

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The rumor referring to the recall of Prince Napoleon which has prevailed so long is now revived, and almost every private letter that reaches us from Constantinople and Varna speaks of that fact. The indiscretion attributed to him of surrounding himself with Polish refugees has excited discontent on the part of Austria. Some of these refugees have, I believe, already returned, but the recall of the Prince himself is confidently spoken of. Indeed, there are rumors of the call of Marshal St. Arnaud himself, though I cannot say whether they are well founded."

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 6 P.M.—The last despatches received here from Constantinople fully confirm the fact of the expedition to the Crimea, which had already left Baltschik. Private letters speak variously as to the amount of the force employed in that important operation. Some speak of 75,000 men, while others make them 95,000. In any case the fullest confidence is expressed in the success of the expedition.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE BALTIC.—The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We have received a letter dated Kioge, the 23rd July, written by one of our countrymen, who forms part of the naval division which left Calais on the 16th July. Our officers are treated in the most cordial manner by the officers of the English navy, and since they have been at sea the best relations have been reciprocally established between them. The French soldiers are also on the best terms with the English sailors, and the most perfect harmony reigns in this rencontre, which is unique in history. From the first day our soldiers were treated with good roast beef, washed down with excellent grog."

The *Messenger de la Charité* says:—"We are informed that five Sisters of Charity have set off for Boulogne to form part of the expeditions to the Baltic. They are to be placed on board the hospital ships, where they are to attend on the sick. The finest of these vessels is as large as a 100-gun ship, and any one going on board it might imagine it was one of the finest hospitals in Paris. Nothing is wanting, not even the chapel."

SPAIN.

The new Ministry is installed; the Queen Mother and her left-handed brood are exiled; and the daughter of Ferdinand and Christina is decorating with orders and showering favors and honors upon those whom a month ago she had loaded with reproaches, degraded from their rank, and proclaimed traitors worthy of an ignominious death, and whom she would have strangled or shot, if she had had them in her power at the time, with more pleasure than she can feel in overwhelming them with false flatteries and heartless praise. There is, too, a marvellous unanimity of opinion and action between the insurgent Generals; and the Conchas, Serrano, and O'Donnell, who chased Espartero from Spain when he was Regent of the kingdom, are now vying with each other in proffering to him their allegiance. For it is worthy of observation that it is to the Duke of Victory, and not to Queen Isabella—no longer the "innocent"—that these General officers give in their adhesion. The Queen is, in truth, a mere puppet who, to stave off the inevitable evil day—as doubtless she will consider that to be which will be the last of her nominal sovereignty—goes through any harlequinade, however degrading, in which her masters order her to exhibit; and while her Majesty is fraternising with the men who threw up barricades and sacked her mother's palace, the Dictator is undoing—and very justly too—all that the last two Ministries had accomplished."—*Catholic Standard*.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says:—"The accounts received by the government from Madrid are not quite so satisfactory as one would desire. It is feared that there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Government as to the line of policy to be followed hereafter.—There is a manifest desire on the part of some that Queen Isabella should absent herself from Madrid for sometime under the pretext of going to some watering place, and San Sebastian is spoken of for that purpose. It is also known that some of the generals are disposed to reactionary intrigues, and the name of Narvaez is now at length beginning to be spoken of."

ITALY.

A letter from Parma of the 29th July announces that the court martial appointed to try the individuals implicated in the revolt of the 22nd held its first sitting on that day. Several of the accused were examined, and it appeared from the disclosures made by one of the chiefs, who was wounded and arrested on the 22nd, that he and his companions had been led astray by proclamations clandestinely printed, and bearing the signature of Mazzini.

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES AT ROME.—The *Univers* says:—"The Russian Archimandrite of Jerusalem has been at Rome for some weeks. On the other hand, Prince Gregory Wolconski, *attache* at the Russian Legation at Rome, arrived in that city about a fortnight back, with despatches from his Government. Lastly, the German journals announce that a Russian agent has likewise been sent to Rome to give explanations in the name of the Czar, respecting the question of the Holy Places. Thus, it will be perceived, Russian diplomacy does not remain idle. It is impossible to imagine, a letter says, with what horror the news was received at Rome of the revolutionary movement which has just broken out at Parma. A unanimous cry of reprobation against the wretches who select, for the purpose of attacking the Government of their country, the moment when that Government is entering so frankly and so

resolutely on the path of wise reform and public amelioration."

GERMANY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF SAXONY.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while travelling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some mismanagement, overturned, and his Majesty falling among the horses, received from one of them a kick, which terminated fatally almost immediately afterwards.

