

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Carnot was on Tuesday elected deputy of the Seine by a majority of 3,410 votes over M. Moreau, the government candidate, the total number of voters being 30,096. Considering the desperate efforts of the government to bring in its candidate, and the nature of the population of the 4th electoral circumscription of Paris, this is certainly the most serious demonstration which has yet been made against the despotism of Louis Napoleon, with the exception of the election of General Cavaignac for the 3rd circumscription.

A decree, published in the *Moniteur* on Sunday, authorises the reimbursement of the Five per cent. Rentes inscribed in the Grand Livre at the rate of one hundred francs for every five francs of Rente, and to effect the conversion thereof into new Rentes, four-and-a-half per cent., on which the right of reimbursement is suspended until the 22d of March, 1852.

An article in the *Public* on Saturday, signed by M. Amédée de Césena, and announcing the consent of the Orleans princes to a fusion with the elder branch, has made much sensation. "Tout ce que fera le Roi sera bien." "Such," says M. de Césena, "is the answer of the Orleans princes to the ambassador of the head of the house of Bourbon, who came to treat with them on a fusion of interests." The explanation given of this unconditional submission—which, however, is not stated to be confirmed in other quarters—is, that the younger branch can discover no more convenient mode of recovering their property confiscated by the decree of Jan. 22nd. The same journal says:—"According to information derived from a source which we are bound to regard as certain, the fusion has been consolidated on the following conditions and bases:—The national arms to be such as was adopted by the sections of '89—viz., tricolor, quartered with fleur de lis. The reign of Louis Philippe is to be recognised for the eighteen years during which it lasted. As preliminary acts, the Duke de Nemours is to go to Frohsdorf to pay an official visit to the Count de Chambord. In his turn, the Count de Chambord is to present, either in London or at Naples, his homage to Queen Marie Amelie."

A new Swiss question engages public attention this week. It appears that the people of Bale, in their carnival frolics, exhibited a still more shocking irreverence for the Prince President of the French Republic than the burghers of Ghent have done. A monkey, dressed up in a general's uniform, with a large nose and black mustaches, was paraded through the streets to represent Louis Napoleon, escorted by an immense concourse of people ornamented with asses' ears. These followers were supposed to be French citizens. The crowd sang republican songs, into which couplets, turning the President into ridicule, were introduced for the occasion. What makes the matter worse is, that the whole affair was known and arranged a week beforehand, and the police of Bale carefully abstained from interfering. Satisfaction has been demanded by the French government.

The Bishop of Orleans has declined to accept the seat in the Supreme Council of Public Instruction to which he was opposed.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid in the *Independence Belge*, dated March 6th, says:—

"The entrance of Lord John Manners into office greatly occupies the attention of the Conservative party of Madrid. The noble lord always showed himself a warm partisan of Don Carlos, and the particular friend of the Count de Montemolin. The marriage of Cabrera to a wealthy heiress, which enables that general to resume hostilities when he may think fit, is generally attributed to his influence. The sympathies of Lord John Manners for the Pretender are no secret; and it will suffice to mention his sojourns at Don Carlos' head-quarters when the latter was at the head of his army in the Basque provinces."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the last accounts from Switzerland are of the most satisfactory nature. A new note couched in the most conciliatory terms, was presented on the 7th by the French Minister to the President of the Confederation, and it was probable that the Federal Commissioner sent to Geneva would remove the cause of grievance on which the reclamations of France are founded.

The Government of the Valais has resolved to plunder the hospice of the Great St. Bernard of the landed property which it held from the piety of the faithful, and which was devoted to the assistance of the poor and of travellers. This unworthy spoliation was commenced by a sale of a portion of the property on the 17th November, 1850. Further sales were to take place on Sunday last. Under those circumstances, M. Clet, a delegate from the hospice of the Great Saint Bernard, has addressed a remonstrance to the Council of State of the Valais.

PRUSSIA.

