

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French and Austrian Governments are less friendly since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor declares, that if Austria moves one step to assist France, in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

A number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins. M. Grimard has been pardoned by the President.

It is said that the President has sent a dispatch to the Russian government with reference to the rebuke administered to him by the Emperor. He says that his intentions and his addresses were misunderstood or misinterpreted at Saint Petersburg—that his edicts on the coinage and his residence at the Tuilleries were merely meant to show that he intended to establish a strong authority in his own hands—that his recollection of the empire constituted his strength, and invested him with popularity amongst the masses—that he had not the least intention of re-establishing the empire or of making himself Emperor, and that there were no reasons for the Emperor Nicholas troubling himself about it.

At a recent dinner given at the Elysée to a large party of general officers and colonels of regiments stationed in Paris, the conversation happened to turn upon the Exhibition in London, when Louis Napoleon turned to one of the colonels, and (probably for want of anything better to say, the state of the weather having been previously worn out), asked him if he had been to London to see the Exhibition? The colonel replied, as was to be expected, that he had not; and added, "You know, Prince, that we soldiers are too poor to take trips of that kind, unless our duty calls us. I think that my only chance of seeing London is at the head of my regiment." The answer was exceedingly well received by the Prince-President, who, smiling graciously to the colonel, replied in a half confidential tone, *Cela ne serait pas impossible.*

SPAIN.

The 18th instant being the day fixed for the pilgrimage of the Queen to the Church of Atocha, all the streets through which the royal cortege was to pass were crowded at an early hour by an immense multitude of people, anxious to give her Majesty enthusiastic proofs of their sympathy and devotedness. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in double lines from the palace to the church. The balconies were tastefully adorned, and occupied by ladies, holding bouquets in their hands, and doves decked out with ribbons, and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen.

At half-past two o'clock a salute of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from the palace. Twenty young girls, dressed in white, carrying garlands of flowers, and preceded by a band of music, opened the march, and were followed by the rich equipages of the Spanish grandees. Next came 12 court carriages drawn each by four horses, and in which were seated the officers of the Queen's household, and the carriages of the Infante don Francisco de Paula, father of the King, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who followed, were in a landau, the taste and richness of which were only exceeded by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty held in her arms the Princess Royal, and was accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant Princess. As the royal equipage advanced, flowers and devices were thrown down from the windows, doves were let fly, and the cries of "Viva la Reina!" mingled with the roaring of the artillery. The Queen looked well and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The procession was closed by the authorities of Madrid and a squadron of cavalry. At the Church of Atocha her Majesty was received by deputations of the Grandees, of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the municipal corporations.

The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. At night the whole city was to be illuminated.

AUSTRIA.

The following are the essential passages of the Austrian reply to Lord Granville's note on the subject of the refugees in England:—

"All that we have ever demanded, and what we still demand of the British government is, that it shall not permit those refugees, to whom it may give an asylum, to pursue overtly machinations hostile to the states of the continent, and particularly to Austria. Lord Granville has offered us the assurance that the British government would not only regret, but strongly condemn any attempt on the part of the refugees, the object of which should be to excite insurrection in the countries of their origin, that it will continue to watch over the proceedings of suspected refugees, and will seek by all legal means to hinder them in abusing, to the detriment of the governments friendly to and allied with England, the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them. The Emperor, taking these assurances into consideration, has pleasure in deriving thence the hope that the British government will be able from this time forward to make a more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its command, and which, as it appears, it considers sufficient for the purpose, with a view to fulfill its international duties in respect of the proceedings of the refugees."

It is then added that until this hope shall have been fulfilled, the Imperial government will give orders that a double watch be kept upon English travellers, and that the exceptional favorable treatment of their passports which has grown up must be discontinued.

RUSSIA.

We read in the *Journal d'Odessa*:—"There has

lately been built in the little town of Berdjause, one of the most commercial of any in New Russia, a Catholic chapel, to hold about 300 persons. It has been consecrated by the Rev. Father Osihoyitch, and dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The Pope and the King of Naples contributed donations towards the erection of this new temple, and the Emperor of Russia ordered that all the objects necessary for Divine worship should be imported from abroad, free of custom."

An important political trial took place at Berlin on the 21st inst. Count Henry Arnim, the leader of the Liberal party, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who also represented his King at the court of Versailles and in Belgium, was accused of calumniating the government by his writings, the charge being founded on a pamphlet he wrote in November, 1850, called, "The Policy of the Counter-revolutions; two speeches spoken and unspoken." From this pamphlet were derived certain passages upon which were based the charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of the ministry. With him was arraigned M. Bardeleben, formerly editor of the *Constitutionnelle*, who had reprinted in his journal a portion of the incriminated discourse. The court condemned the Count to pay a fine of 200 thalers, or to be imprisoned four months, and M. Bardeleben to pay 100 thalers, or suffer two months' imprisonment. This is the first time a minister of state has ever been arraigned in Prussia. An appeal is spoken of.

