

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DAILY HABITS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The President rises at seven in the morning in summer and at eight in the winter. His first care is to read all the letters of importance delivered to him by his valet Thebic, all of which have the seal or initials of his confidential advisers. He then takes a few turns in the garden and returns to breakfast in the cabinet adjoining his bedroom; his aides-de-camp are then admitted, orderly officers, and officers on duty, to all of whom he gives the orders for the day. Then comes Dr. Canneau, his physician; M. Magard, chief-du-cabinet; and Bure, the President's foster-brother, Intendant of the Elysée. At ten a.m. he gives some particular audiences. The breakfast is at eleven, where the President is very abstemious; after this he goes to the council of ministers, where he hears all and decides briefly. During the sittings he amuses himself with sketching on pieces of paper, which are eagerly caught up when he leaves. On leaving the council audiences are given to the household, and to those who have audiences allowed them. The dinner is at six, to which generals and others are invited, as named by the President, who goes to the opera and many other theatres when there is no reception or state council.

The great fête of the 10th of May is now the chief event of the day. The preparations on the Champ de Mars are proceeding with great activity. The ceremony observed in 1804, when the Emperor Napoleon distributed the eagles to the army, and in 1815, when the Emperor reviewed the army after his escape from Elba, is to be observed on the present occasion. The colonel of each regiment will mount the steps of the great tribune set aside for the President of the Republic, and receive the eagle from the hands of the Minister of War. Previous to the delivery, and immediately after the ceremony of High Mass, the eagles will be blessed by the Archbishop of Paris. The President's uncle, the ex-king Jerome, will be seated immediately on the right of Louis Napoleon.

It is believed by persons who profess to be well informed, that the Italian question is likely to become once more one of interest. Private letters from Rome and from other points of Italy express a similar opinion. The visit of M. de Rayneval to Paris, ostensibly *en congé*, could scarcely pass unnoticed; and, as might have been expected, it has given rise to a variety of conjectures, the truth of which it is not easy to vouch for. Amongst other rumors, one is to the effect that his visit is not unconnected with the expected establishment of an Imperial régime in France; and even a whisper goes about—strange as you may suppose it—that a consecration by the Pope will not be wanting to render still more complete the similarity of the events of 1852 with those of 1804. Others refer the visit of the Envoy to a desire on the part of his Holiness to explain to the French Government the actual position of the Papal States and the real intentions of their ruler; and you will find a few who suspect that the expected presence of the Archdukes in Rome has something to do with that of M. de Rayneval in Paris. The visit of M. de Butenval (who, by the way, was to have taken his departure for Turin last night) is also believed to relate to the Italian question.

Colonel d'Espinasse, one of the extraordinary commissioners of pardon, sent into the provinces to revise the sentences of the departmental commissions, wherever he went ordered the suspended convoys of convicts on their way to Africa to continue their march towards their penal destination. He represents the number of the affiliated to secret societies as being so enormous that even the deportations of the ringleaders alone would have included several thousand in two or three departments. This commissioner of mercy, out of 4,000 condemnations, has been only able to bring his conscience to admit 200 offenders to pardon. Such is the report of M. d'Espinasse, and so great has been its effect on the mind of the President, that the latter has immediately complied with its leading suggestion, which is to refer the appeals for pardon to the local administration.

There have been a number of incendiary fires in several of the departments.

The *Patrie* says—"The expenses of the Budget of 1853, as compared with the receipts, show a deficit of 40,000,000f.; but, according to all appearance, our troops will soon cease to occupy Italy, and that withdrawal will lead to a diminution in the expenses of the war department."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult. mention that Queen Isabella II. had conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. on the Archbishops of Grenada, of Santiago, and of Valencia. Her Majesty has likewise conferred the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic on the Bishop of Malaga.

GERMANY.

FAMINE IN GERMANY.—A letter to the *Times*, by Mr. Louis Cappel, Minister of the Lutheran Church in Little Alice Street, gives a distressing picture of a famine at present prevailing in Southern and Central Germany, and chiefly caused through the failure of the potato crop last year:—"Truly heart-rending accounts continue to arrive from Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and, more especially, from the Vogelsberg and the Odenwald, mountainous districts, the one situated in the north-eastern part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the other to the north, and forming part of the 'Bergstrasse,' a road extending from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, within thirty-eight hours reach of London, and traversed generally by excursionists on their way to Switzerland. In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food. In other parts

trade is standing still; of 18,000 looms, in a single province of Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. In addition to the extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly-spreading disease. The most loathsome food, meat infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been slaughtered and ravenously devoured by a famishing population. In one case, in Wurtemberg, a dog buried for some days has been dug up, and the flesh in its advanced state of decomposition has been actually made use of as food. Wholesome meat is out of the question. Bread made of bran must supply its place, and bran soaked with water, in which salt has been dissolved to give it a taste, and the skin of potatoes, and coffee boiled over and over again to extricate the least remaining particle of nourishment. Unfortunately, there is no prospect of an immediate, or even of an approximate, alleviation of such misery; although vigorous exertions have been made by government and private individuals, their result is wholly inadequate to meet in any degree this fearful amount of distress. Germans, in yet unheard-of numbers, are literally besieging every port available for emigration, both here and abroad."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—By successive arrivals of the ships Amazon, Agincourt, and Maidstone, advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, the latest date being March 17th.

