

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The procession of the *Bœuf-Gras* was a scene in which the gay people of Paris delight. Right and left a sea of heads, dotted with the white caps of the women, waved from the Madeleine to the Café de Paris. First came a picket of the mounted Garde Republicaine. The *Bœuf-Gras*, with gilded horns, dressed out with garlands, stalked stately between four mummers, masked as Indians, and armed with clubs. The whole bevy of the Hippodrome followed, and in the midst a car adorned with wreaths, in which stood upright a handsome stout young woman, attired as Ceres, wearing a wreath of gilded ears of corn, and bearing in her hand a gilded sickle, with a white mantle falling from her shoulders.

The Legislative Assembly decided on Monday, at the close of its proceedings, that it would not hold any public sitting until Saturday next—Tuesday because it was Mardi-Gras, and the other days in order to give time to the Members to examine the budget in the bureaux.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has, in consequence of the repeated remonstrances of the German Powers, just abolished the absolute obligation imposed in July, 1849, on the various cantons to receive political refugees. It has, moreover, maintained the Decrees relative to the expulsion or transmission of refugees into the interior. These resolutions are communicated to the cantons by a Proclamation, dated Berne, the 25th ult.

## ITALY.

Three members of the ex-Roman Constituent Assembly have been amnestied by the Pope:—M. Pasqual de Rossi, formerly professor at the Roman University; M. Filipo Accursi de Todi; and M. Ponich, deputy of Ascoli. Others have obtained from the Sovereign Pontiff an indeterminate period of provisional liberty.

## AUSTRIA.

A list of the persons put to death in Transylvania by the revolutionary party has just appeared. The heart sickens on seeing the total which is given—viz., 4,834 persons, out of a population of 2,500,000. Well might Bem write to Kossuth that "he was reminded of the reign of terror in France." 478 persons were executed according to sentence given, 743 without any regular trial, and 3,613 were murdered in their houses or in the streets when the places which they inhabited were attacked. 400 of these last sufferers were women, or children under fourteen years of age. Many were beaten to death, and among others is a certain Sarah Coston, who received two hundred blows before she died. Kossuth's Commissary in Transylvania was Eugene von Bothy, against whose atrocities, it is but just to say, Bem loudly protested.

## ANOTHER CAFFRE WAR.

Sir Harry Smith held a meeting of Gaika chiefs and people, at Fort Cox, on the 19th of December. There were present, it was estimated, nearly 3,000 Caffres, and among them all the principal chiefs, with the exception, of course, of the outlaw, Sandilli and Anta. The tone of insolence which characterized the remarks of the chiefs awakened some suspicion, but the latter proceeded to nominate the mother of the deposed Sandilli, as chief of his tribe, and the proclamation announcing Sir Harry's acquiescence, was dated on the 29th of December.

It appears that during the three following days, information was received at headquarters of the place at which Sandilli and his partisans had their rendezvous. It was determined to make an attempt to capture the chief, or perhaps to drive him and his followers from the neighborhood, in which their presence was dangerous. At daybreak, on the 24th of December, Colonel Mackinnon left Fort Cox, with a force of nearly 600 men, of whom 321 belonged to the 6th and 43rd Regiments, 174 to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and 92 to the Caffre Police. With this strong column, Colonel Mackinnon took his way up the valley of the Keishamma. For about 30 miles above Fort Cox, the rapid torrent winds through the rugged defiles of the Amatola mountains, the stronghold of the Gaika Caffres. Along the bank of this stream Colonel Mackinnon pursued his march until he reached a "narrow rocky gorge," known, it is said, as a pass which military men would consider difficult to force against a resolute enemy. Colonel Mackinnon, in fact, states that his men could only proceed through the pass in single file. It does not appear that he sent forward any reconnoitring party. He seems to have had implicit confidence in the Caffre police, who led the column. When the Caffre police and the Cape Mounted Rifles had passed through the gorge, a deadly fire was opened, by Sandilli's Caffres (as there is every reason to believe), upon the column of infantry. It was with great difficulty that Colonel Mackinnon succeeded at last in extricating his troops from the defile, and in dislodging the Caffres. Before this was accomplished, the force had suffered the serious loss of three officers and sixteen men, killed and wounded. On their return march they found the bodies of fourteen soldiers of the 45th Regiment, who had been sent out on escort duty, mangled and stripped.

