

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers announce the discovery of a conspiracy, with very extended ramifications, under the auspices, as it is affirmed, of the Counts de Chambord and de Montemolin, with the twofold object of promoting their own peculiar interests and at the same time creating a diversion in favor of Russia by embarrassing the Western Powers. It is needless to add that Russian gold is the mainspring of the whole affair.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—It is now positively stated that the Empress of the French is *en route*. This has been already reported many times; and as often turned out untrue. It has now, however, been communicated officially to their respective Governments by more than one diplomatist.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL CANROBERT.—The return of General Canrobert to France appears to be confirmed. He will be created a marshal before the time of the arrival of Queen Victoria, simultaneously with Pelissier. Rumor even mentions the creation of four marshals, but public opinion divides between three generals and one admiral, or two generals and two admirals. As to the motive of Canrobert's return, people observe that he is a personal *protégé* of the Empress, and that his recall is in no wise tantamount to a disgrace. But the true reason is, that Pelissier not having realized the hopes based on his known energy, a reaction is evident among the troops in the Crimea in favor of Canrobert, and might embarrass the General-in-chief.

CONVICTION OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police has pronounced sentence of conviction on 50 persons, accused of having been members of secret societies, called the "Marianne," the "Fraternité," and the "Fraternité Nouvelle." No part of the proceedings has been allowed to be published, nor does the text of the judgment, which is all that is given of a trial that lasted the whole week, throw any light on the plans and designs of the conspirators. The sentences vary from one to five years' imprisonment, with five years' privation of civil rights, and the payment of 100f. fine. There is a rumor of the police having arrested some Italian refugees, charged with entertaining culpable designs, but it is not said of what the parties are particularly accused.

PROJECTED TUNNEL RAILWAY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—M. Favre, an engineer, has lately published some observations relative to the possibility of making a railway under the Channel from France to England. The length of the work, he says, would be 30 kilometres (18½ English miles), and pierced at such a length as to always leave 25 metres at least between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel he proposes to have lined with a double archway, one of bricks and the other of iron, this latter, pierced with narrow openings, to at once allow the slightest infiltration to be perceived. Engineers are at present, M. Favre states, in conclusion, engaged in estimating as accurately as can well be done, the utmost cost of the execution of a tunnel under the channel between England and France. Such is M. Favre's plan, which, whatever may be thought of its feasibility, certainly is not wanting in boldness.

SPAIN.

A REPORTED SPANISH LEGION FOR THE CRIMEA.—A report is current in Madrid that the Cortes will be convoked shortly in an extraordinary meeting, and for a most extraordinary purpose. According to this rumor, Ministers assembled in Council and resolved that Spain must and should take her place amongst the nations of Europe; that whilst a small State like Piedmont could send forth 10,000 of her best and bravest men to share the dangers and glories of the Crimea, it ill behoved Spain to stand aloof in inglorious ease and watch the conflict. The Ministers, therefore, resolved to convoke the Cortes, and proclaim their intention to send 25,000 Spanish troops to join the Allies before Sebastopol. Such is the story now running about Madrid.

GERMAN POWERS.

A private letter from Vienna says:—"In reply to your inquiries I am unable to tell you what answer has been returned by the Archduchess Sophia to the Empress Dowager, of Russia, but here, even the Russian party, seeing the Emperor so favorably disposed towards the Western alliance is of opinion that Russia ought to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees as given by the allies. A person wrote lately from St. Petersburg to say that the grand Duke Constantine himself was beginning to despair of the cause of Russia, because she had to fight against invincible fleets and armies of invasion at the extremities of the Empire. 'If France and England,' said the Grand Duke, 'were continuous with Russia we should issue from the struggle triumphantly, for we should have only to show to our valiant people the riches of the West, and its luxury, to subjugate it.' Germany in the *ensemble* of its States, without excepting Prussia, thinks that Russia ought to renounce her projects of conquest, so that, though it loves Russia at heart, it will never take her part against France and England, for in this case the wrath of these Powers would justly fall on Germany alone."

