

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The French Emperor and Empress are in the enjoyment of good health, and the country is tranquil.

The Prefect of Police has, in consequence of the conspiracies formed to attempt the life of the Emperor at the Hippodrome and the Opera Comique, adopted a regulation which will render the sojourn of improper characters in Paris more difficult. He has published an *ordonnance* commanding that all servants residing in Paris shall, within three months, under the penalty of imprisonment, provide themselves with a *livret* at the Prefecture of Police. Any servant not provided with such a *livret*, or certificate, shall be expelled from Paris, after an imprisonment of from eight days to three months.

The Paris Bourse has exhibited almost a panic, almost every description of securities having fallen and closed with a downward tendency.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on Tuesday evening:—

"The Turkish government, harassed by the conduct of Russia, and having exposed to the world the injustice of that power, has determined to act with vigor. A note, in the form and with the character of an ultimatum, is to be addressed by it to the Russian government.

The evacuation of the principalities "as soon as possible" is demanded, and this is made in the ultimatum an indispensable condition of pacific arrangement. The note concludes by reiterating the assurance that the Sultan is ready, should negotiations be accepted, to send an ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg.

## AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writing on the authority of the *Trieste Zeitung*, says:—"The hopes of an amicable settlement of the Russo-Turkish difference are becoming fainter from day to day. The Emperor Nicholas is not likely to be moved from his purpose, and he will only consent to evacuate the principalities when he has received the satisfaction demanded for the real or imaginary insult which has been offered by the Porte."

## SWITZERLAND.

The verdict of the Fribourg jury has just been published. Colonel Perrier, the Cure Delley, and MM. Carrard Morard, Joseph Perroud, James Perroud, and Marchion, are declared guilty of high treason with extenuating circumstances. All the other prisoners, 138 in number, are acquitted, and the president has ordered their immediate release. The Procureur-General and the parties to the civil action have reserved their rights in respect of damages claimed against them, and by consent this question is to be discussed at a special sitting. The Procureur-General asks for sentence of thirty years' banishment against MM. Perrier and Delley, and of four years' imprisonment against the five others.

## DENMARK.

THE CHOLERA IN COPENHAGEN.—The report of the ravages of the Cholera in Copenhagen are fearful. From the 25th to the 26th ult., there were announced 303 new cases, of whom 133 died, making altogether 4,134 cases with 2,174 deaths. The most frequent passengers in the streets are the carpenters' people carrying home the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and Clergy are wanted to read the burial service. On Sunday week 170 coffins were lying in one churchyard, exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous.

## RUSSIA.

Letters from Copenhagen state, that on the 30th of July the Emperor of Russia had ordered the Baltic fleets to be equipped, and to go to sea immediately.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 23rd ult., says:—

"If this Court really does contemplate a pacific termination to this difference with Turkey, it strikes one as very injudicious to permit the periodical literature of the day to be flooded with quantities of fanatical fusian, tending only to heat the passions of the people, and render them incapable of listening to reason, even when their own Government shall be compelled to address them in that language. As an instance, the common privates of the Russian army—at least, those removed from the capital—believe, with reference to this war, which they look on as certain, that 'the Porte has sold the keys of the Holy Sepulchre to the Jews, and that the world will go to the dogs, if the Emperor does not rescue it from this profanation.' The fanatical orthodox old Russian party are infuriated at the delays that are interposed between them and the subjection of the infidel and the planting the cross in Constantinople; this city of the Turks they already call Czarigrad, or the Czar's city."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—JASSY, JULY 28.—The Russian Government, though it allows the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to retain their titles, and nominally their power, has decreed that those princes shall have the assistance of a board of government, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Czar. All political and administrative measures are to be submitted to this council, and its decisions are to be final. The two principalities have, moreover, been ordered to furnish a contribution in kind.

Several young Boyards, having shown their disgust at the burthens imposed upon the country by the invading army, have been seized and pressed into the Russian regiments, where they will have to serve for a term of three years.

The cities of Jassy and Bucharest are to be fortified, to assist the operations of the Russian army.