The royal family of Prussia have received invitations from the Emperor of Russia to be present at the solemnities to be observed at Moscow this year, in honor of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire. It is confidently expected that the King and Queen will visit the Industrial Exhibition to be open at Breslau next May in a crystal-palace on a reduced scale.

Accounts come in from all parts of the sufferings of the poor in consequence of dearth of grain and potatoes, from Posen, Westphalia, Greis, the Tyrol, Cassel, Niederlausitz, &c. In Posen there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so

that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia beans boiled with roots have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Wermeland and Oestland (Sweden) recourse has already been had to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Naumberg a mother has drowned her two daughters and then herself in despair at the approach of starvation. In the neighborhood of Danzig the failure of the potato crop has induced several landowners to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is at present very little cultivated here; it is said to contain from 30 to 36 per cent. more saccharine matter than beet-root: if true this would be worth the attention of the company about to manufacture beet-root sugar in Ireland.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult. states that as the question relative to the Holy Places was settled, M. de Lavalette, whose health has for some time been in an unsatisfactory state, has applied for leave of absence for four months. M. Sabatté will represent him during his absence. M. Botta, the French Consul at Jerusalem, had left the Turkish capital to return to his post.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult. in the *Constitutionnel* says:—

"M. de Titoff, the Russian Envoy, has certainly protested against the arrangement passed between the Porte and France relative to the Holy Places. The Turks are uneasy on this point, looking on a rupture as imminent; though it is difficult to say on what it could be based, since the Emperor Nicholas cannot arrogate to himself the power of preventing the Porte from observing the treaties concluded with other states. Sir Stratford Canning, who always was noticed for his hostility to the Russians, has drawn closer to them since their diplomatic check. There must not be seen in that conduct anything else than the annoyance felt by the English Ambassador at seeing France obtain a success in spite of himself, since every one knows that, after having failed in his endeavors to be chosen mediator, he never ceased to act as our adversary."

A telegraphic despatch, dated Assam, March 7th, states that a great Pansclavish conspiracy, with widely extending ramifications, has been discovered in Bosnia. Imprisonments were taking place daily. The aged Vladika of Mostar had been escorted to Serajewo. The population of the Montenegrin border were being disarmed. The Catholic Clergy had been ordered to pay tithes for their monastic establishments; the erection of a Catholic chapel at Serajewo had been forbidden.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains new bulletins from the army of the Caucasus. It is stated that on the 10th and 18th of January different columns, which had been directed upon the valleys of lesser Tschetchina, encountered bodies of mountaineers, of whom they slew great numbers, and set fire to their villages. A hotter contest took place in Daghestan. A column was sent out on the 14th of January, which, after destroying the village of Mischkil on the 17th, on the 18th invested Schellagi, rendered almost impregnable by the fortifications which the mountaineers had raised there. After a fierce struggle the place was taken and burnt, but the Russians lost first 130 men killed and 341 wounded; among the latter were two colonels. All the inhabitants perished. Incidents such as these have filled the bulletins of the Russian army of the Caucasus for these last six years.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir Harry Smith has had the same protecting mantle which saved the glory of Lord Gough, and defeated the malice of his enemies, thrown round his shoulders. The old warrior struck the decisive blow in the critical moment. General Cathcart had landed at Cape Town, just as Sir Charles Napier at Calcutta, to hear that the Amatola Mountains had been penetrated by seven columns, and the Kaffirs despoiled of 60,000 head of cattle, their crops destroyed, and their chiefs driven to sue for peace. The war is virtually ended.—Lord Grey must feel rather uncomfortable about his celebrated dispatch.

