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Parts, Monday, April 16. The Mondeur publishes the following as the words addressed yester day by the Emperor to the deputies. Messrs. les Députés - I wished to bid you adieur don. before leaving, and to thank you for the support which you have given me in all the important laws

which I have presented to you during this session. "My absence will be of short duration. I think I shall be your interpreter, by assuring the government, of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain that you appreciate, as I do, all the advantages of the alliance with England ... (Yes, yes 2) 9 100

"We all desire peace, but on honorable conditions, and only in such case. If we are to continue the war I count upon your loyal support. ('Yes, yes.' ")

The Emperor's departure for the Crimea is now considered quite as certain as his journey to London. Everything is in the same state of preparation, and all ready to start at three hours notice. A letter from Marseilles announces that everything has been prepared in that port to receive his Majesty, and the letter speaks of the Emperor's departure as beyond all doubt.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Moniteur announces the opening of the universal exhibition on the 1st May.

GERMAN POWERS.

Writing from Vienna, the correspondent of the Times says :-

"The Imperial Government is said to have stated exactly how far it will go with the Western Powers, and hints which have been dropped induce me to believe that if the latter will be satisfied to leave the Russian fleet at its present strength, and to keep consuls in all the war ports in the Black Sea, the active assistance of Austria may be secured! Now, France, England, and Turkey have no want of supple statesmen, but it is difficult to suppose that one could be found who would be willing to patch up peace on such an unsatisfactory basis. My attention has been called to the fact that if the allies distrust Russia, they could keep a fleet of steamers at Gallipoli or Constantinople; but 'sase bind sase find,' is an excellent adage, and those States which are effectually deprived of the power of doing miselief are the only ones which deserve implicit confidence. If the Western Powers are resolved to insist on the neutrality of the Black Sea-and they can do no less-they must be fully prepared to continue the war without the assistance of Austria. To dissipate self-delusions is always a most unpleasant task, but my duties are imperative, and it must therefore be stated that Austria displays considerable inclination ' to back out,' and to leave England and France to settle the matter with Russia as they best can."

ALLEGED RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.—Despatches received at Vienna of the 17th of April, from Berlin, state that Russia proposed a renewal of the treaty with Turkey, limiting the ships of war in the Black Sea-each nation to have an equal number, the European Powers guaranteeing this engagement.

The Times thus defines the object of the "third

"The form to which the Third Point has at last been reduced is simply a demand upon Russia either to limit her own naval forces in the Black Sea or to consent to the exclusion of all naval forces from those waters; and, if such a condition as this be rejected, we must hold it to be an infallible proof of the insincerity of the Russian Government in the whole transaction. Whatever be the result of our land operations, it is certain that three or four ships. of each of the allied Powers are more than sufficient to colony of the Savoy railway, made his abjuration in deprive Russia, not only of her preponderance in the the Metropolitan Church of Chambory, and was re-Black Sea, but of the power of showing her slag ceived into the bosom of the Catholic Church by the there at all. Practically, we are able, without any Rev. Father Delvigne in the presence of a large serious effort of war, to annihilate her maritime power and her commercial marine altogether, both in the Black Sea and in the Baltic. That weapon with which she threatened the Bosphorus has already been almost destroyed. We may consent, by peace, to give back to Russia the right of navigating the Black Sea, which she has de facto lost; but this concession is made on an assurance that she will not use that right again to the detriment of Turkey or of other States. By land Russia may perhaps boast that her defence of Sebastopol has as yet equalled the vigor of our attack, although she has been signally beaten in two pitched battles and many severe engagements; but the Third Point concerns exclusively the Black and it is not amiss to remember that we are talking of a sea which is entirely at this time in our own pos-

PRUSSIA.

