

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**ACCOUCHMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH; BIRTH OF A SON.**—At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child was born. The Paris papers describe the infant as of so "robust a constitution that he is nearly as large as the child of his nurse, who is two months old."

**THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.**—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains, in full, the reports of the Emperor's interview with the Senate and other august bodies.

The following is the Emperor's reply to the Senate:—

"Monsieur the President of the Senate.—The Senate has shared my joy on hearing that Heaven had given me a son, and you have had a fortunate event—the coming into the world of a child of France. It is intentionally that I use this expression. The Emperor Napoleon, my uncle, who had applied to the new system erected by the revolution all that the old contained all that was great and noble, renewed this ancient nomination of children of France. In fact, gentlemen, when a heir is born who is destined to perpetuate a national system, that child is not merely the scion of a family, but he is, in truth, also the son of the entire country, and this name points out to him his duty. If that was true under the old monarchy, which represented more exclusively the privileged classes, how much the more justly is it so now, when the Sovereign is the choice of the nation—the first citizen of the country, and the representative of the interests of all.

"I thank you for the wishes you express for this child of France and for the Empress."

The following is the Emperor's reply to the Legislative Corps:—

"Mons. the President of the Legislative Corps.—I have been deeply moved by the manifestation of your sentiments at the birth of the son whom Providence has deigned to vouchsafe to me. You have saluted in him the hope we love to indulge respecting the perpetuity of a system that we regard as the surest guarantee for the general interests of the country; but the unanimous acclamations that surround his cradle do not prevent my reflecting on the destinies of those who were born in the same place, and under analogous circumstances. If I hope that his lot will be more fortunate, it is because, in the first place, more confiding in Providence, I cannot doubt its protection when I see it rising up anew, by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, all that I thought fit to humble forty years ago, as if its intention had been to make, after martyrdom and misfortune, a new dynasty proceeding from the ranks of the people.

"Then, history has its teaching, which I shall not forget. It says to me, on the one hand, that we must not abuse fortune; and on the other, that this dynasty must remain faithful to its origin, by exclusively occupying itself with the popular interests for which it had been created. This child, consecrated in his cradle, by the peace now being prepared, by the blessing of the Divine and Holy Father—lastly, by the acclamations of the French people, whom the Emperor so much loved—this child, I say, will be worthy, I hope, of the destinies which await him."

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the wishes you express for him and for the Empress."

Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Randon are made Marshals.

Several of the Paris journals assert that when the Pope deigns to stand godfather to any infant, it is contrary to etiquette for such a child to have a god-mother. That declaration seems to be an error, as will appear from the following fact:—The Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., born on the 1st of November, 1661, and baptised in August, 1668, had for godfather Pope Clement IX., and for godmother the Queen Dowager of England, widow of Charles I. The Pope was represented at the ceremony by Cardinal de Vendome, cardinal *a latere*, and the Queen of England by the pious and charitable Princess de Conti (Anne-Marie Martinozzi). This fact is attested by the *Gazette de France* of the time, and by a number of official documents.—*London Times*.

Not a little remarkable is it to observe that from the accession of Louis XIV., to the present time not a single King or Governor of France, though none of them, with the exception of Louis XVII., have been childless, has been succeeded at his demise by his son. Louis XIV., survived his son, his grandson, and several of his great grandchildren, and was succeeded at last by one of the younger children of his grandson, the Duke of Burgundy. Louis XV., survived his son, and was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI. Louis XVI. left a son behind him, but that son perished in the filthy dungeon to which the cruelty of the terrorists had confined him. The King of Rome, to whom Napoleon fondly hoped to bequeath the boundless empire he had won, died a Colonel in the Austrian service. Louis XVIII. was, as we have said, childless. The Duke de Berri fell by the hand of an assassin in the lifetime of Charles X.; and his son, the Duke de Bordeaux, is in exile from the land which his ancestors regarded as their own estate. The eldest son of Louis Philippe perished by an untimely accident, and his grandson and heir does not sit upon the throne of his grandfather. Thus, then, it appears that for upwards of 200 years in no one of the dynasties to which France has been subjected has the son succeeded to the throne of the father.—*Id.*

