

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The President of the Republic left Paris on Tuesday morning to be present at the opening of the Railroads from Tours to Poitiers. He was accompanied by the Ministers of War, of the Interior, and of Public Works. He appears to have been very coolly received by the National Guards and the population on his passage. Shortly after the arrival of the train, the Bishop of Poitiers, with mitre and crozier, arrayed in pontificals, and attended by a numerous body of clergy, advanced to the front, and delivered a long address to the President and the assembled crowd, preparatory to the blessing of the locomotive.

It is said that M. de Tocqueville will read his report to the Committee on the revision of the Constitution on Monday next, and that the debate in the Assembly may commence on Monday, the 14th inst. The solemnity of the *Fête Dieu* was observed with great pomp yesterday in the churches of Paris and the suburbs. It was remarked that at no period since the reign of Charles X. were there seen so many of the operative class assisting at the ceremonies. In some of the villages, hitherto remarkable for the extreme opinions of the inhabitants, the mass of the population joined in the procession out of doors, although heavy rain continued to fall at intervals throughout the day.

## ITALY.

Florence, June 21.

I have a very unpleasant duty to perform to-day, in bringing before your notice the facts of a case which no doubt has already been more or less made public. I allude to the arrest of three young Englishmen, sons of the late Lord Alborough, and claiming to be his legitimate heirs, who were detected on the evening of the 10th, at the villa of their mother near Leghorn, in the very act of destroying incendiary and treasonable papers, with concealed firearms in their possession, a printing press, the third number of a Republican journal, and the new-fashioned infernal machine of walking canes, containing a reservoir from which vitriolic acid may be ejected on the dresses of ladies seen with Austrian officers, or wearing Austrian colors. I am aware that the question involving the legitimacy or illegitimacy of these young men is still before the courts, and that a son of the late lord by a previous marriage enjoys one of the family titles, but I do not affect to determine with whom is the legal right, and I only mention the fact as giving more importance to the case, and of showing the delusions into which Englishmen of aristocratic pretensions may be betrayed. Of their guilt, I am sorry to say, there is no doubt, as the officers of police who effected a forcible entry caught them *in flagrante delicto* and not only found evidence of the most valid nature, but papers which, it is said, show that they were members of that conspiracy, which, under the pretext of regenerating the peninsula, seeks to plant the Red Republic in the centre of Italy.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

A letter from Rome of the 24th ultimo states that Girolametto, Carbonarotto, and several other persons, accused of having had a hand in the assassination of Count Rossi, have been set at liberty. Two men, named Morgani and Panza, accused of having attempted the life of the French corporal Lassal, at La Longara, have been acquitted for want of evidence.

Cardinal Altieri, President of Rome, gave a grand *soirée* on the 21st ult. All the Cardinals and Prelates, the diplomatic corps, the nobility, and the officers of the French garrison, were present on the occasion.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 26th ult., states that the provincial physician of the delegation of Milan, Dr. Alexander Vandoni, had been stabbed in the open streets of that city, in two places, and expired in consequence. The authorities have taken measures to discover the assassin.

## CIRCISSIA—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Accounts have been received *via* Teflis, Trebizonde, and Constantinople, of the total defeat of the Russians in Daghestan. The leader of the Daghlees is Molamed Emin, the nabib (or lieutenant) of Sheikh Chamil, who, at the head of twenty-five thousand picked men of the warlike tribes of the Abedjeks, and other independent tribes of the Western Caucasus, had attacked the Russian entrenchments of the Chenis, and driven the Russian troops, under the command of General Cerebrianoi, beyond Themer. The engagements which took place were bloody and disastrous, and the Russians suffered so severely that all the spare waggons of the army were barely sufficient to carry their wounded away. Their loss, according to an impartial statement, is calculated at 5,000 in killed and prisoners. The mortality in comparison is far greater among the officers than among the privates. The position of the Russian army is very insecure at present, on account of the communication between Themer and the Kouban being intercepted, and owing to the vigilance of the Daghlees it is impossible to send reinforcements in that direction for some time to come. The mountaineers boast at present of being well supplied with ammunition and arms, and ready to continue the war against the invaders of their homes throughout the whole summer season.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 27.

## ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition against this bill from a parish in Monaghan. On the consideration of the bill as amended, Mr. Miles rose and moved the addition of a new clause in the following terms:—"And be it enacted, that if a penalty shall be recovered by judgment or verdict against any person for a second offence under

this act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, if, in the circumstances of the case the same shall appear fit, by notice in writing signed by him, to require such person to depart out of the realm within a time to be limited in such notice; and, if such person shall afterwards be found therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for the Home Department, by warrant under his hand, to give such person in charge of one of Her Majesty's messengers, or of such other person or persons to whom he shall think fit to direct such warrant, in order to his being conducted out of the kingdom." He thought it necessary in passing the bill to make it such as would stop not only the present, but future aggressions of the Pope; and would carry out the opinions expressed in the Premier's letter of last autumn, and the sentiments which animated the great Protestant meetings on this subject. It would be preferable to make the present bill effective than, upon another aggression, to come down to the House and ask for another measure, and thereby revive interminable debates like those through which the House had just passed. Notwithstanding the Pope must be aware of the determined feeling of the Protestant people of England, he had not attempted to meet that feeling, but had made a new aggression in Ireland, and the *Tablet*, the organ of the Roman Catholics, had derided the legislation of that house. It was, therefore, with the view of rendering the bill effective that he proposed the present clause, and he referred to the movements of the Papal power in the countries of the Upper Rhine for the purpose of showing his wish to establish dominion and to override all securities placed against its aggression. There could be no doubt that the spirit, if not the letter of the Emancipation Act, had been invaded by the recent aggression of the Pope in this country; and he felt convinced that if something was not done to strengthen the present measure, this Protestant country would be disgusted at the long time Parliament had sat, and the little it had done to vindicate the Protestant rights and privileges of the people, and the dignity of the Queen. (Hear, hear.)

Sir George Grey said that a similar clause had been proposed by the learned member for Midhurst, who, however, did not press it. He was sorry the learned member should have proposed a clause, the insertion of which would subject the parties to great annoyance, without having any effect whatever.

The house then divided. The numbers were—for the clause, 101; against it, 140; majority 39.

Mr. Keogh then proposed a clause saving the powers of the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 97—"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an act passed in the eighth year of her present Majesty, intitled, 'An Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.'"

Lord John Russell said he had no objection to the clause, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Napier, was agreed to.

Mr. Keogh said it was at present necessary to produce letters of ordination and collocation to different parishes in courts of law in certain cases, with respect to property, and he now proposed the insertion of a clause providing that in all cases where such letters had been heretofore received in courts of law, they should be received for the future.

The Attorney-General opposed the clause. Under the act of 1829 letters of ordination were allowed to be received in evidence, and there was nothing in the present act to prevent their being so received in future.

The house then divided, when there appeared—for the clause, 45; against it, 220; majority against the clause, 175.

Mr. Keogh then rose and moved—"That no proceedings shall be taken under this act, save and except by her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being in England and Ireland, and by the Lord Advocate in Scotland." He understood that the government had consented to support this clause, and he had told his friends so. (Hear, hear.) He had communicated with the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who appeared favorable to the clause. Five minutes ago he had been told by the Secretary to the Treasury that the government would support him, that he (Mr. Keogh) must be very brief in his observations—(laughter)—and that he (the Secretary to the Treasury) would then keep his men to vote for the clause. (A laugh.) Yet now, on coming out of the lobby, the Secretary to the Treasury had just told him that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) did not consider himself bound to support the clause. There had been already a good deal of wheeling, turning, changing, and shifting in the course of this bill, but this was the most rapid change they had yet seen. He would propose the clause though he supposed he should be defeated on it; but it was right that the country should be made acquainted with the circumstances of the case. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the subject-matter of his amendment, it was merely his wish to prevent the worst species of animosity which would be excited in Ireland if the bill passed in its present state. Under the terms of the bill as it now stood, any person in the community might send up a bill of indictment against any of the Catholic Archbishops or Bishops, and although it might be ignored, yet there were persons in Ireland so bigoted, and so animated by sectarian feelings, that they would make the experiment of proceeding by indictment against the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, and then they would have the hideous spectacle of these venerable Prelates being obliged to come forward in a court of law to defend themselves. Now, was it not better that the authority of the act should be maintained by the first law officer of the government acting under the authority of parliament.

Lord John Russell said it had been his intention to oppose all the clauses proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Keogh) with the exception of that clause which he had already supported—namely, one to prevent the Charitable Bequests Act being affected by any of the provisions of that bill.

Mr. Reynolds asked if the noble lord never intended to give power to a common informer, why did he leave in doubt a question of such importance as this—namely, whether the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops were to be left in the hands of any man who might think fit to indict them for misdemeanors?—Were there to be actions without number brought under this act, and were they to enter again on the old days of Papal persecution?

