

manners will compensate for the danger derived from institutions which were created in days of distrust and uncertainty.

"That which pre-occupies me above all things, you may be persuaded, is, not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time of which I dispose in such a manner that the transition, whatever it may be, may be made without trouble.

"The most noble and the most dignified object of an elevated mind is not to seek, when one is in possession of power, by what expedients it may be perpetuated, but to watch without ceasing over the means of consolidating, for the advantage of all, the principles of authority and of morality, which defy the passions of men and the instability of the laws.

"I have honestly opened my heart to you. You will respond to my frankness by your confidence, to my good intentions by your co-operation, and God will do the rest.

"Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance of my high esteem,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

"Elysée National, Nov. 12."

During the reading of this document the Left generally abstained from any demonstration. But when it was proclaimed that French arms had put down the "turbulent demagoguery" of Rome, there were many murmurs of indignation; and the assurance that the new gendarmery had been found very effectual was met with shouts of derision. Marks of approbation, on the other hand, were frequently bestowed by the Right, and the closing summary won from the conservative benches hearty rounds of applause. The press, with few exceptions, approve of the address. This approbation, however, is founded on very different conclusions. Whilst the *Presse*, the *Siecle*, and even the *Republique*, declare that the *résumé* of the President bears evidence of devotedness to the Republic, and gives the death-blow to what is called the anti-republican party, the organs of the latter profess to regard the language of Louis Napoleon as the work of their labours, and to consider that he has bound himself to follow the directions of politicians whom they represent.

M. Dupin has been elected President of the Assembly for the next three months.

PRUSSIA.

We stated in our latest edition last week, that the King of Prussia had called out the whole strength of the army, including 480,000 Landwehr or militia. This unexpected measure has been received with great delight by all classes, and his Majesty will find it almost impossible to avoid a contest. A few days however must decide his policy. A strong party in Berlin maintain that this last act is only a blind, and that Prussia will yet agree to the *ultimatum* of Austria. The King has published no proclamation, and on the other hand Hamburg has been evacuated; the army in Hesse has been confined to the military roads; the army in Baden has been concentrated in the lowlands of that country (a preliminary step to its total withdrawal).

AUSTRIA.

The last intelligence at the time we write is as follows:—It is stated at Vienna that Count Dorshof has brought decisive and acceptable propositions from Berlin. In a Cabinet Council held on the 9th inst., Marshal Radezky protested in terms of great severity against the aggressive policy of the Cabinet.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following as the contents of the *ultimatum* of Austria to Prussia:—1. Evacuation of the electorate of Hesse within eight days. 2. Evacuation of Hamburg and Baden within six weeks. 3. A solemn rejection of the Union."

The Warsaw conferences and the conditional entry of Austria into the Germanic Confederation have given occasion for an interchange of notes between the Cabinets of St. James's and Vienna. A despatch has arrived in the latter place, in which Lord Palmerston asks Prince Schwarzenberg, whether, in the restoration of the Diet, Austria thinks of adhering to the treaties of 1815; while his lordship at the same time points out that any plea to add countries to the German Confederation which did not belong to it by virtue of the said treaties, would be quite inadmissible in international law, unless such a plea had obtained the formal consent of the Powers which signed the treaties of 1815.

The *Wanderer*, a Vienna paper, has the following statement of the negotiations between Prussia and Austria:—

"Baron Rosenberg and his despatches have arrived from Berlin, but it appears that our Cabinet is not satisfied with the renunciation by the Prussian diplomats of the Union. The treaty of the 26th of May is to be annulled, and the Federal Diet of 1815 is to be recognised as the sole central power for Germany—of course under Austrian Presidency. It is not considered to be enough that Prussia promises not to oppose the intervention in Hesse and in Holstein, nor will its proposal of a free conference satisfy the Austrian Ministers: on the contrary, Prussia, according to the provisions of the Vienna Closing Act, ought to do her duty to the Confederation. Besides these, the evacuation of Hamburg and Baden are pre-emptorily demanded by Prince Schwarzenberg and his colleagues."

THE INTERVENTION IN HESSE.

