

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

## THE FRENCH EMPIRE—SECRET TREATY OF THE THREE NORTHERN POWERS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago several journals, both in Germany and in this country, published an analysis of a series of notes exchanged between the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin on the subject of the present position of France, and more especially with respect to the double eventuality of the establishment of an elective or of an hereditary empire. The conclusion to be drawn from these notes was, that in the event of the establishment in France of an elective or personal empire, the change being merely nominal, and the state of matters remaining in reality what it was before, the powers might be disposed, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a further sacrifice of their feelings by acknowledging it as a government *de facto*; but that, in the event of an attempt to establish an hereditary government, the powers felt it their duty, as it was also their determination to act very differently, and that they were resolved never to permit so flagrant a violation of existing treaties and of public law. As long as a member of the house of Bourbon should exist, the powers were resolved, if the question of right to the throne of France should arise, not to tolerate its being taken possession of by a usurper. To allow that would be to inflict a mortal blow on all the dynasties of Europe. Such is a résumé of the numerous notes exchanged between the three northern powers in the course of the months of February, March, and April. In the beginning of May it was agreed that these notes should be made the foundation of a regular treaty between the two Emperors and the King of Prussia, and accordingly this treaty, which is dated the 20th May, 1852, has been signed, ratified, and exchanged. We are now enabled to give an analysis of this important document, which has not yet appeared in any journal.

This convention, like the treaty of the 26th of September, 1815, is placed by the three Sovereigns under the invocation of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia considering—

That the basis of European order is hereditary right, that in that respect there is a joint responsibility and interest (*solidarité*) between all European states; considering also that, as regards France, the house of Bourbon personifies and represents the hereditary right, and that the present head of that house is the Comte de Chambord;

That the power exercised by M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a power *de facto*, which cannot even prop itself up with the pretended right of the Emperor Napoleon, since the latter voluntarily renounced, by the first article of the treaty of Fontainebleau, "for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for each member of his family, all the rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French nation and the kingdom of Italy, as over any other country;"

That, according to the rules of international right, the violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau by the Emperor Napoleon, while it released the powers from the engagements taken by them with respect to him, did not release him from his renunciation, for himself and his descendants, of the crown of France;

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of the President of the French Republic is the negation of hereditary right;

For all these motives, and for many others which it is useless to enumerate, the subscribers to the present convention consider it their duty to determine beforehand, and by common accord, the conduct which they ought to hold in the event that one or other of the eventualities above enumerated should present themselves.

In the case of that Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French Republic, should get himself elected by universal suffrage as Emperor for life, the powers will not recognise that new form of elective power till after explanations shall have been demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte, as to the sense and meaning of his new title, and after he shall have taken an engagement—first, to respect the treaties; secondly, not to endeavor to extend the territorial limits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretension to the continuation of founding of a dynasty.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereditary Emperor, the powers will not recognise the new Emperor, and will address to the French government, as well as to all the other European governments, a protest founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of the treaties. They will afterwards consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures, which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or military movement should overturn the government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favor, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown, and in the sequel they will recognise no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons, and no other claimant but M. Comte de Chambord.

In acting thus they protest beforehand against the amputation of wishing to attack the independence of France. France is free to organise her internal government as she chooses, and the powers do not reject the system called constitutional, any more than they reject any other system.

But the recognition of legitimate and hereditary royalty does not interest France alone; it interests all European states. It is a national principle in as far as regards France, and an international principle

in as far as regards the other European powers. It is on this account that the right and the duty devolve upon the Sovereigns of defending that principle, and of assisting it to triumph in as far as that depends upon them.

This convention is signed—Francis Joseph, Frederick William, Nicolas.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO PARIS.—On Saturday 24th ult., at seven o'clock in the evening, Louis Napoleon arrived in Paris. He was received with the utmost pomp, the bells of Notre-Dame and all the churches ringing, and a salute booming from 101 guns.

It has also been observed that of late the title of "Highness" has on several occasions been made use of by some of the prefects and mayors when speaking of the President.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that this flourish has been adopted by foreign courts, or at least by their representatives, in diplomatic communications. "I am informed from a good source that Count Turgot received at Strasburg a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, in which it was asked how long his Imperial Highness intended to prolong his stay in the Alsatian capital."

