

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On the night of the 8th instant, whilst the Emperor of the French was at the door of the Theatre-Italian, at the moment the carriage containing the Ladies of Honor of the Empress stopped at the entrance of the Theatre, an individual who was standing on the trottoir discharged, without taking aim, two pocket pistols at the carriage. No one was struck. The man, who had more the appearance of a maniac than an assassin, was immediately arrested. The name of the individual is Bellemare. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When 16 years of age he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling. The Emperor, on his entrance into the theatre, where the news of this criminal attempt was immediately known, was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and by rounds of applause, which were renewed at intervals. His Majesty only remained about one hour at the theatre, and then proceeded to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The cause of Bellemare's mistaking the carriage which contained the Ladies of Honor is worth being noticed. An old man who served as a soldier under the Consulate and the first Empire, and on whom the present Emperor has bestowed a pension of 1,000 francs, happened to be standing on the pathway at the moment the carriage drove up, conversing with the tapissier of the theatre, whose wife and children were present. The old man in question is so enthusiastic a partisan of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, and particularly of Napoleon III., that the very sight of the livery of the Imperial household drives him into transports of joy. Wherever the Emperor is expected there he plants himself for hours, and waits with the most exemplary patience under all kinds of weather until he gratifies himself by a sight of his benefactor. He happened last night to be standing quite close to Bellemare when the carriage drove up. At once he began shouting with all his might and main, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" and his friend the tapissier, and his wife and children, joined in the chorus. It was at that instant that Bellemare stepped forward hastily; his movement was observed by the sergent de ville, who struck down his arms.

CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL IN PARIS.—The Emperor, on Thursday, attended in the church of Notre Dame a *Te Deum*, celebrated as an act of thanksgiving for the capture of Sebastopol. The Ministers, the Senators, the Legislative Corps, the high functionaries, &c., were also present. Gratuitous performances were given in the theatres of Paris. At night the public buildings were illuminated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sebastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

The Paris *Débats* contains an editorial article discussing the question, whether Sebastopol is tenable by the allies, while the Russians are masters of the forts on the north side, fronting the sea, and asserts that the town is quite tenable, the possession of Fort Chersonese and Balaklava superseding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions, until the allies make some movement; hence all speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be purely imaginary.

A DELICATE PRESENT.—During one of the Queen's promenades through the fine art section of the Paris exhibition, one of the small microscopic pictures by M. Meissonnier—the interior of a cabinet, with soldiers of the guard of the old kings of France drinking and quarrelling—caught her eye. The groups were picturesque, the costumes striking, and the degree of finish was marvellous. Her Majesty expressed admiration of the work. Next morning it was lying in her apartment at St. Cloud—a present from the Emperor Napoleon, who, with imperial courtesy, had bought the picture for 25,000 francs.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.—The report that Austria was about, or had undertaken, to range herself on the side of the Western Powers, is contradicted by the official *Prussian Gazette* of the 5th, which says:—"We can positively assert that no new diplomatic fact has taken place to justify in the least the various reports of an intended, or an already concluded arrangement, between Austria and the Western Powers, by which the former was to assume a decided position against Russia." The semi-official Vienna papers hold a bitter, and even a derisive, language towards the Allies, the *Austrian Gazette* affirming that "while Russia has a Gortschakoff, an Osten-Sacken, a Totleben," and others who are mentioned, "she may smile at the pretensions of the English and French."

ITALY.

A diplomatic "difference" has just arisen between Sardinia and Tuscany. In July last the Piedmontese Cabinet appointed Count Antonio Casati as an attaché to the Sardinian Legation at Florence. Count Casati is the youngest son of the Lombard (exiled) Count Gabrio Casati, who was, in 1848, the President of the Provisional Government of Lombardy, and now is a naturalized Sardinian subject and a senator of this kingdom. The Count Casati went to Florence early in August, but when the Marquis Sauli, the Sardinian Minister there, asked the Grand Duke's leave to have the honor to introduce to him his new attaché, the Grand Duke refused to comply with that demand. It appears that the Austrian Minister and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany had strongly urged upon the Grand Duke not to receive the Sardinian attaché, and that they had suc-

ceeded in bringing about a change in the former resolution of the Tuscan Cabinet. The Sardinian Government, being informed of what had happened, have immediately recalled from Florence their Legation. Under the present circumstances, the recall of the Sardinian Legation from Florence is not a matter of indifference, and I am sure that when the intelligence of such an event is known it will not fail to produce a strong impression in Italy.