On the 5th shots were exchanged between the Bavarians and Prussians. The latter were occupying Fulda when the Bavarian cavalry advanced; a few rounds of musketry followed, when the Prussians, in obedience to orders from headquarters, fell back, and Fulda was occupied by the Federal troops. Great confusion prevailed at Cassel on the 11th inst., when this became fully known, and the excitement increased when it was learned that the Prussians had likewise neglected taking a new position at Hunfeld, and that preparations were making to evacuate even Hersfeld, which is one of the principal points on the military road. The way to Cassel is thus open to the Bavarians and Austrians. It is said that these movements can be referred to a strategical necessity and

to an excess of caution. The Prussian Commander thinks his forces are too weak to occupy and defend the two roads from Hunfeld (by way of Vacha) to Eisenach, and from the same place by way of Hersfeld to Cassel. Still it seems extraordinary that the whole of Lower Hesse is thus left open to an invading army, especially since a treasury, containing 30,000,000 of florins, is almost unprotected at Cassel; and so large a prize might well serve as an excuse for a bold and precipitate movement of the Federal troops.

The whole of the Coburg frontier was, on the 6th inst., occupied by the Federal troops. These troops mustered 20,000 men, with 60 field pieces.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states, from Carlsruhe, that the division of Baden among the south German Powers has been agreed upon in the Conference at Bregenz. The headquarters of the Prussian forces in Baden are at Mannheim.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The military measures adopted in Prussia, including the resolutions calling in the officers of that country serving in the Holstein ranks, will have a serious effect upon the Holstein forces. The number of Prussian subjects in the Holstein ranks, who belong to the line reserves, first or second-class of Landwehr, are estimated at nearly 2,000 men; and unless the Prussian Government makes an exception in their favor, the whole must be recalled, in order to fall into their respective places at home. Hanover has protested against the intended passage of Austrian troops through her Hanoverian dominions on their march to Holstein. Large masses of Russian troops are moving to the west. It would appear that these troops are intended to occupy the eastern provinces of Austria, if a war with Prussia should take place.

TUSCANY.

On the 5th the Delegate of Police at Florence summoned the editors of the *Statuto* and the *Costituzionale*, and informed them that the Government would not allow any further criticism of the decrees of September, suspending the Constitution and the law on the press, even though such articles be borrowed from foreign journals. If this injunction were not attended to, the Government would have recourse to severe measures. Italian princes will soon be hated even more than those of Germany.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—A riot against the Christian population has broken out at Aleppo. A multitude of Franks were killed, and their houses sacked and burnt. The Turkish soldiers remained quiet spectators of these outrages.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—Every day which passes over us brings its increase of adherents to the cause of the Tenant League. The heart of the country seems seriously intent upon procuring for this long-neglected question a full and searching inquiry. We must again repeat that it is both impolitic and unsafe for the landlords themselves to isolate themselves from the present movement. The conduct of Sir Percy Nugent, M. P., and his colleagues, in attending the great meeting of the county Westmeath a few days ago, in deference to the request of their constituents, is worthy of the attention of the landlords of Ireland. With the salutary dread of a future election before their eyes, they admitted the necessity of a change, and pledged themselves to advocate the cause of the tenant classes in Parliament. The more thoroughly the entire question is discussed in all its bearings, the better for the cause of the League. We must again repeat our astonishment at the utter indifference with which this absorbing question seems to be treated in this locality. To us it seems quite inexplicable. Is there no trace of the angel of extermination in this neighborhood? Are there no rack-rent contracts enforced in Connaught? Why, more evictions have taken place in one union of Mayo or Galway, than in the entire of Ulster put together; and yet whilst the men of the North are battling fast for the preservation or the attainment of their rights, we in this quarter are silent. Let us trust that a rally will be made, and that the West will join with the North and South in demanding for this vital subject a full and searching measure of adjustment in the forthcoming session of Parliament.—*Tuam Herald*.