By letters from Berlin, of the 5th, it would appear that the 8th of August was definitely fixed for the entrance of the Austrians into Wallachia.

The Russian envoy has acquainted the cabinet of Vienna, that the Emperor Nicholas has ordered the complete evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia.—Notwithstanding this declaration the Austrian Prime Minister exchanged notes on the 8th of August with the French and English ambassadors, from which it results that Austria, like France and England, is of opinion that guarantees must be exacted from Russia, to prevent a renewal of complications which disturb the quiet of Europe; and engages itself, until the establishment of peace, not to enter into any treaty of peace with the cabinet of St. Petersburg unless these guarantees are obtained.—*Moniteur*.

THE BADENESE PERSECUTION.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by a gentleman, now staying in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, to his brother in this country. It is another and a strong proof of the malignity with which the Regent and his minions are influenced in their conduct towards the Hierarchy:—"There is (says the writer) much written on the part of the Government against the clergy, while the latter are prohibited from stating their case or putting forward their defence in the newspapers. They are therefore obliged to issue *Flugschriften* (fly-sheets)." And yet Baden is one of the free, enlightened, independent, liberty-loving, Protestant States of which we see so many bold panegyrics in the anti-Catholic journals.—*Catholic Standard*.

BALTIC.

In the Baltic, nothing has been done since our last. There is a third telegraphic account of the capture of Bomarsund, which would be no wonderful achievement if it were effected. In truth, there has been a deplorable waste of time and money, and a very ridiculous waste of force in the Baltic. As none of the strong fortresses are to be attacked, why are we put to the enormous expense of keeping up a fleet there which is treble the strength of that with which Nelson won great victories all over the world.

GUNBOATS AND NEW PROJECTILES FOR THE BALTIC.—Six gunboats are afloat intended for the Baltic; they are to carry two 10-inch guns, each of which are intended to act as a kind of gigantic Minie rifle. It is confidently stated that they will have a range of four miles.—Should the expectations thus excited be fully borne out that the gunboats in question will be able to rest quietly far out of range of the guns of Cronstadt, and at their leisure throw an iron shower into that fortress, while the defenders will be unable to make a single shot tell in return, we may yet fairly expect great news from the Baltic if the needful gunboats are going at last.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The journal *Austrian Correspondenz* has the following:—"Bucharest, August 7.—The Turkish advanced guard, under Skender-Bey, has just entered the city. The rear-guard of the Russians, consisting of seven regiments of Hussars and Cossacks, is only two miles distant. Probably all that is to be expected or hoped from Austria is the occupation of the Principalities as a neutral Power."

The Russian army is in a deplorable state of disease, and this is mainly attributable to forced marches during the tremendous heat. The Russian sick-list amounts to 32 per cent., while that of the sober Turks does not show more than 15 or 16 per cent.

The Russians have been ordered to retreat across the Pruth. The object of this move is transparent. The Czar wants to prevent Austria from entering vigorously into the Western Alliance; and he accordingly withdraws from the Principalities as a ruse, by which he hopes to disconcert the plan of campaign agreed upon by the Allied Generals at Varna. But Austria is bound by treaty with Turkey to occupy the ground evacuated by the Muscovite hordes; so that, with the advance of Omar Pacha to Bucharest, where he has been received with open arms, there is nothing to prevent the French and English troops attacking the Crimea.

A very unfortunate blunder was committed by the Admirals in the Buxine. Having caused the Turkish fleet to withdraw, they proceeded themselves to a distant point, leaving the entrance to Sebastopol open. The consequence was a sudden irruption of some Russian vessels, by which several Turkish merchantmen were captured, their goods made prize, and their seamen prisoners of war. This is an unpardonable neglect; and it is no wonder that the Turks indulge in severe remarks.

In the East, the Russians are said to have gained some advantages over the Turks, who, however, fought valiantly.—*Catholic Standard*.

Lately the captain of an English frigate, after a combat with the pirates of Samos, hung two of them at the yard-arms of their own vessels.

It is rumored that Sir William Parker is to take the command of the Black Sea fleet.

THE CRIMEA.

Sir George Brown with other officers has been reconnoitring in the Fyry and were enabled to count the very guns of Sebastopol. The Fury stood off

the port quietly at night, and about two o'clock she ran in softly, and stopped within 2,000 yards of the batteries. There she remained till six o'clock in the morning. As the general was counting the guns an officer observed a suspicious movement in the muzzle of it, and in a moment afterwards a shot roared through the rigging. This was a signal to quit, and the Fury steamed out of the harbor as fast as she could; but the shot came after her still faster. A shell burst close to her, and one shot went through her hull; fortunately no one was hurt.

