

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 29.—It is officially announced that the wheat harvest of this year will be equal to a fair ordinary average, and superior even by 25 per cent. in those departments which supply a great portion of the corn consumed in France.

Louis Napoleon has already commenced his proposed reduction of the army. By a decree issued from the palace of St. Cloud yesterday, the 36 picked companies existing in the three regiments of Marines have been suppressed.

The *Moniteur* publishes the resolutions adopted by the Councils-General of the departments of the Eure, Ile-et-Vilaine, Upper Saone, and Var. They are favorable to the stability of the Government of Prince Louis Napoleon. The address of the Council-General of the Two Sevres, over which the Marquis de Larochejacquein presided, does not demand the re-establishment of the Empire, but it is couched in such terms of praise of the President's Government that it may be regarded as an equivalent to the expression of that opinion.

CAMBRAI.—*Le Courier du Nord* relates the following episode of the religious fêtes at Cambrai.

"The seven or eight persons who had charge of presenting the banner of Valenciennes to the City of Cambrai, were going to pay the homage of their respect to the Archbishop of that Diocese, when they met on the steps of the cathedral with his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, to whom they presented the expression of their veneration. The illustrious English Prelate had a short conversation with our co-citizens, during which—having had the opportunity of showing them his archiepiscopal ring—"This ring," said he to them, "has been given to me by the Metropolitan Clergy of Paris: it is that which the holy Archbishop Afire had on his finger when he received the mortal wound on the barricades of the Insurrection." That allusion to the devotedness of the illustrious martyr deeply moved all those present.

SPAIN.

The Queen is stated in the *Gaceta Militar* of the 24th ult., to be undoubtedly in an interesting state.

ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* having made certain observations, some time ago, on the protest of the Bishops of Savoy against the civil marriage bill, and declared its opinion that the French clergy would never have gone such lengths, M. Chamousset, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Chambéry, has addressed a letter on the subject to the *Official Gazette of Savoy*, in which he declares that the *Constitutionnel* has quite mistaken the spirit in which the protest was conceived. He says:—

"The Bishops have not disapproved the conduct of those who meant to fulfil the prescriptions of the civil law before or after the Catholic marriage. They have only threatened those with the ecclesiastical censure who, being born and educated in the Catholic Church, shall think it sufficient to contract a purely civil marriage before the judge of the district or the syndic without taking into account the decree of the most holy council of Trent, which declares every marriage null and void that is not celebrated before the curate of the parties in the presence of two witnesses."

The following letter has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Archbishop of Chambéry, dated Rome, the 14th:—"Monseigneur—The particular esteem which I feel for you makes it an agreeable task for me on all occasions to correspond with you. This esteem is inspired by the knowledge which I have of the great zeal with which you have shown yourself to be animated for the interest of religion and of the Church in the midst of the painful trials with which both one and the other have been long afflicted in your kingdom. We have lately seen a certain proof of your pastoral solicitude, as well as that of the honorable Bishops, your suffragans, in the declaration which you have collectively published on the subject of the unfortunate Marriage Bill, which has given rise in the Parliament of Turin to such warm discussion, and with a result as injurious to the Church as unworthy of a Catholic nation. In that document, as well as in that published for the same purpose by the Piedmontese episcopacy, His Holiness had been happy to see the unanimous accord of the venerable episcopal body, in perfect conformity with the views of the chief of the Catholic Church relative to a project which could not fail to excite his strongest reprobation from the moment when it was contemplated. It is pleasing to me to repeat on this occasion the assurance of the high esteem with which I am, &c."

A letter from Rome of the 20th states that the fête of the 15th was celebrated with great pomp in that city by the French residents and army.

AUSTRIA.

We read in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfort:—"The Pope has just named the Prince Archbishop of Prague and the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, Apostolic Inspectors of the Religious Orders in Austria. The question of reform of the religious Orders and Convents is thus solved. The statutes of several Orders will be considerably modified, and all will return to their connexion with the General of the Order in Rome. During last summer, the Pope had sent to Vienna Mgr. Amatori, to examine personally the state of the convents and religious Orders. After having visited the convents of Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary, Mgr. Amatori returned to Rome to make the report to the Pope, adding to it several propositions. We learn that those propositions were submitted to the Apostolic Inspectors to be examined by them, and receive their suggestions. Until the de-

finite resolutions are sanctioned, the religious Orders received were recommended to follow exactly the rule which was given to them.

PERSIA.

We have intelligence from Tabreez to the 31st July. Cholera morbus of the most malignant type is raging in its vicinity, as well as at Sooldooz and Song Boulak, notwithstanding the prevalence of unusually cold weather. In and about Oroomiya, upwards of 3,000 souls have been carried away by it.

