence of the Sovereign until the cue is given from the Royal box—created great excitement in the capital. The King Consort seemed greatly alarmed, but the Queen betrayed no emotion. She retained her self possession, and even treated the audience with unwonted courtesy by saluting them both at the moment of the outbreak and as she was retiring at the close of the opera.

Spain has ready for sea a fleet of 104 guns, supposed for the Mediterranean squadron.

Madrid letters of the 23rd ult., state that Mr. Soule had been received by the Queen on the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He had consented to modify some expressions considered objectionable in his address to the Queen.

RUSSIA.

According to advices from St. Petersburg of the 15th ult., the Minister of Finances, by command of the Emperor, had assured the leading British firms that British property, as well as their persons, would be protected, notwithstanding the untoward aspect of the Eastern question.

Accounts from Bucharest speak of the frightful mortality of the Russian troops from typhus fever. The houses used as hospitals are being constantly changed in order to mitigate the infection, from which about ten per cent fall victims. This has always been the scourge of an invading Russian army in Turkey, and may be traced to the bad clothing and food of these wretched troops, joined to the fatigue they are so ill able to support, with, perhaps, the change of climate.

A telegraphic despatch, published in the *Paris Moniteur*, dated Bucharest, 25th October, states that two Russian steamers, with eight guns boats, forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d ult., and encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish fort of Isactela, between Reni and Ismael. The Russians had a Colonel, three officers and twelve sailors killed, and fifty wounded, but pretend that they set the fort on fire by shell.

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in Paris, speak of a strong desire for negotiation on the part of the Count de Nesselrode; and even the *St. Petersburg Journal* has an article which is decidedly in this sense.

At Paris, it was reported that the Emperor Nicholas had abdicated in favor of the hereditary Grand Duke. This, however unlikely the report was, had the effect of giving firmness to the markets.

TURKEY.

A new Greek Patriarch has been elected in place of the late one deceased; his name is Anthimos, and he formerly filled the same post, but, being of too reforming a spirit, he lost his place through Russian intrigue.

It is said that the Turks are about to or have already applied for a loan in London of 500,000 purses, or £2,500,000 sterling, at the enormous interest of ten per cent.

Mons. Baragny D'Hilliers will succeed M. de la Cour, as French Minister at Constantinople.

The Turkish cavalry and an infantry corps crossed the Danube on the 27th ult., and took possession of Kailifat, and more were passing. The Russians were gathering round Kailifat, and a collision was expected next day.

Another dispatch says, 20,000 crossed the Danube, near Widain, and occupied Kailifat, without collision, the Russians having retired.

A Vienna despatch announces that an armistice between the Turks and Russians was agreed to for an indefinite period. This despatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds.

Another despatch says that a satisfactory diplomatic note of the four Powers was on the way to Constantinople, that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This strengthened the funds, but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was a conditional order to Omar Pasha, not to commence hostilities till November 1st, if he had not already begun. This depressed the Stock Market, and it was further depressed by a Telegraphic statement, apparently authentic, that the Turks had crossed the Danube in strength, and occupied Kailifat, with the intention to attack the Russians in the open field. The fact is the public do not know and have no means of knowing which of these conflicting statements to believe, consequently all are trembling, anxious for later news from the East.

An ancient custom requires the Sultan to march to battle against the infidel at the head of his sacred

troops. This custom has degenerated into a fiction. In accordance with it, however, the Padishah is preparing to quit his palace, and during the war he will inhabit the kiosk at Therapia, which his father Mahmud occupied during the late Russian war, and which is being prepared for his reception, and is, we may say, vastly more comfortable than the tent of his great ancestor, Soliman the Magnificent.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Our Burmese acquisitions are in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said to exceed 14,000, who occupy fortified positions, whence they attack our posts with occasional success. They are said to be instigated by the King of Ava. The revolution in China still continues. At Amoy the imperialists have had some success, but the patriot army has invested Kai Fung Fu, the capital of Honan, on the Yellow River. The whole country is in a state of anarchy, and trade at a stand.