THE CRIES DURING LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PROGRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"At Bar-le-Duc three cries were raised with great vigor by different sections of the crowd, 'Vive Napoleon,' 'Vive l'Empereur,' and 'Vive la République.' The latter if not to be imputed to rustic simplicity, is decidedly a hostile cry. In the metropolis of the republic scores of people have been arrested for uttering that word. However, the *Presse*, an impartial authority, says upon the authority of its own correspondent, that at Bar-le-Duc the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' predominated. At Nancy the reception was decidedly cold. The presence of a large body of sergens de ville, sent expressly from Paris, although it sufficed to check hostile cries, did not succeed in producing enthusiastic demonstrations. While the President was walking round the Place Stanislaus an individual called out lustily, 'Vive Louis Napoleon Empereur.' This cry, so completely putting the dots upon the i's, as the French say, obtained not a single echo, and was ultimately stifled in a loud shout of laughter, followed by a good-humored chorus of 'Vive Napoleon, Vive le President.'"

The feature of the ceremonies of Strasburg which has drawn most attention is the presentation of the keys of the town to Louis Napoleon. This submissive mark of homage, offered to the President of the Republic, was denied to the last monarch of France, and only paid to Louis XIV., to the Emperor, and Charles X. Wherever the latter Prince showed himself in his journey through the eastern departments he was always reminded in the speeches of the municipal functionaries that his ancestors had annexed Lorraine and Alsace to the territory of France.

For some time past the President has been busily engaged in arranging his household on an imperial footing.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is now stated for certain that the President is about to marry the Princess Caroline de Vasa. "The only objection—that of a difference of religion—is, it appears, in course of removal, as the illustrious lady is receiving instruction preparatory to her becoming a member of the Catholic Church."

The above is from the *Times*. On the other hand, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"This is a mistake; the princess has been a Catholic for some years past; so that on this side no impediment exists to the marriage."

THE LEGITIMIST TACTICS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"I understand that another letter has been received from Frohsdorf, in which the Comte de Chambord gives instructions to his partisans with respect to the conduct they are expected to pursue on the occasion of the elections, which are about to take place, of the new members of the councils-general. The Comte de Chambord again repeats his directions, in the most positive terms, that his friends should abstain from offering themselves as candidates. Among other subjects on which directions had been asked by the Legitimists, was that with respect to the attitude to be assumed by the electors who are able to give their votes without taking any oath. On this point nothing is said; so that it is probable that the Legitimists, while not bringing forward any candidates of their own, will vote for the candidates whom they may consider most hostile to the government."

THE ELECTIONS.—On Saturday, the 31st July, the elections of the councils-general will take place throughout France. The latest information furnished by the departmental press betokens the greatest divisions in the Orleanist as well as Legitimist parties.

## AFFAIRS OF ROME.

PROCESS FOR THE CANONISATION OF D. VINCENTO PALLOTTI.—The Sacred Congregation of Rites have just given notice that the ordinary process on the reputation for sanctity left by D. Vincenzo Pallotti, shall be commenced without delay. The remissorial letters are being prepared, and are even, perhaps, already delivered to the Postulator. D. Vincenzo Pallotti was a holy Priest who died at Rome in 1850, whose memory is held in the utmost reverence and affection by the Roman population. No life was ever more devoted than his to the cares of charity. His days were entirely spent for the good of his neighbor of whatever condition, and it was very usual to find at the door of his poor cell princes, prelates, and great ladies, amid artisans, soldiers and poor women. All came to seek counsels and consolations. His nights he devoted to God, and spent the greatest part of them in the church, taking on a chair the little repose nature imperiously demanded. During his life people spoke of singular graces obtained by his intercessions, supernatural favors due to his prayers. Since his death two miracles

have been proved, or, at least, two cures presenting that character, one of which took place at London, the other in the Roman states. We believe we may announce that a learned Religious at Rome is at this moment preparing the history of the life of Father Pallotti.—*Univers*.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TUSCANY.—Letters from Florence, under date July 19th, state that the Grand Duke, on his return from the baths of Montecatini, had declared to M. Baldasseroni and the other ministers, that the policy followed by them was in opposition to his conscience, and too contrary to the duties of a Catholic Prince to the court of Rome. In consequence, unless they would embrace his maxims of a Catholic policy, he was prepared to accept the resignation which they would offer.

## BELGIUM.

The twenty-first anniversary of the reign of the King of the Belgians, and the definitive consecration of national independence, has been celebrated at Brussels with the usual pomp. All the public edifices and the vessels in the basins were decked out with the national flags. A grand *Te Deum* was sung at the Cathedral of St. Michael and Gudule.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces that M. Frère-Orban, Minister of Finances in the late cabinet, has had an audience of the King. The *Emancipation* announces that Count Lehon, formerly ambassador of the Court of Belgium at Paris, who was staying with his family at the latter city, has been summoned by King Leopold to Brussels, and arrived there on Friday morning.