## ROME.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COLLEGE.—The following is a copy of a circular which has just been printed in behalf of the new College at Rome:—

"The Collegio Ecclesiastico has been established at Rome, under the highest authority, to supply the long-felt want of a College adapted to persons anxious to study for the priesthood, but whose previous habits, age, health, or other causes, disqualify them for the minute discipline commonly enforced in the seminaries abroad. The College was opened in November last, and seven students were immediately received: several others are now about to enter.

## SYRIA.

BEIRUT, July 6.—The greatest disorder prevails in Syria. The Christians are leaving Antioch and Aleppo, and repairing to the towns on the coast. At Ladoicea the Turks have made an attempt upon the life of the Russian Consul.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

"The Burmese are busy fortifying positions between Meacady and their capital. The most southern of these posts is commanded by Meatoon, and being situated close to Meacady, has been reconnoitred by some of our light steamers. It is said that Meatoon boasts his intention of driving us into the sea, and that the Burmese Government have still faith in his promises.

The Calcutta papers have published a return, showing that 1,352 English soldiers, 54 European officers, and upwards of 2,000 sepoy, have died during these protracted and inglorious operations; officers and men alike are weakened by disease and disheartened by inaction; and every steamer from Burmah brings intelligence of further casualties from the climate; the last brought news of the death of Colonel Coote and three other officers, and of the serious indisposition of Commodore Lambert. By the latest accounts the Burmese were evidently anticipating the advance of our troops on Ava, and all their measures were for defence.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—Hongkong letters of May 24th state that advices had been received from Shanghai to the 10th. The accounts of the rebellion in the north and south are extraordinary, and for the future full of interest. The insurgents declared they never had any intention of attacking Shanghai; their object was to advance to Peking. They were in possession of Nankin, which they were fortifying, having a force there estimated at 8,000 original rebels, and about 25,000 from Honan, Hopih, and other provinces, on whom they can depend, to which may be added the rabble who join them at the capture of towns for the sake of plunder. They also possess Chin-kiang-foo on the south, and Yan-chang-foo on the north side of the Yang-seo-kiang, commanding the Grand Canal.

## AUSTRALIA.

Accounts have been received from Melbourne (Victoria) to the 27th April.

The miners were doing remarkably well, but the newly-arrived emigrants experienced great inconvenience, many of whom are totally unfitted for such a wild kind of life. "Canras Town" was extending considerably, but many of the families possessing property were migrating to waste lands for the purpose of devoting their energies to agricultural pursuits. Mechanics and skilled laborers of every kind met with instant employment.

Gold was sold by auction at £3 15s to £3 15s 6d per ounce. Good fleeces fetched 20½d per lb.; middling 18½d; greasy 10d to 10½d; slips, 16d per lb.; and tallow 2½d per lb. Fine flour fetched £35 per ton; oats, 19s to 20s per bushel; potatoes, £16 to £20 per ton; hay, £37 10s to £38. By auction on the previous day, a dog cart with horse realised £94 10s, and earthenware 50 per cent on invoice.

The *Morning Chronicle* contains a letter from Forest Creek, dated March 18th. The writer describes the present overcrowded state of Melbourne, which now contains 70,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom have no definite residence.

Farm and dairy produce still fetch enormous prices, cabbages are 1s each, potatoes 3d per lb., and butter 3s per lb. At the last land sale, Melbourne lots averaged £2,000 per acre, country townships from £50 to £200 per acre, and country lands £35 per acre; and this in a country where not more than an eightieth of the available land has yet been brought into the market. The five days' sale realised £89,315 3s.

## UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION.—The Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* writes on Monday as follows:—"A distinguished Protestant minister of Philadelphia is about to be received in to the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. McColgan, of Baltimore. This circumstance was announced by the Rev. Dr. O'Toole, in St. Patrick's Church, yesterday.

LECTURE BY PATRICK O'DONOHUE.—It is the intention of Mr. O'Donohue to deliver a lecture in this city, the latter part of September:—Subject—BARRISU TYRANNY IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—*Boston Pilot*.

