Savas, Acres of the man bearing and Hypothes edi 10 moituere ad FRANCE pane paneada region del bivio del propositione d o'Another plot of the Marianne has come to light Thought was the centre of the movement, the scene of, which was to have been somewhere between Bressuire and Saumur. A number of arrests have already been made, which have had the effect of disconcerting the plot. Some reexists in the localities. Thouars was temporarily boccupied by a body of about 4,000 troops, hastily collected from the neighboring garrisons, and a battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes sent from Paris by rail. The arrests, amounting to nearly a hundred, comprise several wealthy land owners. They will be tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Bressuire. The conspirators were in commumication with workmen of Chollet, a body of not inless than sixty thousand men, and who are at present in a very distressed condition. Thouars, it will be remembered, was the principal site of

General Berton's conspiracy in 1822. madeThe Emperor's Health. The dark and wondrous rumour is now affoat in Paris, a rumour which gains credence as it proceeds. This rumour, for which I do not make myself responsible, has gained ground immensely in the last few days, and gives most alarming accounts of the health of the Emperor, taking the trouble, indeed, to explain how the disease called paralysis of the spinal marrow proceeds in general, and to what accident it subjects the patient, all proved by the results which have become visible to the eyes of all. Meanwhile, the contradictory accounts, as given by the official journal, may in some degree be made answerable for this gloomy view of the case. One day the story reaches us of utter solitude and retirement; on the next, follows an account of the gay doings and long rides, and representations given by the Palais Royal company of actors.—Paris Correspondence of the Atlas.

The alarming discovery has just been made that an immense number of forged notes of the Bank of France, amounting it is supposed, to the value of many millions of francs, are in circulation. The forgeries are so ingeniously executed that several of the most experienced clerks in the bank were unable to detect them. The affair is so serious that orders have been given at the government offices not to receive notes in payment at all unless they are first marked good by the

The total amount of subscriptions for the sufferers from the inundations made known up to this time at the Ministry of Finance, is 8,693,251f.

Marshal Pelissier, returning from the Crimea, was received at Marseilles with universal enthusiasm according to the Moniteur, and with general indifference according to the Times. The non-official account is probably the more correct, as it is certainly the less interested. However, if the people have not cheered, the authorities have elaborately feted their gallant visitor; and the Emperor has elevated him to the rank of a Duke—a prelude, it is said, to the creation of other nobles among whom General Canrobert will not be forgotten. At a grand banquet given in his honor, the Marshal took occasion to reprove his audience for "acting like egotists," in forgetting to drink the health of their allies; and seized, or rather made, an opportunity to pay his tribute of admiration to the firmness and valour of the British army, which showed us how to conquer or to die, and the constant spirit of concord confraternity of which it gave proofs."

A Paris letter in the Courrier du Havre, in speaking of the title just bestowed on Marshal Pelissier, says:—" The new Duke will not, it is said, have any other qualification than that of Duke Pelissier, and will consequently sign himself 'Marshal Duke Pelissier.' This mode has, besides, its precedents, as, without going further back, it is well known that Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe created dukes per se, as for instance Duke Pasquier and Duke Decazes."

The Univers lately contained a notice of an ancient relic of Scottish piety and loyalty that will have a peculiar interest for Scotch Catholics: -" We learn that in a few days there will be put up for sale the materials and site of an unpretending religious edifice, the royal origin of dinia. which ought to have been its safeguard against oblivion and destruction. We allude to the Chapel of St. Ninian, situated at Roscoff, near St. Pol-de-Leon, in Brittany, a chapel, the foundation of which dates so far back as the time of Maria Stuart. In Albert-le-Grand we find the following passage:-

'In the year 1548 the illustrious Princess Mary Stuart founded the Chapel of St. Ninian, on the very spot where she landed in the harbor of Roscoff, when she came to espouse his Most Christian Majesty Francis II.'

