

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

All the campaign furniture of the French Emperor, which had been sent to Constantinople when his Majesty's visit to the Crimea was in contemplation, was brought back to France by the last packet.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—It is reported upon good authority that the Empress Eugenie is en route.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN FRANCE.—The *Times* correspondent has the following amusing story:—

"The great event of the day, after the news from the Crimea, is, that the Lord Mayor of London arrived in Paris last night (Tuesday) by a special train, accompanied by several members of the corporation. The Prefect of the Seine and a certain number of the Municipal Commission were in attendance at the railway terminus to receive the English visitors. On passing Amiens it appears that the population were horribly puzzled what cry was most fitting to utter in honor of the great civic autocrat. They could not well say 'Vive l'Empereur,' and 'Vive le Roi' is too old fashioned. Fortunately they caught sight of his lordship partaking of refreshments (solid and liquid) in his carriage, and this important fact suggested a compliment which, while it exhibited French politeness, was exceedingly applicable to a corporation dignitary; the people shouted with might and main, as the train went off, 'Bon appetit—bon appetit, Milord!' They certainly thought it, and perhaps it was, the most agreeable thing they could say to a Lord Mayor."

GERMAN POWERS.

PRUSSIAN COURT GOSSIP.—The reception given by the Queen and Prince Albert to the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie has wrunged Germany from England. Teuton race, Saxon consanguinity, German relationship, are forgotten and obliterated by the heinous offence of receiving the Imperial guests with cordiality, and, above all, for having conferred the Garter on Napoleon III. The trespass of the Queen and Prince Albert against Germany consists in having been courteous, loyal, and well bred; and the exercise of these social virtues towards the Emperor and Empress is in German judgment unpardonable and warranting a withdrawal from all but the coldest intercourse. None of the German papers gave other than a crude relation of the Imperial visit, and the remarkable speech of the Emperor at Guildhall was generally omitted. This was by command. The immaculate *Independence Belge* did not dare to shock its Orleanist readers at St. Petersburg. And this Germanic condemnation of the Queen of England and Prince Albert shall have a ready illustration. At the dinner of the English Embassy in Berlin, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, it was prominently set forth in the *Court Journal*, that "Baron de Manteuffel proposed the health of the Queen of England, and Lord Blomfield that of the King of Prussia." The intrinsic value of the compliment to the Queen shall be tested. At Kreuznach, a small watering-place on the Nahe, in the Prussian Rhineland, there happened, during the past week, a nobleman belonging to the "Maisons Comtales," of Prussia Proper. He was a field officer, and well acquainted with the English language, which now forms everywhere a part of German education. After supper, and over his cigar, in the saloon of the hotel, he read in the *Times* the description of the departure of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie from Dover harbor. It was there related that the delay in getting under weigh being longer than had been expected, Prince Albert returned three several times to shake hands and bid farewell to the Empress. On perusing this passage the Prussian courtier started to his feet, drew himself up to his full height, and, pale from passion, poured out in Prussian (that is to say, bad German) every abuse that words could convey upon the head of Prince Albert. No curse dredged from the deep wells of jesuitic anathema was sufficiently potent to slake the hissing rage of the Prussian count. In this wild incautious, and impolitic discharge of temper, it may easily be imagined that many secrets of the prison-house freely escaped, and that the private sentiment of the Court to which he was commissioned came forth without let or hindrance.—Frankfort correspondent of the *Press*.

NORTHERN POWERS.

A private letter from Brussels states as follows:—"The King of Sweden has positively refused to take an active part in the war against Russia. He alleges the want of sufficient guarantees as the reason against his rushing into a war of conquest and aggrandisement. For Sweden to give her co-operation it would be necessary for England and France to bind themselves by a treaty of 10 years at least to leave at her disposal a force always ready to repel every attack on the part of Russia. It is said that the refusal of the King is owing to the influence of Prussia, an influence which has much increased for some time past at the Court of Stockholm. It is certain that the Sovereigns of Prussia and Sweden are the best friends, and they carry on a very cordial correspondence. The Belgian Government has been more complying. Except in the event of formal opposition on the part of the Chambers, the Belgian Government will furnish a contingent of 20,000 men."

RUSSIA.

