

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—A rumor is in circulation, that the Empress Eugenie is in that interesting way which forebodes an heir to Napoleon. The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes on Monday:—

"The events in the East have so completely absorbed public attention of late that the internal affairs of France have not created much interest. A circumstance of some importance has, however, occurred, which is worth notice as an indication of coming events. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims has resigned his seat as a member of the Council General of Public Instruction; and it has just been announced that the Bishop of Arras has followed his example. The circumstance which has led to the resignation of both these Prelates is the same—namely, the closing, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, of the Jesuits' College at St. Etienne. It is generally considered that this is the first outbreak of a schism which has been showing itself for some time past between the upper Clergy and the powers that be. Latterly it has been very evident that a quarrel was on the eve of occurring. A change has come over the projects of the government, which has recently been adopting measures which are calculated to offend the Clergy. One of the measures which has given the greatest offence is an order by which the inspectors-general are directed to pay visits of inspection to the schools of female children established in the cloistered communities or convents. Hitherto they have been held exempt from any such inspection."

A significant announcement appears in the Paris *Moniteur*—

"Thus this conflict in which it may be said that all the Powers of the Continent are openly or tacitly engaged against Russia, would not present any danger if there were not reasons to fear complications arising from the spirit of revolution, which may, perhaps, show itself on this occasion upon several points. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the government to declare frankly and in good faith to those who wish to profit by the present circumstances to excite disturbances, whether in Greece or in Italy, that by so doing they will place themselves in direct opposition to the interests of France. The French government will never adopt a double faced policy, and thus, while defending the integrity of the Ottoman empire at Constantinople, it cannot suffer that integrity to be violated by aggressive acts from Greece, nor can it, while the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, allow any attempt to be made to separate them upon the Alps."

An alliance offensive and defensive between France and Switzerland, is said to be concluded, thus enabling France to operate in Austria or Italy.

VIEWS OF THE LEGITIMIST PARTY AS TO RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that "the Fusionists and a few of the Legitimists have taken up the cause of Russia with great warmth, and that they are using all the means in their power to further the objects of the Czar. They are the only parties in France who do so—and fortunately they are a very limited, and now not very influential, set. Not only do the rank and file of the party, but the most noted leaders, seize upon every opportunity that offers of making remarks and throwing out hints which they think may weaken the English and French alliance. To the French they maintain that the Eastern question is only an English one, into which *la perfide Albion* has dragged France, with the intention of making her a cat's paw. To the English they hint that the alliance will not be of long duration, and that England will soon have cause to repent her alliance with the government of Louis Napoleon. They even pretend that in the united fleets the feeling of the French sailors is more hostile to England than to Russia, and that some of the French officers have been known to declare that they would rather fire upon their allies than upon the enemy. It is perhaps needless to say that the story is a pure calumny, got up for party purposes. The fact is that the Legitimists are excessively jealous of the union between England and France, because they know it makes Louis Napoleon a more important man than they ever expected him to be—because they see in this alliance the best guarantee for the stability of the throne—and because they know that as long as the alliance lasts there is no chance for Henry V."

AUSTRIA.

The latest accounts from Vienna are highly favorable, and the Austrian government shows a stronger resolution to take an active part in the present crisis, especially since the failure of the last overtures for peace made by the courts of Vienna and Paris to that of St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Austria has distinctly intimated his determination not to assent to the arrangements for the neutrality of Germany projected by the Saxon and Bavarian governments.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government has declined to enter into any engagements with the Western Powers with regard to the impending war. Should they become troublesome, there are harbors and arsenals enough in England to afford their Navy a snug anchorage until the peace is re-established.

The *Journal de Limbourg Moeericht* announces that a resolution of the Dutch War-office orders the raising of four corps of 1,000 men each—a step which indicates the intention of Holland to place her army on a war footing.

PERSECUTION IN BADEN.

The *Univers* of Saturday contains a long and interesting article on the condition of the Church in

Baden, and the continued persecution of the clergy. Our contemporary says that all the hopes which had been conceived from the details, true and false, supplied by certain journals as to the preliminaries of an arrangement between the Minister and the Archbishop of Freiburg, have been once more disappointed.—Our cotemporary says:—

"The agents of the Government continue to inflict fines more or less severe on all the clergy who remain faithful, and subject them to all manner of annoyances. Thus a priest who, in obedience to the orders of the Archbishop, had read in the pulpit the act suspending his dean, was compelled to appear in court, and condemned to a fine of 200 florins and fifteen days' imprisonment—the latter punishment being remitted, but only on condition of paying another hundred florins. The suspended clergyman, on the other hand, has received praise and reward from the Government."