FORMATION OF THE KILKENNY DISTRICT TENANT PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The first step has been taken, and safely and wisely taken. At a meeting held at the Tholsel, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to form a district society for Kilkenny, to be governed by the rules laid down by the League. The beginning has been made, and that is half the work.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

THOMASTOWN TENANT SOCIETY.—The announcement that the Kilkenny district had taken its place, would, indeed, of itself, have been gratifying news to communicate to-day. But we have more. The Thomastown district is now marshalled and numbered. It includes Thomastown, and the parishes of Ballybale, Tullow, Hugginstown, Innistogue, and Rosbercon. Collectors and people will do their duty, as they have done in Callan and Castlecomer.—*Ibid*.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the positions and suitability of the several harbors on the south and south-west coast of Ireland, for the purpose of a packet station and European telegraphic terminus, will meet in London on the 13th inst., to make preliminary arrangements for their inquiry. It is not yet determined whether they will take evidence in London, or visit the several connecting harbors.—*Cork Constitution*.

THE HARBOR OF DONEGAL.—On Wednesday, the 30th Oct., the *Dolphin*, steamer, from Liverpool, arrived at the quay of Donegal, laden with Indian corn. This being the first steamer that ever arrived at the harbor of this thriving place, her appearance in the offing created quite a sensation, and, as she neared the quay, she was hailed with rapturous cheers, and the firing of shots by the joyous crowd who had assembled to witness her arrival. Efforts are now

being made to bring a steamer also into the port of Ballyshannon, to trade between that town and Glasgow.—*Derry Standard*.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The interesting occurrence of the opening of the line to the city of Kilkenny took place on Tuesday. A special train left the terminus, King's-bridge, at half-past twelve o'clock, p. m. It arrived in Carlow at twenty-two minutes after one, where it stopped for some time. In fifteen minutes it reached Bagnalstown, and Kilkenny in forty-three minutes.—*Tablet*, Nov. 16th.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.—We understand that a private meeting of the respectable Roman Catholics of Drogheda has been held, to prepare for a general meeting to present a memorial to Sir W. M. Somerville, Chief Secretary for Ireland, calling upon the hon. gentleman to relinquish his seat for the borough of Drogheda, in consequence of the steps threatened to be taken by Lord John against the Catholic Church.—*Louth Advertiser*.

FLAX CULTURE IN IRELAND.—The question of flax cultivation in Ireland continues to receive attention.—It was stated a short time back that application had been made to the Board of Trade to incorporate a company with a capital of £1,000,000, who proposed to furnish a market to the growers by an offer of £12 per acre (exclusive of seed) for the produce of land to the extent of 100,000 acres, and who contemplated the adoption of a new process of preparation, by which the slow, injurious, and unhealthy operation of steeping would be entirely done away with. The answer of the Board of Trade has not yet been received, but it is expected to be favorable, although, contrary to the spirit of the recommendations of the committee of last session on the savings of the working classes, some difficulty has been raised on the point of limited responsibility, without which the plan cannot and should not be carried forward. Meanwhile, further improvements of a very remarkable kind, for facilitating the dressing of the plant, are represented to have been introduced, on behalf of a foreign inventor, by Mr. J. S. Christopher, of Natal, and to have received the entire approval of the principal persons conversant with the peculiar manufacture for which flax is adapted, either alone or in combination with wool, cotton, or silk. By the new process, it is said, the fibre fresh from the field may, in the course of three hours, be converted into a silky white material, of the purest description, fit for the finest as well as the most durable articles; while, at the same time, other portions of the plant, hitherto destroyed, are preserved and held available for agriculturists. Should these statements prove strictly accurate, the probable results, as regards the prosperity of Ireland, can hardly be over-estimated.—*Times*.

IRISH PEAT.—The vessel, City of Limerick, from Dublin, has brought the large number of 713 packages of peat charcoal as a portion of her cargo of Irish produce; and the Pelican, arrived the same day from Cork, brought eleven bales. Several other arrivals of peat charcoal, and also of moss, have taken place during the past few days.—*Daily News*.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A hostile meeting, in the Phoenix Park, between the Marquis of Sligo and G. O. Higgins, Esq., M. P., was interrupted by the police as the parties were about taking their places. Two of the friends were captured. The principals escaped, but were arrested in the course of the day, on a warrant issued by Colonel Browne, and taken to the police-office, College-street, where they were bound over before Dr. Kelly in heavy recognizances. The misunderstanding, we have heard, arose out of a late election of *ex-officio* Guardians in the county of Mayo.—*Tablet*.

