

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Queen of England is expected to make her entry into Paris to-day, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and proceed from the terminus of the Strasburg Railway to the Palace of St. Cloud.

As numerous triumphal arches are about to be raised on the line of the procession, the companies of the National Guard have opened subscriptions for decorating the streets and boulevards with appropriate emblems, allegorical figures, and inscriptions. On the unoccupied sites of the Boulevard de Strasburg, and on all the others on the line of procession, stands are to be erected for spectators, and the desire to see the cortege is such that already on the Boulevard as much as 300*l.* have been offered for a single window.

General Canrobert has arrived at Marseilles. It is rumored that the object of his visit to France is to arrange with the Emperor a campaign in Bessarabia, next year; and the recent extensive purchases of light river-boats by his Government are thought to give color to the idea of some such expedition being in contemplation.

The price of corn is higher in almost all the markets, spite of the prospects of an abundant harvest. Complaints are made of the scarcity of labor; and in the interval, before the markets can be better supplied, the farmers make the most of their opportunities. The harvest has commenced in the vicinity of Paris.

The trial for the meditated attempt on the life of the Emperor, on the railway between Calais and Lille, in Sept. last commenced at Douai, by the reading of the act of accusation, revealing the following circumstances connected with this diabolical plot. It appears that on Monday, the 11th Sept., two men, employed on the railway between Calais and Lille, observed appearances which led them to make a close examination of a peculiar spot, when they discovered, at a depth of somewhat more than a foot from the surface, a cast-iron box, which, on being examined, turned out to be an infernal machine, containing upwards of 4*lb.* of fulminating powder, which would have been exploded by means of a wire connected with an electrical machine, the whole thing showing that it could only have been arranged by some persons of more than ordinary skill, and of course above those of the lowest class.—At this time the Emperor was at the camp of Boulogne, where he had received the visit of the King of the Belgians, and it was expected that the Emperor would, in courteous acknowledgment of King Leopold's attention, be present at the splendid fêtes which in honor of their sovereign were got up by the town of Tournay, for the day of the 12th. Lille was at this time known to be the focus of a revolutionary committee, whose agents were mixed up with the conspiracy in Paris which was to have broken out on the occasion of the Imperial visit to the Hippodrome. The result of inquiry had for effect to fix upon the following persons suspicion of the crime;—Nicholas Jules Jacquin, aged 29, civil engineer; Celestin Nicholas Jacquin, aged 34, working mechanic; Jean-Baptiste Henen, aged 35, overseer of works; Joseph Constant Vandomme, aged 39, tailor; Emile Desquiers, aged 24, carpenter; Joseph Dussart, aged 35, locksmith; and Francis Desrammez, aged 24, day laborer. The two Jacquins having made their escape, were tried by default. It is somewhat curious that this trial took the country by surprise. A rumor was buzzed about at the time of King Leopold's visit, that something had been discovered at Calais; but of what nature few could tell, and the matter dropped; and now, nearly a year after, comes out the revelation of a conspiracy, for which a parallel must be sought in the act of Fieschi. Dussart, Vandomme, and Desrammez were acquitted; Henen and Desquiers were found guilty of having conspired to slay the Emperor; but the jury declared that there were extenuating circumstances in their favor.—Henen was condemned to hard labor for life, and Desquiers to five years' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

A SPANISH CONTINGENT.—A Madrid letter, of the 3rd August, in advance of the regular mail, says:—"The Spanish Ministry has decidedly taken a resolution with respect to Spanish intervention in the Crimea; but it is not to be forgotten—1st, that the affair is not yet definitely arranged, since it must be submitted to the approbation of the Cortes; 2ndly, that the Cortes will not meet before October, though certain newspapers have affirmed the contrary; 3rdly, that in case a perfect understanding should be come to with England and France, the execution of the treaty to be agreed to, and the sending off of the Spanish contingent will not take place before next spring, the Government having need of all the intermediate time to organize the army, regulate the finances, consolidate order, and bring the new constitution into operation."

ITALY.

The Milan papers view the scheme of a Foreign Legion as unfavorable for their country; they see in it nothing more than a commercial transaction for the purchase of food for powder: and they tell their countrymen they will compromise their country and humiliate themselves by accepting service under such terms. To these the official *Gazette* of Milan gives its adhesion, saying:—

"The Italian legion to be collected at Novara will encounter grave obstacles, not from the Piedmontese magistrates, but from the persons who refuse to fight for foreign interests, and who reasonably are not ambitious of associating themselves with the devastators of Taganrog and Kertch, who showed neither pity for the conquered, charity towards the weak, respect for the arts, or regard for the antique

monuments of a people. The Italian has been educated in a very different school; and even in ages less civilized than this has given proofs of how much he possessed of grand and original sentiment."

ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an edict from Cardinal Antonelli, dated July 30, for the object of putting more restraint on the crime of theft by imposing heavier punishments, increasing the terms of imprisonment, and re-establishing the use of the *cavalletto* of flogging block.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Pacheco, had demanded his passports, and was about to leave Rome as soon as he had an audience to present the "Memorandum" of his Government to His Holiness. He takes the whole of his diplomatic staff with him except Senor Moreno, who remains charged with the execution of ecclesiastical business only.

AUSTRIA.

The denial by the official journal of Vienna of Sir G. Grey's statement that Austria had declined to give a written assurance that the rejection by Russia of the proposal would be immediately followed by a declaration of war, is looked upon by the *Daily News* as an attempt to pave the way to the re-opening of negotiations, and the country is warned that renewed negotiations with Austria can mean nothing else but assignments for letting Russia escape.

An extraordinary degree of activity is said to have been observable recently in the communications between Austria and the Western Powers. Couriers have arrived with despatches from Baron de Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. Count Aloys Caroly, first secretary of embassy at London, arrived at Vienna on the 7th. Various rumors have been in circulation relative to negotiations said to be pending, but nothing positive is known.

We learn from Vienna that in the military circles of that capital, where the published correspondence from the French and English camps is compared with ample private information of Russian origin, opinion is decidedly favorable to the prospects of the allies on the next assault. The *Military Gazette*, which at times has gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. "The French engineers," it says, "have now gone so near to the east fort and the Karabelnaia fortifications that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It would of course be possible to hold the second line, even when the allies had taken the Malakoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the Marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Churuleff directs the defence of the Karabelnaia, and has his head-quarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from his latest measures that, while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.—Whatever may be the disposition of Austria, it may not be without interest to know what are her resources in the event of her being at war with us. Now, it is well known that Austria has every year a deficit of nearly 100 millions of francs, which she must make up by means of loans. In case of war, she would have to find ways and means to a considerable amount to meet all emergencies. She can hardly have recourse to new imposts, as her subjects are ground beneath the burden of existing ones; and in her Italian provinces the tax on real property is said to absorb nearly two-thirds of the revenue. For new loans it would be difficult to find lenders; it certainly would not be in the Paris or London markets, if she were at war with England and France. It could not be at St. Petersburg; for Russia, as all the world knows, can hardly find means for herself. The only thing that would remain for her under such circumstances is a "voluntary loan" from her own subjects.

RUSSIA.

It is said that the coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow in the autumn.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA.—A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions that great depression prevails among all classes in that city, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyzes all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has gained even the leading personages of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and so enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labor is suspended in the manufacturing, in consequence of the want of primary materials which no longer arrive from abroad, and also from want of hands, all being employed in the defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a stand-still. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen, except on the tables of the great.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, speaking from information derived from a reliable source, alludes to a melancholy feature of the effects of the war, which is weakening and impoverishing Russia to an extent far beyond what is generally imagined, and enumerating some of the results, says that privation is universal, and that poverty is making gigantic strides among all classes. The enormous efforts that the Russian government had been obliged to make, are exhausting the imperial treasury, and the growing poverty of the whole community precludes all hopes of replenishing it, even by new and exorbitant taxes—at best a dangerous resource. A financial crisis is imminent.

THE BALTIC.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SWEABORG.—Dantsic, August 14.—The bombardment of Sweaborg commenced at 6 o'clock last Thursday morning, and

continued until daylight on Saturday. The town itself is burned to the ground,—not one house left. The dockyards are completely destroyed. All the earthworks and batteries are knocked to pieces. Six magazines blew up. In fact, Sweaborg exists no more. On our side there are very few casualties. This news was brought by the French steamer *Pélican*.

OUR TARS IN THE BALTIC.—The following extract from the letter of an officer on board one of her Majesty's ships in the Baltic, presents an amusing picture of the recreations resorted to by the crews of an evening, and speaks volumes as to the cheerfulness and activity which pervade the fleet:—