The following is extracted from a letter dated King William's Town, the 29th February:—

"During the past two days the troops have been pouring in from the field to refit and lay in stores for another campaign. We have now the whole of the second division here, comprising five line and two cavalry regiments, besides the levies and irregular horse. During their late operations they have destroyed the greater part of the Kaffir corps, stormed an old-established Hottentot camp, and fought the Kaffirs whenever they would fight, and wherever they were to be found; but while the three divisions under command of Colonels Michel and Eyre and Major Kyle have been doing good service, and working hard, that under Gen. Somerset has been comparatively idle."

Sir Harry Smith left King William's Town on the 4th of March, with the intention of attacking the enemy's fastnesses. His forces were divided into three divisions, and consisted of the 73rd, 60th Rifles, the 43rd, and 12th Lancers, Artillery levies, &c.

The Kaffirs had partially ceased hostilities and had sued for peace, but the terms offered them by Sir Harry Smith not being accepted, he was preparing for a combined movement on the 8th of March, when he intended to cross the river Kei with the whole of the levies. On the 27th of February a public meeting was held at Graham's Town for the purpose of having a ballot of the inhabitants, in order to carry out the Governor's instructions as to the assembling of the burgher force on the 8th of March, when every other available man between the prescribed ages of 20 and 60, out of a list of nearly 600 names was chosen to take the field. From various causes it was supposed that not more than 100 of these at the utmost would be found accoutred and equipped on the day of muster. Patrols under Colonels Eyre and Michel in British Kaffaria, acting in concert, had penetrated into the dense ports of the Keiskamma, and into frowning retreats that had not previously been visited by a British force. Here they found a Hottentot larger with a great number of hovels, and about eighty wattle-and-daub-huts, furnished and fitted up with doors and windows stolen from the various farm-houses in the colony which these miscreants had dismantled. Every provision appeared to have been made here for a permanent location. The notorious Willem Uithaolder, of the Kat River school, the author of so much misery and devastation in the Mancazana, had established his head-quarters at this settlement, and exultingly called out to the troops (says the *Graham's Town Journal*), "Smith's people are women; I can give them fighting men;" and adding, with a fiendish delight, "I am the murderer of Mr. Howse, I got all his money." This bravado was quickly silenced by a charge of infantry, in which the rebels were dispersed, about twenty of them shot, and their dwellings destroyed. The loss of the British force was one man killed and three wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, when last heard of, was near Fort Cox, and, from the lowing of cattle in that vicinity, was supposed to be in possession of large herds. The 12th Lancers, under Colonel Pole, had likewise done good service; indeed it was said "he never goes on a bootless mission." The movements of the field force had been all that could be desired. The whole of the crops on the Amatolas had been destroyed, including those of the "Royal family," not much resistance being offered. Letters from Fort White stated that the Kaffirs had no inclination to stop fighting. They had shown a little resistance to the patrol under Major Kyle, 45th Regiment, and were continually calling from the hills, telling Sir Harry Smith not to hide himself at King William's Town, but to come out to the fight. Major Kyle's patrol had done good service, destroying immense crops.

Macomo still retained his hold of Waterkloof, entrenched in that formidable fortress, garrisoned by his clan and nearly 2,500 rebel Hottentots and hostile Tambookies. It was rumored that this chief had made a descent upon the Barisan's River district, and effected a considerable foray of cattle. The neighboring farmers were in a state of great apprehension.

On the north-eastern frontier, near the junction of the Zwart and White Kei streams, the scene of the memorable battle of Imvani, fought in March, last year, there had just taken place an engagement of the most desperate character between a detachment of a burgher patrol, under Commandant Gilfillan, and

a "cloud" of Tambookies, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and a loss to them of nearly 100 killed and wounded, a booty of upwards of 1,000 head of cattle, extensive flocks of goats, and many horses. The loss on the side of the burghiers was 5 killed and 3 wounded, and 12 horses killed. The country between Cradock and Siltch was reported on the 15th of February to be infested with Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots.

