

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The health of the Empress is now better.

The following is from Marseilles:—"The embarkations for the East continue here. Within a few days about 10,000 men have left our port, and the local journals announce that from 3,000 to 4,000 of the 82nd Regiment, the artillery, and the siege train, arrived from the 15th to the 17th for the same destination."

AN INTERESTING STORY.—We extract the following from the *Journal de Maine et Loire*:—"A prisoner from Belleisle who has just obtained his pardon, passed through Angers on the 12th ult., on his return home. The history of his release is so affecting that it will doubtless be read with the same interest that we have felt in hearing it related. M. Testular is a native of Ai, in Champagne. He was employed as a cooper in the Faubourg St. Antoine when the memorable scenes of June occurred. The insurgents having entered his establishment obliged him to act as chief of their commissariat department. After the insurrection he was arrested, tried by court-martial, and condemned to transportation for life. At the bagne of Brest, where he remained two months, his punishment was commuted into perpetual imprisonment. He was then removed to Mont St. Michel; there he was detained five years, at the expiration of which he was conveyed to Belleisle and confined there until within the last ten days. While undergoing his punishment in this latter place, the news of the glorious capture of Sebastopol arrived. His son, a non-commissioned officer of infantry, distinguished himself so conspicuously on that great day, that he was proposed for the Cross of the Legion of Honor; but this brave young man declined accepting it, saying he was unworthy to wear it so long as his name was stamped with the disgrace attending a judicial condemnation. On being urged to accept the decoration, he replied that the reward he desired most was the liberation of his father. Moved by so much self-denial and filial piety, the Colonel communicated the fact to a relative of his, who is a lady of honor to the Empress. The Emperor was immediately made acquainted with the fact, and the same day two orders were issued from St. Cloud, the one granting liberty to the prisoner of Belleisle, and the other conferring the cross of honor on the brave soldier and excellent son, so worthy of the distinction."

GERMAN POWERS.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—Mr. Curtis, British Consul at Cologne, has been tried and convicted there, of having aided in the enlistment of Prussian subjects in the British Foreign Legion; and he has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The London *Times* cannot contain his spite when he treats of the Concordat just agreed to between Austria and the Holy See, he says:—

"The Concordat just concluded between the Holy See and the Cabinet of Vienna must astonish the world. Hildebrand or Innocent could hardly have asked more than is granted to Pius IX. by a Sovereign who helps to support him in his chair. The following are among the offerings made to Papal authority by a successor of Joseph II.:—The *Placetum Regium*, which gave to the Austrian Emperors a co-ordinate authority, such as has always been enforced by the French Sovereigns, and was exercised by all but the weakest of our old English kings, is for ever abolished. The bishops throughout the Austrian States will now be invested with rights which, if the civil power really support them, will bring every citizen completely under ecclesiastical rule. The bishops may communicate separately or as a body with the Pope, the clergy, and the people. They may divide livings or rectories, order public prayers, convocate synods, publish spiritual rescripts, and prohibit dangerous books. They are to watch over religious instruction in all public and private schools, so that no parent will be able to prevent constant interference with the education of his child. No one may teach theology or canonical law without their permission. The decrees of the Council of Trent are to be received; clerical matters will be withdrawn from civil control; even matrimonial causes will be judged by the clergy, except so far as they involve questions of property. The bishops are to have full right to punish the clergy who may offend against the discipline of the Church, and may inflict penalties for any disobedience of the canons. The bishops will give their opinion on every presentation of new prelates to the Papal chair. No sale of Church property can take place without the consent of the Pope. New monasteries may at any time be established by the bishops. Finally, all matters not especially referred to in the Concordat are to be decided according to the doctrines of the Church. It will be seen that every barrier against ecclesiastical encroachment is overturned. The old Emperors of Germany were faithful sons of the Church, but for three hundred years they refused to recognize the principles which are now admitted without remonstrance.

ITALY.

Diplomatic relations between the Sardinian and Tuscan governments have been now for some time suspended. The cause is of a private nature, and may seem to some trivial; but the dispute has already become serious, and may have important results.

The Holy Father went on the 11th ult., to Ostia to examine the excavation being made there for the exhumation of antiquities. Some of the revolutionary journals had anticipated an attempt of Garibaldi to seize the person of his Holiness on the occasion of such a visit to a place in the vicinity of which the quondam insurrectionist was said to be prowling for this object. Nothing, however, occurred to mar the pleasure enjoyed by the Sovereign Pontiff at witness-

ing the favorable progress of the works and the prospect of the discovery of rich archaeological treasures.

The formation of an entrenched camp between Capua and Gaeta is here considered to be a kind of demonstration made by the Neapolitan Government against the Western Powers. By telegraphic advices of the 14th, we learn that the ravages of the cholera have caused "an indescribable panic" at Catania.