Pope Pius IX. has addressed to the Archbishop of Freiburg a Brief, dated January 9th, in which the Holy Father expresses his approbation of the conduct of the venerable Prelate and his faithful Clergy, in the present struggle, and praises in the strongest terms his zeal and Episcopal constancy in the defence of the Church.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary and the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, in recent mandates, have expressed their high admiration and sympathy for the illustrious Confessor of Freiburg.

ITALY.

Great excitement prevails in Lombardy; and Marshal Radetzky has issued a proclamation, to the effect that all persons detected in spreading false reports, "for the purpose of exciting the people with all kinds of vague ideas," shall be tried by court-martial.

Throughout the South of Italy public feeling is much excited. It is well known that the Muratist party is very strong. M. Brenner, one of the chief secretaries of the French Foreign Office, has been making a tour in Italy from Turin to Naples. The King of Naples is said to be meeting the mute agitation in favor of Murat by efforts at regaining his lost popularity.

ROME.—Great agitation reigns in the provinces owing to the scarcity of provisions. Serious riots are spoken of at Perugia and Ravenna.

GREECE.

The accounts we continue to receive from several parts of Turkey in Europe, from the Greek islands, and from the kingdom of Greece, confirm the opinion we have more than once expressed that the present agitated condition of the East will ere long give rise to a very general manifestation of the grievances and the power of the Christian population. We retain the conviction, which has scarcely yet forced itself upon the minds of the leading statesmen or of the public, that the present condition and future movements of the Christian populations of Turkey are the most serious part of the question in which we are engaged; and we are satisfied that a wide-spread combination is in existence for the purpose of asserting the national and spiritual rights of the various Christian races who still live under Mahomedan laws.—*Times*.

A private letter dated Athens, Feb. 9, describes the intense excitement existing among the Greeks. On that day one hundred students of the University called in a body upon King Otho and demanded to be led against the Turks, and urging an alliance with Russia.

On the 10th of February, the students of nearly all the schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and commenced selling their books and personal property for arms and ammunition. Large sums were being contributed by private citizens; one having given \$175,000 for the arming of volunteers.

The King appears to be entirely powerless, so determined are the people on war against Turkey.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The most important point in the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor Napoleon—namely, the refusal—being known, the terms in which it is conveyed are of a secondary kind. Nevertheless, it is worth while to note that among other passages in it this one is said to occur:—"I have the firm confidence that my troops will reply in the same manner as they replied in 1812." If such words be really in the document, they are clearly intended to be a hit as well as a prediction. The Russian campaign was, it is true, the principal cause of the fall of Napoleon I., and the actual campaign will, in the opinion of the Czar, be the prelude to a similar catastrophe.

It is reported that the Emperor Nicholas has sent stringent orders to his fleet to attack, at all risks, any Turkish vessels navigating the Black Sea.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the three gentlemen forming a deputation from the Quakers of England and America had reached that city, had obtained an interview with Count Nesselrode, and were to be admitted to an interview with the Czar the following day.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—From Bucharest we learn that no attack is likely to be made on the entrenched camp at Kalafat for some four or five weeks.

Omer Pasha has been suffering from an attack of fever, but was recovering under French medical care. He had much cause to complain of the turpitude of an Austrian and a Prussian officer whom he received as friends in his camp and permitted to study every part of his defences and plans, and who then decamped clandestinely, and were next seen in the camp of Prince Gortschakoff. Of course miscreants of that stamp will keep out of the way of chastisement; but it is certainly due to the honor of their respective corps that they should be publicly degraded by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

The combined fleet are still at Beicos, where they await an order from their Government explanatory of instructions forwarded to the Ambassadors who differ from the Admirals as to the purport of those instructions.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* gives the text of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and France. It stipulates that Turkey shall not conclude any treaty of peace with Russia except with the consent of the two powers; that they are not to derive any territorial advantages from the present war, and they have the liberty of sending an army of occupation to Constantinople. Of this army England is to furnish 30,000 and France 70,000 men, to be assembled there about the first of April.

UNITED STATES.

The Archbishop of New York reached New Orleans on the 28th ult., in good health.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

A Catholic Church is to be erected at Rouse's Point during the present year. The lot—187 feet by 102—is a gift from Hiram Hayford, of that place.—*Plattsburgh Republican*.

DEATH OF T. DEVIN REILLY.—Thos. Devin Reilly, the Irish patriot and a clerk in the Land Office, died in Washington. He had been connected with John Mitchell's paper, *The United Irishman*, edited *The Irish Felon* after Mitchell's banishment and subsequently escaped to this country. He was a principal writer of *The Democratic Review* during the last Presidential campaign.—*N. Y. paper*.