"Two centuries later, a noble descendant of the battle of Culloden, succeeded in escaping his enemies, he disembarked at Roscoff, and thanked God in the Chapel of St. Ninian for having eluded the English cruisers who were pursuing him. St. Ninian was much honored in Scotland in Catholic times, and Walter Scott frequently mentions the monastery of this blessed Saint. The Chapel of Roscoff is, beyond doubt, the only one in France under that designation, and probably the only one, too, which owes its foundation to the royal family of Scotland. Would it not be a pity that this holy memento of the interesting victim of Elizabeth should disappear? We know that a learned archeologist has drawn the attention of the Minister of Public Instruction to this humble place of worship. We sincerely trust that Brittany will not have to witness the disappearance of St. Ninian's Chapel, and we are very anxious that our appeal should

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ward, without his crown, rendering thanks to Heaven for having saved his life." W. oley out whisPAIN reptain I amount

The last accounts received from Madrid report that Marshal O'Donnellois: successfully consolidating the Ministry. He will not have much difficulty in getting a sufficient number of moderate: Progressistas for such high offices as to create confidence in the country.

The Times correspondent, has, by some accithe effect of disconcerting the plot. Some re-sistance was made, and a good deal of agitation that O'Donnell understands his critical position, and is adopting the wisest course. The fortunate and bloodless termination of the rising at Saragossa is all in favor of the desired reconciliation, as is also the undeniable moderation the government has shown in its treatment of persons who had opposed it and fallen into its hands. If there has been deplorable loss of life, it has at least been in hot blood, and there has been none of that merciless shooting, and wholesale transportation to the Philippines, and confinement in dun-

> given previously to the revolution of 1854, and which leave such rancorous and vindictive feeling behind them." But, what is of more importance to O'Donnell, the Moniteur defends him. Its articles are said to come from the highest quarter in France, one word from whence is more than a counterpoise for the hostile articles of many correspondents. But the last intelligence from Spain shows the

geons, of which examples were so frequently

General requires help or aid from no one. He has suppressed the insurrection without cruelty; there is no reason to suppose he wishes to govern tyrannically, but in any case it will sound unpleasant to English ears to hear that Sain is ruled by an O'Donnell .- Nation.

AUSTRIA.

EMBARRASSMENT OCCASIONED BY THE IN-VASION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.—The ambassadors of France and England have inquired of Count Buol the position which Austria would take with respect to the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by Russia. It is probable that no decisive step will be come to in this matter before the arrival of the new Russian Ambassador, as M. de Balabine, the actual representative of Russia at Vienna, has not sufficient power to treat on so serious a subject. The violent invasion of the Isle of Serpents is an unequivocal breach of peace, which we regret the Turkish force stationed there was not in a position to resist. It will be remembered that in 1829, when Turkey yielded the Danubian Delta to Russia, the latter Power, without any ado, appropriated the Isle of Serpents, on the plea that, though not formally ceded, it was yet included in the line of boundary that had been drawn up. The Isle of Serpents having been in the recent Paris treaty again omitted, Turkey, in the spirit of retributive justice, availed herself of the same plea that had served Russia in 1829 and occupied the island. But Russia now, with barefaced effrontery, declares this omission of the name of the island in the document of peace to be a valid reason for keeping it, and strives to dispossess its lawful occupant by force of arms. It is easy to high value on the Isle of Serpents. By its position it commands the entrance of the Danube, and would enable the Autocrat to make the "freedom of the Danubian navigation"—one of those far-famed four points-entirely illusory.

ITALY.

which the Clergy are subject at the hands of the present irreligious Government of Sardinia.

