

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The announcement of Lord Palmerston's secession from the English Government caused considerable excitement in Paris. Various and opposite views were taken of the event, but all parties refused to disconnect it with the Eastern Question. By some it was regarded as a pledge of a peaceful and inactive British policy in the East; while others were inclined to think that the prospect of meeting Lord Palmerston in opposition would decide the Aberdeen Cabinet to act with increased energy as a measure of self-defence.

A private letter from Paris states that the greatest activity prevails at Toulon, Bayonne, Rochefort, La Rochelle, L'Orient, Brest, and Cherbourg, in fitting out several large ships of war and steamers, and advancing those on the stocks with all expedition to completion. Indeed, in all the imperial arsenals in France a great number of extra hands are now busily employed by order of the Minister of Marine. The imperial naval force has never been in such an effective state as at present, in case the combined British and French fleets now in the Bosphorus should be called into action to support the dignity of Turkey against the ambitious aggressions of the despot Nicholas. On receiving the intelligence of the recent defeat of one of the Ottoman fleet by the Russians, the Emperor Napoleon immediately gave orders (it is stated, on good authority) to the Minister of War and Marine, to prepare. The army is to be greatly increased by calling out the *conscripts en reserve*, if absolutely necessary. The present naval force of France is upwards of 34,000 men, able seamen, mariners, artillery, &c., and nearly 400 ships of war, steamers, &c.; the army, 480,000, artillery cavalry, and infantry.

It was rumored that the Russian Ambassador in Paris was on the point of demanding his passports. When the news is officially communicated to him of the combined fleets entering the Black Sea, such a step on the part of M. de Kisseleff is not improbable, if the Emperor Nicholas still regards the entry of the fleets as tantamount to a declaration of war. M. de Kisseleff has already his instructions.

The Belgian papers formally deny that King Leopold in any way mixed himself up in the matter of the reconciliation between the Bourbons.

About one half of the quantity of Grain which had arrived to complete the deficit caused by the failure of the harvest, has been got in. The scarcity will be more severely felt about the end of February or the beginning of March.

**DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOGOTA.**—The illustrious Mgr. de Mosquera, Archbishop of Bogota, New Grenada, is now no more. His soul, wearied with the tempests and tossing of this sinful world, has gone to bathe itself for ever in the ocean of eternal rest. He had reached Marseilles in the early part of this week on his way to Rome at the invitation of the Sovereign Pontiff. Though bowed with the weight of years, and tired with the harassing cares and anxieties to which he had so long been subjected by persecution and exile, he hoped to be able to reach the Eternal City, to see the Father of all the Faithful, and listen to his words of sympathy and consolation. The revered Confessor of the Faith consoled himself with the thought that, at the feet, as it were, of the Holy Father, his holy spirit would leave its frail earthly tenement, and wing its way upwards to the golden mansions of eternal bliss. But as he was on the point of embarking, he was taken ill at the Hotel de Castille, and despite the efforts of his friends and his physician, the malady increased, and the venerable Prelate gradually sunk, until at last, in the calmest peace and the deepest serenity, the exiled Archbishop of Bogota breathed his last. Before his death, he was visited by the Bishop of Marseilles, who expressed his sympathy for him in those sufferings which the enemies of the Church of God had caused him.

His body will most probably, after the celebration of the funeral obsequies at the cathedral of Marseilles, be taken to Paris, whence it will be removed to New Grenada, when the days of persecution shall have passed away. Meanwhile, believing, as we do, in the consoling and ennobling doctrine of the Communion of Saints, may we not fondly cherish the hope that the pure spirit of him who has now joined the crowd of witnesses by whom we are surrounded, will wail over the diocese from which he was exiled, and by his fervent and unceasing intercession with God be the means of bringing lasting peace and tranquillity to the Church, not only in New Grenada, but throughout the whole world, and the days of her mourning be ended.—*Catholic Standard*.