The mail steamer *Caleutta* had arrived at Plymouth, with dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 23d Sept. The aspect of affairs beyond the colonial border was again unsatisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The market continues over-stocked, owing to the large arrivals lately, and all classes of servants may now be readily obtained. Female domestic servants are also more plentiful, and their wages are receding. New diggings had been discovered.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin was solemnly installed in his Cathedral of St. James, Jay street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 9th instant.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

DIOCESE OF BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand was solemnly installed at Burlington last Sunday by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Boston.—*Ibid.*

The Rt. Rev. George A. Carroll, Bishop of Covington, and the Rt. Rev. F. Baraga, Vicar Apostolic of Upper Michigan, were consecrated in the Cathedral of Cincinnati by the Most Rev. Archbishop of that city, on the 1st inst., Feast of All Saints.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF BURLINGTON.—The newly consecrated Bishop of Burlington, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Goesbriand, arrived in Boston on the 4th instant, and left the following morning for his new See, accompanied by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, Rev. N. J. A. O'Brien, and the venerable Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan. We learn that the new bishop was received with every demonstration of joy on his arrival in Burlington.—*Boston Pilot*.

We read in the *Northern Gazette* of Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., the following gratifying account of the progress of Catholicity, and the welfare of our French Canadian settlers in the neighboring Republic:—

"THE CANADIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We are informed that the new Roman Catholic Church is prospering in a remarkable manner. It will be recollected that the Baptist Meeting House on the 'Hill,' was purchased by the French Canadians for the sum of \$1,200, and a French Priest, the Rev. P. Neyron, has become the pastor of the new congregation. An addition and other important repairs have been made to the building, to the amount of nearly \$800. A subscription has also been raised for the purchase of a bell which will soon be in the steeple. Last week a sale of the pews took place, and over \$1,400 were obtained from purchasers, while there is a demand for 50 more pews. Public service will be held every Sunday at the church, and a regular Board of Trustees has been organized to manage the affairs of the congregation. All these are tokens of a vast improvement in the condition of our fellow countrymen, which must be cheering to their friends abroad. When a class of citizens like them earning their livelihood literally by the sweat of their brow, can spare enough of their little gains to procure themselves a place of worship as commodious as this one is, it is time that prejudice, that has so shamefully slandered them, should hide its head and no longer insult them as outcasts from society."

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Mobile correspondent of the *Montgomery Advertiser* alluding to the melancholy death of several Sisters of Charity and, their untiring, self-sacrificing labors during the present epidemic, has the following beautiful and touching passage:—"What beautiful lessons of christianity are presented to us, in the life and death of one of those good sisters. Her humility, when, sacrificing the pride and vanity of the flesh, she cuts off her hair, a woman's most becoming ornament, clothes herself in a coarse and most unbecoming dress, and subjects her will to the entire control of a superior. Her self-denial, when she voluntarily withholds herself from all those indulgencies all those which are looked upon by the worldly as the sources of enjoyment and happiness and devote her life to the service of others. Her fortitude, when she is ever ready to face that monster before whom the strong man trembles, even when he presents himself to her in the most painful and loathsome form. Her battle field has no colors flying, nor drums beating, nor trumpets sounding, nor wild hurrahs to urge her on. It is in the hospital, amid the beds covered with the sick and the dying, filled with an atmosphere, impregnated with the sickening fumes of disease, where little breaks the stillness but the cries of pain, the groans of suffering or the hard and intrepid breathings of expiring humanity. Her charity, as broad as the earth, and comprehensive enough to embrace every child of Adam, a charity that acknowledges no territorial limits, and knows no distinction of class, or race, or creed. Like a ministering angel, she glides among the sick, whispering hope and encouragement to one, moistening the parched lips and bathing the fevered forehead of another, easing the restless head and smoothing the pillow of a third. Every victim of disease before her, seems to remind her of the agonies and sufferings of her crucified Redeemer, and for his sake, forgetting that fear of death and loathing of disease, which are the common instincts of our nature, she continues her labor of love without fear. And, in death, well does she illustrate the moral of her life.—The same humility, self-denial, fortitude, patience and resignation, which she practised in life, abide with her to the last. Caring nothing for the pleasures and enjoyments of this life, she leaves without regret. Having laid up her treasures in heaven, her heart has long been there, there-

fore she is ready to appear before that God whom in life she has loved and served so well." And these are the persons, who, by Gavazzi and his friends are held up to the world as "prostitutes," as "infanticides," as "corruptors of morals," and as "she-devils, beautiful devils indeed, but still devils."—*Vide Gavazzi's Lectures*

We learn from our city contemporaries that Gavazzi is to deliver another course of lectures, on Pope and Popery, and before the people of Buffalo; or rather, before that portion of them that may honor him with their presence. His first visit did not satisfy those whose evil passions, mastered reason and common sense; the low slang of his first lecture, the falsehood, blackguardism of his second, the slanders against the venerated head of the Catholics of this Diocese, and the press that represents them, in his third; the low comedy common to all, was not a sufficient repast for the zealots who thought proper to invite him. He must come among us again; he must again imitate the clown, and, best of all, he must go away again without having an opportunity to show his prowess in using chairs against assailants, or becoming a martyr for that peculiar kind of "faith which is in him."—*Buffalo Sentinel*.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The news from the Sandwich Islands is highly interesting and important. Dr. Judd, the American Missionary, has been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha H. Allen appointed in his place.—A decided step had been taken towards annexation to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested to the King against such an act, and the American commissioners had replied in a firm but dignified manner. The movement had caused great excitement in the Island.