The 9th and 69th regiments of the New York State Militia, have come to a resolution to march on St. Patrick's Day.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

The St. Louis Catholic Societies are all in a flourishing condition. It is these societies—this organization—that has given to our sister city the appellation of the "Rome of the West." Why can't we have them in Chicago? The reason is, we have no Jesuits among us. The Catholics of this city could do nothing better than to beg of Almighty God to send among us some of the devoted sons of Loyola, whom he seems to have singled out in these latter days, as vessels of election to carry the name of Jesus before Gentiles. The members of the *Society of Jesus* are in an especial manner the Confessors of the faith. In their onward march over mountains, seas, deserts, and wildernesses, they everywhere meet with the vile tongue of slander and calumny, and not unrequently with the fire and sword of martyrdom. In their track spring up colleges, schools, churches, hospitals, where learning, virtue, and religion flourish.—*Western Tablet*.

CLIMAX OF VANDALISM.—We learn that on last Sunday night the block of marble taken by order of Pope Pius IX. from the Temple of Liberty of the old Roman Republic, and sent to the United States as a contribution to the Monument of Washington, was broken to fragments by some persons unknown.—This act is the legitimate offspring of the marriage of anti-Popery parsons with the European Radicalism of the day. It needs no comment. We wait to see how the parents of the child will write its epitaph. Is there some other testimony forthcoming to prove the barbarism that exists unchastised in the land?—What notice will Government take of this outrage to the courtesy of a friendly Sovereign?—*N. Y. Freeman Journal*.

During the past month 5753 passengers arrived by sea at New York, of which 1845 were from British ports, 2452 from French, 345 from Germany, 62 from West Indies, and 1048 from the United States.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, for the protection of emigrants. This was very much needed. Some important arrests have taken place recently, of persons who have swindled emigrants. One of the villains who live on the plunder of those strangers has recently bought an estate out of the proceeds of his plunder, which cost \$30,000.—*Montreal Freeman*.

SUSPICIONS OF PRIVATEERING.—We heard, yesterday, that an unusual number of vessels, chiefly clipper schooners, were now being fitted out at this port and Baltimore, destined, according to the explanation of some of the parties concerned, for the Danish West Indies. The entire fleet is reckoned at twelve or thirteen sail, manned chiefly, if not altogether, by Danish and Swedish crews. It may be that the regular trade to the Islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz has made a sudden demand for this draft upon our shipping, and we shall be glad to know in the sequel that the discussion of the object is altogether uncalculated for. But the time selected, and the rather extraordinary choice made of a certain class of seamen, to say nothing of the obscure and out-of-way sources from which the money is said to come for fitting out these vessels, certainly justify a public reference to the subject. That English property on the high seas, "conducts" of gold and silver, especially, en route from the West Indies to Southampton, might be subject to aggression off the Danish Islands, from Russian letters of marque, is not probable, in the immediate attitude of the Eastern War, but the time may be near at hand, when the relations between the two Powers would justify the suspicion that an adventure of the sort, in the desperate spirit of privateering, might be attempted. It is quite certain that the assurances from an official quarter, that the Russian gentlemen now in this country are on no contraband mission, but simply superintending the Government vessels now building for their Imperial master, by Mr. Webb, have not entirely quieted the public mind in regard to privateering. And it is equally certain, as we remarked the other day, that the ports of the United States will be used for fitting out vessels for this lawless object, as they have been for the more despicable purposes of the African Slave-Trade. The vigilance of the Government at Washington may do much to defeat it, but even this has proved powerless in more instances than one, heretofore, to defeat marauding expeditions against the territory of a friendly power, as it has against the building, fitting out, and clearance, under American colors, of vessels destined for the contraband and inhuman mission just alluded to. A letter from Washington, dated within a few days past, to an evening cotemporary, states that serious representations and remonstrances have already been made to the Government on this subject. The Secretary of State is possessed of some of the reasons for the public suspicions in regard to it; and the evidence upon which they are founded may shortly take such form as to induce the President to issue his proclamation against all such enterprises.—*N. Y. Times*.

William Forest, who is said to be only 19 years of age, was arrested at Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday on the charge of bigamy. It appears that he has been married to his first wife some two years, and on the first of January last, married to the second, Miss Margaret McElroy, and on the 8th of February last, married Miss Mary Stevens, being his third wife.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Nebraska bill passed the Senate on the night of the third inst.