## ITALY.

The *Messenger du Midi* announces that serious negotiations are going on at Rome for the reunion of the ancient but now schismatical bodies of the East to the Catholic Church; and, it adds, with great hopes of a successful issue. It needs no invitation

from us to engage any of our readers to unite in prayer, at this solemn season, for a result so unspcakably blessed; to which the main hindrance of late years has been in the influence of the Emperor of Russia, who has maintained a religious supremacy over the schismatical communities, not only within his own dominions, but also in those of Turkey and even of Austria. The *Messenger* adds, that the French Emperor has urged upon the Sultan to restore to the Christians the ancient church of S. Sophia, desecrated ever since, for the shame and chastisement of Christendom, the Turks, those implacable enemies of the Cross, possessed themselves of Constantinople, "the new Rome," in 1453. Little as this is to be hoped at present, it would no doubt quickly follow, if the reunion of the East with the One Church were verified. The disunion of Christians alone enables the enemies of the Cross to pollute the Holy Places. Human foresight show us no hopes of such a blessing; but our hopes and prayers look beyond the sphere to which it can penetrate.—*Weekly Register*.

## SWEDEN.

A contemporary has published the following document, which has been issued by the Civil Government in Stockholm, in consequence of a complaint by the Protestant Consistory, that children were receiving Catholic instruction, and that other persons of ripe age had embraced the Catholic Faith:—

"A Monsieur le Curé, de la Paroisse Catholique ici.—The Consistory of the town of Stockholm having addressed to us on the 19th of December last a writing, in which it says:—'That having been informed that children belonging to the Luthero-Evangelical confession had been admitted to the school of the Catholic parish, there to receive education; and further, that persons of ripe age of the same confession had embraced the Catholic religion, the Consistory addresses itself, à l'officiabilité du Grand Gouverneur, in order to obtain explanations, both with regard to the children of the Lutheran confession inscribed in the Catholic school, and with regard to all persons of the same confession who have embraced Catholicism, and of whom it demands the addresses. Consequently, le Grand Gouverneur requies M. le Curé to have the goodness to communicate whatever with regard to the above demands may be in his knowledge.

"Stockholm, à la Chancellerie du Grand Gouverneur, le 14 Janvier, 1856.

"J. HAMILTON (le Grand Gouverneur).  
"CHARLES TELANDRE (Secrétaire)."

This really means, as our contemporary points out, that—"The Protestant Consistory, having stated that violations of the law have occurred, you, the Catholic Pastor, are hereby required to accuse and denounce before us all and any the members of your flock who may have violated the law by obeying the dictates of their consciences, in order that they may be immediately punished for their crimes, and you for your complicity in their offences."—*Id.*

## POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 8th ult., states that the highest expectations have been excited among all ranks, of the speedy restoration of peace; and on all sides there are bright anticipations as to the policy which the Emperor of Russia will adopt towards Poland. Prince Gortschakoff, who has succeeded Prince Paskievitch in the vice-royalty, is reported to have used these words upon a late occasion:—"The Poles cannot even think what the Emperor intends to do for them at a future time, which is now very near." As the Prince spent a fortnight at St. Petersburg before arriving at Warsaw, and he may be supposed to have been initiated into the views of the Emperor during that period, it is inferred that these words have reference to measures of internal amelioration, which will greatly prove to the material interests of Poland.

## CRIMEA.

ODESSA, Feb. 29.—A terrible complaint—the typhus—prevails in our city, and it is particularly violent among the troops. Above 20,000 are now in the hospitals, and thousands have already died.—Despite the greatest exertions it is extremely difficult to find accommodation for so many patients. Hospitals have been established in the very midst of that part of the city which is inhabited by the better classes, and thousands of patients occupy them, but physicians and proper nurses are wanting. In one week 12 military physicians and four medical men in private practice died. Among them were two Americans, who were about to return home. The typhus has committed terrible ravages in the whole of Southern Russia, and particularly in those places which are near the theatre of war. Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, Kherson, and Nicholaieff are almost empty. It is estimated that this pestilence has already carried off 100,000 men. It is gradually spreading over Bessarabia.