M. Lebeau, as stated, declined forming a ministry, on the ground that he entertains the same political opinions as the one just resigned.

## PRUSSIA.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—The secession of Baden and Wurtemberg from the Darmstadt coalition (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* on July 24th), may be regarded as one of the most important successes obtained by Prussia since the conclusion of the September treaty. It seems impossible that Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, and the two Hesses—that is, the five remaining dissident states—can pretend to hold out without imminent risk to themselves. Under every circumstance, the impolitic and almost impracticable project of a third Zollverein group may be considered as impossible. Bavaria and Saxony may refuse their adhesion to the September treaty, and enter into close commercial relations with Austria; but the detriment in such case would be infinitely greater than the advantages, and it is very unquestionable whether the respective chambers of the two countries would not protest in most energetic terms. The secession of Wurtemberg and Baden from the coalition cleaves the coalition in twain, and furnishes a fair pretext for general dissolution.

## TURKEY.

Two Ionians having been bastinadoed by order of the Caimakan, the British Consul and the British Legation at Constantinople have energetically insisted on satisfaction being given.

## SLAUGHTER OF UNOFFENDING MEN AT SIXMILEBRIDGE.

(From the Limerick Reporter.)

We deplore to state that blood—innocent blood—the blood of men in the prime of early manhood—of men who, as far as we have heard, gave no cause for the guilty deed—has been shed at Sixmilebridge, one of the polling places in Clare for the election now being carried on for that county, and within about seven miles of this city.

It appears that so early as eleven o'clock on Thursday a company of the 31st Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain —, and accompanied by Mr. Christopher Delmege, jun., J.P., was proceeding through the village above mentioned, escorting voters on the property of the Marquis of Conyngham. As they were passing through the village, the court-house was occupied by a great number of persons, including several magistrates of the county, several Clergymen, and several freeholders. The people in the village hissed and looted Lord Conyngham's voters, and some state that stones were thrown, but we have not heard the fact on sufficient authority to render it positive. Others allege that it was not until a second attempt was made to rescue the voters, and the gun of one of the soldiers smashed with a stone, that the officer gave orders to fire. It would appear that a murderous fire was at once opened on the people, and that the volley was discharged in two directions—one towards the chapel—the other down the street of the village, where a large police force, consisting of 40 men, were stationed at the time. The noise of the firing withdrew the occupants of the court-house from the building. They rushed into the street, and to their inexpressible horror they found five of their fellow-countrymen shot dead, and several others wounded. We have heard that the number of dead exceeds eight, and the number of wounded had not been ascertained when our informant left.

Those who were recognised are:—Thomas Ryan, Castlecrine, not married, dead. James Frawley, New Park, not married, dead. James Casey, Tradree, not married, dead. Michael Coleman, Tradree, not married, dead. Jeremiah Frawley, Newmarket, not married, dead. John Rielly, Bunatty, married and large family. The majority of these were voters, and nearly all were men in comfortable circumstances as farmers. The rumor, as we have stated, in Sixmilebridge was, that the order to fire had been given by the officer.—It is impossible to describe the excitement which prevailed. The people were unarmed; in fact, it is believed that in the entire barony there are not two stand of arms.

Mr. James Frost, of Bunker's-hill, presided in the courthouse, and he was peremptorily called upon to stop the polling while so many of the people lay dead in the street.

There was no polling up to one o'clock p.m. After this frightful deed of blood a special messenger was despatched to this garrison for more troops, when Horse Artillery, and two companies of the 31st Regiment, were sent out.

Mr. Cronin, R.M., was present, and stated he gave no orders to fire, nor were the muskets of the soldiery and police under his command loaded.

The Rev. Mr. Clane, P.P., was hit in the hat with a spent ball.

Several of the Clergy of the district were present, and did what they could to allay the excitement.

There was a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards present, but did not interfere.

At six o'clock, p.m., the Rev. Garret O'Sullivan, of Parteen, drove into Limerick with some of the voters, and has confirmed the above.

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Limerick Reporter* states, on the authority of one of the persons wounded:—"That the only cause given for the firing was some stones thrown by a few women who had been weeding potatoes near the Green of Sixmilebridge when they saw the voters escorted by Mr. Delmege and a party of the 31st. All was quietness and good order up to that moment. A man of the name of — Haneen died of his wounds about six o'clock. The lives of others were despaired of."