The attack upon Colonel Mackinnon appears to have been the signal for the uprising of all the Gaika tribes. The three "military villages" of Woburn, Auckland, and Juanasburg, situate on the colonial border, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first to feel the destroying stroke. At midday, while the inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins, and corpses

horribly mutilated, marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy individuals, including men, women, and children, perished in these massacres. Two women, one of them wounded, alone escaped to tell the awful tidings. The Caffres then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the open country along the frontier, and as far west as Graham's Town. The tribes engaged in these ravages were those of the very chiefs who had professed peaceful and loyal intentions, a week before, at their meeting with Sir Harry Smith.

On the morning of the 29th a strong escort of 150 91st regiment, and 80 of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, commanded by Colonels Somerset and Yarborough, marched from Fort Hare, to communicate with his Excellency, the Governor, at Fort Cox, accompanied by a small field piece. When they were about nine miles on the road the Caffres in thousands attacked them on all sides, which caused them to change their direction back again towards Fort Hare, and to despatch an order to this post for more men; but ere any relief could be given, they lost twenty men and two officers, Lieutenants Gordon and Melvin. The most of the men were killed with assegais, and the greater part of the wounded. They rushed upon them, assegai in hand, "like a cloud of locusts."

Colonel Somerset, after his repulse on attempting to communicate with the Governor on the 28th ult., succeeded in doing so by a Caffre-messenger on the 29th, and received his Excellency's reply. The Colonel represented the necessity of detaining all troops touching at the Cape, and despatching them instantly to the frontier, whether cavalry or infantry, and recommends their being landed at Algoa bay, but was still sanguine that the forces would shortly present a bold front to the enemy, and encourage the depressed farmers and inhabitants.

At one time it was even believed that Sir Harry Smith, who had advanced as far as Fort Cox, had been cut off with his escort; but we are happy to state that the very last intelligence contained in the Cape Town papers informs us that the gallant General had succeeded in cutting his way through the hordes that surrounded him, and in reaching King William's town in safety. A Government notice, dated December 31st, the day of his Excellency's arrival, appears in the papers. It was his intention to have proceeded to Fort Hare, but the enemy were in such force that his means were not adequate to its accomplishment. Every power is delegated to Colonel Somerset, during the forced absence of the Governor from the Colony, to raise levies, &c., and to name the rallying points of assembly.

"His Excellency does most ardently hope that the colonists will rise en masse, to aid her Majesty's troops, and the reinforcement of men and guns, which will shortly arrive at East London, to destroy and exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous savages, who, for the moment, are formidable. Every post in British Kaffraria is necessarily maintained. The abandonment of one of them would have been the signal for revolt to every T'Slambie Chief. They are well provisioned for six weeks, and form a nucleus for an invading army of patriots. The Gaikas must be driven out of the Amatolas, and expelled for ever! However great the inroad into the colony may have been, it is consoling to his Excellency to know, that the maintenance of these posts, which indeed could not have been abandoned, occupies the attention of thousands of Caffres, who would otherwise have gone into the colony. The line of the Buffalo must be maintained, *coute que coute*. It involves the safety even of her Majesty's troops, which is paramount."

His Excellency's presence in King William's Town is very opportune, as it may probably have the effect of keeping Unhala quiet. At present "with all their means and appliances," says *Graham's Town Journal*, "let the colonists understand that the safety of themselves and their families depends, under Providence, upon their own efforts, promptly and decisively made. Sir Harry Smith is at present in the midst of the enemy, holding them in check, and preventing them from precipitating themselves upon the colony. But at present he can do no more than this. To enter upon offensive operations he must have aid, and in the meantime there is danger lest the troops should be destroyed in detail. Should a single military post be carried, the effect may be most disastrous to the colony, while, on the other hand, if reinforcements be at once poured into Caffre-land, the tide will be turned—the military communications will be opened, and the object in view—the complete subjugation of the Gaikas—be effectually accomplished."

The Committee of Public Safety and about 100 more of the leading inhabitants of Port Elizabeth, have signed a requisition to Sir A. Stockenstrom, calling upon him to return to the frontier to become General Commandant of all the burghers and native levies. The conduct of the Cape Corps, throughout the skirmishes which have taken place between the Caffres and troops, is mentioned in terms of approbation. As will be seen by the Government notice, Fort Cox as well as all the forts along the line of the Buffalo, will be maintained—East London being made the base of the military operations now about to take place. Supplies may be readily landed there, and then forwarded with great facility along that line. By holding this chain of posts, the attention of the Caffres is drawn off from the colony, and to which the colonists of Graham's Town attribute their comparative freedom from any large bodies of the enemy, so that the farmers have been able to send their cattle to the rear, and to reap a considerable quantity of corn. Had the Governor relinquished these posts, it would have greatly inspired the Caffres, and thousands would have rushed into the colony, and laid waste the border district.