Sir J. Graham said that on a former occasion he had expressed his opinion with respect to the legal effect of the first clause. But a far greater extension had been given to the operation of this clause by the legal

authorities on the benches opposite, more especially by the Attorney-General for Ireland, when he said that similar Briefs would fall under the operation of this declaration in the act. Briefs, then, similar to the present, by which Archbishops and Bishops might be appointed, would be declared to be illegal and void, and an indictment would lie. If that were the operation of the clause, then, be it observed, any person in Ireland, whatever might be the state of public feelings there (and they seemed to be somewhat vindictive feelings), any individual, without the sanction of her Majesty's law officers, and possibly against the policy of the government, would have it in his power to prefer a bill of indictment, and if a majority of the grand jury found it to be a true bill, then an Archbishop or Bishop who had received a Brief or Bull would be put to the bar, and a jury might convict that Roman Catholic Prelate. Again, he said he was of opinion that the consent of the law advisers of the crown to such a proceeding was indispensable. (Cries of "Hear.") He had the strongest opinion that the check proposed by the hon. and learned member for Athlone was indispensable, and observe, if it were rejected deliberately, now it had been proposed, how much more serious would be the effect of that first clause about which the greatest law authorities in parliament entertained the greatest difference?—(Hear, hear.)

After some explanations from Mr. Keogh and Mr. Hayter, the house divided, and there appeared—for the clause, 71; against it, 232; majority, 161.

Mr. Reynolds proposed the following clause:—"Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect an act passed in the tenth year of her present Majesty, intitled, 'An Act for the Maintenance of the Cemeteries at Golden Bridge and Prospect, in the county of Dublin, and to create a perpetual succession in the governing body or committee for managing the same.'"

The Attorney-General opposed the clause as unnecessary.

Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the amendment.

The house divided—for the amendment, 32; against it, 160; majority against, 128.

Sir F. Thesiger, in bringing forward his amendment, argued that the measure as it had come from the hands of the government was not adequate to the occasion. His hon. friend, the member for Somersetshire, had read to the house a most remarkable passage from one of the principal organs of the Roman Catholic body, and he could follow it up with one of even a more extraordinary description. The *Tablet*, in alluding to the Bull received for the consecration of the Bishop of Killaloe, said, "The Law is broken, thanks be to God!" And in reference to the Rescript said to be in the possession of the Roman Catholic Archbishops in Ireland, on the Queen's Colleges, the writer declared that he was filled with thankfulness, because in this case the direct and main object of the Rescript was to defeat and procure the ignominious annihilation of an act of parliament. Was the noble lord right or not in saying that it would be the most scandalous timidity, the basest abandonment of an undoubted right, if, under all the circumstances, the law, existing as it did, and after the repeated defiances which they had received, they were not to have an act so framed as to guard every part of the United Kingdom against these encroachments? (Cheers.)

The first amendment which he proposed was in the preamble of the bill. He proposed to change the term "a certain Brief or Rescript," into "certain Briefs or Rescripts," which would include every case; but he thought it right, in addition, to add the words—"and in particular by a certain Brief, Rescript, or Letters-Apostolic, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 25th of September, 1850." If this was adopted, it would be necessary to alter the words in the declaratory and enacting clauses from "the said Brief or Rescript," to "all such Briefs or Rescripts." Passing on to the next amendment he proposed to provide against the introduction of similar Bulls, Rescripts, and Letters-Apostolic, for the future. But all laws, unless carried into effect, were worse than useless; they cumbered the statute book, and to use the powerful expression of Lord Bacon on this subject, "There is a further inconvenience in penal law, obsolete and out of use, for it brings a gangrene, neglect, and a habit of disobedience upon other wholesome laws, that are fit to be continued in practice and execution." Well, then, if they found that a power which was intended to be used for the protection of the kingdom had been allowed to slumber in the hands in which it had reposed, it was their duty to take care that the law which they were about to pass should be rendered efficient by being placed in other hands. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be supposed that the Attorney-General would be at all degraded by placing the common informer by his side. The object of his amendment was to give to any person the power of prosecuting, with the consent of the Attorney-General; its effect would be to stimulate the Attorney-General. Now was the time to walk round our Zion, to tell all the towers, and to mark well her bulwarks, that we may be able to tell those that come after us that we have not been inattentive or regardless of their most sacred and precious interests. (Cheers.) Let them not attempt to repair the breach in our walls, which, not the enemy, but our own hands, had incautiously and unguardedly made, by the rubbish which was provided for them on the other side of the house; but let them prepare sound, solid, and durable materials, which would afford us a permanent security. (Cheers.) Let them remember that the country was now engaged in a contest in which the eyes of the world were upon us, and in which to fail would be scandalous and disgraceful. Let them also bear in mind the warning which had been given us by a most able writer on this important subject. He said, "If, after all our protests and brave words, we permit power really and substantially to be conferred upon the Pope—if we evade the real contest by a mock battle about titles, and legislate against shadows while we turn aside from the substance, then indeed the honor of England is trampled in the dust, and in the victory of the insolence of Papal pretension over the dignity of our ancient and time-honored monarchy, and the enthusiasm of our noble-hearted people, the heaviest blow that the last three centuries have witnessed will have been struck at the cause of human liberty and human progress." (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. Russell opposed the amendment.

