

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A partial change of ministry is the principal event in the news from France. Gen. Hautpoul has been appointed Governor of Algeria, and has been succeeded at the War Office by General Schramm, who has served in Africa. He passed his boyhood "in the humble occupation of tending flocks of geese, in a forest not far from the Rhine." This change is supposed to be made as an act of propitiation with Gen. Changarnier.

The wretched state of public feeling in France may be imagined by a statement of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, to the effect that the rumor that Gen. Changarnier had spoken of the editor of the *Constitutionnel* (an Elysee journal) as a "pharmaceutical," instead of, as a "docteur," produced a decline in the public securities, was followed by Joss, perhaps, to hundreds, and for many hours spread alarm through Paris! It is said that M. Guizot will offer himself as a candidate for the department of the Cher at the election which takes place next month. The Republicans have determined on abstaining from voting under the new electoral law—one of the chief "authors" of the revolution may therefore commence his intrigues once more. The *Moniteur du Soir* announces that a grand tournament is to take place in the Champ de Mars. Fifty horsemen, armed *cap-a-pied*, are to figure at this representation.

M. Poitevin gives the following account in *Galignani*, of a balloon ascent on Sunday:—

"We left the Hippodrome at half-past five o'clock, and soon found ourselves above the Champ de Mars, about 2,000 yards in height. The cold became very sharp, and our three intrepid *filles de l'air*, whose courage did not fail a single instant, began to discover that their costumes, very pretty, but rather too aerial, were not precisely travelling dresses for such high regions, and they felt a strong desire to abdicate their divine role, and return to the car to change their dresses of lace and muslin for clothing much warmer—although *filles de l'air*, their teeth began to chatter. We put the mechanism, which is as simple as it is solid, in movement, and the travellers returned to the car, where they quickly exchanged their clothes. Our balloon had twice been in cold clouds, and we lost sight of the earth: but the wind brought us over Paris, and we passed over the Pantheon, the Jardin des Plantes, and the fort of Villejuif. By this time the ladies had completed their *coiffure*—a strange operation at such a height. The night having begun to approach, I effected my descent without the slightest shock."

The opening of the railway section from Nerondes to Nevers has placed an ancient and important city in steam communication with the capital, with which its traffic was hitherto carried on chiefly by a line of canals.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid are of the 13th inst. The Marquis of Miraflores was to be appointed President of the Senate, and the ministerial candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was to be either M. Mayans or Count de Vista-Hermosa. General Nozagaray, the new Captain-General of Madrid, was expected on the 14th. A young Chinese girl was to be baptised, in the course of the ensuing week, in the church of San Isidro. Queen Isabella was to act as her godmother, and the Sacrament of Baptism was to be administered by the Archbishop of Toledo.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Schleswig-Holstein outposts have again advanced to the turnpike between Seeth and Frederichstadt. The "Gefion" frigate has been towed into the inner harbor of Eckendorfer, and Denmark has consented to the removal of that vessel. From the Copenhagen papers it appears that the Danish army is preparing for a winter campaign. Contributions from foreign lands, to the cause of German freedom, continue to be announced. Eight hundred marks banco have been received from Caracas, and £1,600 from Manchester, of which the house of Sonchay contributed £1,200.

The King of Denmark has presented to Sir Henry W. Wynn, the British Minister, who had completed his quarter of a century's representation at the Court of Denmark, a very handsome goblet, to mark his sense of the service rendered as the representative of four British Sovereigns to four Danish Kings; the following is the inscription on it:—"This goblet is presented by Frederick VII. to Sir Henry W. Wynn, who has been chosen by four Sovereigns of Great Britain, to maintain and to strengthen the good understanding, under four Danish Sovereigns, between Denmark and Great Britain." On the same day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a sumptuous entertainment to Sir Henry Wynn, at which the Hereditary Prince Ferdinand was present, with the whole of the diplomatic corps.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

