

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The question of the Pope's visit to Paris for the coronation has been again revived. I have, however, seen private letters from Rome, of very recent date, which speak of that fact as more than doubtful, and here very little hopes are entertained; but I believe it to be resolved upon that, whether his holiness comes or not, the coronation will take place in August, and the ceremony will be performed at Notre Dame, by the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by the Archbishop of Rheims, the French Cardinals, and most of the Prelates, and several foreign ones."

The intention of removing the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from their present resting-place in the Invalides to St. Denis will, I have little doubt, be realized; and though Louis Napoleon has given no positive intimation of his wishes on that head, it is very probable that he has made up his mind in the matter. In the mean time, a gentle pressure is beginning to be exercised, and petitions in favor of the removal have been prepared and will be addressed to the Senate.

I mentioned some weeks ago the rumors of an intended visit of the Duke de Nemours to his cousin the Count de Chambord. This rumor is again current; nay more, it is positively stated that the visit is to take place at the end of the present month. It is expected that during the sojourn of the King of the Belgians at Vienna, whatever difficulties still remain in the way of the "fusion" will be completely removed by that Prince; and that the Duke de Nemours will have nothing more to do than pay at once his allegiance to his legitimate Sovereign. Such, at all events, is what is stated in certain political circles here; and some of the more sanguine Legitimists do not hesitate to fix the month of September next for the period of the Restoration. In what manner it is to be brought about within so short a space of time is not so clearly explained.

The Prince of Canino is said to have received a summons to appear before the civil tribunal of Rome within three months; the cause is not set forth in the document. The Prince of Canino has, it is believed, submitted this unexpected summons to the Emperor. —*Cor. of Times.*

The Paris *Patrie* announces that the French Government intends to form a submarine telegraph to Algeria. The line will pass from France through Nice and Genoa to the Gulf of Spezzia; thence under the sea to Corsica, across Sardinia; and then through the ocean to Bona. A straight course from Toulon to Africa was not practicable, from the depth of the ocean in that line. From Bona the telegraph may be carried along the coast of Africa to Alexandria, and thence to India and Australia—perhaps.

AUSTRIA.

Beyond one fact, we have nothing but rumors from Germany. The Emperor of Austria gave public audience on the 29th April, for the first time since the attempt on his life. On these occasions any one can have access to present a petition. That is the fact. The rumors are, that there will shortly be a kind of congress of Sovereigns at Vienna, at which the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Belgium and Greece, will be present. The King of the Belgians is already on his way to Berlin, it is said; and his visit to the German Sovereigns is connected with a threatening "note" alleged to have been sent to him by Louis Napoleon, reproaching him with coldness towards France and amity towards other powers.

HOLLAND.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from the Hague:—

"The internuncio of the Holy See has just installed the new Catholic Bishops in the different dioceses of the Kingdom of the Low Countries. Monsignor Belgrado visited in succession for that purpose Breda, Ruremonde, Bois-le-Duc, Utrecht, and Haarlem. Dr. Zwysen, Archbishop of Utrecht, is to reside at Bois-le-Duc, as Administrator *ad interim* of the diocese, and M. de Vrés, Bishop of Haarlem, has chosen *pro tempore* for his residence the ecclesiastical seminary of Warmond. All passed off with the greatest order and tranquility."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Legislative Chamber has voted 50,000 thalers for the service of the Evangelical Church, and refused a similar sum for the Catholic Church, though the money comes out of the general taxes, and the Catholics are to the Protestants of every denomination in the proportion of three to five. This indecent vote was opposed by some of the most distinguished Protestants in the Chamber.

BELGIUM.

The following communication from Paris, which appeared in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 27th ult., will perhaps explain the present journey of King Leopold to Berlin and Vienna, if any explanation is wanting; its contents agree with an often quoted intimation given a little time back, that:—

"Within 24 hours of news arriving in Paris of any extreme step been taken by Austria or Prussia against Turkey, a French army would be *en route* for Brussels."