## GERMANY.

**THE PERSECUTION IN BADEN.**—The *Univers* of the 17th ult., gives the following news:—"At Mersburg, the curé having commenced prayers because of the serious circumstances of the Church in Baden, has been threatened with a fine of 50 florins (nearly £5) for each time that he may repeat such prayers.

"The total amount of the fines to which M. Buchegger, V.G. at Freiburg, has been subjected, was on the 9th ult., 1,250 florins (about £110).

"The Secretary of the Chapter, M. Binckert, has been fined 50 florins for each time he signed his name to any Capitular document. The amount of his fines at the same date was 500 florins (more than £40).

"A young vicar at Baden has been fined 200 florins for obeying his superiors by reading the Archbishop's pastoral, and was immediately conducted out of the town by the police.

"A young person, Mlle. Massier, eighteen years of age, seeing the police arrest the vicar, M. Kubel, exclaimed in the midst of weeping women and children, "O, the executioners." She was immediately

seized by the police and treated with such brutality that she fainted. They conducted her directly to prison, announcing that she would remain there for fifteen days. For two days she was kept on *hunger-kout*—bread and water; she was assigned a daily task, and when she could not accomplish it, bread and water was all she would receive. This young person was sickly, and suffering very much when she was arrested.

"At Heidelberg, the director of the town, M. Uria, declared to the Government that as a Catholic he could not conscientiously take coercive measures against the Catholic clergy of that town; and that honest man, a functionary of the highest integrity and respectability, was condemned to a heavy pecuniary fine."

The Austrian Budget for 1854, shows a deficit of 50,000,000 of florins.

It is stated that the American Minister at Berlin, has been obliged to don a "state" costume, spite of Secretary Marcy's instructions; for the King declared he would not permit a deviation from the rule that official introductions shall not be in plain dress.

## ITALY.

By a *billet* of the Secretary of State, His Holiness has been pleased to admit His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster among the Most Reverend (*Reverendissimi*) Cardinals who compose the Holy Congregation of the Immunity.

A Vaudois church has been opened at Turin; speaking of the prospects of Italian Protestantism, considered as a form of religion, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, says:—"I do not believe that Protestantism will make many proselytes in Italy. I may add that, however strong the opposition to the Court of Rome may be in this country, as in other parts of Italy, it would be a gross mistake to suppose that the Protestant form of religion will be sincerely adopted by any large body of the people. A few, it is true, in order to mark their antagonism to the Court of Rome, may have turned Protestants, but they have done so on political grounds rather than religious, and it must not be inferred that Protestantism is making any real progress in Italy."

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Northern Bee*, a St. Petersburg journal, publishes in its number of the 6th ult., the official account of the recent census of the Russian empire. The population is stated to be 65,170,598.

The *Lloyd* learns from the Turkish frontiers that a heavy storm is brewing in the principalities. Various symptoms announce the approach of important events, but the most striking of them is the conduct of the Russian officers, who have suddenly ceased to visit in the houses where they had before been constant guests. It appears that they are afraid of being accused of betraying the intended operations. The soldiers imitate the superiors, and the consequence is that a great coolness has arisen between the protectors and the protected. For some days all communication has been cut off between the capital and the places in the south and west of the country, and the peasants in Lesser Wallachia are prohibited to quit their villages under pain of death. Since December 2nd General Dannenberg has been at Bucharest, although the greater part of his corps is in Lesser Wallachia, close to the left bank of the Aluta. Sudden landings and surprises on the part of the Turks are still the order of the day along the whole line of the Danube. "The Turks fight with such fanatical enthusiasm that hardly any prisoners are made; in Bucharest none have been seen."

**ATROCITIES OF THE RUSSIANS.**—We understand that a communication was yesterday received at the Foreign Office, from Vienna, to the effect that the barbarities committed by the Russians in the affair of Sinope exceeded anything of which we have any record in modern times. It was not only a murderous affair from beginning to end, but a massacre under circumstances of unexampled atrocity.—*Morning Advertiser*.