INDIA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the military circles of the North-West by Sir Colin Campbell's resignation of the Peshawur command, an event attributed to that General's impatience of the interference of the Board of Administration in the military affairs of the frontier.

Our latest news from Rangoon extend to the 22d of June only. Accounts extending a fortnight later are due and hourly expected.

The health of our troops in Birmah continues excellent. The rains at Rangoon have not been as yet disagreeably heavy, and the temperature appears lower for the time of year than at most stations of India.

The cost of the Burmese expedition up to the 1st of July has been for the Bengal force alone as follows:—Commissariat, £58,000; ordnance, £60,000 marine, £65,000; general charge, £50,000; total, £233,000. To this is to be added the cost of the troops in extra batta, marching, allowance, &c., the expenses of the more numerous Madras contingent, and of the Bombay navy, and these items will swell the amount incurred, up to the 1st of July, to at least £50,000.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Advices have been received from Hobart Town direct to the 18th April last, which state that the gold region in the district of Fingal would no doubt ultimately prove productive, and withdraw a large number of the laboring population from the settled districts. The colonists were therefore seeking for the aid of convict labor, and the number of applications made to the Comptroller-General for such assistance are stated to be very large. Wheat was firm at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. flour from £15 10s. to £16 per ton.

THE CHOLERA.

The latest accounts from Germany state that the cholera has reached Königsberg, two fatal cases having occurred on the 26th. The Committee of Health has therefore been reconstituted, and has commenced the necessary arrangements for the reception and attendance of the sick. From Dantzic the accounts are to the 25th. The cholera had increased, and there were at that date from forty to fifty new cases daily. Formerly the disease was almost exclusively confined to the Altstadt and the Niederstadt; but it has now spread to other quarters of the town. Several cases had occurred among the higher classes of the inhabitants. From the first appearance of the disease to the 25th there had been 308 cases, of which 145 were fatal. The troops of the garrison had suffered more in proportion to their numbers than the civilians. In the town of Posen there were seventy new cases on the 27th, of which 29 were fatal; on the same date there were 428 persons under treatment. In Miloslaw the disease had increased. In Zerkow and Smilowo the epidemic had shown itself, and also at Lissa, in the immediate neighborhood of Breslau.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* gives a gloomy description of the continued prevalence of the pest at Pleschen. The *Krux Zeitung* states, from Marienburg on the 26th, that the disease was still spreading there, and increasing in severity, especially in Weichselwerder and Nogatwerder. In the village of Nojau, of 350 inhabitants, 95 had died of the epidemic; in Tragheim, with 250 inhabitants, there had been 43 deaths; in Tannsee, 40; in Gross-Montau, 39; in Liessau, 21; in Schadwalde, 20; in Kunzendorf, 12.

A letter from Posen states that the Countess Stephanie Plater had just died suddenly at Warsaw, of cholera. Another letter, alluding to the ravage of cholera, states that the parts of Posen where the greatest number of deaths had occurred were those which were badly ventilated, and close to stagnant water. In one street thus situated, and which contained 1,000 inhabitants, 300 had died. The garrison had suffered but slightly.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th ult. announces that according to letters from Trebizond of the 3d, the cholera had just broken out with great violence at Azerbaidjan.

This painful scourge is rapidly approaching us. The diminution of its malignity in Poland is, it seems, but the prelude of its advent to nearer districts. It has already broken out in the Prussian territories, and in Posen and Magdeburgh, has been very malignant. In Posen, on the 24th ult., of 89 persons attacked, 36 had died. In Ostrowa, out of 407 cases, 187 had been fatal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government are constructing at Dover an artificial harbor for safety of shipping. It is to consist of a space of seven hundred acres, to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will at all times secure a depth of water from 30 to 42 feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be 90 feet wide at bottom, and 50 at top; the sides will be 18 feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling.

THE LATE INSULT TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The following letter appears in the *Hampshire Independent* of Saturday, August 27th, 1852:—

"To the Editor of the *Hampshire Independent*.
"Sir,—I beg permission, through the medium of your excellent journal, to express my thanks to a county magistrate for his letter, published in the *Independent* of the 7th ult., animadverting on the rude behavior of certain of the Canons of Winchester to myself, when I visited the Cathedral a few weeks since.

"A previous number of the *Independent* contained, I find, a notice of this affair, though not quite an accurate one. However, I do not think it worth while to be anxious for the correct report of any occurrence so usual as an insult to a Catholic Priest.

"I merely write to acknowledge the courtesy of the gentleman whose letter I have referred to, and to beg his acceptance of my gratitude for it.

"I enclose my card, and I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, your servant in Christ,

"A PRIEST OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.
"Blackheath, August 20, 1852.