"A thing has happened lately in Belgium, of which the Belgian and French journals neither speak nor will probably speak. At the commencement of the difficulties arising out of the Oriental question, i. e., at the time of Graf Leiningen's being sent to Constantinople, the French Government was for a moment taken with surprise. People had been far from expecting such a decisive demeanor as Austria showed, and were of opinion that it would have been pro-

per to have informed France previously of this 'sharp practice.' The arrival of Prince Menschikoff made the Cabinet of the Tuileries still more bitter. On this M. Drayn de Lhuys received instructions to send M. His de Butenval, our Minister in Brussels, a note, not to be handed to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but to be read to him. This verbal note said, that the desire which certain great Powers seemed to entertain of isolating France was a slight, to her, that France felt herself offended with it, and that Belgium should take notice that she was offended. King Leopold feels himself compelled to communicate this unintelligible note to the various Powers that have guaranteed the independence of Belgium. The answer was, that according to all appearance the note contained a threat, conditional on the occurrence of serious events in the East; that Belgium had, however, no need for apprehension on this score, for that the Powers above alluded to had not forgotten their engagements towards Belgium, and were more determined than ever to act up to them. Belgium was, however, advised to take every measure of precaution that prudence could suggest to secure herself against a *coup de main*. Belgium did not lose any time, but set on foot immediately those noiseless but important works which are tending to make Antwerp one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. At the present moment Antwerp can withstand the attack of 100,000 men. Furthermore, a number of small forts on the French frontier, which might easily be taken by a superior force, and which, in case of a war with France, would serve only as a support to the invading army, as, for instance, Ypres, Menin, Ath, Philipperville, &c., have been dismantled; and when M. de Butenval inquired the reason of this dismantling, he was told, 'On account of our confidence in your country. Against such good allies fortresses are unnecessary.'"

SWITZERLAND.

We find the following note in the *Patrie*:—

"The news from Fribourg is, each day, more deplorable. The radical party, who, although in a minority in the country, is now in power, commit acts of vengeance which the late events did not authorize."

A particular correspondence informs us that the curé of Torny, guilty of having followed his parishioners in order to administer the last sacrament to the insurgents mortally wounded, has been condemned to 25 years in irons by the council of war.

ITALY.

Marshal Radetzky has diminished the rigor of the state of siege at Milan; and the Emperor of Austria has pardoned twenty-two Lombardo-Venetians alleged to have been concerned in the late insurrection.

A private letter from Rome of the 21st says, that the Pope has sent a "special blessing" to Dr. Newman in his own handwriting, which is not usually done. "I had the document in my hands," adds the writer, "and I give you the translation as well as my memory serves me:—

"May the Almighty and merciful God bless him, and give him grace and strength to withstand the attacks of his enemies, and to resist the assaults of the evil one; and may he remember that, being acceptable to God, he must be well proved by temptation."

TURKEY.

Yielding to the menace of Russia and Austria the Turkish Government has resolved to expel all the political refugees from the territories of the Ottoman Empire. In the course of the day the order for their expulsion had been communicated to five Italians. The same measure will be applied to the Hungarians and the Wallachians.

A great change has been observed in Prince Menschikoff's manner of proceeding since the arrival of the representatives of the Western Powers, and their assurance that England and France, far from being inclined to leave Turkey to its fate, would do their utmost to maintain its integrity. Prince Menschikoff is now at great pains to have it understood that the Russian Cabinet never intended to make any demands which were not compatible with the dignity of the Porte. He represents his mission as being of the most peaceful and friendly description "as he has no special demands whatever to make." All that is required is, that the Porte shall pledge itself to Russia, as the protector of the Greek Church, not to make any concessions to the Catholics without previously coming to an understanding with that power on the subject.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China is of the 27th of March. The insurgents were advancing so rapidly that the Emperor was compelled to demand assistance.