No change has taken place in the affairs of the Electorate of Hesse. Mr. Elvers, a high-judicial functionary, has attempted, but failed, in forming a Cabinet; and the Elector has again declined accepting the proposals which were made to him. The officers, too, who have sent in their resignation, are left without a decision as to its acceptance. Mr. Oker is still in prison, and the order of the Upper Court for his liberation cannot be executed, as it is addressed to the *Commander* of Cassel, and none of the officers there are inclined to plead guilty to that dignity.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, writes "It is hardly possible to conceive a more difficult position than that of this country. If Austria fall back into the slough in which she so long wallowed,

she will be universally execrated and despised in Germany; if Government resolutely attempt to redeem the pledges given to the people it will have to do battle against a strong, reactionary party at home, supported by a Power to which Austria owes her very existence. Let us add to what has just been said, the disordered state of her finances, and it must be confessed that Austria is in what is called in Yankee parlance "a pretty considerable fix." What is going on in Bregenz is a mystery to all; but it is hardly to be expected that the conferences will lead to the furtherance of the cause of freedom in Germany." The military commander in Vienna has prohibited the publication of news respecting the movements of the Austrian army in the Vienna and Austrian papers. The *Vienna Gazette* contains a law on the measures by which it is proposed to indemnify the proprietors for the abolition of feudal prerogatives consequent on the revolution of March. A special fund for this indemnification is to be established in every crown land of the empire.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Russia is in Warsaw, for the purpose of conferring with his vassal, the Emperor of Austria, and of giving his "advice" on the German constitution. Count Brandenburg, the president of the ministry, has been despatched by the King of Prussia to procure, if possible, the entire neutrality of the Emperor, in case the dispute concerning Hesse Cassel should become more serious than a mere exchange of insulting despatches.

A REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

The province of Kwang-si, China, is at present the theatre of a serious outbreak: a large body of men is in actual rebellion against the imperial authorities, over whom they have obtained some important advantages. Recently they have taken the chief city of the Ho district, a place of great commercial importance, bordering the province of Kwang-tung on the north-west, the city being situated on a navigable branch of the Canton river. It is even stated on good authority that the rebels, 2,000 strong, have penetrated into Twang-tung, and are within 100 miles of Canton city.

The leader, who is named Li-tung-pang, has assumed the title borne by the highest Tartar generals, and displays banners inscribed, "Commissioned by Heaven to exterminate the Tsing (the present Manchu), and to restore the Ming (the former Chinese) dynasty." He is said to have under his command 50,000 men in all, which is probably an exaggeration. He and his fellow chief Tsau, are said to assume great state, and move about in chairs with four bearers.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Hong Kong, says that the rebels are socialists?—pig-tailed disciples of the terrible Proudhon.—"The principles of Socialism are progressing, and the day is rapidly approaching when civil strife shall have torn the Chinese empire in pieces. A prophecy, or rather a prediction, encouraged by the *literati*, has gained ground amongst the higher classes at Peking, that the 48th year of the present cycle will be ushered in (Feb. 1, 1851) with a change in the dynasty which now, with an iron hand, rules the destinies of the empire. Such an issue is not improbable; at all events, it is very generally believed at Peking, as I learn from trustworthy sources. The signs of the times indicate that this great revolution is nearer at hand than the period above noted. Already the hydra-headed monster, Rebellion, has raised its head—the work of revolution has begun in the province of Kwang-si, in the vicinity of Twang-tung, in which Canton is situated, and it is understood amongst the *literati*, that the present is merely a demonstration to ascertain the feelings of the mass, and to provoke inquiry into the position and prospects of the existing government."

INDIA.

Advices have arrived, by the *Oriental*, from Bombay, Sept. 17th; Calcutta, the 7th of Sept.; Singapore, the 2nd of Sept.; and Hong Kong, the 24th of August.