"We are still lying with Admiral Baynes's squadron blockading Cronstadt. So we have rather an easy time of it; seldom or never leaving our anchor up. The sailors exercise a good deal with the sails every morning. Everything that the Admiral's ship does all the rest must do, so you may imagine the haste they make to bend and unbend, furl sails, &c. No sooner is the signal given than the men rush up the rigging like monkeys, the first lieutenant or captain on the bridge giving his orders, each ship in the squadron trying as fast as possible to do it, for of course each ship tries to get through the evolutions quickest, and happy is the captain who has finished first in the fleet. At night, sometimes, they skylark, that is, the ship's company get up the battle of Balaklava and other such scenes, some of them dressing up in the most outlandish costumes as Russian or English officers, and mounted on some of their comrades' shoulders, and amid the prancing of the horses and the dealing of blows (not very light ones, all being armed with sticks) form most amusing groups, that must be seen to be believed. See Lord Raglan in a flannel tail coat, with pieces of red (bunting) sown on for buttons, and a gold-laced cocked hat, his breast covered with a profusion of tin medals, mounted, sword in hand, on another fellow's shoulder, while about fifty others are dressed and equipped in a somewhat similar manner; the rest, amounting to about one hundred, being infantry, are contented with their moustaches. After the battle, a flag of truce is brought out to pick up the dead, which operation is, perhaps, the most amusing part of it.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The latest official intelligence from the Crimea states that 55 batteries are in a condition to open fire on Sebastopol, some of which are within 50 metres of the enemy's works. Some portion of the work to be accomplished by the English was not yet complete. An immense quantity of matériel was being placed in temporary depot ready for action. The French have not pushed on their advanced work without some loss. The enemy has shown no disposition to economize ammunition. During the whole of the late operations, night and day, the firing has never ceased on the part of the Russians. There is every reason to calculate that when the allies do open fire the effect will be terrible. We know from the Russian accounts that the affair of the 17th and 18th caused the death of many of the inhabitants of Sebastopol. At the present moment the non-combatants are moving to the north side, and under the shelter of fort Nicolaiéff. In this direction, too, the public offices have been removed, and all the trading population have left, it would appear, their homes also, for the north side of the town. The enemy, of course, is aware of the damage which the advanced artillery of the allies will create.

The Russian steamers continue to annoy the French in the night time with grape. The batteries our allies are constructing will command their ships. One of these batteries is to consist, it is said, of twenty-eight mortars. When all is completed, it is the opinion of the French that the Malakoff will again be assailed. The French engineers say that they can go no further; they are within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's position.

The garrison of Sebastopol is short of provisions; the rations of bread are reduced, and meat is rarely issued.

It has been decided at Sebastopol, in order to provide for the case of a retreat, to construct a bridge at the extremity of the bay to join the Southern side to the Northern, between Fort Nicholas and Fort Michael.

THE NEW YORK CHURCH JOURNAL ON THE "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

TEXTS FOR THE CLERGY.—Under the above head we find a piece of rampant intolerance, in the last number of the *Prohibitionist*, which we feel bound to notice. Says the writer of the article:—

"While wicked men, drunkards, heretics and infidels, by thousands, have become fully indoctrinated with the principles of Temperance, and devote their time, energy and money, to hold up the weak, in this particular, to bind the broken, bring again the outcast, and seek the lost, it is to be deplored that a large proportion of the ministers of religion stand wholly aloof from the work, and even dishearten laymen by their criminal apathy. In this connection, what a fearful saying is that of our Saviour (see Matthew xii., 30), 'He that is not with me is against me.'—Nor is this all. There are ministers who are not merely passively in opposition to Temperance. They have publicly renounced 'the devil and his works,' and yet they 'touch, taste and handle the unclean thing.'"

"Within a short time, the writer has had to decline wine at the tables of two Doctors of Divinity, and one of them a President of a College. To us it is scandalous to see those who should 'deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts' (see Book of Common Prayer) and 'adorn themselves with innocency of life' (Prayer Book) still addicted to the odious vice of drinking the drink of the drunkard; and it humiliates and saddens us to think how many successors of the Apostles there are, who seem by their actions to say, 'though wine worketh the ruin of all my brethren, yet will I drink wine while the world standeth'; while the austere language of St. Paul is (see 1 Cor., viii.,

13), 'If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth.'"

He then goes on to revamp a stale story about one of our Bishops, and to abuse the clergy generally, because some of them fail to sympathize with "that sublime scheme of legislation just adopted by the Maine of the Provinces."

In forming our own opinion, on such a "sublime scheme" as the Maine Liquor Law, we endeavor to follow the light of experience, Scripture and reason.—With regard to the first of these, the effect of strict prohibition has been tested on a large scale by the code of Mahommed. Everybody knows with what results. Mahomedan countries, in spite of their laws on the subject—laws enforced in a more searching way than is possible in these United States—are the prey of drunkenness, gluttony, indolence and sensuality, of the most debasing sort. The drunkenness that comes from strong drink has never been effectually banished in any of them. The more secret, insidious, and diabolical intoxication that results from the use of opium, is well nigh universal. What right have we to suppose that a similar experiment, at the present day, will be followed by a different result.