"P. S.—I beg to say that the dress I wore at Winchester was the proper dress of a Catholic Priest in this country, and not the garb of a French student, which is entirely different. It is the only dress I wear or intend to wear, notwithstanding Lord Derby and his very interesting proclamation. Her Majesty's clergy are the only species of Ecclesiastics in England whom such emanations can be supposed to affect."

The ship *Veloc* has left Bristol for Melbourne, freighted with a large number of passengers and cargo for the all-absorbing gold diggings. The passengers numbered nearly 300. Emigration is taking place to a large extent from Bristol. Three thousand five hundred emigrants left Plymouth last week for Australia. In the Northumberland Mr. Philpots, son of the Bishop of Exeter, and the son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, with some Irish gentlemen, were among the passengers.

THE LAST OF THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Palace is now a desolate blank and in a few days every portion of the upper part will be taken away, hundreds of vans being engaged daily in the transfer of the materials to Sydenham. The flooring will have last to be taken up, and the most extraordinary prices have been offered for the privilege of searching the ground underneath, where it is expected many valuables will be found, as great room was afforded in the flooring of the Great Exhibition for valuables to pass through.—The model lodging-houses erected by Prince Albert are also demolished.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Circumstances which have recently occurred, connected with the management of the National Society, have induced a large number of the evangelical clergy to withdraw from it their support, and to establish in its stead another institution more in accordance with their views upon ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Rev. Francis Close, vicar of Cheltenham, has taken the lead in the matter; and so powerful has this opposition become, that it threatens the entire annihilation of the National Society. In an address which he has issued, Mr. Close states that the government of this Society is now absolutely in the hands of the extreme High Church party, and that they have both the will and the power to retain it.—Nor can it be questioned, he adds, that their training colleges, more especially St. Mark's College, are, and will be, the very hot-beds of Tractarianism, or ultra High Church notions, so that no moderate man, still less any evangelical clergyman, could safely take a master or mistress from them. It is computed that 300 members of the National Society are prepared to follow Mr. Close in this decided and vigorous Protestant movement.—*Economist*.

The moral condition of Protestant England does not appear to improve. It appears that at the recent assizes in the County of Dorset, a woman named Walbourne was placed on trial for poisoning her child by administering to it a quantity of oil of vitriol. It was clearly proved that this inhuman mother was the murderer of her child, yet, the Jury declared her "not guilty." Upon this verdict the *London Times* thus speaks:—"The County of Dorset has for some time past obtained an evil notoriety in consequence of the practice of child murder, which has obtained to a lamentable extent among the younger female population of the County. Many cases of this distressing kind have been brought before the Assizes Courts for the district. We grieve to add that the juries empanelled to try the cases have evinced so criminal a spirit, not of mercy to the prisoners, but of cruelty to the wretched children who by their apathy shall shortly become the objects of the same crime, so that a series of tragedies of the same kind may be confidently expected between the present and the next assizes. The Dorchester jury have set a premium on promiscuous concubinage; they have inoculated a district with the habits of crime; they have rendered life of slight account in the eyes of an ignorant population. There is little doubt that a plentiful crop of child-murder will be the natural consequence of this verdict, during the ensuing autumn.—Such is the judgment of the principal Journal in London, on the state of morality in a pretty large district of Protestant—Bible reading England."

Ann Rimmer and Sarah Rimmer, sisters, were tried for attempting to murder Elizabeth Rimmer, the illegitimate daughter of Sarah, by means of oxalic acid. The three lived at Kirkdale. The poison was put into tea, which the girl drank; the taste of the tea and the effects of the poison on her throat and stomach warned her that something was amiss, and she got timely medical aid. The prisoners had quarrelled with Elizabeth, and Ann had threatened to poison her because she did not get a situation. The Jury convicted both prisoners, and sentence of death was recorded.

On Friday the body of a young child was found lying in a sunk cellar in Smith's-court, Candleriggs. The child has every appearance of having been born alive, and must have lain some time in the court, as it is considerably decomposed. No trace has been found of the exposer.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—During the last fortnight, the neighborhood of London has been glutted with balloon exhibitions. One of these feats consisted of the horrible exhibition of a man, with his legs tied to the bottom of the balloon and his head downwards, floating through the air for the amusement (!) of the multitude.

"THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS."

At the Thames Police Court, London, on Friday Mr. Richard Duckett, a gentleman retired from business, was charged on an assant warrant with threatening to cut the throat of his wife.

The complainant, a prim-looking old woman, with a sibylline sort of countenance, stated that she was in dread of her life from the defendant, who had threatened to cut her throat.

Mr. Yardly—What is the cause of the contention between you?