The Catholic newspapers seem lately to have been the particular objects of Ministerial spite. The "Campanone" of Turin has been lately seized on account of an article, as it would appear, on the subject of the late Crimean expedition. A few days afterwards, the Cattolico of Genoa informs us that its number of the previous for his people, merely because his sentiment of evening (27th July) had been seized on account | self-esteem had been wounded by the pretensions | himself as a convert from Unitarianism, stated of an article relative to the verdict lately given in favor of the Society of the Priests of the Oratory against the Government Ecclesiastical Commission. Such is the liberality and freedom and other projects relating to the press and to thodox opinions. in the boasted Constitutional kingdom of Sar-

In a recent number, the Armonia (Sardinian paper) announces in the following terms "a convention between the Mormons and the other Protestants of Turin":- "We are informed that there is to take place to-day (Sunday) a convention between the Mormons and the heads of the other Protestant sects which exist in Turin. We are not informed what are the particular questions which will be discussed at this meeting; but, after what has taken place elsewhere, we amount to more than about 3,000. The army may presume that they will take into considerathat entered Rome on the 2nd of July, 1850, ing about a conciliation between the polygamy of the Stuarts came to kneel at the sanctuary raised the Mormons and the laws of Piedmont. There by his ancestor. When Charles Edward, after is every reason for believing that they intend to propose to the Minister Deforesta that a special clause be incorporated in the new law on civil marriage—a clause which shall concede to the Mormons full liberty to contract marriages in accordance with their own principles. It is said, Church on the subject of marriage, and by sub-

in land of rail on all the region

the divine law, which is the foundation of all order and the fixed rule of all justice, is discarded."

An inquiry has been instituted by the Sardifrontier, and I believe it is intended to publish a summary of the evidence collected on the subject, in order that the world may learn rightly from whom such revolutionary movements really pring. At present each party is busy in repudiating the paternity of that abortion through their organs of the press, and Mazzini's paper. continues boldly to assert that it was the doing of France, England, and Sardinia combined, and if that be the case, it certainly does them no credit in any way, for a more wretched, contemptible, silly exhibition, has seldom been witnessed in the annals of insurrection. It is more than probable that the Mazzinian party has powerful allies, who are ready to join in this accusation if occasion serves, but who hold back for the present to watch the tide of events. Austria perseveres in her habitual policy towards Italy as far as she can.-Reinforcements continue to be poured into Piacenza, and it is said that even some of the churches there have been occupied by the troops from want of barrack accommodation. Baron Hubner is believed to be charged with an encouraging (and of course secret) message to the Sovereigns of Rome and Naples, telling them they have nothing to fear from the Western Powers, as it is impossible the Governments of France and England can agree on any line of policy with regard to Italy, and therefore it behaves the Italian Sovereigns to resist all their remonstrances.

Cor. Times. The proclamation from the followers of Mazzini which was to have roused all Italy, is published this week. The cry of war is sent "from the summit of the Appennines" a cry of war, it is said "to Austria and to those foreign and domestic tyrannies which surround the future," and the flag is raised "the Flag of Italy, of Italy one and free, the arbiter of her own destinies." We can understand Italian patriotism, and the desire of her sons to see Italy one and undivided, but it is plain the consummation is not to be attained by Mazzini's band of assassins with their theory of the poniard, nor yet by the church robbing king them. of Sardinia, even though he has English money to support him. That the late attempt at insurrection was the work of these parties is well understood in Italy. Nothing can exceed the horror with which the name of England and the idea of English interference is regarded by Italians of all classes, yet the English will persevere, provoking the people with their useless efforts and disgusting them with their slobbering "sympathy." only effect the acts and speeches of Mazzini, Victor Emanuel, and Lord John Russell have yet had in Italy is to awaken the vigilance and add to the strength of every power threatened with their hostility .- Nation.

The accounts from Naples represented that city to be on the eve of a convulsion. Sir Wm. Temple, the English ambassador there, has returned to London, owing, according to a French see the motive that induces Russia to set such authority, to a diplomatic rupture, which will be followed, it is said, by the withdrawal of the French ambassador. An explosion in Naples will be followed by a blaze throughout Italy.-Every thing appears ripe for it.