THE BALTIC.

The Baltic fleet is slowly returning to its native shores. Comment is superfluous upon the results of the campaign of '55; but from such an enthusiastic trumpeter of its success as the *Times* has more than once proved itself, it is curious to read such expressions as the following, which, we think, betokens a change in the Baltic barometer:—

"That so little has been effected here during two successive seasons will be, without doubt, unsatisfactory to the majority of your readers and of the British public. Taking an unprejudiced view of the operations of the powerful fleet which has congregated in this part of the enemy's territories, it must be admitted that not only have they fallen short of what was expected, but also of that which, if proper means had been forthcoming, might have been accomplished."—*Times Baltic Cor.*

The "unprejudiced view" we may expect to see shortly taken. Will Admiral Dundas have the command next year?—*Press.*

THE "SOUND DUES."—Denmark has come to the determination to bring the question to a solution. The King has authorized the Minister to invite all the States that carry on trade with the Baltic to come to a definite arrangement with Denmark, and for this purpose to provide their Ministers in Copenhagen with the necessary instructions, or to nominate special commissioners for the purpose. Denmark wishes that the negotiations should commence in the course of November at Copenhagen.

RUSSIA.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter:—

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.

"Unfavorable accounts succeed each other with such rapidity here that the greatest despondency has seized on all classes. We had scarcely learned the defeat of General Korff, near Eupatoria, when we were informed by telegraph of the arrival of the allied fleets before Odessa. On the other hand, the anxiety observed among the upper classes, and even the members of the Imperial family, has contributed in no small degree to increase the popular alarm. A report prevailed during the course of the day that the Empress had commanded General Gezevitch to proceed express to Nicholas with a letter for the Emperor, in which she entreats him to return to St. Petersburg. The approach of the enemy has aroused the fears of both Emperors. The Czar is no longer safe at the extremity of the liman on which Nicholas is built, and the Metropolitan has ordered general prayers to be offered in the churches for the Emperor's security. I have this very day attended at one of these ceremonies in the church of Kasan, and the serious countenances of the masses that thronged round the images of the saints convinced me that they are beginning to feel the gravity of the crisis. Besides, the Government openly admits that fresh sacrifices must be submitted to. In the western part of the empire preparations are already making for the 14th levy, which is to take place before next March. The decree relative to this levy is expected to appear in a few days. The diplomatic accounts are not less unpleasant than the military reports. The representatives of Russia at Foreign Courts are by no means satisfied with the attitude assumed by the different Cabinets. Taking for instance the neighboring States, it has been observed that in Sweden the King is more and more disposed every day to adhere to the policy of the Western Powers, and Count Nesselrode has determined to send to Stockholm an Envoy-Extraordinary, with a view to counterbalance the constantly growing influence of the Ministers of France and England. At the other extremity of the empire the conduct of Persia does not inspire more confidence. Notwithstanding the honors paid to General Bronsloff, the Russian Envoy at Teheran, it is not considered probable at the Home-office that, with the victories of the allies before him, the Shah will persevere in a strict neutrality. On the other hand, the very marked reception given by Persia to the representative of France must be regarded as a most significant fact, and nobody any longer talks here of the Persian embassy, whose arrival was so pompously announced about a month since. As to Austria, be assured that the Russian Government does not flatter itself that the Cabinet of Vienna will long persevere in its present neutrality. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has directed its agents in foreign countries to state that it is reducing the army in Poland, in order to show how little she has to fear from Austria. But that statement is totally unfounded: According to a recent decision of Prince Dolgorouki, the army of Poland is not to be diminished by a single regiment. In point of fact, all the acts of the Russian Government indicate a resolution to continue the war. You will soon have an additional proof of it. I am informed that the Privy Council have just decreed the raising of a militia of reserve intended to defend the territory without actually engaging in the war.

An article in the *Times* shows the effect of the present war on the Russian finances.

The importance of the hold which the allies have upon Russia by the command of the Baltic and Black Seas appears very strikingly, from two tables given by M. Tengoborski from official sources. They extend over the 28 years (1824-1851), and exhibit a steadily progressing increase both in the exports of

grain and in the price obtained for them, nearly up to the time when this halcyon state of things was cruelly cut short by the insane ambition of the Czar. In the first of those years the cereal exports of all kinds amounted to only 1,136,022 chetwerts, valued at 3,971,700 roubles, thus giving an average price of 3½ roubles (11s. 1d.) the chetwert; in the last they reached 4,409,471 chetwerts, valued at 20,963,000 roubles—that is, at 4¾ roubles (15s. 0½d.) the chetwert. Never was there a more flagrant instance of the old grievance, *Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*, than is furnished by the ruin of the Russian corn trade. For it must not be forgotten that the ordinary laws which regulate production in Western Europe do not apply to Russia. The property of the *Pameshtchik*, or squire, in 99 instances out of 100 consists exclusively in the serfs, who till his domain and can do nothing else for him. The obstruction, therefore, of the outlet for that surplus produce which he converts into money is equivalent to the confiscation of his whole income beyond the actual food which he eats. Yet the same war which has brought this calamity upon him has increased his pecuniary burdens, while drying up the fund from which alone he can meet them. It is impossible to suppose that such a state of things can continue long without reducing the whole empire into a condition as barbarous as that from which Peter I. elevated it.