The commando, under Commandant Cole, returned to Burgher's Dorp on the 26th of February; their success was stated at 1,000 head of cattle, killing 30 Kaffirs and 10 Hottentots. Some Hottentot women were also taken prisoners, who stated that pack bullocks, laden with gunpowder, passed the T'Some, supposed to have been obtained from Moshesh, and on the way to the lower country, to the Gaikas and Galekas. Moshesh is said to sell gunpowder openly, at a store kept for that purpose, and that his chief article of barter with Europeans who go to that part is that commodity. Unfortunately, the neglect on the part of the Government in not prohibiting the sale of ammunition at the outbreak of the war caused large quantities of powder to be imported, as also cartridges, and these are now being used against us. It was even hinted that the three days' armistice, recently asked by the Gaikas, and granted to them, was for the purpose of obtaining a cessation of hostilities until their powder oxen had arrived. It was thought the imported stocks must wear out, when, it was hoped, the executive would make the Ordinance No. 5, of 1851, permanent, in which case it was believed more aid would be given to the preservation of peace than five additional regiments would bring about.

INDIA.

The Nizam's dominions are in a worse and more hopeless state than ever; the alienation from the ordinary purposes of the state of the sums required for paying off in part the debt due to the Company has, as was anticipated, increased every species of disorder which arose from the nonpayment of the Nizam's troops; the outrages of these mutineers, as they are called, have rendered life and property in Hyderabad so insecure, that a large number of the more wealthy inhabitants of the city have taken refuge within the limits of the residency. It is stated that the Nizam intends, for the future, to dispense with a minister, and has asked the British government to provide him with five English officers to superintend the collection of his revenue. The Hyderabad state (says the *Madras Athenæum*) is in *articulo mortis*. Our duty of preservation is nearly at an end. The financial difficulties of the country are bringing everything to a dead lock. The government is only sharing in the ruin of every private interest. Nobody is paid, the contingent is close on seven months in arrear, and not a rupee is forthcoming. In the provinces anarchy rules without a check. The Rohillas are in possession of all the roads, and the travellers and villages are plundered without mercy. Of late they have taken to murder the Company's Sepoys going and returning on furlough, which is a sure sign that the law is unknown and government uncared for. An assurance on the existence of the Hyderabad dynasty till December 1852, could only be done at a high premium, the risk being decidedly hazardous.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. E. HUC FROM BOMBAY.—We read in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* that the Rev. E. Huc, who arrived at Bombay on March 6th, in the French frigate *Algerie*, quitted that port on the 15th of the same month on board the steamer *Bombay*, which conveyed the overland mails for Europe. The reverend gentleman left in perfect health. He is aged thirty-eight years, thirteen of which were spent as a Missionary in China. He returns to the mission in the course of next year. He has published a work in two volumes in French, and recently translated by Mr. W. Hazlet, entitled, "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China."

APOSTACY IN THE UNITED STATES—IS IT TRUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Sir—I need not remind you how readily the fanatics in this country seize upon every report injurious to the Catholic Church, in order to draw funds out of the pockets of their silly dupes. It is not five months since a Rev. Doctor in this town declared that in the diocese of Ossory there were 40,000 persons who renounced the errors of Popery. Up to this statement remains unnoticed, simply because no sane-minded man in the United Kingdom would give a *thraneen* for his veracity. Knowing the use the aforesaid Rev. Doctor and his brother Clergymen will make of a letter inserted in your paper of the 17th of April, from the pen of the Rev. R. Mullen, New Orleans, wherein he asserts "that during the last twenty-six years 2,000,000 have fallen away from the Catholic Faith," I was induced to compare the Rev. gentleman's statement with the real facts of the case, and find that he has been misinformed to a pretty large amount.

The Rev. Mr. Mullen says that from 1825 to 1844 the number of emigrants from Ireland to the United States (he does not include the Canadas) was 1,000,000—and from 1844 to 1852, 1,500,000, making in the whole 2,500,000 as having left Ireland for the United States in twenty-six years.

If any person will take the trouble of adding this number of people with their increase by births, and the million said to have perished during the famine, and the present population of Ireland, he will perceive at a glance that an error has been committed somewhere. I shall compare the Rev. Mr. Mullen's statement with the report of the "Land Emigration Commissioners" lately furnished by the collectors of customs at the various ports in the kingdom. The Rev. Mr. Mullen says that from 1825 to 1844 there left Ireland for America 1,000,000; the reports show that in that space of time the total number of persons who left all parts of the United Kingdom for the United States was 525,978. Again, the Rev. gentleman says that from 1844 to 1852 there left Ireland for the same destination 1,500,000. The reports show that for the

whole of England, Ireland, and Scotland, there left for the United States 957,292, making in the whole, as per report of emigrants who have left the United Kingdom from 1825 to 1851, 1,483,265. If we take the Protestants as one-fifth of this number, a residue of 1,186,512 will remain as Catholics.