The latest news from Russia shows that the Northern Power is beginning already to feel a sensible lack of that raw material for war purposes which Russian official language styles "souls," but which Russian military tactics treat as mere bodies: "It is only as far back as the 6th ult. the Emperor issued his ukase, which, in consideration of the necessity of keeping up

the full complement of the armies and navies, ordered a levy of 12 in every thousand registered male souls in the 17 western governments of the empire; and now, under date of the 26th of that same month, a supplementary ukase is published, professedly for the purpose of "facilitating the levy," and ordering that in the State domains in the said 17 governments peasants of more advanced age than that prescribed by law, viz., up to the age of 30, shall be included in the liability to serve. The levy will therefore be first made on those of the prescribed age; in cases where the full number required of each community is not attained by this confiscation of 12 per 1,000 the local authorities are to proceed to fill up the complement with men above the prescribed age up to that of 30; and wherever this fails they may call upon the "registered souls" up to the age of 35 to submit themselves to the process of drawing lots. This measure affects only the peasantry on the Imperial estates—the property of the nobles is not for the present any further taxed; but these latter will not fail to understand the hint, and make their "voluntary contributions," lest a worse thing befall them."

On occasion of the Emperor's visiting Cronstadt on May 9 the Emperor received a deputation of the inhabitants, who brought him, according to the Russian custom of welcoming a new comer, bread and salt. After a few expressions of good will, the Emperor exhorted them to—

"Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our Lord and Emperor Nicholas I., now resting in God. He loved you, and I will do so too. Put up your prayers to Heaven; we will hold Cronstadt, and if God will there shall be peace, your trade shall improve."

After many interchanges of fine phrases, the Emperor and his subjects parted. "No one," says the *Northern Bee*,

"Left the presence of the godlike Emperor without having the words of the ancient Russian heroes in their hearts and on their lips—'We will bring no disgrace on our country; our bones shall bleach there for our Czar and our fatherland.'"—*Correspondent of the Times*.

It seems tolerably certain that Russia intended to try her hand at a diversion in the direction of India, had we not deranged her plans by the invasion of the Crimea. There is a Russian officer now at headquarters who belonged to a regiment that was actually told off for a march to India last year. There were several other regiments destined for the same expedition, but they found themselves encamped on the Alma on the 19th of September, and on the road to Bakhiserai the following evening. The officers had been provided with books relating to India, and had been studying "the manners and customs" of the Hindoos and Mussulmans of the great peninsula.—*Times' Correspondent*.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE POLES.—Symptoms are on the increase that the war will assume much larger proportions. It appears that the Poles are beginning to stir. A great number of them are to be seen at Breslau, and the authorities have been informed that the propagandists of Paris have sent emissaries into the Polish provinces of Prussia and Austria. The police are, of course, on the alert.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Cases of cholera have become more numerous and fatal.

THE BALTIC.

The general belief of many persons who ought to be well informed on the subject is, that active operations against the enemy are about to be undertaken; but, lest their nature should be made known through the medium of the press—the principal source from which, since the commencement of the war, the British people have derived any detailed information—the utmost reserve on all that relates to the plans of the present campaign is practised by the supreme naval authorities in the Baltic, under the questionable impression that the promulgation of them to the public would tend to the advantage of the Russian Government, by enabling it the more effectually to thwart the offensive measures that are to be adopted. Although in 1854 an important advantage over Russia was gained by the annihilation of her coasting trade in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, the demolition of the fortifications of Bomarsund, together with some minor achievements by our vessels in the White Sea, something on a larger scale must not only be now attempted, but carried out to a successful issue. Further procrastination in boldly confronting the foe can result only in affording him the time and opportunity for increasing the strength of his present defences in the Baltic, where in every position of importance he is well prepared for the coming struggle.—*Times' Cor.*

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A despatch from Bucharest, of the 31st May, announces that all the ships laden with corn, proceeding from Galatz and Ibraila, had been stopped by the Russians.

ITALY.

The Piedmont Convents Bill has received the royal assent, and has thus become the law of the land. The provisions of the act will be immediately put in force to a number of convents. The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the royal decree designating the various religious corporations to be suppressed, in accordance with the provisions of the act. From this list there are two Orders of Nuns exempted, from motives, it is said, of personal regard. They are the Sacramentini and Salesiennes. Of the latter there are only two or three houses, and of the former but one, which was founded by the late Queen Dowager. The Sacramentini are not recognised as a corporate body, and the house in which they reside is the property of the Duke of Genoa.—They possess no real property, but each member must bring a portion of 20,000 francs, which is invested in the purchase of an annuity. It is announced that many Monks and Nuns have decided to reject

the terms offered by the Sardinian government of an annuity, and that they will seek refuge rather in converts of their Order in some land, where religion and justice are held in more esteem than in Piedmont.