The difficulty between Messrs. O'Donohue and Trainor at the late Meagher banquet has been amicably arranged.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Theodore Parker has stopped preaching to hot weather holds up. A sensible movement. Theodore's piety is rather melting, and taken when the thermometer is at 100, is not over good.—*Boston Bee*.

Late accounts from Texas bring us intelligence of the death of Gen. Lamar, who contributed greatly to the successful termination of the Texian war, and was elected President of that republic. His name has been identified with the history of Texas since its first settlement by the Americans to the present time.—*N. Y. Truth Teller*.

THE LATE HOT WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Herald* publishes the names of fifty-three persons, in addition to those previously announced, who fell victims to sun stroke during the hot days of last week. Many deaths and other accidents are recorded from the heat and subsequent lighting, in different parts of the States. Thirty-four deaths are reported in Albany and Troy.

Yellow fever is making great havoc at New Orleans: 1,277 persons perished of this disease last week. Amongst the names of the victims, we find those of several Catholic Priests, and Sisters of Charity, who, at New Orleans, as elsewhere, manifest the same heroic self-sacrificing spirit, of which Protestants prize, but which the Catholic Church alone furnishes examples.

The average number of weekly deaths in Lowell, with a population of about 35,000, since the 1st of July has been eighteen—about the same as last year.

THE POTATO ROT.—From almost every direction we hear complaints of this scourge of the farmer.—Near Newburyport, Mass., whole fields are lost. An exchange says:—"A farmer started with a load from Boston the other day which he supposed to be good, and had not reached half the distance before he was convinced that they were worthless, and 'growing no better very fast,' and he accordingly turned them into a pasture and went home. Some fields have been ploughed up, without attempting to dig at all; and it is observed that in some instances the disease has spread to the squash vines, which are alike destroyed." On Long Island the disease is very bad. Probably one third of the ground planted will never be dug.—Some fields are partially and some entirely gone.—Several farmers are ploughing up the ground without pretending to save any potatoes. Those in rich soil are the worst. The crop on the island must be a very light one. In Central New York we hear the same complaint. The late hot weather and showers will not help the matter any.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin this year exceeds any ever before harvested in the State.

The New York Crystal Palace leaks badly, and in the great rain recently the British department fared badly. Queen Victoria's portrait was spoiled, and many rich goods ruined by water. The receipts from visitors do not equal ordinary expectation or give any chance for profit in the speculation, averaging but \$1,500 per day.

DISTINGUISHED CHRISTIANS AT SARATOGA.—Among the recent visitors at Saratoga there were the Pope's Nuncio to Brazil, Father Bedini, Archbishop Hughes, Father Gavazzi, the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, an ex-member of Congress and a distinguished Methodist preacher of Alabama, imbibing simultaneously the Waters of Congress Spring; and Judge Edmonds, the latest expounder of spiritual manifestations, was expected to arrive in the evening. What a splendid company for a small dinner party! Yea, verily, this is a great country!—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE FALL ELECTION! EXCITEMENT AHEAD!—The American Protestant Party is now forming; in a few weeks, and at most a few months, the city of New York will witness the spectacle of a complete political organization and a general local movement upon municipal affairs, directed especially against the clavis and hordes of Roman Catholic foreigners, who now virtually control our elections and make a mockery of free suffrage.—*New York Day Book, Saturday, August 13th, 1853*.

HONOR TO LOUISVILLE.—The blackguard street preacher, Kirkland, received no countenance in Louisville. No paper would publish anything of his for either bigotry or money. He was drimmed out of the city by the Protestant population. Honor to the Press and the people of Louisville! What a noble contrast between theirs and the conduct of the bigots of Cincinnati! The *Enquirer* and the *Nonpareil* were the only papers in this city which dared to suggest that he was not quite right.—*Telegraph*.