**BOOKS FOR THE CRIMEA.**—A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c., intended for the instruction and amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library. Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale a considerable quantity of school materials—such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that well-meaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received have been filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burnt. Persons in possession of a stock of waste paper might surely get rid of it at home, without incurring the trouble and putting Government to the expense of sending it to be destroyed in the Crimea. Old *Evange-*

*lical Magazines, Directories* 40 years of age, Italian *Pharmacopæias* dated 1806, venerable *Greek Grammars*, a collection of manuscript Italian exercises in young ladies' handwriting, missionary periodicals half a century old, form, incredible as it may appear, no inconsiderable portion of recent literary shipments to the Crimea. Such absurdity needs no comment, and it is to be accounted for only by the supposition that servants have been told to seek forgotten rubbish, long lost sight of in garrets, to pack it in boxes, and forward it to Messrs. Hayter and Howell for the use of the army. People should understand that soldiers are as great epicures in their literary tastes as any other class, and that if they are to be tempted to prefer a book to idleness or dissipation it must be by offering them something pleasing to their palate. No reasonable person can expect to rouse a feeble appetite into vigor by placing before the patient dry and unpalatable food. Hay and horsebeans would be about as reasonable an offer to a convalescent as *Greek Grammars*, stale *Directories*, and Italian *Pharmacopæias* to soldiers.

## UNITED STATES.

The friends of the Right Reverend Bishop O'Reilly of Hartford, will be glad to learn that authentic information has been received that he was in Ireland on the 6th of February, and consequently could not have been a passenger on the "Pacific," which sailed on the 23d of January.—*Boston Journal*.

**THE COMING WHEAT.**—The Shenandoah, Va., *Tenth Legion* says, that since the snow and ice have disappeared, the growing crops of grain present a most promising appearance—the wheat looks thrifty and stands well upon the ground.

Of the immense stores of grain in the interior, waiting shipment to New York, there are a million bushels at Buffalo, half as much at Rochester, and the same amount at Oswego. At Peru, Ill., and other points on the Illinois river, there are also over a million bushels. At Chicago there are about 116,000 bushels of wheat and 51,000 bushels of corn in store.

**ANOTHER BANK DODGE.**—A new dodge was practiced on two of our State Street Banks, and attempted on a third, yesterday. A man entered the Suffolk Bank, and desired twenty dollar bills for a large bill. They were given, when the man suddenly threw them back and said he would take gold. The teller counted out the gold without counting over the bills, thinking that the man had returned the same that he had received. A count after the man was gone revealed the fact that he had adroitly taken out one twenty dollar bill before he passed them back. A like game was tried at the Traders' Bank, when a ten dollar bill was thus kept back. At the Atlas Bank the rogue was foiled.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Toronto correspondent of the *New York Times* says that eight Members of the Canadian Parliament have been holding treasonable correspondence with Mr. Seward of the United States, and that Governor Head is in possession of the facts.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.**—There has been great anxiety at Pittsburg, Pa., about the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. A. G. Williams, a Methodist clergyman, but it is now relieved by a letter from him saying that he is on his way west to escape difficulties of a domestic nature, which in no way affect his religious character, but he feared might impair his usefulness. Decidedly mysterious!

**THE PRINCIPLE OF PROHIBITION DISCHARGED FROM THE STATUTE BOOK IN MAINE.**—The *Portland State of Maine* says that the new Temperance Bill of Mr. Barnes passed to be engrossed, yesterday afternoon, in the House, after full debate, by a vote of 78 to 68, in concurrence with the Senate. This great work of the session has been achieved under such circumstances as to give the most full and complete answer to all the croaking and conjectures of Mr. Neal Dow, and the party of Prohibition. We have no time this evening, he further says, to extend our remarks upon the character of that sort of Legislature that produced the "Maine Law" but we cannot omit expressing our gratification that it has been so fully and effectually put down. As Maine was the State where this great folly first took the form of law, it is gratifying to know that she is also the first to irradicate this doctrine from the Statute Book.

