

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

A detachment of 12,000 men has been embarked at Calais on board of French and British man of war. A larger body, of 15,000 men, will shortly follow; the whole is under the command of General Baraguay D'Hilliers. It is supposed that their destination is Cronstadt.

It is thought that there will be a new levy of 30,000 men ordered in France within the next few weeks. The new Imperial Guard is to be reviewed by the Emperor in person on the 15th of August.

It is generally believed in Paris that the Empress is in an interesting situation; and this circumstance is assigned as the reason of her Majesty's not accompanying the Emperor to Boulogne and Calais. The Emperor was received with great enthusiasm at Boulogne, where he drove about without guard or escort. On reviewing the troops that are proceeding to the Baltic, his Majesty addressed a short and energetic speech to the officers, who formed a circle round him. He said, that Russia forced France and England into war; and that the fleets of the two nations now held undisputed possession of the Baltic and the Black Sea, where Europe either silently or publicly sent up its aspirations for their success. He alluded to the "unique incident" of French soldiers being conveyed to the scene of future conflict in British ships of war, which was an evidence of cordial alliance and a guarantee for the triumph of the good cause in which they were embarked. In conclusion, his Majesty said that though imperious duties detained himself in France, his eyes would be steadily fixed on the gallant actions of the brave sons of France whom he had selected as the first to bear her eagles into the very heart of the enemy's naval power, and that he should rejoice to greet them on their return as worthy descendants of the conquerors of Austerlitz, Friedland, Eylau, and Moskowa. The effect of these words on the troops was thrilling.—*Catholic Standard*.

The Bishop of Lugon, hearing of the terror created by the breaking out of cholera in a certain district of his diocese, immediately set out for the infected locality to attend personally to the spiritual and temporal wants of the sick. In like manner, in 1849, the Bishop of Chalons, hearing of the death by cholera of the curé of Suzanne, instead of appointing a successor, assumed himself the dangerous duties, which he continued, though nearly an octogenarian, until the disappearance of the epidemic. We shall have to wait some time before we hear of a Protestant Bishop imitating such truly Popish conduct.

## ITALY.

The following is from the correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*:

"In Italy a strange excitement has taken hold both of the Government and the people." General Lamarmora, the Piedmontese Minister of War, has ordered the formation of military camps in Savoy, at Alessandria, and even in the Island of Sardinia. A great number of soldiers on unlimited leave have been recalled under arms. Simultaneously the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale are being provisioned. Marshal Radetzki, on the other hand, has likewise ordered the formation of a camp between Verona and Volta, where more than 20,000 troops are daily exercised in the operations of war on a small scale, (*petite guerre*.) Troubles, occasioned by the dearth of provisions, have taken place at Codogno, Casale, Pusterlarzo, and in some Lombardian towns. About two hundred persons have been arrested and conveyed to Mantua. According to letters from Naples, numerous arrests had been made there, as well as in Sicily, where the son of Count Caraffa has been imprisoned.

ROME.—The Holy Father has entered on the ninth year of his pontificate, the 17th June being the anniversary of his election, and the 21st that of his coronation. These two days were celebrated by public rejoicings at Rome and in the principal cities of the State of the Church.

Cardinal Mattei had the honor of expressing to His Holiness the sentiments of respect, veneration, and affection, which animate the Princes of the Church, and the representatives of the several Powers individually presented their congratulations on the part of their respective Sovereigns. The Ministers of the Pontifical Government, and the members of the highest orders of the Prelacy, had also the honor of a reception by the Holy Father, and the General in command presented to the Sovereign Pontiff the expression of the respectful devotion of the French army of occupation, the rigid discipline and excellent conduct of the troops composing which have, throughout a period of nearly five years, won golden opinions from all classes at Rome.

M. l'Abbé Lucien Bonaparte has received tonsure from the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Fransoni. It is long since this young Prince first entertained the desire of embracing the ecclesiastical state, and several years ago he had entered a Religious Order.

## GERMAN POWERS.

A French journal of repute, which reckons among its sources of information the Russian agents who still linger on the frontiers of France and in Western Germany, draws a strange and humiliating picture of the attitude assumed by the German Sovereigns towards the Court of St. Petersburg, and of the last negotiations between these personages. According to this narrative of the *Journal des Debats*, the official communications made by the German Cabinets to the Russian Government subsequent to the Convention of Berlin and the interview at Tetschen were in each case accompanied by confidential autograph letters, in which the Imperial and Royal correspondents addressed the Emperor Nicholas in the