Sir C. Napier was to begin his homeward journey from Simla on the 4th of Nov., and the Governor-General was expected to return from Konawur to Simla at the end of Sept. It was then expected that his lordship would visit the Punjab.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—THE NEW FRANCHISE.—"The work goes bravely on." In a few months, and universal Ireland—from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Hill of Howth to Connemara—will have pronounced in favor of the Irish Tenant League. Sanguine as we were when the movement was first set on foot—certain as we then were that the progress of the agitation would be unprecedentedly rapid, we confess that our anticipations in that respect, bright as they were, still fell far short of the results already realised. Tipperary, the foremost agricultural county in Ireland—a county long unenviably notorious for the cruelty of its landlords, and for the sufferings of its tenant class; Tipperary is the last county which has given in its adhesion to the League. In a few days Clare, another great Munster and Catholic county, will attend at its chief town in its thousands and tens of thousands, to hear the regeneration of Ireland preached by northern tongues, and in accents strange to southern ears. Early in November, the sturdy and once prosperous graziers of Westmeath, will adopt the principles of the League. And in our own province—down-trodden, crushed as it is—Tuam in no unworthy accents will speak for Galway. Yes, "the work goes bravely on;" but it must be remembered that county meetings are only a means to the end—they must not be taken to be the end. The first and immediate result of each county demonstration, should be the establishment and extension of a local organisation—an organisation carefully preserved, not only from all actual illegality, but absolutely free even from its semblance. In this most vital point, the safest guides for the people will be the respective Clergy of the different localities in which local bodies

may be formed. When once established, the duty of the local associations will be to co-operate with the parent body; the League, by concentrating in favor of its principles the public opinion of their respective districts, and by contributing to the common treasury a fair contribution to the £10,000 fund. But, that public opinion so concentrated, and that the fund so created, may be rendered really efficient auxiliaries in working out the success of the cause of the Irish Tenant, they must, from the first, be directed to the compassing of such means as will enable the principles of the League to be advocated on the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel, by at least sixty solemnly pledged, able and honest supporters of tenant right. A providential chance, rather than Whig justice, has placed it within the power of the occupying tenants of Ireland, to return, should a dissolution of Parliament take place in the latter end of next year (and there is no appearance of its taking place earlier), even a larger number than sixty tenant right Leaguers. The boroughs will be completely in the hands of the people, and we have no doubt that it will be uniformly used in favor of the League. The traders in our towns have long since learned the fact, that they cannot prosper while the interest of their best customers, the agricultural class, are depressed. In the counties, too, the popular strength will be greatly increased by the new Act. In our own county, for instance, the constituency will, allowing a very wide margin for those whose claims may be rejected, and for that worse class, those who will neglect to make their claims at all—allowing, we say, a very wide margin for these, the Roscommon constituency will, in the course of next year, be increased from 350 voters, which is about the number now on the roll, to at least 2,000—an increase sufficient to enable them to return two men of their own choice as their representatives.—*Roscommon Messenger*.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND HIS TENANTRY.—The Marquis of Londonderry has set himself up as a model for all landlords, present and to come, whether having large or small estates. In a recent letter in the newspapers, his Lordship denounced the monstrosity of tenant right except as enjoyed at the "good will" of the landlord. But let us see how the great territorial Marquis of Londonderry interprets his "good will." A Presbyterian Clergyman—the Rev. Mr. McCulloch—respectfully informs him that his "tenantry" were in great distress—that they were wasting off the land, and that unless his Lordship dealt mercifully with them, they could not longer continue to bear up against the pressure of the calamities by which they were afflicted, rack-rents being one of these. The audacity of these black mouthed Presbyterians is not to be endured—they must not only be taught a lesson of Christian humility, but a devout reverence of the landlord. Forthwith the noble Marquis serves notice upon the Reverend gentleman, "to give up all his holdings and tenements, and to cease all connexion with his Lordship's property." The gentleman against whom this edict of extermination has issued is described by the *Belfast News-Letter*—a landlords' organ—as "a zealous and respected Presbyterian Minister resident upon the estate." Verily, this is "a plain and practical answer to the League."—*Newry Examiner*.