Sir George Brown is supposed to have advised immediate action, and orders were, in consequence, at once despatched which have occasioned the movement of the transport.

From the best information we have been able to collect, the Russian forces now in the Crimea consist principally of two divisions of the 6th Corps d'Armée, under General Tchédouaïoff, which may amount to an effective army of 70,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions existing in Sebastopol. It is probable great efforts have been, and will be made, to increase this force; but in the absence of communication by sea, a vast extent of steppes and marshes has to be traversed before the narrow isthmus of the Crimea can be reached at all from the interior of Russia. It is, however, to be supposed that the Russian Generals charged with the defence of this important possession will adopt a double system of operations. Leaving in Sebastopol such a garrison as the extent of the works to be defended may require, the rest of the army, with the cavalry and field artillery, will probably occupy a position in the country; and it will be necessary for the allied armies to be equally prepared for a two-fold operation—namely, to invest Sebastopol on the one hand, and to guard against the movements of the Russian army in the field on the other. In fact, if the landing of the allied forces is once accomplished in safety, it is solely on the possibility of relieving the fortress from without, by compelling the assailants to raise the siege, that the safety of the place depends. Left to itself, and attacked by regular approaches, the fall of Sebastopol would be a matter of certainty. The problem to be solved is, whether the allied armies will have the power, during a siege which may be protracted for a considerable time, to repulse all the troops which the Emperor of Russia may or can send against them. For this purpose it may become extremely difficult to carry on the attack on Sebastopol without extending the operations of the allied armies throughout a great part of the peninsula. The southern part of the Crimea, which is by far the most accessible to our fleets and troops, is, however, the only portion of the country which can be called salubrious or fruitful. Two-thirds of the peninsula to the north of the hills along the coast are abandoned to salt marshes and sandy plains, remarkable only for their breed of cattle and of horses, and even a Russian army would have considerable difficulty in maintaining itself in such a country, while all the more productive districts are held by the enemy. We are still unavoidably ignorant of many particulars relating to a country which is almost as large as the island of Sicily, though it has been very little visited by European travellers; but in the foregoing remarks we have pointed out some of the general principles which must be observed in operations of this nature, and we trust that, from the magnitude on which they have now been undertaken, and the spirit which animates the allied armies, they will be brought to a successful termination before the close of the present campaign.—*Times*.

"But can Sebastopol be destroyed?" asks the *Times*. "We can only say that, if it cannot, it must resemble no other fortress under the sun. It can be attacked at once by sea and land, by two powerful fleets and by an army of enormous strength. Every gun in the British and French arsenals, every machine of destruction that modern science has invented, can be brought to bear against its bastions, and, though the scene of operations is certainly distant, the communication is perfectly uninterrupted, and the road is our own. The besieged, on the other hand, will be confined to the walls of their own stronghold and to those necessarily limited resources which such confinement implies. Their supplies, however abundant, must eventually be exhausted, and their strength, however great, must fail in the end. We have been here assuming as a matter of course, that the besiegers can effect a lodgment at some point or other of the Crimea; nor is the assumption, we think, at all unwarrantable. We hear, it is true, extraordinary reports of the Russian forces in these quarters, and it is certainly probable that a position of such consequence would be strengthened in every practicable way; but the extent of the Crimea is very considerable, its coasts offer numerous favorable landing-places, and the assailants are absolute masters of the sea. The French and English fleets can throw an army of 80,000 admirable soldiers on any point of the Crimea which may be selected for the operation, and nothing that we have yet experienced of Russian power should induce us to believe that such a descent could be successfully resisted.

Although, indeed, we are aware that the military resources of Russia are not to be measured by the force which she has employed in the Principalities, we are much disposed to doubt whether the prodigious armies spoken of for the forthcoming operations can ever be brought into the field. It is obvious that this expedition against Sebastopol, taken in conjunction with the recent events in Wallachia, must bring about an entire change in the position of the belligerents. Assuming the success of the Turks in the Principalities to be continued, the Russians can no longer retain any views upon the Danube, still less upon the Balkan or Constantinople, and no Anglo-French troops therefore would be required any longer in Bulgaria. The allies would then be able to

commence offensive operations, not only against the Crimea but along the whole Russian coasts of the Black Sea—that is to say, against the mouths of the Danube, against Odessa, and against Anapa, while the front of the Russians would be changed and extended accordingly. If the line of the Sereth is to be defended, as our reports anticipate, the Russian troops in Moldavia would form the right wing of their army, the centre of which would be at Odessa and Cherson, and the left in the Crimea. These dispositions will be carried out, it is said, by a total force of 300,000 men in the south alone. Fewer, indeed, would not suffice for the purposes detailed; but, if we consider the hosts which will be required at the same moment in the Polish and the Baltic provinces to make head against the advance of Austria and the assaults of the allies, we may very reasonably doubt whether this grand army of the south will ever be forthcoming.