most affectionate terms, protested that they had no inclination to make war, entreated His Majesty to condescend to accede to their solicitations for peace, and offered in that case to constitute themselves the mediators at a congress at which all pending questions were to be discussed and arranged. It is even added that the King of Prussia had the inexpressible meanness to beg his Imperial brother-in-law to honor him with a personal interview on his recent visit to the frontiers of East Prussia—a request to which the Emperor Nicholas sent a flat refusal by one of his Aides-de-Camp—and indeed the Czar, if this account is at all to be believed, appears to have taken no further notice of these puerile appeals to his compassion than to give fresh instructions for the movements of his troops and to send as his representative to Vienna a man well known to be a partisan of the war, and a member of the ultra-Muscovite party, while he reminded the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia that they owed their existence to his protection, and threatened to punish their ingratitude by some tremendous manifestation of his power and vengeance.—*London Times*.

## RUSSIA.

The last number of the *Auburg Gazette* contains advices up to the 23rd June from St. Petersburg.—The inhabitants of that capital are in complete ignorance of the intentions of the Czar. The greatest activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers hurry to and fro by day and night. Large bodies come and go, though no one seems to know where from or where to: Reviews are held daily.—The fortifications at the mouths of the Neva have met with the approbation of the Emperor, "but they will hardly answer the purpose for which they are intended." The evil tidings from the Danube were so totally unexpected, that the equanimity of the Emperor was sorely disturbed. For some days the Monarch was much cast down, but he at last rallied, and returned to business with redoubled energy. If the people at St. Petersburg are unable to penetrate the mystery in which the intentions of their Sovereign are involved, we see clearly enough what is about to take place. The Autocrat is resolved to attribute the disasters which have happened to his armies to Austria rather than to the Turks, and he is preparing to let her feel the consequences of his anger.

The tremendous concentration of troops on the Austrian frontiers continues without interruption.—For a time the direction taken by the Russian troops which marched through Poland was to the north-eastern extremity of the Austrian empire; but orders have now been issued for large detachments to proceed in the direction of Cracow.

## SPAIN.

From Spain, all the accounts we have received represent the military revolt as a failure. The bulk of the army has remained faithful to the Queen, and the population of the provinces have manifested no intention to embark in a revolution. Serrano, once a Court favorite, and whilom Universal Minister when the Regency of Espartero was overthrown, has joined O'Donnell, but it does not appear that his alliance has brought with it an accession of moral or material strength.—*Catholic Standard*.

## WAR IN THE EAST.

The army of Omer Pasha has obtained another series of superb victories on the left bank of the Danube, near Giurgevo. The first battle took place on the 5th ult., and the Russians sustained a loss of 400 men; on the 7th the Turks renewed the attack, when General Seymonoff's loss, in killed and wounded, amounted to 900; on the 8th the Ottoman troops crowned their achievement by capturing the Islands of Mokan and Olneika, thus obtaining complete possession of Giurgevo.

The Vienna papers are informed from the principalities that 9,000 to 10,000 sick and wounded are now on the road from Bucharest to the Sereth. The Warsaw correspondent of the *Presse* affirms that the demoralisation of the Russian army is complete. The soldiers before Silistria loudly complained that they had been led to the shambles. The front ranks of the storming parties before Silistria refused to advance towards the Turkish works. Prince Paskievitch ordered two Greek priests, bearing the sacred pictures, to place themselves at the head of the men, and, when even this powerful stimulus failed, the veteran left his saddle, and, seizing a flag, led on the men himself. The loss of officers has been tremendous. Russian officers who have recently joined the army relate that the Emperor is indisposed, and suffers from depression of spirits. When his Majesty appears in public he always wears a large Greek cross, the symbol of his spiritual sovereignty.

The *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* gives some extracts from the answer of the Czar. It appears from those that the Emperor accepts the common protectorate of the Greek Christians as proposed by the four Powers. He will evacuate the Ottoman territories if the Western Powers will quit them, and Austria abstain from entering. Russia will continue to occupy the line of the river Sereth, in Moldavia, as a measure of strategy. The Czar is ready to enter into negotiations under a guarantee that during the progress of the negotiations nothing shall be undertaken that may be unfavorable to his interests. Of course, such terms are inadmissible.

CHAPLAINS TO THE ARMY IN THE EAST.—The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Varna says—An increase to the chaplains is, I understand, daily expected and much it is needed, as at Scutari there is a general hospital, now containing nearly 500 sick, with only one chaplain, and any epidemic or action with the enemy would soon double his labors. The poor Roman Catholics have just lost their excellent priest; until the arrival of another from England they are supplied with an Italian from Pera; but

their confession to him is of little avail, as he does not understand English. Again, when the troops have moved on from Varna, there will be no one at all to visit the hospital and bury the dead there, unless a chaplain be taken for that purpose from one of the divisions.