**DREAMS REVEALING CRIME.**—A correspondent writing from Clay Village, Ky., to the *Shelby News*, states that a Mr. Stratton of that place dreamed three nights in succession that he saw a beautiful child lying under a certain store in that place, dead. He called on Mr. Guthrie to go with him to examine the spot, and sure enough there the child was found, just as he dreamed it was. A coroner's jury was summoned, who gave a verdict that it "was a female white child, born at maturity alive, and murdered by unknown hands." Mr. S. states he saw in his dream who was the mother, but refuses to give any revelation on the subject.

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**—The editor of the *Advent Herald* has republished from the *Christian Intelligencer*, an article headed, "Popery in America." "A stranger entertained, found not to be an angel," copied originally from the Apostate and miscreant Hogan. Who, gentle reader, do you suppose is "the stranger entertained, found not to be an angel?" Why, a *lay Jesuit Sister*, who comes to this country in the disguise of a servant, and hires herself out to various Protestant families as a hand-maid—"and, in the dead hour of night, reduces to paper their conversation of the day previous, to be recorded among the secret archives of the Jesuit College, Stonyhurst, England; from which they are to be transcribed to those of the parent college at Rome." Dressed in male attire, she meets with Hogan at the house of a Protestant family; she feigns sickness and sends for Hogan, and thus tells her tale:—"Sir, you have taken me for a young man, but not so young as I appeared to you in my boy's dress. I sent for you because I want to get a character and to confess to you before I leave this city." Hogan, tightening his grasp on his sword cane, (for this apostolic gentleman always carried one for the protection of his dear person) told her: "you must explain yourself fully before you do either." "Feel no alarm" (said this now young woman), "I am as well armed as you are," taking from under her jacket an elegant poignard.—"I will not hurt you, I am a *lay Sister* belonging to the Order of Jesuits in Stonyhurst, England, and I wear this dagger to protect myself."

A monthly line of American steamers is about to be put on between New York and London, calling at Cork. The first of the line of steamers is appointed to leave New York for London on the first of April.—*N. Y. Paper*.

**DEVELOPMENTS OF PROTESTANTISM.**—The Springfield (Ohio) *Nonpartisan* notices the formation of a Free-Love league at Yellow Springs, the seat of Antioch College. This league, which teaches its members to "lie around loose," is under the directions of Mr. Nichols and his wife, Mrs. Gove Nichols. A public meeting was called to take measures to prevent the establishment of such a community, but Dr. Nichols averred that he should carry out his plans. Some of the students at the college favor the project, but the reputable citizens oppose it.

**ARRIVAL OF PROTESTANT EMIGRANTS.**—The packet ship *Caravan*, from Liverpool, brought in this port last week 454 Mormon emigrants. They are chiefly Welsh; but strange to say, there was one Irishman among them.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**—Some time since several petitions were presented to the Legislature of New York, from ladies asking protection against their husbands, and the committee to whom the petitions were referred have reported as follows:—Mr. Foote, from the Committee, made a rather humorous report. He said that the Judiciary Committee, was composed of married and single gentlemen, and that the bachelors had left the subject pretty much to the married men, and they had considered it with the aid of the light before them and the experience married life had given them. He proceeded: Thus aided they are enabled to state that ladies always have the best places and choicest tit-bits at table. They have the best seat in the cars, carriages and sleighs; the warmest place in winter and the coolest place in summer. They have their choice on which side of the bed they will lie, front or back. A lady's dress costs three times as much as that of a gentleman; and at the present time with the prevailing fashion, one lady occupies three times as much space in the world as a gentleman. It has thus appeared to the married gentlemen of your committee, being a majority, (the bachelors being silent for the reason mentioned, and also probably for the further reason that they are still suitors for the favors of the gentler sex) that if there is any inequality or oppression in the case, the gentlemen are the sufferers. They however, have presented no petitions for redress, having doubtless made up their minds to an inevitable destiny. On the whole, the committee have concluded to recommend no measure, except that as they have observed several instances in which husband and wife have both signed the same petition. In such case, they would recommend the parties to apply for a law authorizing them to change dresses, so that the husband may wear the petticoats and the wife the breeches, and thus indicate to their neighbors and the public the true relation in which they stand with each other.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS AT THE SOUTH.**—The *New Orleans Bee* says that on the 1st of March Margaret Adams made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and punishment of a free black named Edwin Nash, who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