A letter from Rome, of the 28th ult., says:—"As the pope was a few days ago taking a walk near the Cavaleggi-gate, he met a number of convicts who were being conveyed to the bagnos at Civita Vecchia; they were tightly bound, were thrust into a narrow cart, and, it was evident, suffered greatly from the jolting of the vehicle. The pope was much affected, and he cried out to a priest who accompanied him—'What! Is that the way in which prisoners are conveyed?' The day after his holiness gave orders that cellular vans, like those used in France and England, should be constructed for the conveyance of prisoners."

The Neapolitan government is again violently attacked by all the revolutionary papers: they ought, on the contrary, to be tamed into silence, at least, by the fact that the allocution pronounced by His Holiness on the affairs of Spain and Piedmont, and published by every other press in Europe, have not yet appeared in the Neapolitan papers. We might add, in order to conciliate the Liberal party to this government, that all Religious Orders, and especially the Jesuits, are subjected to the strictest surveillance in Naples; and not only are those belonging to Religious communities persecuted, but even their avowed friends among the laic are liable to the same rigor. The *Civiltà Cattolica* is prohibited with as much sternness as the Mazzinian papers. The other day, one of the first advocates of Naples, suspected of receiving this paper, had his house searched; the *Civiltà Cattolica*, was discovered, and the delinquent—a good Royalist, good Christian, and a man universally esteemed—was ordered to leave the kingdom, his family, his affairs, his country, within the space of three days. He has sought an asylum in Rome.

There is something disastrously eccentric in the measures taken by this government. On the one hand they exasperate revolutionist and liberal party; on the other, they afflict the Church and fill all right thinking people with consternation. They irritate England and France; and Austria has found it necessary to represent seriously to Naples the very great danger which may ensue upon such a line of conduct, both in the interior of the kingdom and throughout the whole of Italy.—*Correspondent of the Monitor.*

DENMARK.

A letter, dated Berlin, Aug. 4, says:—"Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the sound duties generally, but Prussia would be quite ready to accept it."

SWEDEN.

The noise made by the *Christian Times*, and some of the semi-infidel journals of France, about Cecoheti the so-called martyr of Tuscany, has reached the northern shores of Scandinavia, and created no little sensation in those regions. Sweden is a Lutheran country, professing liberty of conscience, and pretending, like other Protestant countries, to build its religious system on Bible truths ascertained by private interpretation. One would naturally imagine that such a thing as religious persecution was wholly unknown there. The fact, however, is otherwise. It appears that numerous parties among the Swedes dissent, perhaps in principle, but certainly differ in discipline from the Established Church, and would fain worship in a tabernacle erected by themselves.

Without alluding here to Nilsson, the painter, who for becoming a Catholic was stripped of his property and sent into exile to die in a Danish hospital; or to Peterson, who, having been sent back by the Danish authorities into his own country, from which he had fled to avoid persecution, was instantly seized and cast into the felon's gaol at Malmo, where he still lingers in the company of thieves and robbers; we shall merely observe, that lately as many as forty-nine persons have been condemned to twenty-one days imprisonment, on bread and water, for having listened only to the reading of the Bible out of the church, and without the Established Minister being present. This fact and many other of the same nature, have been duly recorded in the journals of the country. The Swedish paper, the *Walkare*, of the 17th of last June, contains two petitions to the King, begging of his Majesty to remit the punishment thus inflicted on the Bible readers. At this moment petitions are being presented to the authorities by a portion of the Swedish clergy, urging the execution of a law passed in 1851, making it imperative on every man, woman, & youth, to stand an examination on the Swedish catechism once every year. Unless this be insisted on, the petitioners declare that the national creed will soon be rejected by the majority of the nation, many of whom are branching off into new sects, and many more lapsing into indifference, infidelity, and the most shocking immoralities. There is assuredly here a wide field for the zeal of the Protestant Alliance. Here are orthodox Protestants persecuted, not for forming plots against the State as in Tuscany, under pretence of reading the Bible, but merely for listening to it when read by one of themselves, when that one happens not to be a Lutheran minister. It seems the Protestant maxim, that the Bible is for all and must be read by all, is not received in Sweden. We recommend this case to the Exeter-Hall men.—*Glasgow Northern Times.*

THE BALTIC.

A despatch from Dantzic, under date of the 14th ult., says that the block ships are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON REVEL.—The demolition of the arsenal of Sweaborg, and its numerous stores of the munitions of war, will, according to information from a source entitled to belief, be

speedily followed by an attack on another of the enemy's strongholds in the gulf of Finland. A supply of rockets, furnished by the French government, has recently arrived at Narven. These destructive engines of warfare are reported to be constructed on a novel principle, having a range of 7,000 yards, and loaded with a shell 30lb. in weight. If on trial they are found to possess the qualities assigned to them, they will be distributed to the steam gunboats and rocket boats, and by them be thrown into the town of Revel, for the purpose of reducing it to ashes, whereby another decisive blow will be struck this year in the Baltic by the allied squadrons.