The fraternisation of the English and French troops is carried to the most ridiculous lengths, and groups are to be seen in all directions squatted on the greensward. Zouaves with Guards' bearskin shakos; a Rifleman with the head investment of a Chasseur de Vincennes; a Connaught Ranger and a French artilleryman instructing each other in the numerals of their respective tongues, as a first lesson in the acquisition of a foreign language. The troops and seamen are remarkably healthy, and the universal wish is for a speedy meeting with the Russians.

DISCOVERY AT GALLIOLI.—In a letter from a private soldier, dated Gallipoli, June 10, and addressed to his family, we read:—"And another thing I have to inform you, we found a young girl here—an English girl. She was a slave to some Greek here; she was found working in the fields, by one of the women of the 28th Regiment, who was going across the fields to go to market, when the poor creature called her over, and asked her for a drink of water, and then she told her she was an Englishwoman, and had been a slave to this Greek four years; she was shipwrecked with her father when she was 12 years old. She says this fellow was a pirate when he first took her. But the soldiers went and got some clue to where these fellows were, and pulled the nest about them, and brought five of them prisoners, and brought twenty women away with them—all slaves. But they had the Englishwomen confined in irons somewhere else. But they told the men they would hang them all there and then to a tree, if they would not tell where the Englishwoman was; and to save their lives they told, and they then found the poor girl in a dungeon underground, and in irons, with a great weight on her chest; so they released her. These men are to be tried, and they are sure to be shot. The soldiers are going to make a subscription for her; she is a native of Essex."

The *Catholic Standard* says:—"The news from Turkey is satisfactory. The combined attack upon Sebastopol will soon be a *fait accompli*. The land attack will be made by 75,000 French and British troops, and the two fleets will simultaneously operate upon the sea batteries."

It is reported that the Turks have entered Bucharest; that they have crossed the Danube at several places, and that the Russians had suffered a defeat in the Dobrukschia.

## THE BALTIC.

An opinion being entertained that an attack on Cronstadt was practicable on the northern side of the island, Rear-Admiral Chads and Vice-Admiral Parssval-Deschenes, accompanied by Lord C. Paget, of the Princess Royal, the Hon. H. Keppell, of the St. Jean d'Acre, and others, embarked on the 29th in the Driver, paddle-wheel steamer, and proceeded as far up the channel as was necessary, in order to judge by personal observation the nearest distance off the town which could be approached with safety by any portion of the ships in the fleet. I believe I am not mistaken in informing you that the greater part of the ships in the fleet way, without difficulty, steam up the channel on the northern side of the island, and take up a position from which they might, at long range, throw their shell, &c., into the town, and destroy it, without sustaining any serious injury themselves.

They in-shore squadron of paddle and screw steamers have captured several fishing boats, with their crews. The enemy's coasting trade on both sides of the Gulf of Finland is completely stopped.

A sudden change in the temperature of the atmosphere, from cold to heat, has, during the last few days, caused much sickness in most of the ships, and several deaths have occurred. The progress of the disease, which was of a formidable character, has fortunately been arrested by a favorable change in the weather, and most of the patients are rapidly approaching a state of convalescence.

The Commander-in-Chief, with upwards of 30 sail, 18 of which are line of battle ships, will remain off Cronstadt until further instructions from the English Government. The yachts *Esmeralda* and *Gondola* have been in company with the fleet for several weeks past.

CHARLEY WANTING TO BE AT IT.—The *Morning Chronicle* says—"A request, it is understood, was submitted to the Cabinet Council held on Saturday last, for permission to allow Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, with the fleet under his command, to attack Cronstadt. Sir James Graham, G.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of New Castle, War Minister, attended a Privy Council, held on Monday by the Queen, to consider the same application and resolution of the Cabinet Council; and, although the result has not transpired, the despatch of Brigadier-General Harry Jones, and a company of Royal Sappers and Miners from Clatham for the Baltic, leave little doubt as to the answer sent to the gallant Admiral in command of the Baltic fleet. The Dauntless, screw steam-frigate, brought home the application from Sir Charles Napier, and is now on her way back with the answer."

The following paragraph is taken from the *Morning Chronicle*:—"A proposition has been sent to the Admiralty for the perfect sealing up of the entrance to Cronstadt, by which the Russian fleet will be kept there for years, and if necessary for ever. The plan is now before the Admiralty. To have further explanations at present would be most injudicious; but, if carried out, it will release nine-tenths of our fleet from that part of the Baltic, after which Sweaborg and Helsingfors may have similar cards

played at a cost of a few shot and shells, and, most certainly, without loss of lives compared with Gamla Karleby."