Our (Times) Prussian correspondent writes on the 14th: - "Travellers just returned from Riga state that 2,000 men, partly convicts and partly troops and additional troops are to arrive very shortly. A again, and their cargoes in process of being conveyed 45,000 bales of flax, each weighing four cwt., lying Courland and Esthland growth. There are still

yesterday as Itulasted four hours and a half: It concluded by the adjournment of the Conference sine Drouyn de: Lhuys bave takén leave of the Emperor: Lord John Russell leaves this on Monday for Lon-

THE SOME PARTIES STATE OF THE S

. It is rumored generally throughout Germany that! the Russians have been laying in stores of provisions for a period of 18 months in the fortresses of Sweaborg, Helsingfors, Cronstadt, Revel, Wiborg, and other places of defence along their sea coasts, and sinking, besides, vessels and other objects to prevent any hostile ships approaching them. Much apprehension is entertained of the allies effecting a landing. and laying siege to some of these places; for, otherwise, they would hardly have found it necessary to impose on the already oppressed Baltic provinces an army of 140,000 men.

Military letters from Vienna warn us that Russia is putting forth her utmost strength in the Crimea, and express doubts whether the real force of the Czar's army in that peninsula, and of the corps marching daily into it, is properly estimated in England either by the government or by the public. Much astonishment is expressed that the English can expect to obtain success by negociation, when their diplomacy is so ill-supported by military actirity at home as well as in the Crimea:

BERLIN, April 16 .- The state of health of the Dowager Empress of Russia, which, always delicate, was expected to give way entirely on the death of her consort, is now satisfactory. - The Polish paper Czas states that all the bridges on the Lower Neva, which are built of granite, have been thrown down, and their materials cast into the stream, so as to make it impassable for vessels of any depth. The Russian fleet is armed ready for battle, and well stocked with provisions: two divisions are in Cronstadt, and one at Sweaborg and Revel.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She will be sent to Malta. She said her husband, named Boninoff, was killed at Alma, and she has since acted as a volunteer spy.

HAMBURG, April 20 .- Admiral Saunders Dundas, with twelve sail of the line, four frigates, and six corvettes, (all steamers,) has entered the port of Kiel. ľťaly.

ACCIDENT TO THE POPE .- The following is an account of a narrow escape of his Holiness:

"ROME, APRIL 13 .- The floor of the great half great hall of the Convent of St. Agnes, near Rome, gave way last evening while the Holy Father and several persons were there, all of whom went down with it. His Holiness escaped unhurt; but Cardinal Antonelli and General Montreal, the commandant of the French division, received some slight contusions."

The Moniteur mentions the name of Cardinal Patrizi as having received a contusion. The Univers, which has received a private account of the accident by telegraph, says that several pupils of the Propaganda were also hurt, but not seriously.

On Sunday, 25th ult., in the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles, His Eminence Cardinal Cosimo Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, assisted by the Archbishop of Nicomedia and the Bishop of Montreal, in Lower Canada, conferred the episcopal consecration on Mgr. Rosati, Bishop Elect of Todi, and on Mgr. Rodilossi, Bishop Elect of Alatri. - L'Univers.

Conversion.—The Courrier des Alpes has the following under the date of Chamberg, April 10th: -"This morning the Rev. John Pynder Wright, an Anglican minister, and chaplain to the English concourse of the faithful attracted by the interesting ceremony. At the baptismal font Mr. Wright took the name of William Augustin Mary, the Marquis Costa de Beauregard and the Marchioness de la Serraz standing as sponsors.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.—The Sardinian steam frigate Costituzione lest Genoa on the 11th for Constantinople, with part of the staff of the engineer corps of the Piedmontese expedition, and a number of medical officers.

TURKEY.

Here is an unwilling testimony to the success of Catholic zeal in the East—the correspondent of a London Conservative journal :-