A letter from the Polish frontier, given in the *Augsburg Gazette*, has the following upon Russian military movements:—"According to our latest advices from Kalisch and other parts of the kingdom of Poland, the Russian Government appears to doubt either in the stability of Louis Napoleon's power or the sincerity of his assurances, as military preparations are on every hand again urged forward with surprising activity and upon a large scale. The westward movement of troops has recommenced, and the munitions of war are produced and accumulated with great zeal. The officers believe that the summer will bring with it a campaign; and as the common soldiery believe absolutely that the Czar is the supreme and rightful disposer of events on earth, they only wait the word to march with alacrity wherever their master may 'bid them.'"

SWITZERLAND.

SOLEURE.—The delegates of the cantons forming part of the diocese of Bale lately met at Soleure, and decided on the establishment of a seminary in that city. The *Gazette Ecclesiastique* notices the singular and characteristic circumstance that not only was the Bishop of the diocese not invited to assist at a single conference, but his opinion was never asked on a single point, nor the result of the deliberations communicated to him, even confidentially.

SWEDEN.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT STOCKHOLM.—The following details of the explosion of the gunpowder magazine, near Stockholm, have been received:—"The shocks were so violent that they shook the earth; and in several streets broke the windows, threw open doors, or cast them off their hinges; while in others pedestrians, and even horses, were thrown down. The population at first thought there was an earthquake, and rushed to the public squares and open places. The terror only ceased when it was announced by placards that the powder magazine had blown up. The magazine was the largest in all Sweden, and was situated at half a league from the capital. All that remains of it are some little heaps of ruins. The forest of Liddoe, near which it stood, was ravaged; trees of several centuries' growth and large size were torn up, and hurled several yards. A great quantity of the ruins of the magazine fell on the Lake of Liddoe, and broke the ice. Some portion of the ruins were found at a distance of two leagues. In the villages of Liddingsborg, Liddingsborg, and others, situated beyond the lake, and at a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster, the windows were broken, and looking-glasses, pictures, and other objects hanging to the walls, were thrown down; while in some houses the walls were damaged. The powder magazine consisted of four vast buildings, arranged nearly in the form of a cross. It is thought that there were four successive explosions, proceeding from west to east. Fortunately at the time of the catastrophe almost all the workmen had gone to dinner. Nevertheless, it is calculated that more than sixty persons perished. From a report to the Minister of War by the director of the magazine, it appears the magazine contained about 28,500 lbs. of powder. The loss, not including the value of the buildings, is estimated at 115,000 crowns—638,000*l.* It appears that the disaster was caused by criminals. The police discovered in a hole in the earth near the magazine several bundles of chymical matches, a file, and a hammer; and two liberated convicts, named Daniels and Pehrson, had been seen hanging about a little before."

INDIA.

The intelligence from Ceylon by the last mail is likely to excite surprise and indignation. The newspapers are loud in their denunciation of a recent proceeding, by which Earl Grey actually restored the disgraceful connexion between the British government and the idolatrous rites of the natives, the worship of Bluddism, which had been summarily put an end to by the Earl of Derby in 1845.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

(From the *Boston Morning Chronicle*, March 13.)

The fine barque "Springboock," Captain Hurd, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cape Town, C. G. H., with dates to the 26th, and papers to the 24th January, about three weeks later than our previous advices.

A letter in the *Cape Town Mail*, dated Graham's Town, Jan. 17, says:—"Up to last evening, no

further intelligence had reached us from head quarters. By the post this morning, we are expecting some information in reference to what has actually taken place among the Amagalekas, and whether or no the troops have left the country, and abandoned the several missionary stations to their fate. The reports respecting the destruction of life and property at Whittlesea, was greatly exaggerated. The place was attacked by a large body of the enemy, whose object seemed to be, by obtaining possession of and driving off the cattle, to draw the defenders from their guarded position.

The Kaffirs were kept at a tolerably respectful distance by a small piece of artillery, and from 12 to 30 of them were killed. They succeeded however, in carrying off nearly all the live stock in the place. The contractor alone lost upwards of 400 head of cattle, worth £2000 or £2500.

A letter received that morning from Bushman's river states that General Somerset was expected at Graham's Town on the 18th, with an escort and a large number of captured cattle. He left King-William's Town on the 13th for Fort Beaufort.

Accounts from Butterworth state that the regular troops had been very successful in capturing the cattle and goats of the Kaffirs. A sharp contest took place between Captain Austin's men and a party of the enemy, in which the latter were almost entirely cut off. There were at Butterworth 25,000 head of cattle, nearly all of which had been taken from the Krell's people. The lancers in the skirmishes suffered very severely, the General's line of march being strewn with the dead carcasses of the horses.