Graham's Town was crowded with families from the country, and was in a deplorable state. Mr. Hudson, Civil Commissioner, had appointed 12 of the principal inhabitants a "Board of Defence;" and had sent a circular to the Civil Commissioners of the other divisions of the colony, calling upon them for assistance.

The Hottentots at Kat River were much disaffected, and Hermanus "was carrying fire and brand into every farm." Despatches had been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to bring down 3,000 Zoolahs on the Gaikas, through the foot of the Quathlamba mountains, which is only twelve days' march.

A number of notices inviting volunteers to offer themselves have been widely circulated, the expense to be borne by the Colonial office, Cape Town.

There seems to be little probability of any attack being made on Graham's Town. Such an attempt would be contrary to the usual modes of Caffre warfare, although under the influence of a fanatic chief, the place was assailed as far back as 1819, when it was in its infancy. On that occasion, the Caffres were utterly routed, and 500 of them were killed. The population of Graham's Town is now estimated at about 6,000 persons, of whom 4,500 are British, and 1,500 Fingoes and Hottentots. Its distance is upwards of 500 miles from Cape Town, whence troops will have to be drawn, and with which it has a semi-weekly communication by post.

## INDIA.

An amusing account is given by one of the Bombay journals ("vipers" Sir Charles calls them) of the meeting of the veteran with the 78th Highlanders, the regiment respecting which so many rumors have been afloat, since the celebrated march from Kurrahe to Sukkur. Addressing the major, he said—"The papers of India stated that I ordered you to march to Sukkur at the most unhealthy season of the year. That was an infamous lie, men of the 78th." The officers who were present crowded around Sir Charles. Observing this, he said, "Stand back, gentlemen; stand back, and let the band hear what I have to say." Continuing, he said—

"I marched you at a healthy season of the year; and when the fever attacked you, you were in barracks; and the proof of it is, that the European artillery did not quit the barracks, who had never marched at all, and who had been two years stationed at Bombay. The European artillery, I say, were more unhealthy than you were, men of the 78th Highlanders! I tell you, men—I tell you on your 'parade'—(and here the General threw his hands together with a most expressive gesture), that this is an infamous—a damnable—a worse than damnable lie. And I wish and request you all to tell your comrades what I say. I saw you embark at Sukkur, and the state you were then in was enough to break any soldier's heart; but the low lying papers of India never broke my heart, and they never will; and they may all go to —!"

Saying which, Sir Charles gave a significant shake of his head, indicative of the word which he would not utter.

## ANGLICAN CALUMNY.

CARDINAL WISEMAN, THE NEWCASTLE JOURNAL, AND A "MINISTER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH."

(From the Newcastle Chronicle.)

On the 25th ult. there appeared in our contemporary, the *Newcastle Journal*, a libel on the mother of Cardinal Wiseman, which was of so atrocious a description that we thought it best not to hazard any extension of its publicity by ever alluding to it in our columns.

For obvious reasons, we cannot reprint the libel.—Suffice it to say that it charged Mrs. Wiseman, the honorable and respected mother of the Cardinal, with having, when she lived at Durham many years ago, been in the habit of cheating at whist, and of having been further guilty of systematic want of chastity. Another number of the *Journal* appeared after this, but not a line in it of apology or retraction. In the meantime however, the libel had been brought under the Cardinal's notice, and he immediately directed his solicitors to write to the proprietor of the *Journal*, giving him notice of criminal proceedings being taken against him. This at once produced in the *Journal* of the 8th inst., the following most craven, crouching apology:—

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—It is much to be regretted that, owing to inadvertence, and without the slightest malice or ill will on our part, a gossiping, slanderous letter, under the above head, from a correspondent, referring to the mother of Cardinal Wiseman, and her residence in Durham, some years ago, was inserted in this *Journal* of the 25th of January. The false and injurious statement having been communicated by a correspondent in an adjoining county, was not subjected to that careful revision it would otherwise have received, or it never would have been published by us. Our attention having been since called to the matter, we are concerned to find that it contains statements and imputations which cannot for a moment be justified, and ought not to have been offered to the public. We regret that we should have been the instruments of circulating such extravagant and calumnious imputations. We unhesitatingly withdraw them. We believe them to be utterly unfounded, and can only express our unaffected sorrow that any act of ours should have occasioned pain and annoyance to those whom we believe to be above reproach in all moral and social obligations.