Murders and outrages are occurring throughout California to an alarming extent.

ARREST OF THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.—A large number of warrants have been issued on the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts for the arrest of persons who were participants or spectators in the late brutal prize fight at Boston Four Corners. Great alarm is felt among the guilty at the probable justice that will be meted out by the Massachusetts Court.—*Christian Inquirer*.

ESCAPE OF MITCHELL, THE IRISH PATRIOT—HIS ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the *San Francisco Herald*.)

John Mitchell, the Irish Exile, whose escape from Van Dieman's Land is noticed elsewhere, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon—accompanied by his wife and children—and is now lodging at Jones' Hotel.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, of New York, (himself a rebel of 1848,) went to Van Dieman's Land, with the express mission to rescue some one or more of the Irish State Prisoners. Nothing could have been easier than to escape, if they could have thought of doing so clandestinely, and without regard to their promise; but in order to discharge themselves of that obligation, they felt it necessary to formally withdraw their parole before the proper authority, and present themselves to be taken into custody. The parole is to the effect that they would not escape from the Colony so long as they held a "ticket of leave," which gave them a species of liberty, within a certain designated police district; but this "ticket of leave" is a thing which may at any time be taken away by the convict authorities, or resigned by the prisoners.

Now, while Mr. Smyth was in Van Dieman's Land, and before any movement whatever was made, by any of the prisoners, the local Government, by means of some of their eaves-dropping detectives, had learned his real views, and Mr. Smyth was actually arrested held in custody for three days, under a warrant against John Mitchell. He now at length resolved to avail himself of Mr. Smyth's offers of assistance, and leave the Island, not clandestinely, but openly. Accordingly, he wrote and despatched the following note to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Denison.

BOTHWELL, June 8th, 1853.

"Sir:—I hereby resign the 'comparative liberty' called 'ticket of leave,' and revoke my parole of honor. I shall forthwith present myself before the Police Magistrate of Bothwell, at his Police Office show him this letter, and offer myself to be taken into custody.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN MITCHELL."

The next day, the 9th June, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smyth rode in together to the township of Bothwell, went to the police-office door, dismounted, and walked in. They found the magistrate in his room. The police clerk was with him; a constable was in the adjoining room, and another constable was, as usual, on guard at the door. The police-barrack and watch-house stand opposite. Arrived in the magistrate's room, Mr. Mitchell handed him an open copy of the above note, and requested him to read it. The magistrate cast his eye over it a moment, and then looked up to Mr. Mitchell, who deliberately desired him to observe the purport of that note, and took the trouble of twice explaining to him that the parole was at an end, and that he had come to be taken into custody.

As the official seemed still either bewildered or frightened, the two gentlemen put on their hats, Mr. Mitchell wished the magistrate a good morning, and they left the office. Immediately when they turned their backs, the magistrate made a loud uproar, and he and some of the constables rushed out, calling on them to stop, and commanding every one to stop them. The constable on guard, however, had his hands occupied in holding two horses; the other inhabitants of the town looked on laughing, and well pleased; and, in short, the two fugitives mounted their horses and rode off. They found no necessity to use, or even to exhibit arms, though both were well armed. After they left Bothwell, however, the true difficulty commenced. Mr. Smyth changed horses and coats with Mr. Mitchell, and then they parted and rode off different ways through the forest.

Bothwell is the central police district of the island, and between it and the sea extend several lines of police-stations, to all of which intelligence was instantly conveyed by mounted express constables. Mr. Mitchell remained six weeks after that day in the island, without being able to get on board a ship, though one was immediately placed at his service by a patriotic ship-owner of Sydney. After many hundred miles riding, and in several disguises, he at length got off under an assumed name, in a British vessel which, at Tahiti, was fortunately overtaken by the American bark *Julia Ann*, bearing his wife and family, under Mr. Smyth's escort, to San Francisco. At Tahiti Mr. Mitchell was transhipped, and now stands on American soil.