The Union acquaints us with the probable inpower against all internal or external aggression. narch has not the less continued to listen to the counsels which had been spontaneously inspired in his mind by his clemency and by the desire of News. introducing wise and useful reforms. He has considered that it was not expedient to delay the accomplishment of the measures he had prepared of England. The King, if we are to credit a that out of the 1,500 clergymen of Holland, well informed authority, the Bilancia of Milan, 1,400 preached under the influence of Unitarianis still intent on drawing up a conditional amnesty ism or Rationalism, whilst scarcely 100 held or-

ministerial responsibility.

In a recent number of the Univers we (Northern Times) have a letter from Rome, which gives the following interesting particulars respecting the French troops quartered there. The entire force consists at present of no more than two regiments of the line, two battalions of artillery, a small detachment of engineers, and a few gendarmes. One battalion of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, are stationed at Civita Vecchia, so that in Rome itself the troops do not occurred by change of regiments, death, leave of absence, and expiration of term of military ser- with two divisions of infantry and field artillery. vice, probably not less than 100,000 men have

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to demonstrate to us the feebleness and instability | native troops are going on, though slowly; and of all laws based on human reason, alone, when that great care is exercised to prevent the admission of any of the turbulent and evil disposed —a wise and very necessary precaution. There is no lack of abandoned and desperate men who, nian Government in Turin and Genoa as to the 'no doubt, will use every means in their power to causes of the late, outbreak on the Modenese debauch the minds of the newly raised troops. rannesis serveral RUSSIA relatoring foreness.

Anti-English Feeling in Russia-Cool RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR. Letters have been received from St. Petersburg, by personages who may be relied on, which authorise the assertion that, whatever may be the present or future political position of the British legation at that place, its social relations are, for some time at least, likely to be cold and unpropitious. Nor has Lord Wodehouse been kept in ignorance of this prospect. His Lordship's reception by the Czar and the imperial family was conducted according to all due forms, and with much courtesy. No point of etiquette was omitted. Compliments passed on both sides. Felicitations on the re-establishment of peace and diplomatic intercourse were exchanged. Assurances were given by the Emperor and his ministers that all would be done by them that could tend to restore pre-existing good understanding and to render Lord. Wodehouse's position easy and agreeable. At the same time it was not concealed from the British envoy that a decided anti-British sentiment prevailed in social circles. and that some time would probably elapse ere these sentiments would assume a more favorable aspect.

A letter from Odessa, in the Austrian Gazette says:-" A detachment of naval officers at Nicolaieff was sommoned to St. Petersburg a few days ago by telegraph. These officers are destined to take six war steamers from Cronstadt to the Black Sea, as, with the exception of the vessels in course of construction at Nicolaies, we have scarcely a cruiser in the Black Sea.

Our last accounts from Constantinople represent the difficulties of the Russian evacuation as very serious. Sefer Pasha refuses to obey the injunctions of the Porte, and retains possession of Anapa and a line of the Circassian coast formerly held by the Russians. The Russians consider themselves entitled to hold portions of the Turkish territory until what they claim is surrendered to

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that the Jesuits, who had hitherto no public school under their direction in Russia, have received permission from the Emperor to establish a semi-

AUSTRALIA.

According to the detailed accounts just received from Melbourne, it appears that the precise receipts of gold per escort from the mines during the first three months of the present year were at the rate of £12,000,000 per annum, while for the corresponding quarter of 1855 they were at the rate of only £6,550,000. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out that, although the imports this year have exceeded those of last, they are much more moderate when compared with the export of gold and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the population. The roads to the mines are described as exhibiting such evidences of active trade as have not been witnessed for three years past. A proportionate movement had taken place in the labor market, and all domestic servants were presstentions of the Neapolitan Government :- Fer- ing their employers for higher wages, although dinand II. has repudiated, with the pride and the increase already amounted to from 30 to 50 The Bishops of the Province of Savoy have calm demanded by the independence of his crown, per cent. It was, therefore, feared that, unless recently issued a protest addressed to Count the attempted interference in the affairs of his an extensive resumption of immigration should Cavour, in which they complain of the indignities kingdom made by a foreign Cabinet. Moreover, take place, agricultural operations, and also the offered to the Church and the humiliation to he has taken steps to defend the integrity of his progress of public works, would have to be curtailed. The arrivals at present averaged about Having thus preserved his royal dignity, the mo- 320 per week, but the colony could safely absorb 1.000, and the disproportion of males to females was again becoming a serious evil .- Australian

HOLLAND.