[The following valuable summary of the state of affairs to February 3d, has been furnished to us by a distinguished Irish officer, who has just returned from the theatre of war in South Africa.—*Ed. Tab.*]

KAFFRARIA.—The intelligence brought by this mail is satisfactory. The Trans Kei expedition has been successful; 30,000 head of cattle had been captured by our troops and allies with very little fighting; the severe loss which the enemy had sustained (100 killed) in opposing Colonel Eyre's passage of the Kei, had gradually disheartened him. Our casualties during the whole campaign (of six weeks' duration) amounted only to five men killed and fourteen wounded—all of Eyre's division. The troops suffered, however, severely from the inclemency of the weather. General Somerset and his staff, returning from the Kei, reached King William's Town on the 9th, and Colonel Mackinnon with his division on the 11th January. Col. Eyre's division arrived in a few days afterwards, bringing with it the European settlers of Butterworth, and about 7,000 Fingoes with their families and property, all rescued from the clutches of the Kaffir. The latter have been located at Yellowwoods, eight miles east of King William's Town. A large portion of the captured cattle, upwards of 14,000, was brought into King William's Town by Col. Mackinnon, on the 11th January—800 of them were presented by Sir Harry to our trusty friend and ally, old Pato, and 100 to Toise, who had accompanied Colonel Mackinnon's division across the Kei. The remainder were sold for the benefit of the troops; and although so large a number was disposed of at a time they realised fair prices, ranging from 19s to £5. The share of each soldier would, it was calculated, amount to two

pounds. General Somerset left King William's Town on the 12th January, en route to the colonial frontier, taking with him the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment to relieve the 45th at Fort White, Fort Cox, and Fort Hare, by which way he marched.

The Kaffir chiefs had despatched a messenger on the 14th January to Sir Harry, to know on what terms they might have peace, as their "people" were tired of war. Sir Harry had replied, "that they should surrender unconditionally, but that he would spare their lives." Eight days were suffered to elapse, and, as nothing further was heard from them, the troops were again ordered out in seven different divisions provided with sickles and swords, to penetrate the Amatolas, cut down the enemy's crops, and devastate the country. Such was the state of affairs in Kaffraria on the 22nd January. Since then Kreills has sued for peace.

THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS.—The frontier districts, guarded by the 12th, 74th, 91st, Burgher Levies, and Fingoes, under the command of Colonels Percival and Yarborough, had not suffered much of late from the depredations of the enemy, although it was generally believed that Stock and Seyolo were still in the Fish River-bush, and Macomo in the Waterkloof.

THE WESTERN DISTRICTS.—Our brethren of the western districts had been for a while grievously discomposured by rumors of disaffection among their colored dependants. A commission, however, appointed to investigate the matter had pronounced these rumors groundless, and had so far tranquillised the minds of our white brethren as to enable them to resume their political agitation. Numerous attended meetings had been held in Cape Town and elsewhere to thank her Majesty for the constitution accorded to the colony, and to complain of the conduct of Cape officials who continued to withhold so gracious a boon.

THE SOVEREIGNTY.—The affairs of the sovereignty were in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted. The friendly advances of Prætorius had been met in a corresponding spirit, and the writ of outlawry against him had been reversed. The establishment of amicable relations between our government and the Trans Valal Boers had already produced a wonderful effect upon the native tribes, who will think twice before they provoke the displeasure of so formidable a coalition.

DEATH OF MAJOR WILMOTT, R. A.—The only drawback to the pleasing intelligence now conveyed will be found in the loss of Major Wilmott, R. A., killed on New Year's Day in the Fish River-bush, when in command of a patrol operating against the enemy. His death was deeply deplored by his brethren in arms, especially those who had served under him; by his Excellency the Governor, and by the colony at large. A better man, or a more gallant officer, never lost his life in the service of his country.

INDIA.

Trieste, March 14.—The steamer Egitto arrived here at half-past twelve to-day, with advices from Bombay to the 18th of February. No other collisions with the Burmese had taken place up to that date. Troops and provisions had been sent to Arracan and Moulmein, and it was said that the Burmese were arming themselves.

AUSTRALIA.