On the 29th November, the Russians, under General Prince Andronikow, attacked the Turks, 10,000 to 15,000 strong, at Sucolis, a village near Achalziel, and took the Turkish entrenchments by storm, after a hot contest of eleven hours' duration. The Turks lost 1,000 killed, 200 prisoners, 13 cannon, two artillery trains, ammunition, &c.; and a number of standards. Their entire camp became the booty of the Russians, whose loss is given as 40 regulars killed; General Freitag, 9 officers, and 180 men wounded.

A letter from Constantinople, of Dec. 1, says:—"It is stated that barracks have been demanded for troops by the Western Powers.

Instructions given to the Admirals are to stop all Russian ships found cruising in the Black Sea, and force them to return to Sebastopol, which port they will not be allowed to leave till the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace.

**PERSIA AT WAR WITH ENGLAND.**—It is credibly asserted that the Shah of Persia has declared war against England, as well as against Turkey at the instigation of Russia.

## AUSTRALIA.

**EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.**—The following intelligence is contained in a letter received by Joseph Abraham, Esq., of Bristol:—"Hobart Town, September 8, 1853.—Knowing how deeply interesting any news respecting Australia must be to you, I write to inform you of a great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 56 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned, from the immense discovery.

Every tub full of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold. The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears at Geelong. A tumult has broken out among the diggers. The Government has sent up all the military to quell the disturbances, and the marines of her Majesty's ship *Lectra* are mounting guard at the Treasury, and the sailors of the above steamers of war mount sentry at the banks. The military from Van Dieman's Land are about to be despatched to Melbourne to aid the military already there. Goodness only knows how all this will end.—(Hobart Town, Sept. 5).—By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a gold quarry has been discovered near Geelong, 100 to 130 feet from the surface of the earth, putting all other diggings in the shade. 18,000 ozs. have been taken out in three days by a few persons, and one person has got out a lump weighing 190lb. in one solid piece. This is no exaggeration, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Some land sales at Melbourne have realised £156 per foot, or £13 per inch frontage.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF FREIBURG.

The following address from the Catholics of Great Britain to the Archbishop of Freiburg, has already obtained a large number of signatures, amongst which we perceive those of the Earls of Arundel and Traquair, Viscount Fielding, Lord Arundel of Wardour, and of many others of the old English Catholic aristocracy:—

"We, the undersigned Catholics of Great Britain, desire to tender to your Grace the tribute of our sincere and earnest sympathy in the afflictions by which the Church in your Grace's province is at present visited.

"We have witnessed with the warmest admiration the calm courage with which, at a period of life when your Grace might naturally have hoped to reap in peace the fruit of your long labors in the service of religion, you have maintained against the usurpation of the civil power, the liberty, independence, and imprescriptible rights of the Church, the maintenance of which in their integrity is alike essential to the stability of the temporal and spiritual order.

"We heartily congratulate your Grace on the spirit which your clergy has exhibited of unhesitating obedience in a difficult crisis, and on the self-sacrificing generosity with which the faithful throughout your Grace's province and elsewhere, have testified their anxiety to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Be assured, my Lord, that we shall deem it a high privilege to bear a share in the burthen which the violent persecution and unjust exactions of the State have imposed on your Grace and your Grace's Clergy, and, through you, on all the members of the Catholic Church.

"It would be strange if we, the Catholics of Great Britain, did not take a special interest in the circumstances of your Grace's trials, from the recollection of the many conflicts of a like nature which we have had to sustain in times past, and from the encouragement which we received from your Grace's noble example, and that of the clergy and faithful in your province, against any future struggle.

"That it may please our dear Lord to appease the storm which now rages against the Church, and that the issue of the contest may be for the glory of God, for the well-being of religion, and your Grace's peace, is the prayer of your Grace's very devoted and humble servants in Christ." [Here follow the names.]

