

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The most interesting intelligence refers to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Canneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is en route.

A magnificent fête was given, evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the King of Portugal. Queen Christina, the Princess Matilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and 6,000 other persons were present.

A LORD MAYOR IN HIS GLORY.—Alderman Moon, Lord Mayor of London, has been enjoying a visit to Paris during the past fortnight, attended by all the paraphernalia of civic splendor. Some idea of the style in which he has been living in the French capital may be conceived from this criticism by the *Leader*:

The Lord Mayor continues to go about Paris in such a demonstrative fashion as to lead the natives to suspect his sanity. On Wednesday afternoon he was on the Boulevard with six footmen hanging behind his coach, full robes, and the sword-bearer in fur cap. Bets were freely offered at the Cafe de Paris that it was a new Turkish ambassador.

The *Univers* announces the death, at Constantinople, of the Rev. Abbé Gloriot, one of the chaplains to the French army. M. Gloriot, whose loss was keenly felt by the army, had succumbed to a fatal malady contracted in the discharge of his duty in the hospitals of Pere.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES FOR THE BALTIC.—Four of these formidable engines of destruction were launched some time ago at L'Orient, Cherbourg, and Toulon, namely—the Trombe, the Bourrasque, the Devastation, and the Lave. A fifth, the Congreve, was launched at Rochefort on Friday afternoon last. A floating battery cannot be compared to anything better than to a gigantic turtle, all parts of whose body are protected by the carapace which protects it all over. Such are its means of defence. For offensive purposes the Congreve mounts sixty fifty-pounders, twelve on each side. Now, there are, I believe, four of these vessels supplied by England, and five by France, which gives alone a formidable battery of 240 guns; and when to these is added the number of guns mounted by the fleets (which amounts to rather more than 2,000) it cannot be much wondered at if people are sanguine as to the result of this year's campaign in the Baltic.

LORD RAGLAN.—The London papers make a great deal of fun of this distinguished officer. Recently the *London Standard* published a caricature of his writings in the form of a despatch. It contained many hard hits at the foibles and peculiarities of the General, and was preceded by a declaration that it would not be found in the *London Gazette*, (the official paper.) Nevertheless, six prominent newspapers of Paris, including the *Moniteur*, inserted it as genuine, and for a time, the Parisians who read the document, were rather painfully impressed with the belief that Lord Raglan was mad. The people were all very much amused, and the papers were very indignant, when they discovered the imposition, and it is said that the poor translator—for one person monopolizes the whole English translation department—will, in all probability, be removed from the position, for furnishing the translation of such a joke to the newspapers.

GERMAN POWERS.

The comedy of negotiation is for the moment at an end, and the Western Powers, grown wise by experience, will hardly again consent to treat with Russia, until they are in a position to dictate the conditions of peace. The necessity for the strictest economy has become so apparent that a reduction of the Austrian army must take place! It is averred that from 100,000 to 150,000 men will be dismissed from the active army, but such a reduction, although of great advantage to the state in a financial point of view, will be merely nominal, as all Austrian soldiers, when their regular service of eight years is at an end, enter the so-called reserve corps for four years, and are liable, in case of war, to be called into active service again for that space of time. The reduction of the Austrian army will, however, be of immense advantage to Russia, as it will enable her to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier and employ them elsewhere.

"The local authorities of Cologne have arrested the Secretary of our Consul there while carrying despatches for Lord Clarendon, on suspicion that he was concerned in enlisting for the Foreign Legion."—*Times Correspondent*.