Another private letter from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that the relations between France and Austria have considerably changed for the better of late, and that the young Emperor recently declared to a diplomatic agent at the Court of Vienna that France and England had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of his Cabinet. That such a declaration was made by the Emperor I can assure you positively, but I fear that the sincerity of his Majesty, and the reality of the improvement in the relations between France and Austria, are not credited by many here.

SUPPRESSION OF A CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER.—The *Volkshalle*, a Catholic newspaper published in Cologne, has been suppressed by the order of the Protestant government of Prussia. The *Volkshalle* has given offence to the drunken King of Prussia by its anti-Russian articles. The worthy follower of Luther will not permit a Catholic paper to express its abhorrence of the schismatic persecutors of nuns, and spoilers of monasteries. Such conduct as this is worthy of the monarch who, a short time since, prohibited the Catholic Associations of Germany from holding a meeting for religious purposes in Cologne.

The time, we hope, is not far distant when a French army on the Rhine will give back to the French Empire the Rhenish provinces that once belonged to it, and that ever since the downfall of Napoleon I. have been groaning under the oppression and persecution of the Protestant despots of Prussia and Baden.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Officers from the German States (says a letter from Frankfurt of the 31st) are arriving here on their way to Heligoland to take service in the English German Legion. Two days back several Prussian officers, and Captain Brausen, a Hanoverian, went on to the island. The legion is now nearly complete, and a great number of men have been embarked for England. Russian agents are endeavoring to induce the Senates of Hamburg and Bremen to interfere and prevent these enlistments. At the former place, the Senate has not responded to the application; but at Bremen, last week, an order was issued to all hotel keepers to at once make known to the police, under pain of imprisonment, whatever persons were living under their roofs engaged in enlisting recruits. In accordance with the full powers given by the British Government to its Minister at the Sardinian Court, a central recruiting-office has been established at Novara for the Italian portion of the Foreign Legion. Situated between Lombardy and Switzerland, and united by railway to the port of Genoa, Novara is admirably located for such a purpose.

RUSSIA.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT ST. PETERSBURG.—There have been no less than four large fires lately, and rumors are current that they are the work of incendiaries. Although the Government has not failed to institute strict researches, nothing has transpired tending to criminate any one. The foreigners residing in the city are, however, looked upon with suspicion, and orders have been given to the secret police to keep a doubly rigorous watch on their movements.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that on the 14th of July, a gun-boat carrying the British flag appeared before Otchakoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otchakoff it will be remembered, commands, together with Kilbaum, the strait about 2½ miles in width, by which the Lagoon on the Dnieper communicated with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nicholoff Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

RUSSIAN TREACHERY AND MURDER.—OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE AFFAIR OF HANGOE-ÜDD.—A further series of official letters relating to the attack on an English boat's crew at Hangoe, on the 5th of June, has been presented to parliament. They fix for ever on "the affair at Hangoe-Üdd" the stain of treachery and murder. General de Berg had remarked on the approach of the Cossack's boat armed with a gun, and laid stress upon the haste of the boat's crew to get rid of the piece by throwing it overboard at the commencement of the attack. It is now proved that the boat in question was not fitted with a gun, and has never mounted one on any occasion. The first appeal made by Admiral Dundas to the Russian authorities at Helsingfors after the transaction in question, was met on the part of General de Berg by a sweeping charge, that ever since the opening of the war the English had made foul play with the flag of truce. Several of the documents just published are reports of our naval officers respecting the proceedings referred to. The report that officers of the Viper took sounding at Kamiesch Bournu under cover of a flag of truce, and while pretending to land a carriage, as an act of courtesy, is denied in a letter of Commander Armytage to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The Russian War Minister has not mentioned any such report as having been forwarded to him by the Russian authorities. The charge has been put forward solely on the authority of a camp rumor published in an English newspaper. The matter was inquired into, and its falsehood established in parliament in June last. Commander Armytage states that on the occasion referred to, the Viper was not within three miles of the batteries during the whole time the flag of truce was flying. General de Berg had asserted that on a certain day a cutter visited Tvermine under a flag of truce, and finding the place undefended had burnt a number of huts and boats. Lieut. Field, who commanded on the occasion reports that no flag of truce or anything answering to that description, was used or attempted to be used, and that no huts were burnt, and no property on shore molested, but that only the vessels in the creeks were destroyed. It was further charged that the boats of the steam-sloop Harrier had, on the 23rd and 24th of June, destroyed a quantity of Russian shipping, after their safety had been engaged for by Capt. Otter, to the burgo-master of Nystadt. Commander Story reports that the vessels destroyed afterwards were entirely distinct from any referred to in Capt. Otter's arrangements. The vessels spoken of in Capt. Otter's arrangement were those in the harbor of Nystadt. Those destroyed afterwards (55 in number) were vessels lying to the northward and southward of the town; the latter (five in number) about four miles