After an interval of three hundred years a Catholic priest has been established in Haddington. He officiates in a granary loft. The use of the Assembly Room was flatly refused.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

**DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.**—The Countess of Eglington died on Friday morning at Eglington Castle. The deceased lady, during the short term of her husband's viceroyship, knew how to commend herself to the warm affections of all with whom she came in contact; the patriotic tendencies she displayed, the feminine graces and the extensive charities to which she devoted herself, will ever embalm her memory tenderly in the hearts of the Dublin people.

Lord Palmerston's unexpected resignation seems to have been a fatal disaster to the Coalition, hitherto considered so invulnerable. Rumors of irreconcilable differences between the Whig and Peelite sections of the Cabinet are widely circulated and believed. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Gladstone are said to be meditating a movement similar to that of their former colleague; and even Lord Aberdeen, it is affirmed, contemplates a voluntary retirement from office. For nearly a week the "strong government" have been unable to find a successor to Lord Palmerston, First, the Home Secretaryship was offered to Lord John Russell; but he declined to accept it "lest his motives should be misunderstood." Sir George Grey was next entreated to accept the Portfolio; but he also hesitated; and the latest rumor upon the subject is that Sir James Graham has been installed, Lord Panmure becoming First Lord of the Admiralty. But few believe that any arrangement whatever can do more than bring the tottering Cabinet to the commencement of the Session.—*Nation*.

The *Press*, the organ of Mr. D'Israeli, says that:—"There is an immense diplomatic conspiracy hatching at this moment, which, if successful, will prove most disastrous to the honor and the interests of Queen Victoria and her realms.

**THE SCOTTISH UNION FLAG.**—One of the principal shipowners in Glasgow has furnished his vessels with a new set of ensigns (similar to that shown upon the Great Seal of Scotland), having in front and in chief, above the red cross of England, the white saltire of St. Andrew, so that again the silver cross of Scotland waves above the waters of the Clyde.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The second great demonstration in favor of Scottish Independence has just taken place in Glasgow, presided over by the Senior Bailie, and attended by the Earl of Eglington, Professor Aytoun, Sir Archibald Alison, members of Parliament, professional men, merchants, and artisans. The proceedings were characterized by enthusiasm, moderation, and unanimity—three of the surest elements of success. It was amusing, however, to perceive the proverbial caution of some of the orators, struggling with the magnetic in-

fluence of their theme: "We repudiate any intention of repealing the Union with England," observed Lord Eglington, "but we are resolved to recover the rights of Scottish nationality. Believe me, it is no small matter which has brought together thousands of every class and political feeling, determined resolutely but constitutionally to demand what is their due."

**ONE OF THE LIGHTS OF THE LAW CHURCH.**—The Rev. Henry Hewgill (one of the hundred "saints" who came over to Ireland recently to preach his gospel to the poor, wicked papists,) was charged last week, in a London police court, with having obtained £15 from Mr. Waters, of Titchfield, near Southampton, on false pretences. The superintendent produced the warrant from the Hampshire magistrates, and stated that he took the prisoner into custody at one of the stations of the Great Northern railway, about eleven miles from London. He wished to have the prisoner sent to Southampton for examination. Mr. Bingham gave the requisite authority, and the prisoner was placed in the custody of the superintendent. It transpired that the prisoner had left his wife and family a short time ago, and had brought a respectable girl, a Sunday School teacher, with him to London, who had since been abandoned to her fate. The prisoner appeared to be about 30 years of age.—*Waterford News*.

## THE GUILFORD SNAG.

(From the Nation.)