FOREIGN CRITICISM ON ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.—The *London Examiner* publishes this communication "from the borders of Germany and Italy, May, 1855":—

"I cannot convey to you an idea how painful it is to the English traveller abroad to observe how much his country has sunk in the public estimation of Europe during the last year. No one can be more perfectly aware of the utter injustice of the conclusions on which this is based. I know full well that England and France, that is, the West, are as much possessed of real power and resources as ever, and that with constancy and wisdom they must prevail. But we have talked and promised too much, have betrayed and published too much, and have given the world such signal proofs of incapacity that men forget the justice of our cause, and turn round to admire the successful resistance and boldness of Russia, until, from being an aversion and a bugbear, the Czar has become a hero. I have seen in the Italian Punch, the *Fischietta*, a picture of Russia sleeping, and three hornets, indicated as England, France,

and Austria, buzzing about the sleeper, by whose side a Cossack exclaims—"Were he to awaken, how he would brush away these insects!" Such are the sentiments that ultra-liberals indulge in. The very republicans resemble the rest of mankind in worshipping success, and in ridiculing and condemning all that appears not to be so.

ITALY.

On Thursday, the *Morning Post* published the following:—

"Turin, June 13.—A despatch from Rome, of yesterday's date, states that an attempt had been made on the life of Cardinal Antonelli. It failed, and the assassin was arrested.

Five young men, convicted of taking part in political "assassinations" in 1840, have been executed at Fimo (Roman States) after undergoing an imprisonment of six years.

A letter from Rome, of the 2nd, in the *Univers*, says that the Pope, who has already protested against the sale of ecclesiastical property in Spain, is about to interrupt all diplomatic intercourse with that country.

The *Armoria* of Turin states that the Catholics of the Kingdom had sent a commissioner to Rome, to request of the Holy Father explanations as to the threatened excommunication of the country; and direction as to the conduct to be pursued by the Clergy and Religious under the operation of the new law regarding Conventual Establishments.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th, state that perfect tranquillity prevailed in the provinces of Seville, Alava, Guipuzcoa, Navarre, Burgos, Valencia, and Valladolid. Three sergeants of the Prince's Regiment, concerned in the recent Carlist conspiracy at Madrid, had been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The appalling intelligence of the sanguinary night contests of the 22nd and 23rd of May, with the frightfully long lists of the killed—for the attack was carried on with such embitterment by the French that the far greater part of the Russians were killed outright by the bayonet, and the number of wounded is, therefore, not worth speaking of—followed almost immediately by the losses at Kertch, Yenikale, Genitchi, and Soujoukkaleh, have not failed to make a most painful impression here, and to cast a gloom over every countenance. The evident change in the tactics of the besieging armies, and the first successes so remarkable, have gone far to dissipate the illusion which prevailed here of the invincibility of the Russian arms, and give way to the unpleasant sensation of distrust and uncertainty.

On the other hand, the appearance of the hostile fleets off Cronstadt appears to cause no alarm, as the general impression is that, should the ships attempt an attack, they will only run into the face of complete destruction, and experience the most signal defeat, for the strength of the defences and the courage of the garrison admit of no doubt.

The Emperor of Russia has turned his cabinet at the winter palace into a kind of observatory, from which, by the aid of a telescope, he can see Cronstadt, the fortifications, and a part of Lysy Nas.

The Emperor Alexander II. will not allow the political programme of his deceased father to be questioned in the most distant manner. In the Privy Council and in his Cabinet no one dares to express the slightest objection to what he calls "the sacred and spiritual legacy of his father of imperishable memory," and the surest way of paying court to the son is by expressing concurrence in the ideas of the father.

An imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd of June, ordains that, in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince. The Regency is to continue during the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—Berlin, June 15.—An ukase of the Emperor Alexander, annuls all exceptions which have been made in the recruiting in towns and villages. Persons up to the age of 37 are liable to serve, and even the only son of a family.

THE BALTIC.

DANZIC, June 15.—The *Vulture*, Captain Glasse, has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 11th ult., anchored off Cronstadt. On the 6th ult., the Russians fired on a boat of the *Cossack*, while bearing a flag of truce, and landing seven Finlanders taken in prizes, in which 16 English sailors were killed. On the 8th ult., the *Magicienne* hred for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little damage. On the 9th ult. the *Merlin* and *Firefly* in reconnoitering ran against some infernal machines, which exploded, but only damaged their copper sheathing. There had been no alteration in the position of the fleet.