off, and the former and remainder, from 12 to 15 miles. Finally, we come to the affair of Raumo insisted on in Prince Dolgorouki's letter. Both accounts agree that conditions of surrender were offered under a flag of truce; but it appears, on comparing them, that the British officer and the Burgo-master, who communicated through an interpreter, did not comprehend each other. Commander Gardner says, "he (the Burgo-master) agreed to my taking the vessels out, and promised that the sails and rigging should be sent out. He then returned to the shore. I hauled down the flag of truce and sent the boats, under the first lieutenant, to bring out the nearest vessel, which was lying a little further out than where the parley took place. Whilst in the act of casting her off from the shore a fire of musketry was poured into the boats by men concealed in the houses along both sides of the creek or harbor." The language of Burgo-master Peterson's report is on the contrary—"I replied that it was impossible to give up the ships, and they then told me I might retire." Thus the Russian charges of "abusive employment of the flag of truce" are one by one examined and refuted.

SOMETHING IS REALLY TO BE DONE IN THE BALTIC.—A letter from Nargen contains the following passages:—"Every movement indicates that we are on the point of striking a severe blow against the power of the Autocrat of All the Russias in this important and hitherto intact part of his dominions. Vessels are daily arriving from our out-stations; gunboats making their appearance constantly, in twos and threes, from Cronstadt and elsewhere. The Calcutta and *Æolus* have arrived, full of shell and other warlike stores. The mortar-vessels, under the command of Lieut. Nilast, are ready for service, and crammed full with 13-inch shell carcasses, &c.; and last, though, perhaps, not the least ominous, the Belleisle hospital ship has made her number full of medical men, nasty phisic, and sharp knives. Rumor (who tells horrible untruths in the Baltic this year), says that Thursday or Friday are the days on which an attack is to be made on—. The poor fellows in the fleet off Cronstadt, who scent from afar the breath of our preparations here, are awfully disgusted at not being able to join us; but the position they hold is a most important one, inasmuch as it keeps the enemy in check, and in ignorance of the real nature of our kind intentions regarding him. Four mortar vessels were taken away this week by the Cossack and the Magicienne for the purpose of shelling a fortification near Viborg, which, from information received, was supposed to be within range of these vessels from the water. On arriving there it was found that the fort was nearly four miles from the nearest point to which they could approach it, so that the idea was abandoned and the vessels brought back here. The Arrogant has been pitching into Cossacks, destroying earthworks, bridges, &c., and keeping the neighborhood of Viborg alive. Her first lieutenant has at last received his well-earned promotion—to everybody's satisfaction.

UNITED STATES.