A correspondent of the *Galway Mercury* says—"The Synodical Address has made a deep impression upon the minds of the Catholics of Ireland. Its effect upon the Galway College has been visible—since, exclusive of those under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Galway, only four *bona fide* Catholics offered themselves. There will be, it is said, a great falling off on the whole; the *tot* will not exceed 45—counting the freshmen of this, and the seniors of the last year."

THE NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Hon. James Henry Monahan was on Tuesday sworn in, before the Lord Chancellor, as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. At the same time, John Hatchell, Esq., took the oaths as Attorney-General; and Henry Gerge Hughes, Esq., was sworn in as Solicitor-General. We are happy to learn that Edmund Mooney, Esq., has been appointed to the office of clerk to the Attorney-General.—*Evening Post*.

PARTY FEELING.—SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Some short time ago, the man who, either in drink or out of it, would have dared audibly and angrily to give expression in the public streets to any offensive party sentiment, or to have taken the name of the Pope in vain, would have stood a right good chance of a drubbing. It is to be hoped that that time has passed, even in Belfast. Fools, or worse, may attempt to provoke a quarrel by bandying abusive and unmeaning epithets; but wise men on both sides must rather pocket an insult, and pity the insulter, than revive the evils of party by passionate resentment. A practical and pleasing illustration of this was afforded on Wednesday last. Early in the afternoon of that day, a miserable-looking wretch walked up and down one of the leading thoroughfares into Belfast, shouting at the top of his voice, "To H—ll with the Pope and Joe M'Kibbin," and threatening to fight and "grind to powder" every "Papish dog" that he met. The poor fool, who was in drink, and who, no doubt, imagined himself a Protestant, could not have repeated the above imprecation less than a hundred times in half the number of minutes. He was passed and re-passed by hundreds, many of whom were Roman Catholics, and it is gratifying to add that, during the whole time he was on the road, he was left alone in his glory, not one person even so much as exchanging a word with him.—*Banner of Ulster*.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A "BIBLE-READER."—Two persons, named Patrick Wallace and Patrick Malley, residing at Leenane in this county, had some difference upon the expounding of the Scriptures on the 3d instant. Malley (a Bible-reader), Jumper of the O'Callaghan school, having used all his force of argument upon poor Wallace, without any apparent effect, at length with a bar of iron he made a deep impression upon the head of Wallace, from the effects of which he lingered until the 15th instant, when death put a period to his sufferings.—*Galway Vindicator*.

A WANDERER FROM THE DALLAS FOLD.—The notorious Michael Butler, who lately figured as prosecutor against the Rev. Mr. Mylotte, at the Maam Petty Sessions, Bible reader extraordinary to the Saints of that locality, and summon-server to the Maam Sessions, was employed by Mr. Rea, father-in-law of the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, to buy some sheep at the late fair of Ballinrobe, for which purpose he was entrusted with the sum of 13l. Moved and instigated by what spirit we know not, he has decamped with the *tin*, leaving a wife and family chargeable to the parish. The police are on the look-out for his whereabouts.—*Galway Mercury*.

THE POTATO CROP.—The principal part of the potato crop about Roscrea has been dug, and the quantity and quality of the produce much better than

was expected. The green crops assume a very favorable appearance, and are expected to return an average yield.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

POORHOUSE DIETARY AND MANAGEMENT.—A correspondent of the *Freeman* writes—"There are numbers of intelligent persons who have visited this country for the last three or four years, connected with English capitalists, who have taken up the idea that the Irish peasantry must die out under the operation of the poor laws—that the management is incompatible with the maintenance of life, and fitness for perpetuation of the existing species beyond a given term, which may be estimated by an average of the numbers of yearly deaths in all the workhouses throughout the country from the commencement of the operation of this law. I believe these gentlemen are right as to their facts regarding the management of poorhouses and the result. I have no doubt on my mind but that, under the present management of the poorhouse, the people are dying off in numbers enormously large, falling away in flesh and blood, and losing all the energies of mind and body that render human nature productive, capable of enduring toil or hardship, fit to live or to get a living for themselves or others. I know that human life cannot be maintained long on the diet that is given to the poor in the great majority of the Irish workhouses. I fear the fatal effects of an entirely farinaceous diet, bad in quality and scanty in amount, are speculated upon by the guardians of the poor in some unions. It cannot be unknown to the medical officers, at least, of these establishments, that a hog will pine away and die if he be fed alone on the finest wheaten bread. To my knowledge, the effects to be apprehended from this dietary have been represented in some instances to the guardians of the poor, and the latter have refused altering the dietary, and adding to it any portion of vegetable or of animal food. Under this system the poor must droop and die or, if life can resist the effects of this dreadful dietary, the victims of it must lose all vigor of the mind and of the body, and drag out an existence that is worse than death."