The papers contain accounts of many small skirmishes, but there had been no decisive or important contest. The Kaffirs appear to have suffered severely in the loss of their cattle, though in some instances they have partially recovered them by theft. The British forces were concentrated at Butterworth, and were well furnished with supplies. The rise of the Fingoes against their old taskmasters, the Kaffirs, had been general, and the latter are described as being greatly alarmed and dispirited. No opposition on an extended scale had been made to the movements of the troops, but on the contrary Landilli, with a great many of his people, had fallen back or fled into the Bushman country. Should Faku, as was expected, co-operate with the British forces, the result it was thought, would give a turn to the affairs of the country, the value of which cannot be estimated.

The necessity of conciliating the emigrant farmers in the Orange river sovereignty, has at last been recognised by the government. The commission to investigate the affairs of the sovereignty, had declared the intention of the British government to concede to the inhabitants the complete management of their own affairs. A proclamation had been issued rescinding the outlawry of Pretorius.

CATHOLICISM AND EDUCATION.

(From the *Philadelphia Catholic Instructor*.)

One of the pet topics among the old ladies and gentlemen in woolen or calico continuations, is "Popish ignorance." To believe them, we must be convinced that there is scarcely a Catholic from Labrador to Buenos Ayres, from the Giant's Causeway to the Church of St. Peter, who could tell how many beans make five. They shut their eyes to the fact that nearly all the discoveries in science have been made by Catholics before Protestantism was dreamed of. The telescope and the mariners' compass, steam, gunpowder, and printing were Catholic inventions or discoveries. Nay, they close their eyes against the evidence which the existing world everywhere offers to their view. Here, in the United States alone, the Catholics have 34 seminaries for the preparation of young men for the ecclesiastical state, with 47 Colleges and Literary Institutions for young laymen, and 100 Female Academies, besides hundreds of Schools, a very large number of which are free for the education of male and female children of the poorer classes. If they look abroad to England—that land so much prized by those who worship Anglo-saxon blood—even there, they can see 10 Catholic Colleges, besides twice that number of Conventual Schools, not to speak of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge which were founded and enriched by Catholics originally.

In Ireland—poor benighted Ireland, as the swaddlers say—there are no less than 26 Collegiate Institutions, besides more than double that number of Conventual Schools, and Free Schools.

In France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and the other Catholic countries similar institutions everywhere meet the eye.

But our enlightened revilers may perhaps say, "these are modern institutions, urged on by the example of Protestantism." Stay, friend, glance with us at the Dublin Review for January—you will there find it proved that the University in Dublin was founded so far back as the year 1320.

In France the following Universities were founded or confirmed:—Rheims in the year 1148; Toulouse, 1228; Orleans, 1307; Cahors 1332; Dole, 1423; Poitiers, 1481; Bordeaux, 1440; Besancon, 1450; and Pont-a-Mousson, 1572.

In Germany the following Universities were founded or confirmed:—Vienna in 1365; Prague, 1343; Heidelberg, 1341; Cologne, 1385; Erfurt, 1389; Bale, 1459; Friburg and Griswald, 1456; Ingolstadt, 1459; Leipsic, 1409; Mayence, 1477; Rostock, 1419; Tubingen, 1477; Treves, 1454; Wittenberg, 1502; Oltmutz, 1572; Halle, 1231; Frankfort, 1506; Graz, 1585; Dillingen, 1552; Salzburg, 1625; Bamberg, 1648; Fulda, 1732.

In Sweden, Upsal, in 1477. In Denmark, Copenhagen in 1478. In Poland, Cracow in 1400; Wilna, 1576; Braunsberg, 1572.

Every one of these Universities was founded, confirmed, or approved by the Sovereign Pontiff. At this present day there are in existence in Europe 44 Universities, established by the authority of St. Peter's successors, without counting those in Spain, Portugal, or Italy! Yet, forsooth, the Pope and the Papists are opposed to education, in the opinion of enlightened Protestants!

In connection with the above subject we have a few words for Catholic parents: they do not properly avail