THE MAINE LAW IN MICHIGAN.—We do not know what could be more cowardly than the manner in which the friends of the liquor law are enforcing it in this city. It is perfectly notorious that the retail liquor traffic is openly and boldly carried on from one end of the city to the other, and that the wholesale traffic is unrestrained. It is perfectly notorious that whisky is daily unloaded upon our docks, and that there are immense stocks of liquors in store for sale. Yet the efforts to enforce the law are confined to half a dozen arrests per week of small retailers—some of the smallest in the city. There seems to be an intention to annoy individuals, rather than a desire to stop the sale of spirits, for the sources of the traffic are not touched—the wholesale dealers are unmolested. No attempt has been made to put in force the search, seizure and nuisance clauses of the act. Why is this? The law exists—why do not its friends carry it into full effect? They dare not do it. They know, in their hearts, that in its main features it is invalid—that it is an oppressive, outrageous, and unconstitutional enactment. They dare not carry it into effect.—*Detroit Free Press, August 2d.*

"PROFANITY" IN NEW ENGLAND.—WARNING TO IRISH PAPISTS.—Not long ago, in Bridgeport, Conn., a strict Puritan Deacon of the old school, had engaged an Irishman to do a job of work for him. Meeting him he asked when he was going to begin it, when the Irishman said: "By the help of God I will commence next Monday." Our Deacon discharged him, saying that he would have no man do work for him who was guilty of such profanity! The story comes to us straight and well attested. We commend it to the future attention of Irishmen in that quarter.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

MORE VIOLENCE.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 10th says:—"About nine o'clock last night, Mr. Francis Carr, who has been teaching school at Mooresville, in this county, for some months past, was assailed in his boarding-house by a gang of seven or eight men, and driven from the place. He was pursued about a mile, his pursuers shouting 'Kill the d-d Irishman,' 'knock his brains out,' &c. Mr. Carr managed to escape in the dark, and wandering about in the woods all night, reaching the city this morning with only a portion of his clothing on, the mob not permitting him to take the remainder. Mr. Carr is a peaceable and unoffending man, who has taught school in this neighborhood and that of Evansville for several years. His only offence is that he was born in Ireland. Comment on such conduct is unnecessary."

NO IRISH OR GERMAN NEED APPLY.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* of Tuesday, the 14th inst:

"WANTED. A few workmen can be employed on the Light house at 'Sever Foot Knoll,' to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. No Irishman or German need apply."

MURRAY & HAZLEHURST.
Vulcan Works.

One of this firm (Mr. Hazlehurst) is said to be an Englishman, and the other is of Irish descent.—*Catholic Mirror.*

POTATO ROT.—We hear citizens complaining of the appearance of rot thus early in the garden potatoes, most of those, however, which were planted in wet soil. A friend passing through sections of Pennsylvania says that whole fields were rotting, and that the whole crop would be an utter failure there. The abundant rains of late, it is thought, give malignity to this singular disease.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Republican, Aug. 14.*

KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.—Oh, if I was President of these United States, I'd arrange my business according to—

The niggers I would sell,
The Irish send to hell,
And the Dutch on 'tother side o' Jordan.

EXCITEMENT IN KANZAS.—AN ABOLITIONIST WHIPPED.—The *Kansas Squalter Sovereign*, of August 7th, contains an account of the excitement created in Atchison, by the whipping of an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, named Kelly. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed, declaratory of an intention to rid the Territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the Territory within an hour.

FILIAL PIETY.—Rev. W. B. Rabel, of Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference, is about putting to press a "History of the Devil." The *Virginia Telescope* has examined the manuscript, and expects a "rich treat."

It was near New Haven, Connecticut, the City of Elms, as our correspondent writes, that the Rev'd Mr. Smitkins was describing the peaceful departure of an aged saint, on whose last hour it had been his recent privilege to attend. Mr. Smitkins was one of the unlearned clergy, who despised grammar, and spoke as they were moved. He said: "When I arrived at the house of my diseased friend, he was perspiring his last. I went and stood by his bedside. He was gone too far to talk, but I said, 'Brother, if you feel happy now, just squeeze my hand,' and he squeeze it."