Constantinople, March 29.—It has on several occasions been pointed out to you that the Catholic missionaries are doing wonders in this country. Their success is great, but it is not a matter of surprise to impartial observers. The Catholic priests are numerous in the Levant; they penetrate into every house in which one of their flock is to be found, and are working most assiduously at the fortifications of by the aid of subterfuge obtain access in those of the the harbor; new works are being added to those natives belonging to other communities. Their conalready in existence. Guns of heavy calibre are duct is wily and Jesuitical; they circulate books and arriving every day for the armament of these works, tracts, together with profane publications. In the execution of their duty their conduct is admirable. number of vessels that had been freighted during the They disguise their manœuvres under charity, on winter at Dunamunde and Riga, in the hopes of their every occasion of joy or sorrow they are present, to could give utterance to it in the terms that should be getting off early in the spring, are now being unloaded; heighten the one or alleviate the other. They have most fittingly applied to both. at a vast expense established schools where youths, to the land frontier; nevertheless, there are at least high and low, are educated with care; whilst others for girls are open where the daughter of the richest there waiting for conveyance, for the most part of pay only, £15 a year, for the middle class only £6, and the girls of the poor nothing, for board, lodging larger quantities of goods lying at St. Petersburg, and education, hundreds of day scholars being inand in places further removed, the conveyance of structed gratis. Nor is this all; they have at the which to the frontier has been made all but impos- Convent of St. Benoit a dispensary, where the poor sible by the high prices of carriage; it is intended, receive medical treatment, and medicines, money however, in the spring, to cause their to be conveyed and clothes, at the expense of the society. Last

rejected; and even splenetic persons; who have not in daughter's guest the religion of the last made, thingithe matter with them, receive bread pills and the most fill the most fill as he is certainly the die in consequence of Russia shaving absolutely re- are turned away in glee. Their Sisters of Mercy most illustrious living member of the Order of the jected oury demands; Dord John Russell and Mr. are very numerous; and not only attend the hospitals. butiseek fout the poor and needy to administer to their earthly and spiritual wants. Now, what can Protestant missionaries do in competition with such ample of the Queen, the anti-Celibacy-clergy Prince, pains-taking people? The American Society has a the Duchess of Kent, &c.; are now in enthusiastic raptures of delight at seeing one who is such a stringent unholder of what is considered to be made and unholder of what is considered. gentlemen; of great acquirements, and who have donewonders with the Armenians. But England has done? nothing at all all hereafter any missionaries should be sent out, let them, line additions to the distribution of Bibles, fix their eyes upon the Catholic clergy and Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church be, as we "idoilikewise " he was to have a second of the

Accounts from Bucharest give details of gross atrocities on the part of the Austrian soldiers in the Principalities, ill-treating and even murdering the inhabitants who oppose their licentious doing. A collision had taken place, which resulted in 300 Austrians and 50 Roumans being left dead on the field. A postcript says, "The number of victims of the brutality of the Austrians hitherto known is 247."

The French Emperor landed at Dover on the 16th ult., and was most enthusiastically received. The Dublin Telegraph has some pertinent remarks on this adulation of a Catholic Sovereign by the Anti-Catholic people of England:-

"Upon no occasion, in all the annals of royal fetes of magnificence, and of public exhibitions of popular enthusiasm, has there ever been witnessed any scenes of gorgeous display and universal jubilee to equal those which met and greeted the Emperor Napoleon III., and Empress Eugenie, upon their arrival and progress through England. Protestant England' has been in ecstacies. Its rapture has known no moderation—its lavors of delight has been exuberant. It sees a Roman Catholic Emperor in the British Court, and its symbol of homage is Prince Albert-the anticelibacy-clergy Prince Albert-bending on his knees to arrange the Order of the Garter upon the Roman Catholic French Emperor!

Is Protestant England' sincere in such an exhibition? Is its joy real? Is its delight a fact, or is it

plauded in the streets, and so feted in the Court, and the earth they tread is warm and dry, and the atmos at the same time that the mere mention in the Law phere they are exposed to pure and mild. It is im-Courts of England that a man is a Roman Catholic should be tantamount to a devial to him of justice?

"If it be enough to say of one man that he is a Roman Catholic-a Prince of the Roman Catholic tholics are shocked. Owing to the freezing nature of Church-a Cardinal, or an Archbishop, or a Bishop, our climate, which forces the shivering mendicant to or a Priest: if it is sufficient to put him beyond the pale of the law—that he is sure, being so known as a Roman Catholic, to receive no justice from the Bench and no mercy from 'a Protestant Jury!' how comes it that when another man, who has made himself known as a Roman Catholic, comes to England— Protestant England'-from the jurymen who condemned a Cardinal, and the Judge who tried the Rev. Dr. Newman, up to the German Protestant Prince Consort-should show themselves ready to idolise a Roman Catholic, as if the Roman Catholic were a species of divinity.