A New Hampshire editor, while recently travelling, had his wallet extracted from his pocket by an adroit pick-pocket, while indulging in a short nap. The thief was so disgusted with the result of his exploit, that he returned the plunder by express, to the address written in the wallet, with the following note:—"You miserabil skunk, hears your pocket-book. I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nuthin' in it but a lot of noospapur stamps, an' a pass from a railroad director, is a contemtable impursion on the public. As I hear you a editor, I return your trash. I never robs any only gentleman."

A YANKEE SILENCED.—One of the last stories of Yankee inquisitiveness makes the victim give his tormentor a direct cut in telling him he wished to be asked no further questions. The inquisitor fell back a moment to take breath and change his tactics.—The half-suppressed smile on the faces of the other passengers soon tamed him to further exertions; and summoning up more resolution, he began:—"Stranger perhaps you are not aware how almighty hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity. You'll please excuse me, but I really would like to know your name and residence, and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of either of 'em, so now won't you just oblige me?" This appeal brought out the traveller, who, rising up to the extreme height allowed by the coach, and throwing back his shoulders, replied:—"My name is Andrew General Washington, I reside in the State of Mississippi. I am a man of leisure, and I am glad to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and am on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to expect, I intend to buy it." Then was heard a shout of stentorian laughter throughout the stage coach; and this was the last of the conversation.

THE SWADDLERS.—A clergyman of the Church of England publicly accuses the "Protestant Reformation Society," and challenges enquiry. The following are some of the principal charges:—

"That your Secretaries—the Rev. W. Clementson, Dr. Cumming, and others—go about the country to get money by false pretences.

"That some of your 'special missionaries to the Roman Catholics' are immoral men, who need missionaries themselves to make them sober, honest, truthful, &c.

"That some of your missionaries in London are rude, vulgar, and unlearned men—yes, men who have lost their characters, men who cannot get situations as porters, men who have no trades to earn their bread by, some are men who are too lazy to work for their living—they get up 'Blackney's Manual on the Romanist Controversy,' then they get £200 a year from you out of the money collected after meetings and sermons for 'Special Missions to the Romanists.'

"That the clergy are much deceived by you.

"That the speeches and statements of Dr. Cumming and Mr. Clementson are often not better than a tissue of falsehoods.

"That you are guilty of untruth, injustice, and dishonesty.

"That there are but few, if any, real converts made by your missionaries from Popery to Protestantism.

"That those who are called 'converts' are generally very bad ones—they are dishonest and untruthful.

"That your Superintendent and Secretaries get the best share of the money collected under the pretence of converting the Roman Catholics.

"That your Superintendent of the 'Special Missions to the Roman Catholics' gets a large salary—hundreds of pounds more than he got as the Curate of Kimberley, Notts; and that Mr. Miller, your Lay Secretary, gets a better salary than he could get as a clerk in a counting-house.

"That it is the interest of your Superintendent and Secretaries to publish false statements before the public, to induce them to give money and to deceive you, to cause you to value their services.

"That you have refused information relative to the abuses of the funds and the immoralities of your missionaries.

"That you put too much confidence in your Secretaries and missionaries; and that they deceive you.

"That Dr. Cumming has made his money by writing books, delivering speeches, preaching sermons, and publishing tracts against Popery. These acts of his have led people to give him purses and to buy his books. He does not get much salary (directly); but your Society gives him a name, makes grants, and sells his books.

"That your periodicals called *Protestant*, as well as your Report, contain untruth.

"That some of the men called 'missionaries' are represented by your Superintendent, and in your Reports, as being fully employed in visiting and converting the Roman Catholics, when they keep their Terms at College, and when they are supported out of the funds collected for converting the Romanists. Thus you spend the funds in supporting your Superintendent's friend at College; then you account for this money as money spent in converting the Papists; and you represent the man as being fully employed in such a good work, when he is employed in attending to his College matters, and in preparing his subjects, and in attending the College lectures.

"I am ready to meet you publicly, and am prepared to prove the truth of the above statements.—Select your chairman, engage your room—say Exeter-hall, advertise your meeting, and give me a due notice of it, and I will meet you; and if I fail in proving the truth of these statements, it will be my duty to make an apology to you for false statements.

"It is not wise on your part to call the statements falsehoods without proving them to be so—do it now, when I am in town and ready to meet you.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBERTS.

"4, New North street, Red Lion Square."

NATURE OF THE CHOLERA POISON.—Mr. Simon, the Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, has recently published his annual report, which contains many facts in relation to the nature of the cholera poison. In relation to the operation of the disease, the