THE FLEET IN THE BALTIC.—"What will they say of us in England?" These are words which, if narratives of the time speak truth, the Duke of Wellington addressed to one of his regiments when hard pressed at Waterloo. It is a question which I well know is asked, not without anxiety, by officers of our Baltic fleet. If that fleet should return in October without material loss or damage, having accomplished nothing more than up to this moment it has accomplished, in my humble judgment England ought with one voice to say—"I am satisfied. You have kept rotting in their harbors two powerful hostile fleets, any single ship of which, once through the Sound, might have done incalculable mischief to our commerce, in our own waters or elsewhere, before she could have been captured. You have detained in the north a powerful land force, which might have been employed against our allies and ourselves on the Danube. You have paralyzed the trade, disturbed the repose, and humbled the pride of an insolent aggressor. You have maintained the honor and interests of your country without wasting her resources or lavishing her blood on hopeless enterprises. You have attempted all that it was necessary and possible to execute. These are services which may not have met the original expectations of a portion of the public, but they amply justify the expenses of your outfit and employment, and they satisfy now the calmer opinion of a people grown wise by observation and reflection." I do not know, Sir, whether this stage of common sense has yet been reached by the public. If so, your efforts have mainly contributed to its attainment. I am very certain that it had not been attained when our fleet left Spithead. A vitiated state of opinion and expectation which then prevailed may still exist. Men may be found to ask, why do our Admirals content themselves with counting the Russian pennants in Helsingfors? Why is not Cronstadt in ashes? If this be so, and so long as such questions are asked, the commanders of our Baltic fleet, and, above all, Admiral Napier, are in an unfair and false position. Admiral Napier, I repeat, above all. That officer was selected by Government for a post of unparalleled responsibility, upon a careful consideration of his character and services; but much of the acclamation with which his appointment was hailed was founded on considerations of a very different description. Premature poems were sung. Comparisons, indecent and unjust, were drawn between his anticipated activity and the assumed tardiness of commanders in other quarters. This state of feeling, pregnant with future reaction and disappointment equally unjust, was fomented by indiscretions on which I forbear to dwell. Of all this Admiral Napier was innocent, but he has to bear the consequences. On the great question of the assailability of Cronstadt and Helsingfors I offer no opinion. Assuming the mere possibility that Admiral Napier may retire towards autumn, leaving them unassailed, allow me to ask whether Nelson or Collingwood, during the late war ever attacked any one of the great arsenals of the nation their antagonist and, thank God, our present ally. Can we suppose that the latter especially, during his weary vigils off Toulon, lacked the will or the courage to attack the harbor he was condemned to watch? I repeat that it is not my purpose to offer, upon an unprofessional view of the lithographic data of shop windows, an opinion on the vulnerability of Helsingfors or Cronstadt. I do wish to show in advance that there may be reasons for abiding by the judgment of our naval commanders on this point. The Duke of Wellington used to say that no fortress of the second order properly defended could fall to naval attack. The two fortresses in question are assuredly of the first order, and there is no precedent of naval success applicable to the case of either. As far as I know, the only cases which might be cited as at all bearing on the question are four in number—Copenhagen, Algiers, St. Juan d'Ulloa, and St. Jean d'Acre. Of these Copenhagen is the only instance of a well-conducted defence. At Algiers and St. Jean d'Acre the courage of semi-barbarous antagonists could but ill supply scientific deficiencies. At Algiers they allowed Lord Exmouth to approach unmolested, and the mole battery was crushed before it could fire. At Acre the Egyptian's guns were laid at a wrong elevation, and, though the defence was brave, our loss was trifling. St. Juan d'Ulloa was defended by Mexicans, with Mexican powder. It may be said that the weight of our ships' broadsides has since been much increased and their practice improved. If, however, Cronstadt should fall, it will not be from deficiency in weight of projectiles; nor has Hango given us any reason to rely on any want of skill or tenacity in Russian artillerymen.

In the Black Sea Admiral Dumas has been perhaps less exposed than Admiral Napier to exaggerated expectations, but he has had his share of unjust criticism and unreasonable demands. Had he so far forgotten his duty as to allow himself to be influenced by these, his fleet might have shared the fate of the Tiger, and the Russians might have been still masters of the bad Black Sea.—*Correspondent of Times*.

## AUSTRALIA.

THE NEGROES AT THE DIGGINGS.—An American correspondent of the *Williamsburg Times* writes from Melbourne:—"The colored people, almost without exception, are doing well here; they are lucky as diggers, and almost find employment as cooks, and at good wages. Close by us, two men took out \$18,000 from their claim. Mrs. Stowe's work having reached the colony, a good deal of sympathy is manifested for the colored people who come