MORTALITY IN THE CONNAUGHT WORKHOUSES.—The total number of deaths in nineteen union-houses, in the province of Connaught, during the half year ended the 25th of March, 1847, was 4,466; during the half-year ended 25th of March, 1848, 5,163; the half-year ended the 25th of March, 1849, 6,727; the half-year ended the 25th of March, 1850, 3,277—total, 19,803.

ENGLAND'S CONVERSION AND RELAPSE INTO IDOLATRY.

(From the *Catholic Herald*.)

We are astounded at every arrival from the other side of the Atlantic, with news wafted across as if on the wings of angels, apprising us of the highest, noblest, and most intellectual among the clergy of England, sacrificing, at the shrine of truth, worldly riches, kindred, friends—and leaving all, like the Apostles, to embrace that Faith which had been hitherto despised, rejected and proscribed since the sad and memorable epoch when a pretext for relinquishing it was conceived in the carnal bosom of royalty. Now, thank God, we live to behold the aristocracy, the nobles of the land, searching the Scriptures—consulting the immutable Gospel of Jesus Christ—interrogating missionaries—inquiring of the anointed of the Lord where the sacred reservoir is, which contains that Faith once delivered to the Saints. Rome is invariably pointed to all inquirers, as the centre of unity—the basis where the chrysal spring of Faith is deposited—issuing from its source streams of unerring truth—variegating the earth with salutary outpourings by baptism, of vivid resemblances to the parent stock—each distinguished convert producing fruit of its kind, and sending up an odoriferous perfume by prayer and supplication to the throne of the Most High for the entire conversion of once Catholic England.

Persons blessed with hereditary Faith are bound to join in the contest by redoubling their devotions, as God would seem to dispose the hearts of the people of that country to make a sacrifice of all human attachments, in order to render them susceptible of complying with the pressing solicitations of His grace. He, as it were, now particularly invites that nation to listen to His voice—to hear the words of His ministers, importuning the great ones to return to His outstretched arms—whether they were separated from Him by the wanderings of the human intellect, or by wilful remissness in searching for the truth. Why do we mention the nobles particularly? Because all invested with authority giving the example, the uneducated do not fail to imitate them. Exalted station would seem a necessary preliminary to a revival of the ancient Faith. Therefore, lofty elevation must be appreciated by us among the remarkable conversions of the day. The example of Saints make Saints—so we may look for idolaters once more even amongst the rich, if Catholicity remains idolatry.—The time is not distant when we will behold a great nation incorporated with the Catholic or universal church, forming a prominent part of that mystical body, and by consequence entitled to a participation of all the spiritual advantages and prerogatives peculiar to the faithful alone, so as that the words of St. Paul to the Ephesians may be applicable in the present day to the people of England, namely, "that they may be no longer strangers to the Faith, but fellow-citizens of the church built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Christ being the cornerstone of the spiritual edifice."

Now is the time for good Catholics to unsheath the sword of the Spirit, to use it in the propagation of truth; to unravel the tangled skein of error, sending forth prayer and supplication in conformity with the wishes of the sovereign Pontiff, and England will soon become a formidable portion of that society of Christians which alone can glory in having all those external marks of the true Church, which are so essential to her, that they cannot be attributed to any other society on earth, notwithstanding the various forms that are now a days assumed to counterfeit some symbol of redemption peculiar to the Catholic Church alone.