THE MORMONITES IN BELFAST.—An elder appointed by the twelve apostles of these "latter-day" fanatics, has established a mission in this town, and has made a dilapidated little chapel in King-street his headquarters. On last Sunday night he harangued about thirty individuals on the glories of the "new revelation." All the churches in Christendom, he said, were in Babylon; all of them had departed from the faith; and no one could be now saved unless he consented to be dipped in the Lagan and held belief in the book of Mormon (a book which, by the way, is now known to have been slightly altered from the manuscript of an American novel. He concluded a host of strange assertions by saying that everybody should come to him to be baptised, inasmuch as no other in Belfast had the authority of Heaven. The farce was concluded by a mysterious song, and the edified units separated. These people believe that a treasure-seeker in America, named Joe Smith, discovered, while "digging for gold," a supplement to the Bible, which all nations must believe in in order to be saved. An angel in a vision pointed him to the spot where these celestial tablets were secreted.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

THE LATE SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY IN WEXFORD CHAPEL.—The fellow named Porter, whose name we some time since introduced to the public as being sent in custody of a Dublin police officer to this town, under suspicion of having stolen some plate found in his possession, and was then committed on the charge of having stolen from the Catholic church of this town certain sacred vessels, portions of which were identified—at the New Ross Quarter Sessions, the prisoner, after being placed at the bar and called on to plead, acknowledged himself guilty. On being cautioned as to the course, he persisted in his pleading, and received sentence of ten years' transportation.—*Wexford Guardian*.

THE 4TH AND 5TH OF NOVEMBER.—Under the patronage of the absentee rector of Enniskillen, and the reverend emissaries who act as a *Chargé d'Affaires* behind him, the house of God, in which they are paid for officiating like disciples of the peaceful Saviour, assumed the appearance of a theatre, on Monday and Tuesday last. An incessant ringing of profane music dinned the ears of the religious inhabitants, as if expiring faction, now in its last throes, and its baneful influences, could not depart in peace from amongst us. We think the enactment of such scenes more worthy of a savage than a Christian community.—*Fermanagh Mail*.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER AFTER AN INTERVAL OF SEVEN YEARS.—In the latter part of the year 1843, as two men named George Herick and William Barret were digging potatoes in the parish of Kilmichael, in this county, a quarrel took place between them, and the former struck the latter a blow of a spade on the head, from the effect of which he died in a few days. Up to Tuesday night last, all efforts to arrest Herick proved unavailing, although the police had succeeded in tracing him to England, and subsequently to Scotland. On the above-mentioned night, Constable Michael Walsh, of the Kilmichael constabulary, succeeded in capturing him at his native place, where he had

returned about two hours previously, after an absence of seven years.—*Cork Reporter*.

ALLEGED RIBBONISM.—At the Athlone Petty Sessions, a man named Curley was charged with having used some expressions supposed to be ribbon passwords while confined for drunkenness in the police barrack. The charge appeared of a trumpery nature. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly having been called upon to speak of the prisoner's character, said—For twenty-six years that I am connected with the parish, I never knew an illegal society to exist in Clonown; and I ask Mr. Naughton and Mr. Larkan, who are magistrates residing in the neighborhood, did they ever see a more peaceable or orderly people than the inhabitants of Clonown? As a proof of their orderly and well-disposed disposition, I will mention what I witnessed a few days since. When the Sheriff was expected to dispossess some tenants, a few police went before him, and on their arrival there, the unfortunate creatures themselves carried their little furniture outside their houses, in order to give the evictors no trouble, and that the work of cruelty might proceed undisturbed; and this was done by tenants who could pay, and offered to pay their rents. Tenants had to leave Clonown, who were able and willing to pay their rent and retain their holdings; and why they were dispossessed cannot be conjectured. And at this moment others are under ejection, who are able and willing to pay their rent. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace of Clonown, and the entire neighborhood, and have succeeded. I know the prisoner to be a good character, and incapable of injuring Mr. Pidgeon, or anybody else. Some time since I got £12 from his sister in America, for his brother James, and James himself added more money to it, and went to Mr. Pidgeon to pay his rent; but, instead of its being received—as every landlord in the county would have cheerfully done—the poor fellow was near being kicked out of Mr. Pidgeon's office. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ballymahon Poor Law Union, the Chairman said that it was a painful duty to him to inform the Board that one of the applicants for admission to the workhouse that day, was a magistrate for two counties, Mr. John E. Nugent, and there was not a member of the Board who did not deeply feel the unfortunate gentleman's reverse of fortune. Mr. Nugent, who is related to the first families in the county of Westmeath, had but a short time ago an income of £1,500 a-year.