FRUITS OF STATE-SCHOOLISM.—A most fiendish outrage was committed on the North Branch, near the residence of Mr. Elston, on Tuesday afternoon last. We learn that a party of boys ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age, are in the habit of repairing almost daily to the vicinity of Mr. Elston's residence, where they engage in bathing, and in compelling or inducing smaller boys to rob the neighboring gardens of vegetables and fruits, which they either eat or destroy. On Tuesday last, these young ruffians took a little boy with them, a son of Mr. Lutz, aged about ten years, whom they tried to compel to enter Mr. Elston's garden to steal fruit. This the little fellow refused to do. They first tried threats, and afterwards proceeded to plunge him into the river, expecting that would overcome his repugnance to stealing. The brave little boy, we are told, refused as he was able to speak, imploring them at the same time not to drown him. But the heartless wretches persisted until life was extinct, and then ran away, leaving his body in the river. All Tuesday night his agonized parents and a few friends were searching the river for him. Yesterday morning they found him floating in the river near the place of his murder.—*Chicago Press*.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.—Under this heading, the following is going the rounds. It is an extract from the anniversary address of the Rev. H. Ward Boecher at the Five Points Mission:—"Take the gospel to the miserable outcasts of our city, and no man can preach it unless he does more. It is as though he made a mark in the sand, and the first tide washes it away. Preach the gospel, and the hunger of the man makes him forget it. There is a great deal more gospel in a loaf of bread, sometimes than in an old dry sermon. If I go to a man and bring him in his want ever so much philosophy, he will not hear it; if I come down to him and bring him bread, and clothes, and medicine, this will give him a correct idea of the gospel—one which he can appreciate and understand." The Gospel which the preachers have,—their only Gospel is Soup. Their arguments are to the belly direct. Quit drinking, and you may earn ten dollars a week; quit stealing, and you can make a better living at a better trade. Protestantism has come to this. "There is more gospel in a loaf of bread sometimes, than in an old dry sermon." We believe you.—*Shepherd of the Valley*.

MENTAL DISEASE.—There are thirty-one thousand insane and idiotic persons in the United States—one to every eight hundred inhabitants.—*Boston Pilot*.

SOULS.—Some of the papers condemn, in warm terms, the scandalous conduct of Soule in receiving the fillibusters, hearing their speeches, and making an extravagant one himself. We hope that Spain will refuse to recognise him.—*Boston Pilot*.

BWARE OF IRISH SERVANT GIRLS!—When Gavazzi stated in New York during one of his addresses that all Irish servant girls were Jesuits in disguise, we took occasion to make a few remarks on the spirit which influenced him in adopting such a contemptible course. We are again called upon to pity the blind zealots who harp his words, attempt by every means in their power, to take away the prop which supports many a careworn widow and many a homeless orphan. Steeled by a blasting prejudice against Catholicity and those who profess it, these men would not shrink from their damning purpose, no matter what the calls of humanity, or the upbraidings of their sacred consciences. It is not enough for them to attack the faith of our fathers and belie our priesthood. It is not enough for them to kidnap our children and brand us as traitors in the land; they must evict the poor and defenceless servant girl from Protestant roofs, because she is Catholic, and leave her among strangers to struggle for a sustenance as best she may. The watchword of these fanatics is, "beware of Irish servant girls;" let them beg or starve, let them fall into the temptations which are thrown in their path, and damn their immortal souls, if they will, but do not give them a shelter. Such is the tone of the modern Protestantism that wages war upon the weak, and attempts to snatch the food from the mouths which need it. The truth or falsity of a dogma of faith is no longer deemed worthy of Protestant investigation; but when all other schemes become abortive, when riots, church burning, and wholesale murder, have been tried without effect, women must bear the brunt of the bigots' vengeance and contumely. The *New York Day Book*, a rabid anti-Catholic paper, cautions all housekeepers against Irish servants: the pulpits of the Protestant churches re-echo the warning, and sad must be the effect should such a caution and such a warning be heeded. But even then this attempt to shake the faith of the poor, hard-working, virtuous Irish girls, can never succeed. Theirs is no downy faith or velvet discipline—their's is no conscience that yields the slightest pressure or seeks a new road to heaven to shun an unfavorable circumstance. No matter what our American Protestants think of that freedom of thought and speech granted to all citizens of the Republic by the men of "the steel toned era;" no matter what protestations they make to defend themselves from the charge of being intolerant to every one that professes Catholicity on this soil; they labor hard, in the light, and under cover, to restrict our rights, and lure us to the pathways of error. But all their machinations will end in disgrace, for ravings of the fanatics only show the weakness of his cause, and make more glaring, its absurdities.—*Buffalo Sentinel*.