Unitarinism in Holland .- At the last annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in London, a Dutch clergyman, who represented

A RUSSIAN NARRATIVE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

We take the following selections from a new work, entitled " A Voice from Within the Walls of Sebastopol: A Narrative of the Campaign in the Crimea, and of the Events of the Siege," by Captain R. Hedasevich, a Polish officer who deserted to the British:-

"About the end of August, Todtleben arrived at Sebastopol for the purpose of defending the town. On his arrival, Menschikoff invited him tion what measures should be adopted for bring- was composed of 30,000 men, and since that to examine the existing defences, and give his time, in consequence of the changes which have opinion on them. Todtleben afterwards told the Prince that he would take the town in three hours

with two divisions of intantry and neig artifery.

"On reaching our (Russian) position on the When the colonel returned from General Danbeen quartered in Rome. All, even the revolu-tionary party itself, speak highly of the conduct it was ever my lot to behold lay before us. The of these French soldiers. It is well known that whole of the allied fleet was lying off the salt the lives of very many have been most edifying, lakes to the south of Eupatoria, and at night to the south of the bridge. The 3rd and 4th battaand that others whose conduct and morals before their forest of masts was illuminated with variations were to form in front in columns of companies. moreover, that the Minister is quite disposed to and that others, whose conduct and morals before their forest of masts was illuminated with varifavor the largest possible amount of liberty in coming to Rome were none of the best, have ous-colored lanterns. Both men and officers were such matters. On this the Univers proceeds to remark that "we do not know how far this re- able veneration for the Holy Father. It was number of ships together, especially as many of to the left that passes above the quarry ravine, and number of ships together, especially as many of to the left that passes above the quarry ravine, and number of ships together. The sol- to the other to the right, which had been constructed events one thing is certain-viz., that by discard- good soldiers were about to leave Rome, to see diers said, Behold, the infidel has built another ing the doctrine and legislation of the Catholic them going in small parties to the palace of His holy Moscow on the waves!' comparing the masts Church on the subject of marriage, and by sub- Holiness, with medals, crucifixes, or rosaries, of the ships to the church spires of that city.— stituting for the infallibility of the Holy See the which they wished to have blessed. The Holy The officers began to speculate that such a fleet principle of the liberty of conscience—in the Father seemed to take a delight in the loyal and must have brought at least eighty thousand men, sense in which it is popularly held—the Govern- affectionate demonstrations of these good men; and were not quite so sure of victory as they us to reach the bridge by the long and narrow causement of Piedmont has no longer any point left at which it can stop; but, to be consistent, it must be had ever a kind word of exhortation and a grant the Mormons any protection they may think parting souvenir in the shape of a medal or a picture to demand on the same ground as all other ture to bestow upon each one. be heard in Scotland, and that the Catholic jourhals of Great Britain may reproduce this article.

Ta Scotland, where Jacobite opinions are still preserved in the loyalty of so many hearts, a general
interest will, no doubt, be felt in these walls,
which beheld Mary Stuart thanking God for
having given her two crowns, and Charles Edhaving given her two crowns, and charles from the Mormons any protection they may think parting souvenix in the Mormons any protection they may think parting souvenix in the shape of a medal or a picture to bestow upon each one.

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gret that the English army was going to attack the right and centre, It would be good fun to fight with them, as, though they may be good sailors, they must be bad soldiers,; why, they would have no chance with us on dry land !'

"The Allies, having formed into order of battle (the Alma), and thrown out skirmishers, advanced slowly but firmly towards the river.... The view of the advancing columns of the enemy, as they approached the burning village, was at this time the most beautiful, as compared to any other time of the day On the right flank the English were pressing on though not a few of them were left in the river and on its banks. We were all astonished at the extraordinary firmness with which the red jackets, having crossed the river, opened a heavy fire in line upon the redoubt. The regiments of Kazan and Ouglitz were the first Russian troops who felt the sharpness of English bayonets, but the brave islanders, with their thin line, were unshaken in this trial, notwithstanding the masses opposed to them.