EXTERMINATION.—Colonel Sewell is pushing on the glorious work of extermination right merrily on his estate in the neighborhood of Athenry. This humane gentleman-landlord has served notice on the relieving officer that he intends to evict forty-two human beings at this inclement season of the year. After this exercise of landlord "right," is not the country bound to use every effort to obtain tenant-right?—*Galway Mercury*.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION IN DUBLIN.—On Monday, J. E. Hyndman, Esq., held an inquest at the Richmond Hospital, on Thomas Byrne, aged five years. The body of the child presented a most unenviable appearance. Police Constable 78 C stated that between seven and eight o'clock on the previous evening, while on duty in Pill-lane, he was informed that there was then in Ormond-market a man having a dead child in his arms. He proceeded there, and found deceased in the arms of a person named James Byrne, who was standing for shelter in an open hall. The child was quite dead and cold at the time. On being questioned, Byrne said that deceased was alive a few minutes before, and that he died from a disorder in the head—that it belonged to a brother of his then in England; and that he had not applied for medical aid for it. Witness took Byrne to Church-street station-house, and charged him with being necessary to the death of the child by neglecting it. Mr. John Barton, medical pupil in the hospital, stated that the body presented no marks of violence; but it bore evidence of great destitution. In his opinion the child died from neglect, destitution, hardship, and exposure to the weather. The jury found a verdict that the deceased perished from destitution and hardship.

PAYMENT OF LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—Last week the subjoined case came before the magistrates at Kanturk Petty Sessions:—James Green (a respectable looking farmer) was summoned by a wretched-looking man named Walsh for 1s. 6d., for the hire of eighteen days' reaping and saving the harvest. Walsh being sworn, deposed to his having worked eighteen days, for which defendant agreed to pay him one penny per day.—Defendant: Gentlemen, I deny it. Why should I agree to pay him a penny per day when I could get the best men in the country for that now? I have a witness that I agreed with him for one halfpenny per week, which I tendered him, and he refused it. I now tender it to him again, in the presence of your honors. (Defendant produced a well-filled purse, and offered 6d. to poor Walsh, provided he had the charge—) 3d.—to give him, taking good care to hold it fast.—Plaintiff: Why should I take it? He owes me 1s. 6d., your honor, and well I earned it. Whilst I was with him, I was obliged to be up in the morning about four o'clock to let the cows out of the sleeping-field, and remain herding them until the other men would come to their work, and used then to be obliged to work with them all day, and get nothing for my support but a bit of dry Indian gruel. They used to give the milk to the pigs and calves before my face, and would not give me a drop.—Defendant endeavored in a very earnest speech to convince the bench that a bargain was a bargain, and ought to be kept; and that he ought to get the benefit of his bargain.—The bench fully concurred with Green, by decreeing for him the 1s. 6d. hire, with 8s. 6d. for loss of time and costs, and ordered the immediate issue of the warrant.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—For some time past, in Mr. Timmons's shop, Navan, a mouse has been in the habit of entering the cage of the canary, and feeding there quite unconcerned. At first it was noticed that when the mouse attempted to enter the cage, the bird sat with feathers erect, and wings poised, to pounce upon him as soon as he made his appearance. Several engagements took place between them before a friendly reconciliation could be accomplished. The canary had the best of the battle when on the perch, but when the mouse got him in the bottom of the cage he was generally worsted. A few days since, however, the mouse was observed carrying something in its mouth from another part of the shop, and deposit it in the cage, which, on examination, proved to be manna. The bird partook of the present, and from that time there seems to exist the increased friendship between them, the mouse having received full liberty to feed unannoyed, which he avails himself of at least five or six times a-day.—*Meath Herald*.