After the military execution of the poor men in Six-milebridge, it was shocking to witness the glee and delight with which the soldiery amused themselves amid the dead, the dying, and the wounded by whom they were encompassed.

Nearly all the people left the village soon afterwards and the peace that prevailed was that of the grave.

The officers and soldiers of the 31st marched into Limerick without the slightest concern for what had happened.

It appears certain on all hands that there would be no firing—at least no sudden murderous firing—were it not for the order to prime and load given in the early part of the morning at Thomond-gate. If such an order is usual, remains to be seen.

Two of the soldiery are said to have been hit with stones, and the musket of one of them splintered; but this was done by the stones thrown by women.

Twelve shots were discharged in all, each of which took effect—nearly all deadly effect.

Mr. M. Canny, of Clonmoney, coroner, empannelled a jury about five o'clock, p.m., to hold an inquest on the bodies of the dead. The inquest was adjourned to to-day (Saturday).

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lieutenant of the county, and Sir E. Fitzgerald, were present soon after the battle, and expressed themselves in the most indignant terms at the outrage.

Sir Lucius declared that there was no cause given for the firing as far as he could ascertain, and called upon the magistrates present to state who gave the order.

All the magistrates declared that they gave no order. The officer in command stated that he gave no order.

Mr. Delmege, the magistrate accompanying the soldiers, writes to contradict the report that it was he who ordered the firing. He says—"I neither fired myself, nor did I or any one else order the soldiers to fire; and being at some distance from where the firing took place, upon coming up, and afterwards investigating the cause, it was reported that the soldiers having been attacked and severely wounded, they had fired without any orders in self-defence, and to protect their own lives."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

BALANCE OF PARTIES.—One thing is certain, that the nation will not long submit patiently to the obstructions and anarchy necessarily attendant on a succession of governments of minorities. If parties are so nearly balanced in the existing electoral body as to render any other kind of government impossible, that of itself—independent of the proved and dormant abuses in the electoral system—will be a sufficient argument for extending it so as to make it a real exponent for the national will. The country longs for—the country needs—a real government; and if that is attainable under the present electoral system, that system must be so modified as to be made efficient.—*Daily News*.

PROSPECT OF PERSECUTION.—That Lord Derby really means to embark in a crusade of practical persecution, we do not believe. He will go just far enough to amuse his followers, and not far enough—if he can help it—to endanger himself. He will play the religious bully to perfection—swaggering when he thinks he is safe, and slinking back when matters look serious. Perhaps he is already beginning to discover that he has carried the game too far. The symptoms of popular irritation in Ireland are menacing in the extreme. The gratuitous insults which have been offered to the religion of the majority of the Irish people, and the menaced spoliation of its sole endowment, have, we fear, supplied fuel for an agitation such as generation has not yet witnessed. On every hustings throughout the United Kingdom, a government calling itself Conservative has proclaimed an internecine war against the Catholic population of these islands.—Ministers may think to warm themselves by the blaze, but the fuel on which the flames will prey is supplied at the cost of the highest interests of the country. We have before us the dreary prospect of the barren warfare of sectarian animosities, called into action as the last desperate expedient of an expiring faction.—Valuable lives have often fallen victims to the chance shots at the end of an engagement, and so the cause of religious liberty is to be offered up at the tomb of commercial monopoly.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The "chivalrous" Lord Derby and his Protectionist Paladins are now discovered to bear a much closer resemblance to the Front de Boufs and the Bois Guilberts of an historical period, than to the fictitious heroes of mythical romance. Their tactics are those of the Border robber, who assailed only where they were pretty sure of success, and who were ever ready to abandon their spoil rather than risk their safety.—A Jew or a Catholic in a Protectionist county has about as good a chance of fair treatment as Isaac of York had in the Norman baron's dungeon; but the craven knights of the shire abandon their forlorn paramour, Protection, at the first onslaught of the Free Traders. There might be something noble in a desperate fidelity to a principle, however Quixotic; but this foot-pad system of dropping the booty in order to escape the pursuer, disgusts by its meanness as much as the original spoliation shocks by its dishonesty.—*Ibid*.

MR. DISRAELI—"WHAT LOOMS IN THE FUTURE?"—Mr. Disraeli is a political adventurer. His whole life proves it. He is deficient neither in courage nor genius. He seems just the man for the times, and