As to the light of Scripture, without entering into all the minutiae of the argument, one thing is certain, that John the Baptist came "neither eating nor drinking;" whereas our Saviour came "both eating and drinking," and was called, in consequence, "a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." This is enough to show He was no prohibitionist. He was not, even in His own practice, an advocate of total abstinence. Though rioting and drunkenness were actual vices of His day; though He knew that His Church would suffer from these vices, and though He had before Him men such as John the Baptist, and hosts of others, who made it a point of conscience to refrain from the use of wine altogether, He yet not only withheld His countenance from any system of the sort, but actually threw the weight of His example into the opposite scale. In the same way, the Christians of the first three centuries were beset on every side by total abstinence societies. There were the *Tatianists*, the *Encratites*, and innumerable others—"wicked men"—heretics and infidels by thousands—who had "become fully indoctrinated with the principles of temperance"—and poured torrents of abuse upon all who would not subscribe to their opinions. But how did the Christians act? Were they convinced by these wicked men? . . . heretics and infidels?—By no manner of means. They resisted their "sublime scheme," as merely a new form of wickedness, heresy, and infidelity. They left the totalism of the day to Gnostics, and were content to follow such rules of temperance as Christ and His Apostles had sanctioned by word, or by example.

But if we consider the question according to the light of Reason, there is no truer maxim than the old proverb:—

"Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret."

The demon of drunkenness may be expelled by law; he may wander for a while in dry places, and the house in the meanwhile may be swept and garnished; nevertheless, everybody knows that he will soon come back; and it requires little knowledge of human nature to foresee that, when he returns, he will bring with him seven other spirits worse than himself.

If we could see the least probability that any law on the subject would abolish the vice against which it is aimed, we might waive our objections to the Maine Liquor Law. But we know that the vice is rooted in human nature. It is deeply rooted, especially in American nature. The thirst for intoxication is a chronic fever of the country. It is an insatiable and unquenchable fire which, if restrained in one direction, will burn with ten-fold fury in another. We may cut off the supply of intoxicating liquor. We may proscribe tobacco. We may make it a penal offence to touch laudanum or opium. But to carry out all these measures, is it not necessary,—does not the language of the *Prohibitionist* itself prove it to be necessary,—to keep up through the land a high pressure of excitement? And what is this high pressure of excitement, but another and subtler form of intoxication? It was the custom of the old Germans to legislate when they were drunk, and to review their legislation when they became sober. We fear that something of the same custom is growing up in our midst. Laws are passed under the spur of passionate and stimulating appeals. By lectures, pamphlets, party organizations, and a plentiful proscription of all persons who do not join in the excitement, an artificial sentiment is got up in the country. Legislators are scared, cajoled or bribed, into consent or silence. The clergy, who as ministers of the Gospel, have little faith in the efficacy of mere law towards promoting morality, are badgered into something of the same sort. Few of them are willing, like their Divine Master, to be called "friends of publicans and sinners." In this way, the law is at length got through. As a next step, Carson Leagues are formed. Omissions as is the word *espionage* to the sober good sense of the American people,—ready as we are to protest against *Proscriptions* and *Inquisitions*,—the prohibitionist excitement not only encourages, but legalizes all three. Citizens who tolerate each other in heresy, infidelity and wickedness of every sort, who enforce no laws against blasphemy, who connive at Sabbath-breaking, who would sooner die than interfere with the liberty of a press which circulates daily the poison of atrocious principles: will nevertheless arm themselves, and convert themselves into policemen and special constables, in order to enforce one particular law, and to carry out the views of one particular party.

Now in all this we see an unnatural and feverish excitement. We see, moreover, that without this excitement, the enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law is a moral impossibility. Let the *Carson League* lay down its arms. Let the *Vigilance Committees* resign their self-chosen duties into the hands of police. Let the Maine Liquor Law, in short, be left in the position of other laws, with nothing to enforce it but the every-day, sober, routine of justice. Everybody knows that in such a case it will become immediately a dead letter, and sink into the same Lethe as the old Bine Laws of Connecticut.

In speaking thus, we say nothing with regard to the justice or desirableness of the Maine Liquor Law. Drunkenness is one of the sins of the flesh; and like all other such sins, it is more easily and surely conquered by avoiding temptation, than by resisting it. It may therefore be very desirable that this temptation should be removed out of the way of the weak. But it must be remembered, that a law may be in every way righteous; it may be desirable; yet to enforce it may be nothing else than unmitigated tyranny. This is the case with laws against atheism