THE CRIMEA.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 23.—The intelligence from the Crimea states that the Russians were falling back on the heights of Mackenzie and fortifying their position. Considerable bodies of their army were endeavoring to prevent the flanking movement of the allies, but these latter were advancing slowly, though surely. A large number of Russian carts appeared to have commenced the evacuation of the northern forts. The allies, on their side, were pursuing their task of removing the rubbish and ruins of Sebastopol, and were constructing new batteries. The Christophe Colombe, according to the last accounts, was to bring home to France, in addition to General Trochu, as previously announced, Generals Bosquet and Mellinet. Letters from Kars announce that General Mouraviev was continuing the blockade of that place with 80 pieces of cannon, and that Omar Pacha was expected."

The *Times* contains a despatch from a special correspondent, dated 13th ult.:—"The French were within nine miles of Bakhiserai. They were close to the Russian positions at Albat and Airgul, where, if at all, the Russians must make their stand. General Wyncham had taken the command of the 4th division. Three officers of the United States army had arrived in the camp."

The *Post* says:—"Advices have just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that at both these capitals it was expected, and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea. We look shortly for stirring news thence. A crisis is approaching which will determine not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea, but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it."

UNITED STATES.

THE MARTYRS OF CHARITY.—A correspondent at Mobile, Alabama, writes to the *Courier des Etas Unis* of New York as follows. Our city is in mourning to-day, on account of the arrival of the mortal remains of two sisters of Charity, victims of Yellow Fever at New York, where their community had braved the horrors of pestilence and death to succor the sick and dying. Both these young and sainted ladies, were members of wealthy families, one had scarcely attained 22 and the other 34 years of age. They had quitted wealth, friends, family and home, to devote themselves to the works of Mercy, and the consolation of suffering humanity. For months they had passed unscathed the dangers of the plague-stricken city, devoting with angelic patience night and day, their unceasing efforts in behalf of those whom they knew only as fellow mortals needing care and assistance. They were about to return with their associates in devotion and mercy, last Wednesday to this city, when hearing that the fever had appeared in the midst of a family residing without the limits of the city of Norfolk, these holy women thinking their work incomplete, and forgetting the fatigues of the past two months hastened to encounter once more the dangers of disease, in missions of mercy. They fell victims, and to day they have been returned to us clothed in the habiliments of the grave.

A misunderstanding recently occurred between some Irishmen and Americans in Delaware County, State of Maryland. The Irishmen were returning from the burial of a deceased friend, when they were attacked by a party of Americans, who were armed with various deadly weapons. The result was, that five of the Irishmen were killed on the spot, and others much injured. None of the Americans were hurt. It is stated that the first provocation was given by the Irish, but the first blow was struck by an American, who threw a two pound weight at one of the Irishmen, and striking him in the forehead broke his skull. During the continuance of the deadly riot no effort was made to restore order, nor have any of the parties who participated in it been since arrested. There can be little respect for law or order where such things are done with impunity, and are spoken of afterwards in a tone of triumphant bravado.—Irishmen in America will soon find out that after all that is said, there are no laws like that of Great Britain,—so just, so mild, and so powerful and ready to protect all those who live under them; from wrong and crime. Yankee freedom is a mockery.

A very interesting trial took place lately at Richmond, Va., in which the Catholic Pastor of that city, Father Teelung, was called upon to witness and to give evidence against the prisoner as the confessor of the deceased, a woman named Cronin. On the trial it was proved that her husband, the accused, had abused her, and her confession was sought in evidence against him. Father Teelung objected to the questions put by the prosecuting attorney, and refused to answer them, on the ground that whatever is

said in the confessional is a privileged communication. Judge Meredith ruled in his favor, and the Counsel for the Prosecution carried up the trial to the Court of Appeals on a Bill of Exceptions, which is based upon a supposed legal technicality that permits even confessions to be taken as evidence, if the person confessing speaks under a sense of approaching dissolution. Father Teelung's exposition of a Catholic Priest's duty under such circumstances was most masterly, and we have no doubt that the Court of Appeals will confirm the ruling of Judge Meredith.—*American Celt.*