Sweaborg, from the fact of its batteries of granite not being injured during the recent bombardment, is still a fortress of considerable magnitude. Any further attack thereon is postponed until the campaign of 1856, by which time it is believed ample means of ensuring its downfall will be furnished. Operations on a minor scale, tending still further to decrease the power of Russia in these seas, are being actively carried on in the gulf of Botnia by Rear-admiral Baynes, who has under his orders several small steamers, with a due proportion of gunboats, whose draught of water admits their penetrating the narrow creeks and channels of that locality, whereby further advantages over the enemy are being gained. The ships of the fleet are distributed in sufficient numbers along the coast of both gulfs as to preserve a most effective blockade of all the ports, the effects of which are becoming daily more severely felt by all classes under the dominion of the czar.

From various accounts derived from the islanders in and around Helsingfors we have had confirmation of the accounts previously transmitted of the effects of the conflagration consequent on the bombardment of Sweaborg; and in addition learn that the three-decker, *La Russie*, of 112 guns, which was moored head and stern across the passage between Bak Holmen and Gustafsvard, was so crippled by the gunboats' shot that the day after we left she sank in deep water, and is lost to the imperial navy. One 13-inch shell passed through three of her decks and killed 11 men, wounding 40 others,—this the Government papers even admit,—the islanders also report the destruction of two new steam-frigates building, supposed to have been ready for launching this autumn, besides 18 small craft, all Government vessels.

RUSSIA.

The celebrated despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, announcing that "our works are suffering," caused a great impression at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor immediately summoned a kind of Council of War, composed of the most experienced officers, and demanded their advice on the best means of re-establishing the morale of his troops, and lessening the bad effect of the defeat on the Tchernaya. He also ordered an inquiry into the conduct of General Read, who had been accused by Prince Gortschakoff of not following the instructions of his general-in-chief. Turning then on Prince Menschikoff, who with General Dannenberg, had received a summons to the council, the Emperor asked why, when he was commanding at Sebastopol, he had not followed up the system of constant attacks on the enemy at a time when the Allies were discouraged by months of useless toil and by disease, and before they had received the reinforcements that have since been so constantly pouring in. The Prince replied that he was obliged to give up the system because the army was then actually in want of ammunition. At this answer the Emperor turned sharply round on Prince Dolgourouky, the Minister of War, and reproached him bitterly with his inconceivable negligence in leaving the Russian army in want of so necessary an article. The Prince replied roughly that the assertion of the ex-Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea was false, and that the Russian army never was deficient anywhere in rations and ammunition, and certainly not in the Crimea. Prince Menschikoff, whose haughtiness and temper are notorious, retorted that the Minister of War knew nothing about what he was saying, and that he did not consider him competent to offer any opinion on the matter, as he had neither invented, nor handled, nor burnt powder. It is hard to tell to what lengths the altercation might have been carried, according to the account we have received, had not the Emperor terminated the sitting by ordering Count Alexis Orloff to investigate the truth of these conflicting assertions.

Accounts from Bucharest state that there is every appearance of the Russians intending to re-cross the Danube and invade the Dobrutcha. They are collecting troops on very unhealthy territories between the branches of the Danube, establishing batteries in various places, and surveying the points at which the river can be forded. The partisans of the Russians assert, however, that they have no intention of crossing the Danube, and that the measures they are taking are simply intended to resist an attack of the Allies on Bessarabia.

The Russian paper, the *Brussels Nord*, says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which, until now it has wanted. The Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol of the North, a formidable position bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the struggle.