The 1st and 2nd battalions of the regiment of Borodino advanced towards the river in skirmishing order towards the left-hand side of the burning village, but they were cut down like corn by the rifle balls of the advancing English, who crossed the river at this point. The battalions of the reserve had long ceased to exist in the melce. Three battalions of the regiment of Moscow were sent to the left flank to oppose the French already on the hill, but notwithstanding the coolness displayed by the colonel of this regiment, Major-General Kourtainoff, he could effect nothing of any importance, as he was sent too late into action. About this time there arrived three battalions of the regiment of Minsk, with a battery of artillery; but all this was too late, as the enemy was allowed to gain the heights almost without opposition, and then they tried to drive him back again, thus losing all the advantages of the position, for at first there was only one battalion of the regiment of Moscow to de-

"It was extremely fortunate for us that the Allies were not strong in cavalry, or not more than 15,000 would have ever reached Sebastopol from the Alma. Horse artillery would have been very effective while we were crossing the Katcha at the village of Aranchi, where the greatest confusion reigned. At this time all were crowding together over the river at a ford-there were commissariat waggons, artillery waggons, with wounded artillery, infantry, &c., in one mass of confusion. All these had to retire through a narrow pass surrounded on all sides by high mountains, from which, had a shot or shell been thrown from time to time, it would have completed the disorganisation, for none would have thought of resisting, so great was the demoralisation of the men. After the passage of the ford, the confusion became, if possible, still greater, and all attempts to obtain some degree of order were useless; to increase all this, the evening now began to close upon us. Everybody seemed to have lost the faculties of thinking and acting; nobody mentioned the enemy or the defeat we had suffered; from the surprise which that occasioned our commanders could not recover; so we all hurried on, but no one knew whither.

"Menschikoff blamed all under him for the untoward result of the day, and the whole body of survivors blamed Menschikoff.

"On the 26th and 27th, our battalion occupied the old place near the wall, between the Bastions IV. and V. This was now not the most agreeable place in the world, for the rifle balls came in very thick and caused several casualties in my company. Once during this time one of our men was repairing his boot, while before him another soldier lay asleep, when a shell pitched and rolled under the sleeping man. The other, who was at work, remarked that it was a round-shot, so that when he awoke his comrade would see what a present he had received during his nap.— He had scarcely time to say this before the shell burst and blew the sleeper to atoms. His grey greatcoat was found about two hundred yards from the spot, and it was not till the evening that they collected the different parts of the body, for his legs had flown one way and his arms the other. The soldier who was at work was untouched.

"Previous to the battle the Czar had sent a snpply of money to the men. The distribution was not made till after the action. The rubles were kept till then, 'and what ought to have belonged to the killed went into the pockets of officers commanding regiments.

"At the battle of Inkermann there were twelve regiments-those of the 16th and 17th divisions were less than 3,000 men each, while those of the 10th and 11th were more than 3,000 men, so that at a fair average they may be placed at 3,000 men, which will give 36,000 bayonets ;there were not less than ten batteries or 120 guns actually engaged, with about 3,000 artillerymen, besides two batteries that remained in reserve on the other side of the river. There were also engaged two battalions of riflemen; so that in round numbers there were about 40,000 men en-

nenberg he sent for the commanders of battalions, who informed us that our regiment was to cross the bridge first, and that we were to occupy the heights while the 1st and 2nd were to form in the rear in atby the 6th Sapper battalion by order of Prince Meas-chikoff, and was finished in July, 1854; this road was very important during the battle of Inkermann. After a halt of half-an-hour we began to move down the hill towards the river Tchernaia. We advanced in the most perfect silence and order, though I never for a moment imagined that the Allies would allow