HARD NAMES.—A Postmaster in Salem County, while puzzling out a very uncertain superscription on the Irish letter, jocosely remarked to an intelligent son of Erin, who stood by, that the Paddies brought a hard set of names to this country. "And yes," replied Pat, "but they git devilish sight harder ones, after they arrive here."

SCENE. A "CAMP MEETING."—Deacon:—Sister Jones, Sister Jones, do you feel happy yet? Sister Jones:—So happy, Deacon; I feel as if I was in Beelzebub's bosom. Deacon:—Not Beelzebub's bosom, Sister Jones. Sister Jones:—Well; one of the patriarchs—I don't care which—Oh, Glory! Glory!—(Here Sister Jones "loses her strength," and is picked up by the dream.)

PROTESTANT PRAYERS.—We (*Boston Pilot*) clip the following paragraph from the *Boston Herald*. The article is an exposition of the Protestant method of praying. The Bishop Wainwright spoken of is the person whom Fanny Fern mistook for the Pope.

"The subject was suggested by reading that the crystal palace letter writer was assured the 'opening written prayer of Bishop Wainwright was the most eloquent and convincing oration ever delivered at the Throne of Grace.' The paragraph from which we extract this delectable sentence adds—'This is but little short in inappropriate ridiculousness of what a Bostonian said of a prayer by Edward Everett—who in his younger days took orders—that it was the most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience.' The last remark is passable, the first most absurd and outrageous.

We are reminded in this connection of a resolution passed on board the steamship *Great Western*, some ten years ago. A great storm arose, and it lasted many days. The ship was in great peril, but the waves subsided and she was safe. Among the passengers were a large number of clergymen returning from the World's Convention. So they, as in duty bound, held a meeting in the cabin to express gratitude for their preservation. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions. Among those reported was one which read something like this:

Resolved that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Almighty God, for His goodness in preserving us from the perils of the deep.

A recent case of a Methodist clergyman in the vicinity of Boston, has just come to our ears. He wants to get up a revival, and remarks:—"I mean to get up such a revival in this place, as will make hell turn pale and the devil howl." This may be very correct and very impressive in his own estimation, but it has an abhorrent sound, especially so, as coming from the lips of a professed minister of the gospel.

We will close this somewhat rambling article by giving a specimen of Rev. Mr. Moffitt's style. The subject was the re-union of friends in heaven. The speaker in one of his rhapsodies broke forth:—"Meet me in heaven!" yes, blessed be God, I'll meet you there. Me thinks I hear a voice from an angel cherub boy as he bends down over some bright rosy cloud, whispering in tones of celestial sweetness, Father! meet me in heaven. Alleluia to the Lamb that was slain for me,—I'll meet you there my cherub child."

The *St. John's Weekly Freeman* gives a sad picture of the workings of the Liquor Law: it quotes the *Gleaner* as to the state of society in Chatham:—

"As far as this country is concerned, the Liquor Law is a dead letter. No Licenses were granted by the Sessions. The opinion having been pretty extensively propagated, based, it is said, on declarations made by members of the Legislature, and by gentlemen of the Legal profession, that the law is inefficient, and that no fine can be exacted under it, the natural consequences have resulted therefrom. The shops that formerly sold under a license, as well as nearly all the taverns, now sell without one, as well as a host of others. The consequence is—liquor is more abundant than formerly, and in the town of Chatham more rioting and dissipation is to be seen by day and night, than has been witnessed for many years past."