Since the arrival of the fleet within two hours' steaming of Cronstadt the paddle steamers employed in cruising off the mainland have daily fallen in with and captured several of the enemy's coasters. These vessels are, for the most part, of a small class, cutter-rigged, and laden with firewood. Some few of them are of a large description, freighted with hay. With one or two exceptions, the crews belonging to them, on finding they were closely pursued, have run their vessels on shore, and thereby escaped being taken prisoners. The seizure of these small vessels, although the hulls are of no particular value, has afforded the fleet a supply of wood, which, for all ordinary purposes, is used instead of coal, whereby there is a considerable saving in that important article.

An important feature, which affords a strong con-

trast to that adopted in 1854, is to be observed during the present campaign. The too deferential respect hitherto paid to everything that could by possibility be considered as private property of the enemy is no longer to be continued, and no opportunity is to be lost of seizing everything that can benefit the subjects of Russia either directly or indirectly. The coasting vessels to which I have alluded, on removal of their cargoes, are burnt to the water's edge, and scuttled in order to sink the remains of the hulls.

Admitting that it is necessary for the allied fleets to be in every respect superior to the maritime forces of Russia, the ships of which they are at present composed are quite ineffective so far as relates to the bombardment of the enemy's forts, in consequence of their great draught of water. Not one of the larger class can approach the north side of Cronstadt nearer than two and a-half miles, a distance ten times too great for the heaviest shot they can throw to produce any impression on the batteries. The class of ships required is such as can carry four of Nasmyth's wrought iron guns, now in course of formation, which are to throw shot 14 inches in diameter of a cylindrical shape, and of a weight of from 4cwt. to 10cwt., with a *moximum* charge of powder of 50lbs. A dozen of these ships, constructed to draw not more than 10 feet of water, in conjunction with an adequate number of steam gunboats, will be able to penetrate the narrow channels and creeks, and soon smash to atoms the strongest works of masonry built by the hands of man.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—We read in the *Precis Historiques* of Brussels, that a Belgian apostate, of infamous antecedents, had been placed at the head of the Protestant Propaganda of the Netherlands.

The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* of Silesia quotes from a Lutheran journal a pitiless exposé of the character of the celebrated Gutzlaff, late Protestant missionary to China, whom certain Protestant organs have held up as a saint. The facts stated are the following:—