PIANORI.—A letter from Rome, in the *Messaggero* of Modena, states that further inquiries made by the Papal police about the man who lately attempted the life of the Emperor Napoleon, show that his real name is Sinesio, and not Pianori. He had been condemned to twelve years' imprisonment for a murder at Brisighella, and for arson committed at Fognano, but succeeded in making his escape from the prison of Cervia.

SPAIN.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS.—Advices from the frontier of Catalonia state that a conspiracy had been discovered there, the object of which was to make the Carlists masters of the important fortress of Figueras. Marshal, one of Cabrera's old lieutenants, was concealed in the district, ready to enter the place.

INDIA.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.—By letters from Bombay Dockyard, dated the 30th of April, we learn that an important and powerful expedition was ready for the word to proceed to the Persian Gulf and commence the offensive against the Shah of that territory. "We have now," says our letter, "ready to embark, 15,000 men, and only wait for the word 'Go.' There are eight heavily armed steamships, six smaller ones, ten river boats well armed, and twelve gunboats. This fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Læeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, who will hoist his flag in the steam-frigate *Assaye*, which mounts two 84-pounders on pivots, and ten 68's."

UNITED STATES.

The Irish-born men and women are as one in eight to the whole population of this Union,—that is, about three millions out of twenty-four; our children are, at least, as numerous as their parents, which, in numbers, will constitute us, six millions,—as many as remain of all our race in Ireland; and more than go to constitute the second class kingdoms, such as Bavaria, Belgium, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies. In numbers, then, we are equal to a second class European kingdom; we also count more, (with our children), than twice the population of all British America; more than twice the population of the six "New England States;" almost twice the population of this great city and State; as many as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania combined. In numbers, at least, we are a great people.—*American Cell*.

Great numbers of our people in this city and neighborhood are preparing to go west. We have had daily applications for exact information, as to the new States, territories, and Canada.—*Ib.*

The pay of the troops ordered out by the Governor to quell the "insurrection" in Portland which did not take place, amounts to \$1,911 25. Their rations and expenses swell the amount to at least \$3,000.

The *Boston Journal* understands that the investigation made by the United States authorities, proves that the business of enlisting recruits for the Crimea, has been and is carried on very extensively. In some instances it is stated that recruits who had enlisted under Uncle Sam, have been enticed away and induced to enlist in the service of Queen Victoria. The United States officers are on the alert for further offenders.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.—The national convention of Know-Nothings at Philadelphia, terminated in a complete and irremediable split in the party. Its unity exists no longer; and its strength, if it ever possessed any real strength, is gone; the meetings and self-glorifications of the orators to the contrary notwithstanding. The southern delegates came to their task determined to resist the recognition of the slavery question as a portion of their doctrine, and a part of the northern delegates were prepared to make a pleasant compromise; but the ultra abolition faction were stern; they refused to accept the platform, and retired from the meeting in disgust, to lay the planks of a new platform, and a new party, the first meeting of which is to take place on the 25th inst. There is no doubt now that the organization which pretended to be united for one great purpose, to Americanise America, persecute Irishmen, and abuse the Pope, was really composed of many factions each hoping to use the movement for its own special aims; and each of these aims quite distinct from the avowed purpose of the party. The South expected to make non-interference with slavery an essential doctrine, and thus secure the vote of a large united party. The abolition fanatics of the north and west hoped to make the agitation of that question a prominent doctrine, with the same views; while the rest went into the movement for the sake of the spoils which would follow success in the next election. But the abolitionists have defeated them all, and broken up organization.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

In an article on "Know-Nothingism" and immigration, the *N. Y. Times* says—"We observe in our various German exchanges at the present time, a feeling arising, which we very much regret to see. The know nothing movement is considered to be especially directed against the Germans, and these are everywhere soon moved to unite against their oppressors, and to form a separate body on the American soil. The *Abend Zeitung*, of this City, estimates the decrease of German immigration, owing to this hostility to foreigners, as nearly 120,050 for this year alone." We are not surprised at such projects and such expressions of feeling on the part of the Germans, much as we may regret them. The whole Know-Nothing movement seems to them dictated by narrow-minded hatred of strangers, and to have for its great object the disfranchising the Germans. Accordingly, as is most natural, the leaders are stimulating the masses to unite against this tyranny. An intense, bitter feeling is springing up among them, against what they think the universal opinion, rather than the mere prejudice of a party. The crowd of poor laboring men and shopkeepers, who have recently arrived, are imbued with these sentiments, and some are already looking on the American people as a tyrant, only second to the Government they left behind. Demagogues and windy editors foment the excitement; and now the German and official papers at home, who desire to lessen emigration, are exaggerating the troubles which await the stranger in America, and are fright-

ening back immigrants. All this is very bad. The diminution of 120,000 immigrants would probably be a loss to New York alone, of one and a half million dollars, in money expended by them, besides the loss of so many profitable customers and industrious workers."