The house divided, when the numbers were:—for Sir F. Thesiger's amendment, 135; against it, 100; majority, 35.

Sir F. Thesiger then moved an amendment in clause 2 by the insertion of the following words:—"That if after the passing of this act any person shall

obtain, or cause to be procured, from the Bishop or See of Rome, or shall publish or put in use, within any part of the United Kingdom, any such Bull, Brief, Rescript, or Letters-Apostolic, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such Archbishops or Bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses, within the United Kingdom, he shall for every such offence forfeit £100."

The house divided. The numbers were—for the amendment, 165; against it, 109; majority, 56.

The next amendment was then put. It was as follows:—"In clause 2, page 2, line 30, after the word 'thereof,' to add the words 'or by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be.'"

Lord J. Russell said he would allow this amendment to pass without a division at present; but would take the sense of the house upon it after the third reading.

Sir J. Graham said that they had now come to the conclusion of those amendments, and the bill had assumed the altered shape which they gave it. He wished to ask the noble lord, therefore, whether he had any objections to the bill being reprinted, and on what day he meant to take the third reading?

Lord J. Russell replied that he had no objection to the bill being reprinted in its altered form, and that he intended taking the third reading on Friday, 4th July.

Sir J. Graham thought that sufficient time should be given for the bill to be sent to Ireland in its altered form, that the people of that country might have an opportunity of seeing it.

The amendment was then carried without a division, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 3.

## THE ADMISSION OF JEWS.

Lord J. Russell moved that the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill be read a third time.—Sir R. H. Inglis said that his abhorrence of the measure remained undiminished, though he did not conceive himself called upon to divide the House on this occasion against it, after the opinion of the House taken on the second reading.

Lord J. Russell thought that this was especially a subject on which the wishes of the people at large should be consulted, and particularly those who elected Members to sit in that House. When the House was about to declare for the third time its opinions that Jews were eligible to sit in Parliament, and Jews had been returned by two different constituencies, it might be expected that the House of Lords would consider this a matter which ought to be left to the feelings and wishes of the people themselves. So long as the question remained in its present state, there was an actual premium offered to the return of Jews by large constituencies.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Plumptre, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

## PRELITICAL PILFERERS IN THE CHURCH OF DIVES.

(From the *Weekly News*.)

Four millions sterling per annum, is, in round numbers, about the sum paid the Church of England for the spiritual instruction of the people of England. The result is an amount of spiritual destitution, which the warmest friends of the Establishment confess to be alarming and disgraceful, and on which they ground their plea for a re-arrangement of the Church's revenues, with a view to a better provision for the people's wants.

In 131 parishes in England and Wales, containing, in 1841, a population of 3,972,850 there are 1,893,852 persons, for whom the most richly-endowed Church Establishment now existing in the world, is confessedly incapable of furnishing any kind of accommodation. Such are the statistics, not of infidels and levelers, but of God-fearing sons of the Church, and Conservative members of the Aristocracy.

It is clear that this won't do. An institution brought to such a condition as this is manifestly under sentence of speedy destruction, unless it saves itself by timely reform. Meanwhile, the question naturally arises, how can things have come to this pass? Sir B. Hall and Mr. Horsman did admirable service last Tuesday evening, no less to the public than to the Church herself, by exposing the shameful waste of her revenues and resources, in which the chief agents have been her own high priests.

Most of our readers will be aware that, in 1836, an arrangement was entered into between the Bishops and the Ecclesiastical Commission, under which their lordships were to be allowed fixed incomes ranging from £4,200 to £15,009 per annum, with the permission, however, of keeping the property in their own hands, on condition of paying over to the Commissioners whatever surplus might remain after satisfying these fixed annual stipends. This was an arrangement, the terms of which it might have been supposed these right reverend Fathers in God would have felt bound, both as English gentlemen and Christian Bishops, to have most scrupulously and punctiliously observed. How stands the fact? A return just printed by order of the House of Commons presents us with the following results—results so fatal to the episcopal character, not only as regards its claims to spiritual disinterestedness, but even to worldly honor and statute-book morality, that they read rather like the malevolent aspersions of a libeler, than the sober statements of a Parliamentary paper. Of the Bishops, who, in 1836, compounded, as already stated, with the Ecclesiastical Board, some few made a bad bargain, but the great majority received a large annual surplus beyond the limit of the Parliamentary incomes. Let us deal first with the more fortunate majority.

In the seven years ending in 1850, the Parliamentary incomes of six of the minor Sees, (viz., the Bishoprics of Chichester, St. David's, Norwich, Oxford, Salisbury, and Rochester,) as fixed by the arrangement alluded to, ought to have amounted to £171,000. Instead of this, the sum actually received and kept by the possessors of those Sees, to their own