**POLITICS IN RELIGION.**—The *Washington Daily Union*—Protestant—assigns the following causes for the success which of late years has crowned the missionary labors of the Catholic priest in the United States. We commend their perusal to those amongst us whose voices are raised against the interference of the Church in Canada with politics:—

"If the Catholic priesthood make more converts than those of all the other Churches combined, the inference must be, that their arguments are stronger or their zeal more indefatigable. To the first supposition no Protestant will agree. We must, then, ascribe these conversions to superior talent, greater zeal, or a deeper insight into the secret springs of human action and opinion. Nothing, therefore, in our view, is more certain than that, if there be any such formidable increase in the Catholic Church by new converts as is pretended, it may in a great measure be traced to the melancholy fact that within a few years past no small portion of the clergy of the various denominations of the Protestant Church in the United States, most especially in the North, have neglected their proper duties, and ceased to labor in that sphere of action to which they have solemnly devoted themselves by the very conditions of their holy ordination.

"Instead of striving to make religious converts, they are 'beating the drum ecclesiastical' for political recruits; instead of inculcating the sublime truths of the Gospel, they are preaching and praying politics; instead of the pulpit they are found at the head of fanatical factions in the halls of legislation, or at political meetings lighting the torch of discord, and recommending Colt's revolvers and Sharpe's rifles as the proper instruments for cultivating peace and good will among their countrymen; instead of distilling balm they deal in nothing but gall and bitterness, and at every meeting of the parti-colored opponents of the democracy we find a Rev. 'ambassador of God' foremost in throwing firebrands to set his country in a flame; instead of the time-honored doctrines and precepts of the primitive Church, these apostates are broaching new and strange dogmas calculated to undermine all faith in Holy Writ, to set the mind adrift on the boundless ocean of incomprehensible novelties, and finally leave it without any rational religion whatever. Is it, then, surprising that, after thus floating about at random, the dupes of every fanatic or imposter, men still retaining the capacity of reasoning and reflecting should lay hold of the sheet-anchor of the Roman Catholic Church, where at least they may find repose.

"If this Church, then, is really making such alarming progress in the United States, we can tell those who are using it as a pretext for reviving the dark ages of bigotry, intolerance, and persecution, that it is in a great measure owing to the causes we have here indicated. Instead, therefore, of denouncing the Catholic Church and Priesthood, these political missionaries of the Protestant churches who go about like roaring lions, scattering the peaceful flocks and herds, had better imitate their example, at least so far as to forbear all meddling with party politics, and devoting themselves to the sacred duties of shepherds of their flocks. Let their apostates learn the precepts and practice of the apostles and fathers of the primitive church, return to their flocks, (if they have any,) and guard them against the wolves in sheep's clothing. We shall then hear no more of the 'alarming progress of Popery.' Even if Catholicism were all its opponents allege, the worst religion is better than none; and a faith which recognises the same God and the same Redeemer as all other denominations of Christians one would think might be tolerated at least among the flock. For our part, we think any Christian creed is preferable to no creed at all—to which point we seem rapidly approaching. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the world, we behold the strange phenomenon of a union of fanaticism and infidelity; of zeal without faith; of bigotry without piety."