themselves of the advantages within their reach. If they wish their children to have a really good education—if they desire to have them obedient to parental authority, fitted to bear with equanimity either the prosperity or adversity the world may bring to them—if they desire to have them take a truly respectable position in life, and to prepare them to win a happy eternity, they will send them to Catholic Schools, Academies, or Colleges, where alone all instruction is laid upon the solid foundation of religion. There is no want of facility for this. In every State of the Union there are institutions for those who can afford to pay, and free schools for those who cannot. Thus in Philadelphia we have excellent institutions in the Convent of the Visitation, corner of Broad and Poplar, for ladies, and St. Joseph's College, Fourth Street, corner of Willing's Alley, for young lads. In the County, at Holmsburg, the Eden Hall Institution, for ladies; the Villanova College, Delaware County, Pa., and the Saint Mary's College at Wilmington, Del., for young gentlemen, and the Seminary at Westchester County, Pa. Then, in the Archdiocese of Baltimore they have the Convent of the Visitation for ladies, and St. John's College for gentlemen in Frederick City; St. Mary's College Baltimore; Georgetown College; Georgetown, D. C.; and St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg. Several in New York. In Kentucky, St. Mary's College, Lebanon; Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Charles, Mo.; St. Louis University, St. Louis; College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; Academy of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy in Savannah. In Louisiana, the Convents of the Sacred Heart, at Grand Coteau, Natchitoches, and parish of St. James; but it is needless to enumerate. In almost every Diocese in the Union education can be had. Where Catholic Schools do not exist every effort should be made to establish them, and where they are established surely Catholics should send their children there—and there alone for education.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *London Chronicle*.)

The Premier of the new government is a powerful speaker, experienced in office, but singularly deficient in businesslike capacity, whilst he has been remarkable, throughout his career, neither for discretion nor success. The law offices may be filled by creditable occupants, but it is scarcely too much to say that the remaining and more important offices might as well be distributed at once pretty much at random. Yet, however Lord Derby may distribute his patronage, he cannot avoid the unwelcome prominence of an ally whom he has openly distrusted and slighted. No conventional arrangement can prevent Mr. Disraeli from leading the party in the House of Commons. Indiscreet as he may be thought, and utterly insincere as may be his sympathy with the prejudices of the party to which he has attached himself, he alone among the Protectionists possesses abilities beyond the humblest mediocrity; and the house, though remarkably tolerant of commonplace in the common rank and file, still requires in its chiefs some trace of superior intellect. Some "large-acre" squires may possibly be disguised for a time as ministers; but no magic can transform them into parliamentary leaders. Yet a Treasury bench, constituted of little better materials, will have to face an opposition, including every orator but one, and, without an exception, every statesman and every man of business in the house. So feeble a staff could not conduct a parliamentary campaign, even with the aid of such a majority as that which Lord Althorp wielded after the Reform Bill.

And what are Lord Derby's forces? A moderately large minority in the Lower House, and a useless majority in the Upper. Before a dissolution can take place he must probably undergo more than one damaging defeat. Questions will be raised for the purpose of bringing his policy to a test, and of forcing him either to avow, or publicly to renounce, the intentions which his supporters attribute to him. With a new election before his eyes, he has obviously no alternative but to adopt the bolder, the more consistent, and the more dangerous course. He has often trilled with protection, and endeavored to escape from it, but he can appeal to the hustings on no other ground. In fact, to abandon protection, to solve it, or to treat it as a secondary question, which may be postponed for the convenience of party, would be to acknowledge that this whole course of action since 1846, has been one sustained, continuous, deliberate deception—that he has been virtually co-operating, in the meanest spirit of faction, with a weak and incapable government, to throw the business of the country into confusion, and to make all useful legislation impossible—and that he has systematically played upon the prejudices, and cheated the credulity, of his own followers. Any attempt on Lord Derby's part to puffer with this question—the only question which gives him the slightest claim to office—would at once stigmatise his past conduct as a stupendous "organized hypocrisy," and mark his future career as an enormous living lie.

(From the *Daily News*.)

We have in the now Chancellor of the Exchequer the only man of liberal mind in the cabinet, and almost the only man competent to deal well with any subject he may grapple with. But whatever his forte, it is certainly not figures. The last member of the administration from whom a distinct statistical statement could be expected is Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. Figures of rhetoric he does, indeed, indulge in; but these are not the figures in use in counting-houses. It is not easy to foresee how the snow-to-be right hon. gentleman will deal with those great questions of financial reform which will speedily press upon him, or how, if he attempts to deal with them, he will be able to get over the difficulties which the nature of the subject and his own want of experience must inevitably suggest. Connected with the finance of the country is its trade. The idea of a quarter sessions' magistrate, well skilled in Burn's Justice and the Game Acts, been set up to manage the commercial interests of this great commercial nation! The Church one might hope to find improved; for, taking the cabinet as a whole, there is only to be found in it one thick-and-thin supporter of High Church principles—of Episcopacy and its integrity, and with all its profits—of the Ecclesiastical commission and its various maladministrations and abuses. But unhappily, that very member is found in the position of all others in which he has most facility for carrying out his principles unchecked by popular opinion and the other members of his party. Upon the Home Secretary it devolves to attend to all questions that especially concern Ecclesiastical privilege, and in the disposal of the crown livings, and even in the promotion to the Episcopal bench, the Home Secretary has much authority. Now, upon Church questions, Mr. Horatio