AUSTRALIA.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—By way of San Francisco, dates from Melbourne, Australia, to Feb. 16, Hobart Town, Feb. 25, and Sydney, Feb. 8, have been received. The gold fever is as high as ever. A Melbourne paper says that ten thousand had been added to the population during the last month. At the South further discoveries had been made of mines of great richness. It is stated that at the Ballarat Diggins a lump of gold had been found weighing 180 pounds. A party of four, who had been but two weeks in the colony, had found a lump weighing 1,619 ounces, and had sailed with their treasure for England.

Great dismay had been created at Melbourne by the discovery of extensive frauds in gold. The *Times* publishes an extract from the letter of a merchant explaining the nature of the imposition. "The mode adopted has been to alloy the gold with silver to an extent that has reduced its value to five carats below standard; the pure Australian gold being above standard value. By this means it has been proof against all the ordinary tests of acids, and the discovery has only been made on the return of a parcel which found its way into the Adelaide Government

Assay Office. The set appear to be now known who have been connected with the sale of this spurious gold; and some houses seem to have brought pretty extensively through the agents of the thieves, and are, of course, very much alarmed for what they have sent home."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. CARILL IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday evening, May 5th, the eloquence of this gifted Clergyman fell like an electric shock upon the ears of a large and mixed audience of Protestants and Catholics congregated in the ample and picturesque Catholic Church at Hamilton. We observed more than one Protestant Clergyman, and several ladies and gentlemen belonging to that "persuasion" present; and who, we are sure, must have left the church with a more favorable opinion of Catholicity than they had previously entertained; for we do not recollect ever having heard the Doctor more felicitous in his arguments and deductions. He adduced proof which, beyond a shadow of doubt, would satisfy any impartial and unprejudiced mind that the Bible, as interpreted by private judgment, is not the true rule of faith. He also proved from the Bible itself that it does not contain the whole of the inspired writings. After the lecture, several Protestant ladies called upon the Rev. champion of Catholicity eagerly desiring to know where and when he could be heard on the Sacrifice of the Eucharist, stating at the same time that they never before entertained such a favorable impression of Catholicity.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS.—The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of April have been issued, and furnish still stronger evidence than was afforded even by the previous returns of the prosperous state of every branch of industry. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, they show an increase in the declared value of our exportations of £1,486,918. In this increase almost every article has shared, but the most prominent items are metals, cotton manufactures, haberdashery (which has reached a total exactly double that of April 1852), and woollen, leather, silk, and linen manufactures. In hardware, also, there has been a considerable augmentation, and beer and ale likewise exhibit the extraordinary extent of shipments to Australia.

POST OFFICE ORDERS FOR THE COLONIES.—The Postmaster-General is taking measures for establishing a money order system between this country and the colonies. So far as relates to the receipt and payment of money in the colonies, and to its transmission to and from the United Kingdom, his lordship intends to avail himself of the agency of ordinary banks, except in any case where the colonial postal arrangements are not under his direction, and where the authorities of the colony may prefer to undertake this business themselves. The receipt and payment of money in the mother-country will form a branch of the money-order system already existing. Advertisements will shortly appear, inviting tenders from bankers for the performance of the duties referred to.—*Times.*

SALAMONS v. MILLAR.—Lord Campbell has delivered judgment, that until the law be altered no Jew can take his seat in the House of Commons, and that the words on the true faith of a Christian were essential and must be taken.