"How can there be at the same time with consistency and in sincerity the same desire to persecute and to worship a Roman Catholic?

"There must be hypocrisy and villainy somewhere. On which side is it? Either the bigotry is simulated, that is, men for some base, personal, selfish purposes of their own must pretend to hate Catholicity, as Prince Albert made a speech against the celibacy of Priests to conciliate Protestant England, when he became unpopular; or, really hating it-unable to endure and to tolerate it-will yet, for the purpose of thirds of the inhabitants, who amount in all to 53,584, cajoling a political ally, assume a love they do not feel, and pretend an affection which, though expressed in words, and works, and deeds, is not in their hearts.

Protestant England? "On either side, we maintain, there is hypocrisy

and villainy. On which side is it?

"Let us see if we can test it by a simple incident, which has occurred at one of the many anti-Catholic meetings that have taken place in Dublin during the past week, and at which there have acted as chairmen Lord Roden, of Dolly's Brae; Mr. Justice Jackson, of the Common Pleas; Mr. G. A. Hamilton; Lord Mayor Boyce, who has gone to London to worship the Roman Catholic Emperor; Mr. Vance, of Leeds, M.

P. for Dublin; and other notabilities. "At one of those meetings a man named Fleury made a speech, and from that speech, as reported in Saunders (April 16), we take the following extract.-It will be seen that it refers to the religion, not only of the people of Ireland, but also to the religion of the Emperor and Empress of the French, now the guests of Queen Victoria and of the people of England:-

""Sometimes we have a Tory Government; they give away situations to parties of opposite persuasions and politics. I have none of that sort of principle.-I will never give a situation to a Roman Catholic as long as I live; it is contrary to principle; we want to destroy Romanism as best we can. The gentleman who preceded me said that Romanism is only the for saying that that is not true. It is the master piece of Satin, invented in Hell. It is the grand craft of the Devil, and by virtue of it the archfiend keeps Roman chains.

"We will make no comment on such language asthis. We shall not characterise it nor the man who

"We point attention to the words themselves for a hunger provided you have a quid of tobacco; the se-somewhat different purpose. We desire to attract could day is awful? On the third day the pain is less notice to the fact that the man who spoke this language is not merely a Boyce-Lord-Mayor chaplain, but permanent chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum—that the mother of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, is the patroness of the same institution!!! So that these words the words spoken by Mr. Fleury, the Duchess of Kent's chaplain for the Molyneux Asylum, have in them a sort of semi-royal authority, that is, as long as Mr. Fleury is permitted to hold a position in connecinland for the benefit of canal navigation. The Anglican Credo. "But this conversation Vienna, April 22:—The 12th Conference was held is string of Turks, Jews, Armenians, &c. No one is with the use of such language as regard the religion was not profound," says Mr. Vanderkiste, "it was

enr Castle as being the truth-how comes it that all England-all Protestant England-incited by the exupholder of what is considered 'the master piece of Salan; that he replaced on the throne the head of the Catholic religion, from which Minto, Protestant England, and their Italian infidel minions, had plotted to deprive his Holiness; or, if this description of the Most trust it is, considered by the Ducliess of Kent (once instly respected for her liberality), as being utterly false, then, we Catholics, Roman Catholics, may venture to ask, shall not the man who made use of such language be publicly discarded either by compelling him to resign his present office, or by her Royal High ness withdrawing her hitherto honoured name from all

ness withdrawing per ninerto nonoured name from all connexion with promulgator of such sentiments?

The test of hypocrisy—if there be hypocrisy—will be to see the most abject homage paid to the Roman Catholic Emperor, and yet the vilifier of the religion of the Roman Catholic Emperor patronised by those who pay their homage to his Majesty.

SAVAGES OF CIVILISATION.

Some of the hideous mysteries underlying London ife, are thus revealed by a writer in the Tablet :-

It seems that London, which sends out missioners to every land, stands itself in need of missioners. Pagans and savages are the objects of missionary zeal, and London, like missionary lands, swarms with Pagans and savages. The savages of Protestant London live, like the savages of Pagan Africa, in dens, a term which describes a robber's cave, a wild beast's lair. and a London gin-shop.