By way of Adelaide and Batavia, we have received accounts from Sydney and Victoria to the 10th and 12th December. Nothing can show the effect of the gold discoveries at Victoria, more than the fluctuation in the price of flour. So much fear is entertained for the standing crops, on account of the want of hands for the harvest, that the price of flour had again risen. The Melbourne *Argus* quotes flour at £18 per ton for fine, and £17 for seconds. At Mount Alexander, gold is found in great abundance, and all the diggers were doing a good trade. The following notice is extracted from a private letter dated Melbourne, Dec. 5th:—"The mines at Mount Alexander have caused the greatest excitement, and numerous crowds abandon their homes, directing their steps thither. The gold is more generally spread, more abundant, and easier gathered, than at Ballarat. At Mount Alexander, as elsewhere, some are very fortunate, others less so, and some again truly pitiable. The correspondent of the *Geelong Intelligencer* announces that the gold is imbedded in iron ore, and that it is found 32 feet below the surface. The *Argus* estimates that the amount of gold received at Melbourne and Geelong since the commencement of the licensing, about two months, at £201,000, reckoning the gold at £3 per ounce."

THE MODE OR ORDER OF RECOMMENDING TO THE POPE THREE CANDIDATES FOR A VACANT SEE.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

As the usage of the Catholic Church in Ireland, in regard to filling a vacant see, is now different from that adopted when our late venerated archbishop was elected, it must be interesting to our readers to be made acquainted with its details.

The late archbishop (Dr. Murray) was specially recommended to his Holiness by the Most Rev. Dr. Troy as the most fit and proper person to be appointed his coadjutor and, after his demise, to succeed his grace as archbishop. This recommendation was made under the Bull of Pope Clement XIV., dated 8th of March, 1771, appointing Dr. Egan as coadjutor to Dr. Peter Cren, as Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, with the alteration in the pontifical oath taken by bishops at their consecration, as prescribed by Pope Pius VI., the 9th of June, 1791, on the recommendation of the four archbishops of Ireland. But the arrangement of what is called domestic nomination (or rather recommendation) was conceded, in accordance with the earnest wishes of our bishops and clergy, by the late Pope Gregory XVI., almost contemporaneously with emancipation, the 29th October, 1829. According to the decree the mode now adopted is the following:—

Whenever a see becomes vacant, a *vicar capitular* is to be appointed, agreeably to the form prescribed by the canons. If the deceased be only a bishop, the metropolitan, or archbishop, presides at a meeting of the dean and chapter of the vacant see. If the deceased be, as is now the case, the metropolitan himself, then the senior suffragan bishop (on this occasion the Right Rev. Doctor Haly, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin) presides over them, and the *vicar capitular* is named (as was in this case, the Very Rev. Dean Meyler, V.G.), who acts with the vicar-general and archdeacon until the new prelate shall have been appointed by the Pope. In the meantime the metropolitan (or, as in this case, senior suffragan), being duly acquainted with the vacancy, sends his letters mandatory to enjoin on the vicar, that on the twentieth day from the date thereof he is to assemble all the parish priests of the diocese, who are free from censures, and in actual possession of their parishes, together with the canons or members of the diocese, if such a chapter exists, that they may recommend to the Sovereign Pontiff three candidates, each of whom would be worthy to be advanced to the vacant see. The vicar, being thus supplied with the letter of the metropolitan, or, as in this case, the senior bishop of the province, is, within eight days after its receipt, to notify the same to the parish priests and canons, stating the day and place of meeting (in this case, the Metropolitan Church, on Friday, the 2d day of April, when the mass of the Holy Ghost to direct them in their choice, will be solemnly celebrated.) At this meeting, the metropolitan, or, as in the present case, the senior bishop is to preside, or, if unable, one of the other suffragan bishops delegated by him. He is to be supplied with a list of the names of all those who are entitled to vote, and these names are to be publicly called by the secretary. In this case there are eight parish priests in the city, not including the metropolitan parish, 39 in the country parishes, the parish of Blessington being vacant by the death of its pastor, and 28 members of the chapter; but as that number includes 19 parish priests, the number is but 9, leaving all entitled to vote but 54. Should one or more of the parish priests or canons be absent, the vicar must certify that regular notice had been given to the absent priests in due time. The proceedings of the meeting are valid, provided one-fourth of the parish priests and of the canons be present. Such as are absent from infirmity or other just cause are entitled to transmit their suffrage or vote in writing to the president of the meeting by any parish priest or canon of the diocese, provided it be accompanied by the certificate of two medical men, and that such parish priest or canon, in recording his suffrage or vote, had declared in the presence of two parish priests, or canons, that in this act he was altogether uninfluenced by either favor or affection. After the usual prayer, the election and scrutinies take place. The names of the three persons who shall have the greatest number of votes are then to be announced by the president as—1st, "The most worthy;" 2d, the *very worthy*; and 3d, the *worthy*. After this two copies of the proceedings are to be drawn up—one of them to be transmitted by the vicar to Rome; the other to be referred by the metropolitan, or, as in this case, by the senior prelate, to the other suffragan bishops. These bishops of the province having assembled, are in a solemn manner to place on record their judgment and opinions as to the merits of the three priests named, to which document they are to attach their signatures, and transmit it by the president, the metropolitan, or, as in this case, the senior prelate to the Apostolic See.