The general turn of the corrupt practices at the elections, although neither side is individually exempt, tells most forcibly and discreditably against the late Ministers. Chatham writ has been suspended; and the unseated Member, Sir Frederick Smith, has been threatened with prosecution for bribery, on the motion of Sir John Shelley. The Committee had reported him guilty, with a technically guilty knowledge; and yet had not advised a prosecution. The irresolution of the Committee affected the House; which threw out the motion for prosecution by a considerable majority, notwithstanding an earnest and distinct representation by Lord John Russell, that poor voters could hardly be prosecuted if rich bribers were let off. Sir Frederick escapes; but the whole story of the election is before the public. The case of Berwick-upon-Tweed, where a defeated candidate is accused of promoting a petition for corrupt purposes, stands upon a different footing; but the corruption of the borough tells cumulatively on the general sense of these scandals. The position of Mr. Stafford is a still more damaging incident to this class of subjects. The Derby Secretary of the Admiralty now admits that he issued orders purporting to be "by command of their Lordships," without the knowledge much less the authority of the Admiralty Board; he confesses that he used "formal expressions" and "stereotyped answers" at pleasure; and although he disclaims having said that he could not help himself under pressure from Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, he admits that he spoke of what they would expect.—*Spectator.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—We are informed, upon good authority, that on Wednesday, the 27th ult., a duel took place between Sir R. Peel and Mr. Bernal Osborne, member for Middlesex, the origin of the meeting being the speech which the hon. baronet delivered upon the Jew Bill. The ball from Mr. Osborne's weapon passed through his antagonist's coat sleeve, and the affair happily terminated without bloodshed.—*Essex Herald.*

KOSSUTH AND THE POLICE.—The plain question at issue is, not whether M. Kossuth has broken the law of England, but whether the Home Secretary is bound to take means to discover this. It cannot be denied that there is *prima facie* evidence against him. His whole career since he was liberated from Turkey by Lord Palmerston's mediation is *prima facie* evidence of an intention to renew the contest in Hungary or Italy on the first favorable opportunity. Even in the letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, in which he denies his complicity with the Hales, he avows this determination as energetically as ever. A man who avows that the one object of his life is to do what, if it were done in this realm would be a violation of the law, and a peculiar crime under M. Kossuth's circumstances, is a fit object for watchfulness, on the part of the Police; a process, be it remarked, totally distinct from the espionage of a despotic government, and one of the ordinary means of preventing breaches of law, which Government is not justified in omitting. It may be said that Kossuth denies having stores of arms in England. As to Kossuth's denial, that must pass as a prisoner's "Not guilty." The question the government has to investigate is the truth of that denial; and it would be simple folly to suppose that so eminently subtle a person as Kossuth would not find excuse to his conscience and to his followers for putting a false plea on record in such a case.—*Spectator.*