The Rev. Mr. Mullen strongly supposes that every person who left Ireland during the last twenty-six years for America is still living and increasing the population, but a little reflection will prove the impossibility of such being a mistake. Not to speak of ship-fever, &c., it is a fact notorious to all that the most arduous and wasting toil in America is the portion of the poor Irish emigrant—railroads, canals, &c. added to which the too free use of ardent spirits indulged in by our countrymen, killing hundreds of them the first two or three years after landing. Taking all these casualties into account, I do not think that five per cent. would be too high to rank mortality among them. The Rev. writer says that from 1825 to 1844 the number of Catholics who left Ireland was 800,000; and again, that the Catholic population of America in 1839 was 1,200,000. He, further down in his table, adds these two numbers together, forgetting all the while that he is counting twice over all those who landed in America from 1825 to 1839, a period of fourteen years. I do not think, seeing that last year 10,000 Mormons left England for America, it would be too much to estimate that, among the 1,483,265 who left these kingdoms for America in the time given, at least 100,000 were English, Welsh, and Scotch, and, I need hardly add, Protestants into the bargain. From a return presented to Congress by the "Commissioners of Emigration" in the March of this year, I find that 163,256 Irish emigrants arrived in the United States during 1851.

To sum up, we have the total of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States from January, 1825, to December, 1851

Deduct for English, &c.,	100,000	} 524,304
One-fifth Protestants	329,304	
Deaths, five per cent.	95,000	
		1,122,217
Add to these—		
Births	500,000	} 770,000
Conversions	20,000	
Foreign Catholics	250,000	
		1,892,217

I leave these figures to speak for themselves. The Rev. Mr. Mullen calls upon the Hierarchy and Priests of Ireland to stop this apostacy by advocating certain measures; but as some time must elapse ere any change can be effected in the relations between landlord and tenant, &c. and as the people will continue to emigrate in the interim, allow me to call attention to present odious regulations on board passenger ships. I have seen upwards of 800 persons—old and young, married and single—living in the hold of a ship, their beds one over the other, as books are in a bookcase. I put it to any man of feeling, is such a state of things calculated to keep alive in the bosom of the emigrants those sentiments of morality and virtue with which they left the shores of Ireland? Many a young and innocent girl leaving Ireland finds herself upon landing in America lost to virtue. She goes into a country where her religion is scoffed at, enters the service of some reviler of her creed; her soul oppressed with the weight of her guilt, she dreads the confessional, becomes indifferent, marries a Dissenter, and loses her Faith.

A bill is at present before parliament for the better regulation of passenger ships. Will some of the Irish party have a clause introduced apportioning separate departments for the three classes of emigrants?
AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From an article headed "Protestantism and Romanism" in the last number of the *Mercersburg Review*, we take the subjoined extracts. The facts admitted are such as are daily and strenuously denied by Popery-hating Protestants; and we present them as an evidence, that even a Protestant, if honest, when writing on this subject will be compelled, out of respect for truth, to admit them, though witnesses against the heresy of the 16th century:—*Pittsburg Catholic*.

"The quiet of the Protestant Church has suffered no little disturbance of late, by the frequency of the transitions from its ranks, to the Church of Rome. In many instances, these defections have been on the part of men, of weight and decided depth of sanctity, earnestness and theological ability. It has been usual in such cases, to dismiss the whole matter, with but a passing notice of the fact, accompanied with perhaps a sneering expression of pity, in view of such an exhibition of extreme folly, the result either of mental imbecility, or of an hypocrisy more or less concealed. Such has been the complacency and overweening confidence of many good men in the Protestant Church—such the ease with which they have conducted to its final resolution, much of the perplexity and mystery, which engaged the prayers and spiritual travail of the Church of all ages, that should any one still be found, who unfortunately, is unable to sympathize in full measure in their confidence, he is set down as a proper subject for commiseration, or else despised as destitute of moral principle. All this might do, and pass current were it not that recent facts have spoken too distinctly, to allow any longer, such an imagination. It cannot be denied, but that this movement has included men of the first order of mind and spirit. Men, who in the deepest earnestness of their souls, have struggled after a clearer apprehension of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, and have been led by this step, as they fondly trust at least to the haven of rest.

"There is one aspect of the subject worthy of special notice presented in the fact, that although Protestantism from the beginning, has arrayed itself, in the use of all its superior resources and appliances, against Romanism, yet has it effected comparatively but little in the way of direct opposition and assault, if indeed, in many points it has not suffered decided detriment. This is altogether unaccountable, if the almost universal sentiment among Protestants, that their system is the last, the absolute truth, while the opposite, viz: Romanism is but one tissue of error and corruption, be grounded in truth. The progress of truth has ever been in the midst of, and in unceasing conflict with error, yet has it ever been able, in the end to arrest itself victoriously. And such precisely must ever be the issue. But in this struggle, the invincibility of truth seems to be most grievously tried. For upwards of three centuries of untiring conflict, hand to hand, with decided advantages in its favor, has it been doing