This attack upon the centre and seat of Russian power in the Black Sea may be expected to operate in an infinite variety of ways to the discomfort of the Russians, the encouragement of the Turks, and the general advancement of the campaign. As yet we have derived no efficient assistance from the co-operation of the Circassians, and those martial tribes who alone, and unaided, have so long defied the attempts of Russia, are at present contributing little or nothing to the objects of the war. Indeed, as we observed the other day, the whole course of the campaign in the Asiatic provinces has been more or less favorable to the Russians, although it was in this very country that the success of the Turks was most confidently anticipated. Our latest intelligence announced a defeat of the Turks near Kars, with the additional report that Kars itself was besieged by a Russian army. It would be unsafe to attach implicit credit to this information; but, if the alleged facts are true, the Russians must have made considerable progress in this direction. The letter of our correspondent at Erzeroum recently described the Turkish commander as projecting the siege of Gumri, a fort within the Russian border, nearly opposite to that of Kars, so that, if Kars is invested, the tables have been turned, and the Russians, instead of standing on the defensive, have themselves become the assailants. Even supposing, however, that these reports are correct, the actual appearance of the allies in the Crimea, followed, as it would be, by the enfranchisement of the Circassians, must exert a prodigious influence upon the course of affairs in Asia.

Finally, we may observe that this expedition will deprive Austria of the most plausible reason she has hitherto alleged for her own inaction—viz., the inaction of the allies themselves. When 80,000 Anglo-French troops have actually landed on Russian territory and invested the redoubtable stronghold of the Czar, it will no longer be possible to accuse us of hesitation, and a similar amount of decision on the part of Austria would go far towards bringing affairs to a conclusive issue. These and other advantages may fairly be anticipated from the simple fact of the movement against Sebastopol, and most sincerely do we trust that this, the first operation of British and French soldiers in a common cause, may be crowned with a success symbolical of their future prowess as comrades in arms."

AUSTRALIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* has an account of a meeting of the Irish citizens of Melbourne, to make arrangements for giving Smith O'Brien a hearty greeting on his arrival from Van Dieman's Land.

In the *Sydney Empire*, of May 19, we find the following paragraph, quoted from the *Horne News*:—"The announcement by Lord Palmerston of a free pardon to Mr. Smith O'Brien is an act of grace which the recent conduct of the Irish people has richly merited. It may be regarded as a tribute to them rather than to Mr. Smith O'Brien himself.—The personal grounds on which this pardon is granted will not sustain examination. Mr. O'Brien's compatriots having effected their escape by breaking their parole, Lord Palmerston considered it due to the honorable conduct of Mr. O'Brien, who had declined to avail himself of similar opportunities, that he should not be placed in a worse position than the rest."

The *British Colonist* discusses the question whether the present Parliament, elected as it is, by a mere fraction of the people properly entitled to vote, is morally competent to legislate on the "Clergy Reserves" question:—

"Mr. Hincks, in his letter on the subject of the Reserves, emphatically laid it down, that no Ministry could, without giving the country the benefit of the new franchise bill, countenance legislation upon any important or organic question whatever. Dr. Rolph reiterated the same sentiment, both in a letter previous to the last meeting of Parliament, and in his place in the House. Even Mr. Malcolm Cameron had the usual interdict taken off his epistolary privileges, and was allowed to write a letter embodying a similar opinion. Whilst Lord Elgin's name was freely used, both in and out of Parliament, by the Ministry, an utterly adverse to legislation upon any great question, with one-half, if not two-thirds of the people virtually disfranchised.

"Now can the Ministry, in the face of such opinions, attempt legislation upon such a vitally important matter as an entire change in the Constitution itself? It is true the House has its full complement of members, according to the new representation bill; but how stands it with the people? Have they had their full franchise? Can it be said, that all classes, who are constitutionally entitled to vote, are represented? One entire class of voters—and a most important, intelligent and numerous class, namely, men in rural constituencies who had made large improvements, and had acquired a valuable interest in lands, were excluded from voting altogether, because they had not yet got their deeds. Another class, scarcely less intelligent and respectable; namely, lessees of