YANKEE PHILANTHROPY.—In an article in *Blackwood* for June—"Notes on Canada and the North West States of America"—we read the following amusing anecdote, illustrative of the dangers of the rapids of Sault St. Marie, and of genuine Yankee Philanthropy. "It requires great coolness and experience to steer a canoe down these rapids; and a short time before our arrival, two Americans had ventured to descend them without boatmen, and were consequently upset. As the story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a singular coincidence. As the accident took place immediately opposite the town, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the unfortunate men, thinking any attempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly, however, a person appeared rushing toward the group, frantic with excitement. 'Save the man with the red hair!' he vehemently shouted; and the exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful, and the red-haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. 'He owes me eighteen dollars,' said his rescuer, drawing a long breath and looking approvingly on his assistants. The red-haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Sault, and, in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt to nature."

A man in Cincinnati pays \$20 fine every Monday morning, for selling soda on Sunday. His receipts on that day are something over \$80, on which there is a profit of \$60, which after paying the fine, leaves a clear gain of \$40.

A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discoloured spot, say on the face, and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. It suppuration takes place, it passes off; but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information; but as we have seen no case with our own eyes—and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically—what we say must be taken with this understanding. It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic. But what is it? The plague may be imported, nay has been imported, into the south of France from Turkey; but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease.—*N. Y. Express*, June 19.

OPIMUM EATING.—Many of the New York papers are calling public attention to the great increase in the use of opium in that city, and suggest that, as its effects are not less deleterious than those resulting from the abuse of ardent spirits, its sale ought to be repressed by law. In Europe, laudanum and the like dangerous drugs, can only be procured by handing to the druggist an order from a physician.

(From the *Times*.)

It is to be hoped that our sanitary authorities are turning to good purpose the opportunities which a protracted winter and a chilly spring have placed in their power. Injurious as this inclemency of season is in some respects, it seems, at least, to neutralize those morbid agencies which require the operation of heat to call them into life. Already we see in the East that with the warm days of May cholera has reappeared among the troops, although, happily, the disorder has not acquired any formidable proportions, and it is naturally to be expected that the summer heats will test the efficacy of the precautions which during the winter may have been taken at home. We have no desire to be prophets of evil, or to assume that epidemics are henceforth to be naturalized in this country with unwonted malignancy. On the contrary, as far as the cholera is concerned, there seem to be obvious grounds for inferring that as it raged in 1831-2 and 1848-9 without recurring in the years immediately succeeding those periods, so we may have been exposed to its visitations in 1853-4 without being necessarily liable to any renewal of the attack during the autumn ensuing. Even though cholera, however, may be absent, there are other diseases, less dreaded, perhaps, but not less destructive, which are sure to make themselves felt with the heats of July and August, and against which, as it fortunately happens, the true antidote is to be found in the better observance of certain ordinary duties—cleanliness and propriety of living.

Apprehensions were expressed last year that this modern plague might possibly be devested of its originally erratic character, and become in some degree localized in the country, like any other malady of season or circumstance. At its first appearance, as will be recollected, it advanced from a certain province of India and traversed the regions of Asia and Europe in a north-westerly direction until it reached the shores of the German Ocean. At that time it seemed like a pestilence sweeping over the earth, and destroying life in its track, but not threatening any return to its work of ravage. Its course was traceable on the map with considerable distinctness, and its approach to any particular point seemed almost as if it could be made matter of calculation. It was an Asiatic disease visiting Europe in an epidemic form. Since that period, however, it has appeared to spring up at intervals as if from seeds of local origin, like fever, or any other malady, under conditions favourable to its production, and it seems to have been conceived, therefore, that we might now have to deal with a disorder in some measure naturalized, instead of with an imported plague. Even if this hypothesis, however, should be well founded—a conclusion which, as regards these islands, is not, we think, sustainable—there would still be little ground for alarm or discouragement.

That new diseases originating in special conditions should be afterwards disseminated is a fact repeatedly exemplified in history; but from the same evidence we can also draw the assurance that such diseases can