Defendant—Because I won't consent to be a Latter-day Saint. She said to me the other day, "Unless you are baptised into the Church of the Latter-day Saints your soul will be lost—you'll be damned." I said, "If you bother me about your infernal religion I'll cut your throat." The next morning as I was walking down the Mile-end-road to take the air, I was accosted by a stout, portly-looking man, who said, "Is your name Duckett?" to which I replied that it was. He then asked me to have a pint of beer, to which I consented, although my usual drink is gin and water, for I don't pretend to be either a testotaller or a saint. After we had finished our beer he invited me to accompany him a little further down the road. We came to an open piece of ground in the Globe-road, which my companion said was a race-course, although there was scarcely room to whip a cat in it. Near this place stood a large building, which I took to be a factory. We stood at the gate for a few moments, when I found myself suddenly seized by two strong men, and hurried into the house, where I was astonished at seeing men tied down on straw pallets, and unable to move hand or foot. I cried out, "Good God! what is this? Is it a prison? Is it a madhouse? I never injured anybody. I am not mad. Why am I brought here?" I was forcibly undressed, and obliged to lie down on one of the straw pallets. My clothes were taken away, and the next morning, when I wanted to get up, I was commanded to lie still till the doctor saw me. When the doctor came he felt my pulse and spoke to me. He then said this man is no more mad than I am. However, I'll see him again to-morrow morning. On the ensuing morning when he saw me he ordered me to be discharged. And after this my wife took this warrant for me, although I have been married to her these four-and-thirty years, and the father of twelve children, and never struck her a blow during all that time.

Mr. Yardley—Is it true that he has never struck you?

Plaintiff—Yes, but he would then have struck me if he had not been prevented. He never was so happy as during the three months that he was a Latter-day Saint.

Defendant said, his wife becoming one of the Latter-day Saints, with the assistance of brother Kidman, a shipwright and the preacher induced him to attend some of their meetings, but he soon saw enough to satisfy him. When his wife was lately ill, brothers Kidman and Henniken called to see her, and ordered her at once to throw away the Devil's medicine sent in by Dr. Nix, whom he had called in to attend her, and proceeded with prayer to anoint her head and body with oil, on which she started out of bed, exclaiming, "Glory be to the Most High! I'm cured! I'm cured!" I (continued the defendant) cried, "Why did not you do that at first, and not put me to the expense of a doctor?" Brother Kidman said I should cry, "Hosanna to the Highest!" and I was inclined to do so, only he happened to carry the joke too far by telling me that all us saints were to meet together on Mount Zion, in North America, and have a bit of bread and cheese with the Almighty. Brother Kidman then told me to sell my farm, and with the money build a house of Zion to the Lord, away from this cursed Babylon and the scarlet lady. I asked him who was the scarlet lady, suspecting he meant my wife, but he told me it was the Church of England. I then asked him what he called the Church of Rome, to which he answered that she was a bigger harlot; and when I asked him about Methodism, he said it was the worst of all. Finding what sort of people I had to deal with, I cut the concern, and my wife, as I told your worship before, had me taken up as a madman.

Mr. Yardly—You're no more mad than I am, though the circumstances through which you have passed were well calculated to make you so, and the persons who caused your confinement are amenable for the consequences. The warrant is dismissed.

[Surely this case deserves to be seriously looked into. Are there madhouses in London where people may send their relations to be imprisoned and no questions asked? If over-excitement and fright had upset this poor fellow's mind after he was thus carried off, he might, it appears, have been lying chained up in the madhouse as long as it pleased his wife to keep him there. Inquiry ought to be instituted by the Commissioners of Lunacy, or whoever has the proper authority, into this place on the Globe-road, and any other such establishments as exist in London for the convenience of people who want to get rid of their relations.—*Tablet*.]

THE GREATEST SINECURIST IN THE KINGDOM.—This individual, according to a writer in the *Times*, is no other than Mr. Moore, the Principal Registrar of Wills. Mr. Moore was appointed registrar by his father, Archbishop Moore, in December, 1799. He is then described as of Christ Church, Oxford—he was probably a minor at the time; he is nominated in conjunction with two other relatives of the same name, one of whom was a prebendary of Canterbury, and the other M. P. for Woodstock. The fees received by the registrar in 1848 amounted to £10,894 6s. 6d. Taking this sum as an average for the fifty-three years since the date of the appointment, Mr. Moore and his relatives have received from the public, who have been compelled to prove the wills of their relatives in this office, no less than £577,799 4s. 6d. In addition to his proportion of the above enormous sum, Mr. Moore has been, through the appointment of his father, Prebendary of Canterbury 48 years. . . . £50,000 Rector of Latchingdon (and a suitable house) 48 years. . . . 38,400 Rector of Hunton 50 years (and a suitable house). . . . 45,000 Rector of Eynesford, Kent, 50 years, and patronage of living of £410. . . . 7,520 Rector of Hollingbourne, Kent, 51 years, and sine. . . . 2,805

Making another total of . . . £143,705 How much duty he has done for these sums it would