Considered externally, the squalid and hideous anpearance of the savages of civilization grieves the eye and harrows the feelings. Mendicancy equally exists in Catholic and Protestant countries. Society seems incapable of getting rid of mendicants, but it is impossible to compare these moving masses of rags, so melancholy and so hideous, with the mendicants of mere simulation?—a scandalous piece of slavish my poerisy, apparently worshipping what it loathes, and bowing down with the body before that which in its those classic lands of mendicancy—Spain, Italy, and the South of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the so disgusting and revolting. If their feet are barn phere they are exposed to pure and mild. It is impossible for the Englishman, however, to be reconciled to the mendicant of his native country, and he accordingly treats him with a brotality at which Cahuddle himself up in tatters, the British beggar is not merely shocking but absurd, and the English populace is accordingly the most repulsive in Christendom. Twas this hideous pupulace, however, which M. Vanderkiste was selected to catechise and preach to. If the success of Protestant missions in foreign lands may be judged by that of M. Vanderkiste at home, Protestant missions cannot be very successful. Though a few meagre anecdotes are thinly scattered through the book of converted robbers, virtuous beggars, and repentant Magdalens, these are only exceptions. The heart of the populace is stony and shut up, they are blind and deaf to spiritual things. "The minsionaries," says Mr. Vanderkiste, "were too few in number." Those who read his book will, nevertheless, feel inclined to ask whether it would not be better to increase the Protestant constables rather than the Protestant missionaries in London?

Clerkenwell was the scene of Mr., Vanderkiste's labors, perhaps the vilest district in London, swarming with thieves and trampers, and crowded with gin shops, and haunted by dealers in stolen goods. Twoare plunged into the most abject destitution. When pestilence sweeps through this district nothing can be more appalling than the loss of life. The cholera in 1849 slew a hundred a day, and raged for twelve "Which of these two parts are we to assign to months in Clerkenwell. Its fifty thousand souls to whom Mr. Vanderkiste confine his attention are only, however, a diminutive fraction of the mass of misery which welters in the great metropolis. If the experience of all his brethren were published, what a dreadful picture of London should we possess. Their is perpetrated by children scarcely weaned from the breast; they are busy in nocturnal expeditions, and lend a helping hand in homicide. The more peaceably disposed bury themselves in public-houses, where they stifle the agonies of hunger with the bacchana-lian maxim, 'a drop of gin will make you gay." Children are beaten by their drunken mothers if they do not repeat obscene words and horrible blasphemies. As warm of light-fingered vagabonds, adopting the Spartan principle which legalised theft when unattended by detection, pester the shopkeepers to such a degree as to render business very difficult in Clerkenwell. All the rapscallions with which Clerkenwell crawls, whether honest baggars or arrant thieves, have only straw for a bed, rags for clothing, and are ever termented by the knawings of hunger. Visiting a family in Fryingpan-alley, Vanderkiste found the husband eagerly engaged in gnawing some black object. He hesitated when asked what it was, but at last stammered out that it was a bone ne had rooted religion of nature. He will not be annoyed with me out of a hear of ordine and broiled on the coals. This family was literally in the agonies of starvation; they had eaten nothing for two days, When a little money was given them by their visitor they flew in mad haste Catholies in his power, and under the dominion of his to purchase food, and terrified the alarmed donor by the eager voracity with which they convulsively duvored the viands. The physical sensations of a man who has eaten

nothing for three days were described to Mr. Vanderkiste by a gypsy-"It is easy to sustain the first day's intense; but your weakness, augments to such a degree that you seem at every step ready to swoon away and vanish."

The author reductantly confesses that the poor Irish. are the most religious of the London poor. To the astonishment of Mr. Vanderkiste, men of a very different rank manifested this touching weneration for the Church viz., the refugees from Poland, Italy, and Hungary ... A young Popish dieutenantiwas, amongst tion with the name of her Royal Highness, or that her others, catechised by Mr. Vanderkiste, and persuaded