There is a village in Michigan where the church bell is rung every day at 12 o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have the chills and fever all round.—*American Paper.*

PALMERSTON AS A MISSIONARY.

The following is the conclusion of the report of Lord Palmerston's speech at the dinner given by the East India Company to the new Governor-General:—"The noble lord remarked upon the curious fact that, whereas of old all civilisation came from India, through Egypt, now we, who were barbarians, were bringing back civilization and enlightenment to the parent source. Perhaps it might be our fate to confer on the countless millions of India a higher and holier gift than any mere human knowledge, but that must be left to the hands of time and the gradual improvement of the people. In consequence of this report, the Lord Privy Seal, the War Minister, and the Home Secretary, as the three members of the present Administration who profess some regard for religion, are understood to have waited upon the Premier, and remonstrated against such statements being given to the public as the views of the Cabinet on missionary enterprise. A conversation to the following effect is believed to have taken place:—The Duke: But do I understand that this was really what your lordship said?—The Premier: I can't answer for your understanding; but you were present, and so were you two others, and you know what I said.—The Duke: Don't let us joke about it, please. It is certain that you could not have meant to say that, and I think a corrected report ought to be published.—The Premier: Better corrections; they never do any good. But let's see what it is that has shocked you so mightily.—(Reads.) Well, what's the matter with it? Didn't civilisation come from India through Egypt, like the *Overland Mail*?—Lord P.: That's not the most objectionable part, though I do not suppose you know the religious argument by which only such a statement could be defended. Real civilisation means Christianity, and in one sense that came out of Egypt, but—. The Premier: Thank you. I have heard of that. But, as that defence does not include India, I won't trouble you for it. I used civilisation in the—a—a—ordinary sense, reading and writing, fine arts, and all that. The context shows it, as I go on to speak of the other business.—Lord P.: The other business! But let us go on. "The higher and holier gift." I may assume, means the knowledge of Christianity?—The Premier: Why do you Scotch say "asshume" for? Can't you spell? You might as well say *asshri*—by way of a change.—Sir G.G. (impatiently): We must ask your lordship to refrain from levity for a few moments. You are reported to have gone on to say that the spread of Christianity in India must be left to the hands of time and to the gradual improvement of the people. In other words, that if we leave them alone, long enough, they will prove so enlightened as to embrace the true religion.—The Premier: Very well; I dare say they will. Of course it won't be in our time, unless, to be sure, the masterly way in which our officers torture them to make them fork out convinces them of the superiority of our system.—Lord P.: But do you seriously believe that a nation will ever improve itself into Christianity?—The Premier: How should I know? This is a wonderful age—steam, gas, electric telegraph, onward progress, march of intellect, knowledge is power, and all that. Nothing would astonish me.—The Duke: We do not hope to make any impression upon you, my dear Palmerston; but for the sake of the credit of the Cabinet, which your theological eccentricities have a good deal damaged.—The Premier: Come, I like that. I am as good as any of you.—The Duke: We are none of us good.—The Premier: Yes we are, I tell you. I am. Now, then. Didn't I go to church on the Humiliation Day, and behave like a bishop?—The Duke: Well—you see, there are people who think seriously on these matters, and who have been shocked and scandalised at some of your displays. Now, this would be a good opportunity for you to show that you have a sense of what is fitting in connection with such a subject. Have an authorised report inserted in the *Times*, and modify this objectionable matter into something like conformity with received belief.—The Premier: But confound it, I dare say I did say what's printed there—the reporters are deuced sharpwitted. Now, not to remark upon the propriety of my telling a falsehood for the benefit of your religious character, suppose the reporter should hand in his shorthand notes, and they contain what you object to? I tell you what, you are three deuced good fellows and remarkably clever in your lines, but you have found a mare's nest. Who