"Gutzlaff, M. Vogel avers, receives from the English Government, in aid of his mission, the yearly sum of 21,000 thalers (about £3,200), to which allowance must be added the income of a very large private fortune, which he has there amassed, amounting to about the same annual sum. Gutzlaff, however, in all his reports to head-quarters, complains sadly of the want of funds, and informs the management of the Chinese mission that he supports a large portion of its expenses out of his private purse. It is true, remarks the author, that Gutzlaff did occasionally advance money for purposes connected with the mission, but he repaid himself with interest as soon as remittances arrived. In this, however, he only followed the example of our Protestant missionaries, who, if they contribute nothing to the mission, at least write home very long reports, the expense of printing and circulating which diminish very considerably the charitable fund. Gutzlaff, whilst he strongly incited to the other missionaries the propriety of living as slenderly as practicable, conducted his own establishment on a princely scale, allowing his wife, for instance, 300 thalers a month (£48) for household expenses. She complained to the mission of the insufficiency of that sum, and very naturally, for they had a whole staff of servants duly organised, from the head butler to the scullery-maid, and a wine-cellar well-stocked, to which they had frequent recourse.—And, when from his pulpit he addressed the Chinese, his zeal is stated to have received a very decided stimulus from the cellar aforesaid—not but what he discountenanced and preached against the use of opium amongst the natives. But opium and intoxicating drinks are, of course, widely different in their effects. Wine, however, were plentifully indulged in, is attended with certain inconveniences, some of which our apostle underwent—he became of an enormous size, and suffered acutely from gout. Indeed, these symptoms were the main cause of his voyage to Europe, and ultimately led to his death. In Europe all his reports were printed and distributed with the greatest zeal, and the admission of what has now become a patent fact raises a blush, namely, that his reports were so many lies, and the 'Apostle of the Chinese,' a humbug and an impostor. In Hong-Kong the opinion is prevalent amongst missionaries that so great was his want of veracity, that he told lies so constantly as at last to believe sincerely that they were the truth. He prepared his own reports, which he then gave to his secretary to sign; the secretary, be it observed, knew absolutely no language but Chinese, and was, therefore, utterly ignorant of the nature of the document for the correctness of which he took upon himself a responsibility which Gutzlaff was too prudent personally to assume. To distant provinces in the mission he dispatched neophytes, with hardly any knowledge of what they were about to teach, and whose immorality was frequently matter of notoriety. These latter prepared their reports without even visiting the localities for the enlightenment of which they were destined. From the statements of other missionaries who have come in contact with these precious neophytes, it appears that many of them were positively bad characters. Mention is made of one who died from the excessive use of opium, and another is stated by several to have been addicted to practices of an abominably immoral nature. Gutzlaff's reports describe such persons as we mention as bachelors, doctors, mandarins, professors," &c.

CONSEQUENCES OF EVIL INFLUENCES.—We made a few observations in a former number on that foul spot which is growing to an alarming extent on the American soil—Utah. We drew the attention of our readers then, to the fact that although its principles are abhorrent to every upright heart and disgusting in the extreme to every principle of Christian teaching, which raises man above the brute, yet it stands out boldly and propagates its principles—in England. How very singular—that same Island that has filled the world with Bibles and Proselytisers, and which continually sings her lamentations over the darkness of Popery, the land of Protestantism and intelligence, is the nursery of Latter-Day Saints.—To make idols for the Pagan and sacrifice her children to Mormon, is a stretch of benevolence that Rome cannot comprehend, or approve of; and she may well and truly find a subject for bitter tears and sincere sorrow on beholding the melancholy consequences of that unhallowed revolt, which has robbed its victims of their most precious inheritance. A neighboring island because it

remained faithful, has no representative in that land of luxury on the borders of Salt Lake. Well may her poor despised children humble themselves and tremble, whilst they hold the precious deposit of the faith once delivered to the Saints, lest elated by the heavenly gift they too may be suffered to fall. We have no fears, however, that such a catastrophe shall happen to the Irish nation. The principles of the true religion are too deeply written on the hearts of the people to be easily or at all obliterated. Fourteen hundred years and upwards, with all the vicissitudes of time, have not effaced one line. Individuals have unhappily preferred the temporal to the eternal, but so very few is the number of prevaricators, and so great the punishment of their apostasy, that their example has never had any other effect than that of confirming the witnesses of their fall, still more, in their adhesion to the truth. But it is not the ghost of filthy Mormonism that alarms us. It is the evil influences that are brought to bear on the simple hearted Catholic, far away from the hallowed scenes of his childhood—frequently deprived of the Sacraments—and obliged to associate with those who have no sympathy for his religious convictions; that we dread. If we sympathise with the faithful whose isolated position involves him in such trying conflicts, far different indeed is the sentiment, towards those who have the means and facilities of enjoying all the benefits of our holy religion, and yet act as if the mere profession of the faith were sufficient for salvation. Should it happen that the signs of hostility to Catholicity, which murmur in the distant horizon, would assume the more terrible form of a bloody persecution, who shall then rise to the dignity of the heroes of antiquity, and like the martyrs of old be ready to seal their faith with their blood. Let those answer who in the time of peace make little of the practices of religion.—There is yet another class for whom our sympathies are deeply excited—the rising generation. To have no fears for their faith, would be to shut our eyes to the most obvious attempts at proselytism on record. Education is one of the greatest sources of human happiness, and when established on solid principles of religion, is worthy of our admiration. Separate it from religion, and it becomes not a blessing, but a curse to society, as well as to the individual possessor. A man of education always exercises a great influence over society, which is either good or bad, according as his principles are sound or unsound. A system of education then, that formally excludes the elements of religion must necessarily be evil. We are not going just now to enter into the details of the workings of the popular system of education. We merely allude to it in passing, as a subject that concerns Catholics very seriously. Catholic children cannot learn there what it is incumbent on them to know. But they will learn there many things about their holy religion quite untrue, and therefore quite injurious to them. Not so in those institutions sanctioned by the Church. There the precious deposit of the faith is carefully guarded and developed, and from the early dawn of reason they are trained to the practices of their religion. Nor are the other branches of learning neglected. We may add that in that respect Catholic children are more solidly educated in the ordinary school learning. Who that has witnessed our children led to the altar by our good religious to make their first Holy Communion, and who seem to move amongst their precious charge like guardian Angels, but must have felt the superiority of such teachers over all others for Catholic children, and at the same time regret that the sphere of their influence is not more extended. Send Catholic children to those schools exclusively, when it can be done, and you shall see a Pancratius, or an Agnes if need be, ready like them to step from the school to the Amphitheatre.