Here the affair might have rested for us; but the worst remains behind. Cardinal Wiseman it appears was not satisfied with this Jeremiah, but insisted on the name of the author being given up to him, which was instantly done, and we would scarcely trust our

eyes when we read as follows, in a conspicuous place and type, in the *Journal* of last week:—

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—Whereas certain calumnies appeared in this *Journal*, on Saturday, January 25th, directed against the mother of Cardinal Wiseman, I hereby acknowledge that I sent the same in writing to the editor, but not with the design of their being printed or made public. But as through inadvertence they found their way into the columns of this paper, I hereby, in unfeigned sorrow, and in the most unequivocal terms, express my deep and unqualified regret that I should have been instrumental in giving circulation to such slanderous reports. I believe that the said calumnies, which my imprudence caused to be published, have no foundation whatever in truth. I find that the whole life of that venerable lady has been the admiration of all who have had the happiness to know her. And I am now, not only ready, but anxious, to make reparation for the injury and wrong by any means in my power.

## A MINISTER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

February 13, 1851.

Whether disbelief that any clergyman could have so forgotten himself, shame at the degradation of the press, so prostituted and abused, or deep regret that the Protestant cause should have been so injured and discredited, were uppermost in our minds when we read this precious production, we can hardly tell; but after what has taken place, we feel imperatively called on to protest in the name of all liberal members of the Church of England against the suppression of the name of their clerical libeler.

## INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Another great means of the Church for supplying intercessory prayer is, by forming her children into brotherhoods or societies. These are very numerous, and we may choose to which we will belong, according to our devotion. Every parish has one or more of these societies established in it, of which most of the inhabitants are members. We may also belong to societies of other parishes, each having privileges of its own which we may like to partake of. We have in our small village three of these societies, and few of us there are who do not belong to them all. The conditions of being members vary, but all oblige in some way to intercessory prayer, and bring us the advantage of having Masses said for us on appointed days with benediction services; besides the being prayed for daily by the whole society. We are expected to be faithful in performing these devotions, and thus render ourselves partakers of the supplication of thousands, and become ourselves the dispensers of good to them.

In our daily attendance at the great sacrifice of the Mass we become of necessity intercessors, and are interceded for. But I may not enter now on the incalculable privileges we enjoy ourselves and dispense to others through intercession in that sacred service.

Thus nurtured in the duty of interceding for each other, Catholics practise it as naturally as they take their daily bread.

In our colleges the young students have many rules by which they form themselves into intercessors for the whole college, or turn the whole college into intercessors for one member. For instance, they draw lots once a month, and for him whose number is lowest the whole college receives the Holy Sacrament and hears Mass.

A Catholic, in parting from a friend, or writing to one, asks his prayers. A confessor promises his prayers to a penitent, and requests his penitent's prayers for himself.

The request for intercessory prayer is universal. Go into a shop in a strange town, and say you are in a hurry because on your way to hear Mass, the person who serves you will earnestly say, "May I recommend myself to your prayers?" The beggar you relieve at your door or in the street kneels down and says a Lord's Prayer for you. Give to the poor, their grateful reply is, "I will hear Mass for you." Tell them you are sick or in sorrow, the ready consolation is, "I will pray for you."

I am sure you must see the loveliness of this strong bond of charity, and acknowledge that the appointment of intercession must be of God, and an additional proof of His mercy to us helpless creatures.—*Sketches of Catholic Life in Belgium.*

## CURSIVE WRITINGS OF THE ROMANS.

Joseph Scaliger asserted the Romans had a cursive handwriting. Some doubted, but on the whole, such continued to be the creed of the learned down to our time. Behold, some fourteen or fifteen years ago, the Austrians set about improving the channel of the Danube, to suit it for steamboats, and the first point was to re-open Trajan's towing path, which often became a gallery cut out of the cliff, and all but obliterated by the accidents of war and weather. One day, in hewing at this gallery, the workmen revealed the mouth of a cavern, probably natural, but widened by Roman skill, and which had, 17 centuries ago, been the head-quarters of a clerk of the works, or contracting engineer. In this subterranean office was found the original day-books of Trajan's servant, namely specimens—the first that modern eyes ever saw—of the familiar Roman tables, boards of wood with hinges, inclosing each set two or four pages of quarrymen's names and calculations of wages inscribed on wax, and lo! the names were not only in capitals, but they were in running-hand, actually identical with our own, though Trajan's clerk had been no elegant penman, and accordingly the Vienna doctors have ever since, (except when occupied with sedition,) been at daggers drawn among themselves about the decipherment of the great Emperor's masons and navies. The moral is modesty. We are not done with discoveries. Not a fifth part of Pompeii has as yet been discovered—probably not a twentieth of Herculaneum. If ever Nicholas gets to Constanti-