The same order is observed in the recommendation of coadjutors. The individuals recommended must be natives of Ireland (thus securing us against undue foreign influence); also he is to be gifted with those qualifications which the exalted dignity of the episcopal state so imperatively requires. All those preliminary proceedings are not, however, to be termed an election, installation, or nomination, but simply a recommendation; for it is still understood that the Sovereign Pontiff, as in the late case of the election of the Primate, is not bound to elect any one of the three thus recommended, but may appoint one whom, in his wisdom, he may deem still more suitable to the office and to the emergency of the times.

THE PLOT AGAINST MAYNOOTH.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The clerical staff of the Establishment in Ireland evince a bad spirit and worse discretion in the assaults which they have been lately making upon Maynooth. Whilst their spinster allies are stimulated to put forth all their strength, and as much cash as they can spare, for the perversion of the starved peasantry of the west, every effort is being made to organise a political corps of sappers and miners to blow up the parliamentary grant to this national and Catholic College. They have got into their heads the idea that if this inadequate and, as it might be called, miserable pittance were withdrawn there would be no means wherewith to educate the Irish Catholic clergy. Full of this brilliant notion, it is astonishing what an amount of fury and folly enter into these designs of feeding the peasantry into Protestantism, and of starving out the priesthood. The great desideratum is to excite amongst the anti-Catholic party in England a fanatical clamor against Maynooth. This is conceived to be a practical step towards extorting from candidates at the hustings in England such a pledge on the subject as would place in the next parliament an overwhelming anti-Maynooth party. Once there, the strong hand is to accomplish everything. The public faith which is supposed to guarantee the Maynooth grant is to have no more value than if the obligation were one of those Pennsylvania bonds to which a late witty prebendary of St. Paul's has so often taken exception in the name of *British rectitude*!

Never was there a more childish calculation than that the "New Reformation" would be promoted if the Irish Catholics could be deprived or debared of the means of educating their clergy at home. If public faith were broken with the Catholic people of this country to-morrow by the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, there would not be one priest less this day twenty years. It is to be hoped Lord Derby, and those immediately about him, have read history to some better purpose than to allow himself to be forced by his fanatical followers to make such an experiment as this—an experiment which in its consequences would be sure to be fatal not only to his own power, but perhaps to infinitely more important interests.—The policy now proposed by the bigots is neither new in its origin nor novel in its failure. Since the days of King Hal—that righteous defender of the faith—the Catholic institutions of this country have been the objects of the most unscrupulous and systematic plan-