SHALL THE CRIMEA BE RUSSIAN?—(*Morning Herald*.)—The time is now come when France and England must determine whether they will wrest from the robber grasp of the Muscovite despotism that fair portion of the world which was originally annexed to his empire by violence and fraud, and in which its rule has been maintained by the most hideous tyranny and wrong. The Crimea must never again be Russian—let the issue of present events be what it may: If they evacuate that territory now all is accomplished; it is a matter for the consideration of our generals whether they shall be permitted to retire unmolested, or whether the vengeance of outraged nations is to pursue them as they fly. If they attempt, by retaining the remnant of their stronghold, to prolong a few short months the period within which their accursed flag may fly from Crimean towers, be it so: We can wait another winter patiently, and then, without striking a blow, the last of these fortresses shall be ours. But let this be distinctly understood by our generals—by our statesmen—by Russia herself. The Crimea must be freed, once and for ever, from her dominion. We have bought it too dearly with the best blood of France and England, and it must never again be ceded to the Czar. The wresting of the Crimea from Russia secures at once the freedom of the Black sea and the independence and the integrity of Turkey. It gains the objects of the war—it disposes of the miserable follies of four points—it extinguishes that pitiable exhibition of human imbecility which has sickened us in the odious and puling prate of the controversy between counterpoise and limitation. Take the Crimea from Russia, and the policy of Catherine is reversed. We indulge in no distant speculation—we make no unreasonable demand, when we ask that the province, which we have conquered at such an expenditure of blood and treasure, shall never be restored to Russia, to be used once more for the purpose of aggression. We do not ask too much for the people whose blood has been shed to win that province, when we call upon the governments of France and England at once to declare that the Crimea is severed finally and irrevocably from the Russian territory. A declaration like this will give us a plain, a clear, and an intelligible object in the war, if war is to last. It will give us an honest and intelligible point upon which to take our stand in negotiations, if diplomacy renews its attempts. The demand is, indeed, a very moderate one, which would not confine the exactions of the two allied nations to the eternal expulsion of the Russians from that Crimea which has been the stronghold of their aggression and the scene of their crimes and their chastisement. We use our victory at Sebastopol right if we make it our watchword now—"The Crimea never shall be Russian again."

LORD DUNDONALD'S SECRET REVEALED.—As many people are extremely anxious to know something about the destructive agency proposed to be employed by Lord Dundonald, there can be no harm in indicating the nature of it. Well, then, Lord Dundonald's plan consists in creating a pestilence within the range of which nothing human could live. His lordship asserts that he has discovered a chemical preparation capable of being projected at a great distance, the bursting of which would be followed by a stench so intolerable as immediately to produce pestilence. Neither man, woman, nor child could live within the range of its influence. Now, we have our doubts as to the reality of this discovery. But, were it otherwise, nothing in the world would induce us to investigate it practically—which is the only way it could be so investigated as to arrive at a certainty respecting its success. It is worse than well poisoning—worse than any system of wholesale murder ever yet devised by man. We look upon it as most creditable to the government that no attention is paid to plans of warfare in which an agency so infernal in its very conception is recommended as the principal feature. Lord Dundonald announced some time ago that unless his plan was adopted within a given number of days by the English government he would make an offer of it to the Emperor of the French. We have not heard that he has done so, but we have been told upon good authority that he would not be more successful in Paris than he has been in London.—*Hull Advertiser.*

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PAPACY.

(From the Tablet.)

With the philosophy of a foot man and the rhetoric of a bear garden, the *Times* has undertaken to teach political economy to the Pope, and this as sincerely and benevolently as Lucifer recommended the fruit of the tree of knowledge to our first parents. As if riches were the only test of virtue, the English journalist flouts the venerable representative of an Apostle with the unpardonable sin of being poor. But whatever be the penalty of the Holy See, and it is a charge which we shall neither palliate nor deny, it is certain that the Apostles were still more indigent. Is the Pontiff less the successor of St. Peter—less the Vicar of his Crucified Master because he is not rich? Can it be that our spiritual Sovereign is to be oburgated in bald phrasology by sippant ignorance—literally because he is the antithesis of that evil and malignant demon who carried our Divine Master to the mountain top, and exhibited the power and magnificence of this world, and said, "All this I will give Thee if, falling down, Thou wilt adore me!" Let us tell the *Times* his Holiness is dearer to the faithful—an exile or a prisoner—in Gaeta or Fontainebleau, weeping at the foot of his crucifix—than heretical error, brazing in king's robes, throned and opulent, and quaffing the blood of the saints. Do we not know that the wealth of which Protestant Britain vaunts is the result of prodigious injustice? At home is not every article poisoned with diabolical ingenuity? Is not human life assailed by the devices of mercantile assassins in every form and variety of food? Is not the exportation of such fraudulent goods a large source of English opulence?

Do we not know—has not parliament itself informed us—that British wealth results in no small degree from infant labor, involving the immolation of millions of innocent lives? It is no exaggeration to say that the lofty pyramid of English prosperity is based on a profound substratum of infant bones. The cry of thousands of children, excruciating in the mills and mines of Britain, or expiring in the talons of their "mammonite mothers, has often appalled the minds of civilized Europe. And is it because his Holiness does not possess such horrible and unhallowed wealth, which it is infamous to boast of, that he is to be flouted with an indigence which is Apostolic? The improvement of the financial resources of his Holiness gives great trouble to the *Times*. We should earnestly advise it to look to the affairs of Britain, where there is blood