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE ERECTION OF A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Some time since it came to the knowledge of the Vicar of Brompton that the Roman Catholics were about to found a large religious establishment for the Order of Oratorians, in the field immediately in front of the parish church, which adjoins the land purchased by the Royal Commissioners for the University of Arts. Measures were at once taken by the Protestants to oppose the proposed papal aggression, and the Rev. Mr. Irons, the vicar, and Messrs. Godrich and Wilkins, churchwardens, were deputed to wait on the Home Secretary. The deputation represented to Lord Palmerston that Brompton and its vicinity would be exceedingly hurt if the proposed establishment were carried out; that it would bring into the neighborhood its wretched concomitants, which would inevitably drive the peaceful inhabitants away; that Brompton had up to the present time borne the reputation of being a community devotedly attached to the true Protestant faith; that the Oratorian Cathedral would be close to two of the Established churches—All Saints and Holy Trinity—and, what was still more objectionable, it would be adjoining to the greatest national work in progress, the University of Arts and Industry. The deputation suggested that Government could intercede by purchasing the ground, and dispose of it in away to prevent a like inroad upon Protestant ground. Lord Palmerston entered into the matter *con amore*. He admitted the importance of the question, and directed a professional plan of the site to be sent to him, with a memorial, setting out what effect the project would have upon the local and religious interests the deputation represented. This being complied with, the Home Secretary forwarded the memorial and plan, with his own convictions, to the Royal Commissioners. After this intercession of Lord Palmerston, the vicar received a letter, a very courteous letter, from his lordship, advising the parishioners to lay the case before the Earl of Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, who, last week, replied to the memorialists, that neither the Royal Commissioners, nor the Government, have any funds at their disposal for the further purchase of lands for national purposes. Building preparations having commenced, and Cardinal Wiseman attended by a *cortege* of priests being daily upon the ground, further opposition was stimulated, and, as Lord John Russell's antecedents led the Bromptonian Protestants to believe his lordship capable of becoming their champion in support of their Church, a memorial was at once addressed to the ex-Premier. Yesterday (Saturday) morning the vicar received the following damping reply:—"Whitehall, April 30, 1853.—Gentlemen,—I am desired by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of the 23rd instant, respecting the intended erection of a Roman Catholic church and school at Brompton, and to inform you that it is a subject in which he has no power to interfere.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, ARTHUR RUSSELL." Upon the receipt of this the district committees at once met, and resolutions were arrived at, declaratory of the most determined opposition. Our reporter has been informed that the Bishops will be the next friends appealed to; in the mean time the greatest excitement prevails, and there are some grounds for fearing that the peace of the neighborhood is in jeopardy. It seems, so important have the Catholics deemed the site of their "Oratorian" building to be, that over £4,000 an acre has been given for the ground. The Cathedral is to be the most magnificent one in London.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE LONDON POOR.—The following is taken from a letter addressed to the *Catholic Standard* of Feb. 19th, by the Rev. John O'Connor:—"I have been actively engaged in Ireland during the disastrous years of 1847 and 1848. I have seen the famine and the fever—the one in its ghastliest form, the other in its deadliest type. I have administered the last Sacraments in the streets, and on the roads, and in the fields, and have been obliged, with my own hands, to remove the living from the rotting bodies of the dead; but I never imagined then that I had yet to see such a concentration of deep misery, suffering, and starvation, as I now behold in the midst of the wealthiest city in the world."

VAGRANT CHILDREN.—In a Parliamentary paper a return is given of the number of children below the apparent age of 14 found by the police "at large" as mendicants or thieves. Of such children, ninety-four were found in the various metropolitan districts, in whose cases it was impossible to find or trace their connexion with their parents. The parents of 231 "children at large" were found, and appeared to be in a condition of life to maintain and educate them;—while it was found that the parents of 550 of such children were capable of at least contributing to their maintenance and education. Of 411 children it was notorious that their parents sent them to beg and live in idleness and profligacy on their earnings. The total number of "children at large" in London amounts to 1,316. Joined to this return is a similar statistical account of the children under 14 found by the police in lodging-houses as mendicants or thieves. Of such children 40 were found without parents; the parents of 105 were able to maintain them, and the parents of 1,190 were able to contribute towards their support; and 433 were purposely sent from their homes to beg. The total number of children in lodging-houses was 1,782, which number, added to the number of children "at large," gives a grand total of 3,098 juvenile mendicants and thieves. These figures, however, give but a very inadequate idea of the real number of the criminals who are daily growing up to manhood and womanhood. It is stated in a note to the same return that the number of children at large and living in idleness, without education, and apparently neglected by their parents, of the lower classes, who are generally in the receipt of wages, amount, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 20,641 under 15 years of age; and there are 911 among this number who have been charged with other offences than those of begging and theft.

There is no doubt, in England at least, that the sin of licentious debauchery is in no part of the social system so prevalent, as in the parts of Methodism. The surface is calm and oil-like, I admit—save in the ranting orations—but beneath this assumption of sanctimoniousness there dwells rank thieving and scandalous lust. Were the separate communities to disclose how they have been fleeced of monies and goods, how the peace of families has been irreparably injured by these wolves in sheep's clothing, who have come among them with professions of gospel, and the cant of secessionary doctrines on their lips; and the most consummate rascality in their hearts, many volumes would not hold the recitals, while the blood would run cold to peruse them.—*Cor. of Boston Pilot.*