If the Church Established be not built upon a rock, it cannot be denied that it very often strikes against one. It is well for God's justice that it does. The huge nuisance is so venerable, so pharisaically decent of appearance, is so deeply embedded in the existing order of things, has ramified itself through so many potent interests, and allied itself so strongly with the State, that we grow callous to it, as we do to choked sewers and filthy cellars, the law's delays, the insolence of office, jobbing grand juries, pledge-breaking politicians, and the National Debt. But, for all that, the rock is ever ahead of Mother Church's wherry, and the snag sticking in her timbers. The year never passes that some great scandal does not turn all men's eyes to her unsightly proportions. At one time her countless contradictions of doctrine are jammed in some doctrinal *cul-de-sac*, like the Gorham case—now her instinct to convert all nations is illustrated on the pillory of a public Court by some renegade Italian Friar, speckled with sin and freckled with foul passion—now the acute Professor Maurice by way of illustrating the advantages of Private Judgment, teaches the young divines of King's College that Hell is not eternal; is dismissed, appeals to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and in vain invokes from Mother Church a cause for the faith that is in her; if Mother Church have harbor for every other variation of heresy, why not for that merciful fantasy of Origen? But these are of little moment. Though baptism be the passport to her communion and the symbol of her office—though it is a sore shame to show to the whole world the lecher resting in her bosom—though it be awkward enough to have theological traps laid for her by her own sons—yet these are, in truth, but the troubles of a day. There is scandal in the newspapers, and a brief joy among the Philistine Papists. And nevertheless, Exeter Hall organizes a mission among the Root-eating Indians, and a fresh edition of Joram Sniggin's "Scarlet Woman" is circulated in Connamara; advowsons are set up for auction, as of old; and the long proposed marriage between the Bishop of—'s daughter appears next week in the Fashionable Intelligence—our Lordship contributes the rich-living of Smuggleton, which has just fallen in, and the other a stall in his Cathedral.

Aye, you may spill the old lady's cruise of oil and jeer at her speckled surplice, but spare the loaves and fishes. Touch not the temporalities. There she sits tremulous as a miser amid his bags. When from the dark archives of Doctors' Commons, the record of some Bishop's boarded plunder issues in the incontrovertible figures of Probate—when before the jurists of the Arches, some gross simony, some shameful speculation of pluralities, is dragged forth and flayed in the public view—then she trembles through all her livings, and every prebend feels the cushion of his own stall blazing beneath him. Let the prayers of the faithful and the fat, then, be offered up to Mammon for the Reverend Francis, Earl of Guilford, Master of St. Cross Hospital, Rector of St. Faith's Vicar of the Parish of Alresford, and also of St. Mary's in the diocese of Winchester—for that parson-peer is on the horns of a dilemma worse than any Papal Bull's; being of the particular species described in a familiar classic of the last generation called "the Parson's Horn Book."

Fifty years ago, Brownlow, Earl of Guilford, was Bishop of Winchester—a post in the Church which, having been born an Earl, he doubtless attained by his purity and his probity, and not by his proxy. And the Bishop took unto himself, while yet young and lusty, a wife, that he might console himself when the mitre pressed too tightly on his brows; and when the crozier was weary of looking in the sheep, year, and the rams, of his flock; and after, of eventime, he had unbottoned the sacred apron—happy masonic symbol of the edification of the Church. And he begot him three sons; not to speak of daughters, for whom the Church Established merely makes a fortuitous eleemosynary provision. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*—"take a lesson from the heathen"—is a favored adage in the Establishment. What Martin Luther plagiarised from Mahomet, it behoves us not to inquire; but the parallel between the hereditary hierarchy of Brahminism and the family vocations of English Protestantism is too obvious to have escaped the stupidest of our readers. In Trincomalee or in Winchester, it is equally an affair of caste. Of course the three sons were sent to the Church.

And lo! the youngest of the episcopal litter, Brownlow junior, being, in the year 1817, of the age of seven years, was appointed Principal Registrar and Keeper of Seals and Registers for the diocese of Winchester—also, Registrar of the Commissary Court of the County Surrey. And having been inducted during the summer vacation, he returned to Eton to peg tops and drub his sag with renewed ardor, and splendidly spent the first instalment of his Consistorial fee on the Montem. A pity the boy Proctor was not cavalier of the young Irish lady, whom for want of a better place, they gazetted Captain of Dragoons.

And the second son took Holy orders; and was nominated to a living—a living, we suppose, sufficient to support a parson who was Honorable as well as Reverend, and born to a lien on both Church and State.

But the eldest son was the especially favored. For him were the *spolia optima* of the diocese. Into the