ATHEISM THE LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF PROTESTANTISM.—We have stated that it would be unjust to the Reformers to expect anything like logic from their hands; drawing this assertion from the mathematical necessity, if Protestantism be logically carried out, of its producing the most bewildering form of the most absolute skepticism.

We have moreover stated that this miserable position has arisen from disobeying the Church Catholic. Lastly, we have asserted this disobedience to have had for its starting point the refusal to submit to the chair of St. Peter, which refusal has had its rise in a want of Christian humility.

As illustration we appeal to fact. The Protestant sects take this stand; from the Greek to the Anglican, from the Episcopalian to the Presbyterian, from the Presbyterian to the Congregationalist, from the Congregationalist to the Quaker, from the Quaker to the Transcendental, from the Transcendental to the skeptic, from the skeptic to the infidel, from the infidel to the atheist.

The Greek faith denies the Supremacy. The Anglican Episcopalian goes a step further. It agrees with the Western Church on the question of God the Holy Ghost, agrees with the Eastern on the question of the Supremacy, agrees with the continental reformers by tolerating in its pulpits, ever since it has been in existence, some of their most heretical notions. It is a step lower in the scale. It acknowledges at the same time an ecclesiastical hierarchy and the doctrine of private judgment.

Here we take up the Presbyterian. "The Greek," says the admirer of Calvin, "believing in oecumenical Councils, practically denies them by refusing obedience to what they taught. This is an evident contradiction. Therefore am I no Greek. The Episcopalian, denying the Papal supremacy, declaring all truth to be held in holy Scripture, denies his faith; for where is episcopacy in Scripture? True, he appeals to tradition, but what is tradition but incontrovertible proof of Popery? Therefore am I no Episcopalian."

The Congregationalist here brings private judgment down to a still more limited bound. "All this is very fine," he says, "but why should one man know more than another? Is not truth withheld from the wise and revealed to babes?" "Yes," replies the Quaker, "and therefore we have no clergymen." "Then why any meeting unless for intellectual purposes?" asks the Transcendental. "Or rather, why compel us to believe anything?" sums up the skeptic.

The infidel and atheist laugh them to scorn. And well they do. Whoever can believe that the Holy God descended from heaven to establish a Church self-falsifying as the Greek, vacillating as the Episcopalian, inconsistent as the Presbyterian, unwarranted as the Congregationalist, blasphemous as the rest, rightly exposes himself, if unlearned, to the contempt, if learned, to the wonder, of all minds at all capable of reflection.