Some wag on this side of the water appears to have hoaxed the *London Times* and the British Admiralty with stories about expeditions to be sent from this country to invade Ireland, to capture Hayti, Cuba, &c. Capt. Newlands, a passenger in the *Asia*, informs us that when he left Liverpool the wrathful comments of the *Times* excited only merriment among business men. The story, he said, was traced to certain expressions used by T. P. Meagher, in a lecture delivered by him, and which were transmitted to the *Times* and to the Admiralty. So much for the invasion expeditions. About the fleet of war vessels to be sent to this coast, by referring to the British Navy List, it will be seen that by the time they arrive here, the term of those now of this station will have expired. It is simply a relief squadron. Among the stories afloat, Capt. Newlands informs us, was one that a large fleet of privateers, designed for the service of Russia were being built in our Eastern ports; and that our friend, Mr. McKay, was one of the principal builders. This is an old canard revived. T. M. McKay, Esq., one of the firm of J. Baines & Co., Liverpool, writes to Mr. Donald McKay that all these stories have been cooked up by "busy-bodies" on this side of the water, and that no one in England who knows anything of the affairs of the United States, attaches the slightest importance to them. We learn, however, that Captain Newlands has brought a proposition from England to Mr. McKay, to build four vessels of about a thousand tons each, on English account. This fact shows how little apprehension was felt about a war with this country.—*Boston Atlas.*

TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *New York Commercial*, writes as follows:—"Mr. Pratt, Secretary of the American Legation here has left France rather suddenly. There have been difficulties of various sorts at the embassy, and perhaps this was the best way of settling them. The American mission throughout Europe are in a situation, at this moment, to inspire nothing but contempt in the minds of those admitted to their secrets and acquainted with their doings."

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Last night, at half-past 5 o'clock, the Express train from Albany on the Harlem R.R., was, with the exception of the engine and tender, thrown off the track near Boston Four Corners, and all the cars were turned bottom up. Mr. Rathbone, paper manufacturer at Boston Four Corners, and John Taylor, a Breakman, were killed, and upwards of a dozen persons were injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The accident is said to have been caused by a sudden gust of wind, which blew the cars off the track.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The *Pottland Advertiser* gives the particulars of the arrest of Henry Hopkins, Esq., a lawyer at Island Pond, Vt., and lately postmaster at that place, on a charge of robbing the mails.

The *Baltimore American* gives the following startling pictures of life in the Northern Emporium: Though it does not contain more than one-fourth the population of London, it excels the greatest of European capitals as far in vice and immorality, as it does in gigantic schemes of commercial adventure. Every phase of belief and unbelief; every extreme of opinion, find, in that motley crowd, exponents and supporters. Religion has its pure hearted votaries. Free-thinking its daring disciples. Communists, Spiritualists, Transcendentalists, bold innovators upon established customs, bold defiants of established laws—Women's Rights, negroes, rights, and the rights of Beelzebub, the Prince of Devils—all have their cliques and their advocates in the commercial emporium of the United States of the North. But the latest achievement is the crowning mischief of the whole. There is now organized an association, which espouses, under the alluring phrase of "Passional Association," the doctrine of Free Love. It numbers in its ranks persons of both sexes, who assemble on stated evenings, in certain apartments on Broadway, where they indulge in dancing, in conversation, in refreshments of various kinds, and in—the worship of Reason!—Truly may the journalists proclaim that New York is rapidly becoming a perfect hot-bed of corruption. Tammany politicians, and Tabernacle lecturers, venal judges, rapacious aldermen, and mercenary members of the municipal councils; all these are pure when compared with those daring repudiators of the marriage vow, who glory in their efforts to undermine the social fabric, who openly abjure what the world calls morality, who deny the existence of a Supreme Being, and who advocate the loosest principles of sensuality under the specious plea of "Passional Attraction."

A MAN FOR SALE.—A man has been arrested in Kansas city, charged with the crime of being a free negro, and is advertised for sale, if not claimed before three months. There is not the shadow of evidence that the man is a runaway, but on the contrary, the charge against him lies simply in the colour of his skin. The same law which gives a white man the right to sell a negro into slavery, surely gives the negro a right to sell the white man. The only difference there can be is one of power. The United States made war upon Algiers for acts such as she herself every day commits, and justifies as the natural results of a domestic institution; the very plea of the Algerines.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE POISON SPREADING.—We take the following from the *Newark Mercury* of Oct. 23:—"We have been credibly informed that there is in the city a 'Free Love' institution, holding essentially the same doctrines as that of New York. It is, however, a small affair, and is conducted with great secrecy, only those who are thoroughly initiated, with such friends as are considered reliable, being admitted to the meetings. We have heard the names of some of those parties connected with the society, and we recognize them all as believers in the Spiritual humbug, advocates of 'Woman's Rights,' and favorable to most of the neologic and other follies of the time. Should they ever undertake to popularize their doctrine of 'Passional Attachment,' they will be likely to raise such a storm about their ears as will fend very little, we imagine, to their comfort."